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(Section of the Communist International)

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CITY EDITION

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JAPAN INTERNS 4 SOVIET SHIPS AS TOKIO OFFICIALS THREATEN SOVIET UNION

BULLETIN. The Japanese Legation at Peiping, China, yesterday claimed that Japanese troops invading Jehol Province have captured the strategic pass of Chiumenkov, putting the Chinese defenders to flight. Although the Japanese imperialists are waging war on China, the Nanking Government continues diplomatic relations with Japan, and the Japanese legations in China are fully manned by Japanese diplomats, spies, and legation troops.

With three Japanese armies sweeping forward into Jehol Province, the anti-Soviet nature of this latest imperialist invasion of Chinese territory is clearly revealed in statements made yesterday by the official spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office and by the internment of a Soviet whaling fleet

SOLDIERS JOIN SPANISH REVOLT; SOVIETS FORMED

Martial Law; Revolt Spread in South; General Strike

MADRID, Spain, Jan. 11.—With the revolutionary movement spreading, the government, in a panic, declares the highest state of emergency. The country is under martial law, but thus far the government fears to officially declare it. All soldiers on reserve have been called in. Outbreaks on a large scale sweep the country and the military authorities do not know where to concentrate troops first. In the midst of all this comes the disquieting (for the government) news that soldiers are deserting and joining the revolutionary ranks of the working class.

In a number of towns Soviets have been declared and have been functioning in some for twenty-four hours, although the government officially announces that they are being overthrown as fast as they are set up. This is largely discouraged as propaganda designed to break the moral of workers who are just entering into the class conflict that is raging.

The revolt is rapidly spreading, especially through Southern Spain. A general strike is on now in Seville, which threatens to paralyze all Andalusia. In Barcelona, scene of the first fighting and where a general strike is in progress, the police and civil guards are frantically trying to locate a powerful broadcast station that is constantly appealing for risings among the workers and peasants and the setting up of Soviets. Workers and soldiers in the village of Rinconada, near Seville, cut off communications with the town and call for aid, burned the town hall, shouting "Viva el Soviet!", and seized the Civil Guard barracks. The same thing happened at Betera, while Soviets were set up at Aligada and Castibonco. In more than fifty towns and villages all communication is cut off and the government is desperately trying to get information on the state of these places.

Heavy reinforcements of machine-gun battalions, air forces, tanks, cavalry and infantry are moving on Cadiz, where a general strike is on and where long feared strike of transport workers has begun which may spread and paralyze the transport system of the country. The forward workers are in the forefront of the street fighting at Cadiz. The government still continues to falsify the casualties, only reporting those from the workers' side, and covering up its own losses suffered in the street battles.

PROTEST AGAINST WARS TONIGHT!

Alberto Rambao, Robert Minor, Dmitri Ivanovich, Robert Dunn, Nicholas Gutarra, Joseph Freeman and William Simons will tonight address a mass protest meeting against the present wars in South America and in support of the Latin-American Anti-War Congress to be held in Montevideo, Uruguay, on February 28. The meeting will be held tonight at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street at 8:30 p.m., arranged by the American Committee for Struggle Against War. Three Colombian warships have arrived at Manaus, Brazil. Upon arrival of a fourth ship, they will proceed down the Amazon River to Leticia, the disputed port which the United States and British imperialists covet because of its oil resources. Simultaneously the Paraguayan government is actively building fortifications at Puerto Casado and concentrating its numerous soldiers, indicating that Bolivia is about to launch a strong drive toward the Paraguay river. Despite talk of neutral commissions and embargoes on shipments of war materials (which latter measure Congress will probably reject), feverish preparations for continuation of the "undeclared" wars are still going on in Colombia and Peru and in Paraguay and Bolivia.

Victory for Bryant Ave. Rent Strike

Hundreds Picketing Throughout City; More Strikes Hit High Rent System

BULLETIN. Late last night tenants at 11th St. and Avenue A put back the furniture of five rent strikers evicted yesterday. A large crowd of pickets at the same time smashed police baton against picketing on the 11th St. side of the corner building. The crowd paraded along the forbidden section, while the police guard looked on helplessly. A mass turn-out is urged here today.

NEW YORK.—Reports kept coming into the Daily Worker office all day yesterday of rent strikes spreading in the Bronx, in Brooklyn and in Manhattan. The final report of a smashing victory at 1049 Bryant Ave. completed the picture of a day of militant struggle of tenants against landlords, with thousands of workers

involved. After week of bitter struggle at 1049 Bryant Ave., filled with mass picketing and demonstrations, the landlord was ready, even eager to sign the agreement when the House Committee, together with a representative of the East Bronx Unemployed Council, conferred with him yesterday. The agreement provided for: 1.—Reinstatement of all tenants who had been evicted. 2.—10 per cent reduction in rent. 3.—Recognition of House Committee. 4.—No evictions to take place without consent of the House Committee. 5.—Recognition of the Unemployed Council.

headquarters at 616 Tinton Ave. When the tenants of 1053 Bryant Ave. heard of the victory some of them came to 616 Tinton Ave. to ask aid in conducting their own rent strike. These tenants had previously thought they could get the same conditions without a struggle. A victory march will be held Friday evening on Bryant Ave. to celebrate the winning of the rent strike. Put Back Evicted Worker. When a worker was evicted from 891 Southern Boulevard yesterday, and when striking tenants of 1049 Bryant Ave., heard about it, they marched in a body and put the evicted woman back in the house before the Marshall left the block. A cop was called and a woman from the house pointed out at a worker of the East Bronx Unem-

ployed Council and had him arrested. The militancy of the crowd forced the cop to relax the worker. The other women of the house almost killed the tenant who ratted on the active of the Unemployed Council. Evictions On East Side. Hundreds of East Side workers turned out to support the strike at 11th St. and Avenue A, where five were evicted yesterday in the morning before the picket lines were strong. Hundreds picketed in front of the building all day, but were forbidden by police to picket on the 11th street side of the block. Cops Attack Franklin Ave. Picket. Meanwhile other rent strikers in the Bronx are continuing their fight (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

IVY MOSS DEAD; 4th VICTIM OF THE A.L.A. LANDLORDS

Denial of Medical Aid Resulted in Pneumonia

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 11.—Ivy Moss, Negro cropper, died yesterday several days after mass pressure effected his release from jail. He was one of seven croppers released following the wholesale arrests made by the sheriffs after the Battle of Reeltown in which Negro croppers and exploited farmers heroically defended themselves against the armed landlord-police lynch gangs seeking to smash the Share Croppers Union and terrorize the Negro tenants.

Moss died of pneumonia as a result of exposure and lack of care while he laid wounded in jail. Moss' death increases the known number of Negro dead to four. At least one cropper was murdered following the Battle of Reeltown. Cliff James and Milo Bentley, leaders of the Croppers Union at Reeltown, were murdered in jail by denial by the authorities of medical attention for their wounds. The murder of the four croppers lies directly at the doors of the rich landlords of Tallapoosa County, their police and their Negro reformist agents at the head of Tuskegee Institute, who betrayed Cliff James and another cropper into the hands of the police.

Jug Moss, another of the released croppers, is reported dying. He was the one who nursed Cliff James and Milo Bentley while they were confined together in a dark cell and denied medical aid. Jug Moss had been threatened by the landlords and their sheriffs with lynching since he was released. Similar threats have been made against many other croppers in the Reeltown section. Only the firm solidarity of many of the white croppers with the Negro croppers in the joint struggle against starvation has prevented the carrying out of these threats. The landlord-police terror continues, however, and whole families, including infants at their mothers' breasts, are reported sleeping in the brush in fear of another murderous attack by the landlords and their deputized thugs.

The Radio City Music Hall, a \$20,000,000 new theatre for tap dancers, jazz singers and trained fests—this, fellow workers, is culture under capitalism.

1932 Soviet Production Increased 334 P. C. Over Pre-War; U.S. Dropped to 84 P. C. Declares Stalin

MOSCOW, Jan. 11.—Following is the continuation of the speech delivered by Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, before the full plenum session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party, U.S.S.R. Stalin compared the volume of industrial output in the Soviet Union with that of the capitalist countries. While the output in the Soviet Union in 1932 increased 334 per cent over pre-war production, that of the United States dropped to 84 per cent of the pre-war figures, in England to 75 per cent, in Germany to 62 per cent.

Industrial output in the Soviet Union for 1932 equals 219 per cent of production during the year 1928 while in the same period the output in America fell to 56 per cent, in England to 80 per cent and in Germany to 55. Policy Correct. Stalin then refuted the argument of those who favored less expenditure for industrial construction and more for imported manufactures. He pointed out that this policy would have reduced the Soviet Union to the

SICK NEGRO WORKERS SUFFER IN "MEDICAL LAIR" OF THE TIGER

Hunger Causes Disease; Then City Doctors Experiment On Them

By DAN DAVIS. In the heart of Harlem, a red brick, white-tiled, inviting building, the city's Harlem Hospital at Lenox Avenue between 136th and 137th Sts., conceals within its five stories the "Human Butcher Shop" of Tammany Hall. The crowded wards resound with the moans of Negro and white workers caught in the "medical" lair of the Tammany Tiger. Strange stories of Negro workers, and some few white, becoming "human guinea pigs" for the training of inexperienced white doctors, are increasingly seeping through the "ethical" silence of the hospital. Negro doctors who object to conditions are fired by the Tammany medical bosses, Dr. Louis Wright, Negro police surgeon, and Dr. John F. Connors (white) who find their difference in color no barrier to a united attack on Negro workers and doctors. Ravaged by Disease. The bosses of New York wage a relentless campaign of discrimination and segregation against Negro workers. In Harlem, 80 per cent of the heads of families are unemployed. Those workers with jobs are paid lower wages than white workers. Several families live together in single rooms. Mothers work in factories and are forced to neglect their babies. Children go without food. Is it any wonder that diseases find especially fertile ground among Negro workers in Harlem and the surgical knives of white doctors find ready sources of experimentation? These doctors, having but recently completed their internship, and unable to get on the staff of any other hospital, are placed in Harlem Hospital through personal or political favoritism. Here they get their training and make their "mistakes" as the expense of Negro workers. In 1930, a "reorganization" took place which was supposed to provide for capable and experienced white doctors to instruct the young Negro doctors.

Experimentation. In the words of Dr. Charles Pettioni of 114 West 131 Street, for several years resident physician in Harlem Hospital, "The Harlem Hospital has been converted into a training ground for white doctors to the exclusion of Negroes. Capable and promising Negro doctors are not admitted to the hospital staff. The white doctors who come, not to instruct, but to learn on Negro patients. These patients find a complete lack of sympathy from the white doctors who regard them as subjects for experimentation." Doctors are supposed to have at least five years of general practice and specialized study before becoming assistant visiting surgeons. But this period is quickly bridged in Harlem Hospital. Young white doctors who yesterday were internes today become instructing surgeons. "One Way Trip" Negro tubercular patients are often rushed back to the clinic, or to Sea View Hospital of which place workers say "it is a one way trip," while richer white patients are sent to much better equipped places. One Negro worker related how, while with a friend who suddenly became ill, he supported him bodily until they reached Harlem Hospital. The physician there refused to admit him because he couldn't be so sick if he was able to walk. This worker was finally admitted to another hospital where he died within a short time! Recently the Daily Worker reported (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

TWO NEGROES GET LIFE TERMS BY TENN. BOSS COURT

LEBANON, Tenn., Jan. 11. Life terms were handed out to two Negro farmers, and a 25-year term to a 17-year old Negro lad, because they defended themselves against a gang organized by the authorities here, who staged a raid on a Negro home near Laguardo, last September. Jacob Alexander 51, and his son, Charles, 17 were sentenced to life terms, and George Bentam Oldham, 17 was sentenced to twenty-five years. Under Tennessee parole laws, all three will be eligible for parole in 17 years. James Marshall, a Negro boy of 17, arrested at the same time, was acquitted. Two Negro women also arrested, were released after having been turned over to a (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

GIBSON CLIQUE MAKES PROFITS FOR CONTRACTOR

Needle Unemployed Council Gets More Relief for Negroes

NEW YORK.—Although the capitalist-supported Gibson Committee claims that it is not carrying on work in the shops for profits, nor is it giving work to private contractors, the workers have found that this is a lie. Sherman, who has a shop at 797 Broadway, advertised in the Jewish Morning Journal of Jan. 9, for workers on sewing machines. A worker who saw the advertisement came up to this shop and Sherman told him the Gibson work was being carried on there. He was told that the highest wages paid in the shop were \$1.50. In addition, Sherman boasts that he has the right to hire and fire the workers as he sees fit. At the "S. and G. Shop," located at Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, doing Gibson work, a time-keeper, Katz, because a woman worker recently argued with him about her time card, slapped her in the face. Another worker, Baif, objected yesterday to Katz's methods. Katz called a policeman, and had him thrown out of the shop. In contrast to this kind of treatment, sponsored by the Gibson Committee, which poses as a friend of the workers, is the real-aid which is being given to workers by the Needle Trades Unemployment Committee.

A Negro worker, Mary Bushan, who applied for help, was taken to the Home Relief Bureau, at 125th St. and Second Ave. by the Unemployed Council. There, there got for this worker not only coal and food but also rent. Another Negro worker, Alexander Marcel, was taken by the Needle Trades Unemployment Committee to the Home Relief Bureau at 856 Quinny St., Brooklyn, when it was seen that he was in need. This worker's main request was that his child be given milk. He won this demand, but also got coal and had his rent paid. In addition to this help which was given the Negro workers are the cases of five white needle workers who were taken to the Home Relief Bureau in the Bronx Opera House and secured relief.

WILHELMSHAVEN, Germany, Jan. 11.—The Hindenburg government of Germany will launch its second "pocket battleship" on April 1, as part of world imperialist preparations for another world war. (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

A.F.L. PAINTERS UNION BUSINESS AGENT BACKS ALBANY CONFERENCE

Meets in February to Work Out Bills for Unemployment Insurance, Labor Legislation

NEW YORK.—Widespread endorsement of the State Conference on Unemployment Insurance and other labor legislation to be held in Albany in February, is expected from local unions of all affiliations, and all sorts of workers' organizations in a few days. The A. F. of L. State Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief, which called the state conference, has also called a preliminary conference of all local unions and workers' organizations in New York. The preliminary conference will be in Irving Plaza Hall, Jan. 22 at 2 p.m., and will make arrangements for rallying mass support throughout the state for the Albany conference.

Endorsements for the state and preliminary conference from large numbers of organizations are expected in a few days, as soon as the meetings take place. An indication of the swing to support for these conferences is seen in the following statement by Business Agent J. D. Masso of Local Union 528 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America (A. F. L.): "The local which I represent has actively participated in the fight initiated by the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief for the last year. I shall and heartily endorse the move initiated by this committee for a state wide conference of labor organizations to take up a comprehensive program for labor legislation. I feel that the duty of labor unions is to fight for and defend the economic conditions of the workers. The economic basis of the 16,000,000 unemployed workers of this country has become permanent unemployment and since according to all admissions of leading economists, social, welfare and charitable organization leaders, and officials of the A. F. of L. that the crisis is here to stay for a long time and that unemployment has become a permanent institution and that even if the crisis were to end today almost 50 per cent of the unemployed would remain permanently unemployed. It becomes of utmost importance, that labor organizations of every political opinion and affiliation unite for the purpose of working out a program of labor legislation which shall in reality safeguard, first, the advantages already won by labor through struggles of over a quarter of a century, and secondly, defend the interests of the workers' against the concentrated attack of the bosses during this crisis. I would, therefore, urge especially all labor unions to give their active support to this proposed conference." Endorsements were received the first day the call was out from President Severino of Bricklayers Local 37, from A. Wallachek, Carpenters' leader, and the pledge of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union for full support. From the dictionary of the bosses: Wages—unpaid profits. (Another story on Page 3.)

ILL. MINE UNION LEADERS REJECT I. L. D. AID OFFER

Would Isolate Struggle; Workers Must Demand Strikers Be Freed

NEW YORK.—With 24 striking Illinois miners in jail, facing death on murder charges, with one of the most savage terrors in American labor history raging throughout Christian County, Ill., the officialdom of the Progressive Miners of America, head in a wire from C. E. Peary, president of the union, rejected the offer of the International Labor Defense to give "every possible assistance in the defense of the miners arrested," and (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

SAYS BLACK BILL FILLS BOSS NEED

Aaron, Lawyer, Talks; Bill Dunne Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate sub-committee on the Black bill this morning heard A. Aaron, attorney for the Associated Society of Engineers, William F. Dunne, who was scheduled to speak for the National Committee of the Trade Union Unity League, entered a protest stating that he represented a working class organization and could ill-afford the cost of a protracted stay in Washington; that the committee is spending a great deal of time listening to individuals representing no one but themselves. Senator Norris admitted the fault, and agreed that Dunne be heard tomorrow, either before or after Emery, head of the National Association of Manufacturers, appears. Aaron announced himself desirous of defending the present competitive system and said that the Black bill was a part of the necessary protection for the capitalist system against revolution. He said that he believed, as an attorney, if the bill were squarely put in this form before the Supreme Court, the bill would be upheld. (Another story on Page 3.)

CITY EVENTS

- PROTEST IMPERIALIST WAR TODAY! Alberto Rambao, Robert Minor, Dmitri Ivanovich, Robert Dunn, Nicholas Gutarra, Joseph Freeman, and William Simons are speakers at the mass protest meeting against the present bloody undeclared wars and the world war they lead towards; today, 8:30 p.m., Irving Plaza Hall. Mass protest meeting against jailing of South River strikers, Jan. 18 at Stuyvesant Casino; Speakers: Richard B. Moore of I.L.D.; Louis Hyman of N.T.W.U.; Louis B. Scott, personal representative of Tom Mooney. MASS MEETING FRIDAY TO DEMAND RELEASE OF HUANG-PIN A mass protest meeting against the arrest of Huang-Ping, head of the All-China Federation of Unions, and to demand his immediate release from the murderous grip of the Nationalist Government, will be held at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place, Friday, Jan. 13, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Trade Union Unity Council, the International Labor Defense and a number of other organizations. DEMAND RELEASE OF CHINESE UNION LEADER Demonstrate today at 5 p.m. before the Chinese Consulate at 13 Astor Place, for the release of Huang Ping! COMMEMORATE JULIO MELLA FRIDAY Anti-Imperialist League calls a mass meeting Jan. 13, 8 p.m., at 1413 Fifth Avenue, corner 116th Street, to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the assassination of Julio Mella. Speakers: Richard B. Moore, Leonard Sanchez and William Simons. NEEDLE WORKERS DEMONSTRATE Needle workers meet at 5 p.m. today at 121 West 25th St., and at 140 West 36th St., to march from there to the Gibson Committee at 23rd St. and Fourth Ave., protesting discrimination and stager system. TAMPA-SCOTTSBORO MASS MEETING Carl Sklar, former Imperial Valley prisoner, and Richard B. Moore, of I.L.D., will speak at a meeting to protest Tampa terror and demand release of Scottsboro boys, Friday, at 8 p.m., at Ambassador Hall. (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

STATEMENT OF COMMUNIST PARTY DISTRICT TWO

(BY COMMUNIST PARTY, DISTRICT 2)
The Tammany regime, through its whole political policy against the Negro people in Harlem, has made the Harlem Hospital a cause of untold suffering to the Harlem people.

The New York District of the Communist Party will initiate and support a movement to do away with this discrimination against Negro doctors, nurses and patients in Harlem Hospital and in all hospitals in New York City.

We particularly urge the masses, Negro and white, the workers of the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party, the members of the N.A.A.C.P. and of the various lodges, churches and fraternal organizations of the city, to join in a broad mass movement to stamp out the discrimination against Negroes in the hospital system which has been most vividly exposed in the conditions at the Harlem Hospital.

What is at the bottom of the situation at the Harlem Hospital, where capable Negro doctors, nurses and workers are denied work and promotion; where inexperienced white doctors are permitted to get their training at the expense of the life and health of the Negro patients? The foundation for these shameful conditions is the whole system of national oppression of the Negroes, which forces Negro people of New York to live in segregated, crowded and unhealthy areas; which keeps them at the bottom rung of the economic ladder in the cities of the North as well as in the Black Belt of the South; which denies opportunities for medical treatment to Negro workers and opportunities for medical practice to Negro physicians.

Behind this system of oppression in New York is the Tammany government. Tammany's promises to the Negro voters of Harlem during their last campaign, were without limit. The throwing out of Negro doctors and nurses from the city hospital is a glaring example of how Tammany keeps its promises to the Negro people.

The Communist Party appeals to the Negro masses and to the white workers to rally their forces for a broad campaign around the following demands:

1. An immediate investigation into the conditions in Harlem Hospital, and the hospital system in general as it affects Negroes, by a committee elected by the PEOPLE of Harlem.
2. Control of the Harlem Hospital by a committee elected by the PEOPLE of Harlem.
3. Adequate hospital facilities in Harlem, admission of Negro patients to ALL hospitals in the city, without discrimination and without segregation.
4. Improvement in the treatment of patients in Harlem Hospital; better facilities at this hospital, and better food for the patients.
5. For the full right of Negro doctors, nurses and all other medical and hospital workers to employment and advancement in the Harlem Hospital and in ALL other hospitals in the city without discrimination or segregation.
6. The immediate reinstatement of all employees and doctors fired or forced to resign from Harlem Hospital, with no discrimination against West Indians.

Sick Negro Workers Suffer in "Medical Lair of the Tiger"

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the case of Mrs. Estelle Smith who died after being left in a serious condition in the Harlem Hospital for 24 hours without the attention of a doctor. Many workers feel to tell of their experience in Harlem Hospital. Many do not live to tell!

Jim Crowed When Sick
Negro patients beaten up at the 153th St. police station are often abused by the Harlem Hospital doctors and certified as "Well" after a few hours.

Overcrowding adds to the misery. Some few other hospitals carry two or three Negro patients to show they are "democratic." But Negro workers from all parts of New York are jam-crowded into Harlem Hospital.

On Jan. 7, 1933, 325 beds were supposed to accommodate 423 patients in Harlem Hospital. This is not all. It is admitted by every medical authority that hospitals should have a surplus capacity of at least 25 per cent for emergency cases and infectious diseases.

The center aisles between the rows of beds in the wards of Harlem Hospital are filled with more beds.

Former patients are unanimous in their condemnation of the food. Cereals are heavily "loaded" with sugar to hide the taste. Very little food is given and very little fit for consumption especially for sick people.

"Treatments," 100 Per Hour
Conditions in the Harlem Hospital Clinic are such after waiting hours for urgently needed treatment, workers are rushed through at the rate of 80 to 100 and more patients to one doctor each hour. This obviously allows much less than a minute for each case to be diagnosed and treated.

Capitalist medical "science" are supposed to require at least ten minutes for merely getting the history of the case before examination. Untold thousands of workers are sent away from the clinic, unexamined, to develop serious diseases from causes which might have been checked. Such Negro papers as the New York Age and the Amsterdam News, under the control of the Republican and Democratic bosses have been forced by the mass pressure of the people of Harlem to carry articles exposing the discriminations against Negro doctors. Almost each week, another Negro doctor on the Harlem Hospital staff is fired or forced to resign because he openly fought against the dominating white "medical" bosses.

But these papers devoted very little space to what was happening to the Negro workers on the operating tables and beds of Harlem Hospital.

Dr. J. G. William Greef, Tammany Commissioner of Hospitals, who probably visited Harlem Hospital in 1929, denied the charge of discrimination against Negro doctors and nurses. Tomorrow's Daily Worker will expose the conditions maintained by Drs. Connors and Wright, acknowledged "political bosses" of Harlem Hospital, with the backing of Dr. Greef.

"Not Only to Plead But to Demand", Was Lenin's Advice on Cuts

For almost two years Russia had been held white in the crisis (1901). Its severity was unparalleled. Crisis phenomena for Russia was comparatively new, as was Russian Capitalism itself; here lay the roots of the misery that was vast and deep, while new, in its scope.

"When the crash comes," said Lenin writing of the crisis at the time (August, 1901), "the capitalists not only take back the concessions they made, but take advantage of the helpless position of the workers TO FORCE WAGES DOWN STILL LOWER" (emphasis ours—Ed.).

(Iskra No. 7—Lessons of the Crisis, August, 1901.)

Under all capitalism, young and old, the everlasting truth! the working class pays for the crisis.

Lenin here put Marx's interpretation of capitalist crises forward—on revolutionary banners. Continuing, in the same article, he tells us:

"Stagnation in industry is accompanied by famine among the peasantry. Unemployed workers are sent from the cities into the country, but where can the unemployed peasants go? By sending the workers into the country, the authorities desire to clear the congested out of the cities; but perhaps these migrants will be able to raise at least a part of the peasantry from their age-long submission, and induce them NOT ONLY TO FIGHT BUT TO DEMAND" (emphasis ours—Ed.).

Such was the development of revolutionary slogan against capitalist-imposed misery in 1901, by Lenin; the great strength of the correct evaluation of the role of the proletariat; Leninist tactic based on Marx.

Two memorials will be held this year. One marks the fiftieth anniversary of Karl Marx, in March. New York workers are preparing to attend the Lenin Memorial, which comes earlier, on Jan. 21. Extensive programs are being arranged. Brooklyn workers will gather at Arcadia Hall, 918 Halsey St., and Bronx-Manhattan workers will assemble at the Bronx Coliseum. Both meetings start at 7:30 p.m.

CORRECTION: In yesterday's article, the date of the "Socialist Democrat" quotation should read 1915 instead of 1925.

ARGENTINE IN A STATE OF SIEGE

A special session of the Argentina Congress was terminated yesterday by emergency decree of President Justo following the spreading of the rebellion in several Argentine provinces. The state of siege established on Dec. 19 following the alleged discovery of a plot for an armed uprising is to be continued beyond the thirty days first set.

Stage and Screen

"COMRADES OF 1918" OPENS AT ACME THEATRE TODAY
"Comrades of 1918," will open today at a limited engagement at the Acme Theatre. The story is the first showing with English dialogue. The picture was directed by Germany's best producer, G. W. Pabst, who will be remembered for his remarkable film "Kameradschaft," shown at the Acme Theatre on 14th St. All principal critics of Europe and America praised "Comrades of 1918" as one of the best films produced by the brilliant director.

The principal roles are played by many noted stage and screen stars of Germany, including Fritz Kampers, Gustav Diesel, Hans Joachim Meibis and Hannah Hoessrich.

"MATTO GROSSO" IN PREMIERE AT CAMEO THEATRE FRIDAY
Beginning Friday, the Cameo Theatre will present "Matto Grosso," the first sound and talking picture made in the River of Doubt country, and a territory which still remains one of the earth's wildest and most inaccessible regions. Floyd Crosby, who photographed "Tabu," did the camera work on this expedition as well as assist John S. Clarke, Jr., and David M. Newell in the direction. A thrilling hunt for the dreaded jaguar, the largest cat of the New World, is one of the highlights of the film.

The Jefferson, beginning Saturday will present two screen features, "The Match King," starring Warren William and "Uptown New York," with Jack Oakie. The last half of the week, the Jefferson will show "Evenings For Sale" and "Manhattan Towers."

Extra matinee performances of "Autumn Crocus" in which Francis Lederer and Dorothy Gish are costarred, will henceforth be given on Thursday afternoons at the Morosco Theatre, in addition to the regular Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

along on starvation rations when and if they get them.

L. W. O. Branches, Clubs and Other Fraternal Organizations
MAKE SOME MONEY WITHOUT ANY INVESTMENT
Secretaries Are Urged to INQUIRE at the GARRISON FILM DISTRIBUTORS
272nd Ave., Room 810
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THIS OFFER HOLDS GOOD ONLY FOR THIS MONTH

DEBATE
"Is Economic Planning Possible Under Capitalism?"
YES NO
George Soule Earl Browder
CHAIRMAN: WILLIAM L. NUNN, Col. University.
Friday, Jan. 13, 8:30 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 242 E. 14th St.
ADMISSION 35 CENTS
Sponsored by NAT'L COMMITTEE AMERICAN YOUTH FEDERATION, 135 W. 14th St.

Victory for Bryant Ave. Rent Strikes; Hundreds Picketing

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

for lower rent and against evictions. At 1777 and 1932 Franklin Ave., where a strike is in progress, the bosses, taking advantage of the early hour, sent the city marshal in a surprise attack yesterday morning. Under the protection of 50 policemen and detectives, brought in two carloads of scab moving men, and evicted three scab families; the Zelen family with four persons, the Medwinsky family with five persons and the Cohen family of seven.

Meanwhile a crowd of over 400 people gathered. They protested and stubbornly resisted the police. They started an indignation meeting on the corner of Franklin and 170th St.

The mounted police wantonly charged the crowd, beat up several, and amid scenes of brutality arrested Ida Chazonof one of the most active strikers. She was taken to the 161st St. Court.

The Tammany thugs are protecting the landlord and are chasing the workers off the block.

The strike, however, is continuing there, and also in the same neighborhood at 1433 Charlotte St.

Monterey Ave. Picketing Strong
At 2027 Monterey Ave. in the Bronx, the tenants, under the leadership of the Carmering Ave. Unemployed Council of 658 East 188th St., declared a rent strike Tuesday.

They demand that three workers' families, who last Friday received 10 days notices of eviction shall not be evicted.

Picketing Tuesday and yesterday was going on strong and open air meetings were attended by several hundreds, the neighbors promising their full support.

Many tenants in houses near by have declared their intention to organize and join the strike, and hundreds of workers in the block have promised to help in the mass picketing today.

Expose Landlord Trickery
The rent strike on 1566 Washington Ave., near Claremont Parkway, is continuing with more enthusiasm than it started, it is reported by M. R., worker correspondent.

The landlord, Mr. Kutner, held two conferences with the house strike committee, but it was later shown that he did this in order to demoralize the strikers and break the unity of the neighbors. In spite of the fact that the landlord promised not to evict anyone, and that he said he was ready to settle, the worker Tumizuck received a warning from the Sheriff that if he does not move out, the Sheriff will come today to evict

Jack Metz Framed for Rent Strike Aid; Mass at Trial Saturday

Jack Metz, active member of the Unemployed Council, is now being held in prison without bail, after being arrested for the second time on account of his activity on behalf of the rent strikers of the Bronx. The International Labor Defense points out that the police have singled out this worker for a special attack, and that the case is a complete frame-up.

A mass demonstration has been called for Saturday at 10 a. m. in front of the court at 155th St. and Brook Ave. in the Bronx, at which time and place the trial will be held.

DE VALERA SHIELDS COSGRAVE

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—Calling out of troops to protect the meetings of the former president and British agent, Cosgrave, loomed as an immediate possibility as both the Police Chief and President De Valera expressed their determination to afford Cosgrave and his party every necessary protection from the enraged Irish workers.

him.

As an answer to this, the Claremont Parkway Block Committee, together with the Middle Bronx Unemployed Council, organized a mass demonstration in front of the building, as well as a large picket line. When the landlord and his agents of the Greater New York Taxpayers Association saw the determination and the militancy of the workers and their neighbors, they asked for another conference.

The Claremont Parkway Block Committee calls upon the workers to help picket, and not to listen to the lies of the landlord and his agents.

Fight in Brownsville

In Brooklyn, under the leadership of the Brownsville Unemployed Council, two rent strikes were called Tuesday, at 28 Barrett St. and 340 Watkins Ave., with 25 tenants striking at the Barrett St. house and 15 tenants at Watkins Ave. The demands at both places are for 25 per cent reduction in rent, no evictions, and recognition of the house committee.

Mass meetings will be held at both places today at 3 o'clock. At Watkins Ave. the police attacked the meeting yesterday, but no arrests were made, although a struggle took place in which one cop was hurt.

At Barrett Street tomorrow an eviction is expected, and workers are called on to mass in especially strong picket line to fight this latest move of the landlord.

Anniversary of Mella Assassination Protest Against New Murders

NEW YORK.—The Anti-Imperialist League of U. S. received news yesterday that Machado's butcher police fired on demonstrations of workers in three cities in Cuba, Tuesday, the fourth anniversary of the murder of Julio Antonio Mella, revolutionary worker, in Mexico City.

Many were wounded in Havana when police fired on a peaceful demonstration of workers and students, in commemoration of the death of



JULIO ANTONIO MELLA

Mella. Some of the wounded workers may die.

In Matanzas martial law was declared. One hundred workers were arrested in demonstrations which were held in various parts of the city throughout the day.

In Santiago, one worker was seriously wounded when police fired on demonstrations which were held also throughout the day.

A strong protest against this terror will take place at the commemorative meeting of the anniversary of the murder of Julio Antonio Mella this Friday evening, Jan. 13, at 8 p. m., at the Spanish Center, 1413 Fifth Avenue, corner 116th St. All workers are urged to support the Cuban masses in their struggle against American imperialism.

D. WEST JOINS U.S.S.R. FILM
NEW YORK.—Louis Thompson, chairman of the Negro Film Group which is to help in the production this spring or summer in the Soviet Union of a film on Negro life in this country, reports receipt of the following cablegram from Dorothy West, one of the members of the Group now in the Soviet Union:

"Just signed contract for six months with the Meschprop Film Company. Well and happy."

TIE UP 8 DRESS SHOPS IN ONE DAY

Committee of 100 Maps Big Strike Program

NEW YORK.—In spite of the fact that there is little work in the trade, the Dressmakers' Unity Committee decided at its last meeting on Saturday to begin the drive this week for the preparations for the coming strike.

At a meeting of the Committee of 100, held the same day, the proposal of the Unity Committee to stop a minimum of 200 shops in the next three or four weeks was enthusiastically accepted. The volunteers of the Committee of 100 pledged to do everything possible to carry out this important task in preparation for one united strike.

Yesterday afternoon, with some committees functioning, eight shops went on strike, some of them connected with important jobs.

Beginning with the next week, the Dressmakers' Unity Committee expects to develop the campaign in a larger scale, and to operate also in the outlying sections, such as Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

The eight shops stopped yesterday employ close to 500 workers. The Dressmakers' Unity Committee calls upon all dressmakers, whether members of the International, Industrial or open shops, to bring their complaints to the office, 140 W. 36th St., and they will be given prompt attention. Particularly what is necessary is information regarding the jobber for whom they are working.

Workers will be glad to know that a sale was advertised in Sunday's Times by a Fifth Avenue jeweler, offering a \$60,000 pearl necklace for a mere \$30,000. Unemployed workers should take advantage of their spare time and pick up such bargains as this.

FLAIANI TO SPEAK OVER AIR
Comrade D. Flaiani of the Italian Workers' Club, will speak in Italian over the Radio Station WMBQ (Home Sweet Home Station) Thursday, Jan. 12 at 9 p. m. Tune in.

Come to Lenin Memorial Meetings, January 21. Bronx Coliseum, and Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn.

AUTO WORKERS STRIKE; 500 OUT

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 11.—More than 500 auto workers at the Briggs Waterloo plant have gone out on strike against a 20 per cent wage-cut.

The strike started in the tool and die room and spread to the maintenance, machine and boiler departments. A rank and file strike committee has been elected and is concentrating on spreading the struggle to the production plant on Mack Ave.

Both Shifts Vote.

The day shift voted last night for the strike, and the night shift voted at six this morning to come out if the cut went through.

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PICKETS PROTEST AFL WAGE RACKET

DEMAND FULL PAYMENT FOR ARMY WORKERS

NEW YORK.—Picketing was resumed again yesterday in front of the 15th Army at 143rd St. and Fifth Ave. Around 30 Negro and white workers and their sympathizers carried banners protesting against racketeering and discrimination by the city and A. F. of L. officials who not only discriminated against Negro workers in the allotment of jobs at the army, but worked hand in glove with certain army officers who deducted \$14.50 each week from the pay envelope of every worker during all of the time the job was in progress.

To Hold Demonstration

"We demand our wages!" "We demand our jobs!" read the banners carried by the pickets. These banners made direct reference to the hearings now being held in the office of Comptroller Berry, before whom the workers exposed the wage robbery racket and demanded the return of their stolen wages.

But Comptroller Berry has been dragging out the hearings in the attempt to discourage and wear out the workers. The case has been before him for over three months. All of these workers are members of the A. F. of L. The corrupt officials of this organization not only co-operated with Berry in squashing this case but are hand in hand with the employers on other jobs, and notably on the Radio City job, where the workers were supposed to get union wages, but were robbed through the same racket as these workers were robbed.

It is to expose this entire racket, to compel the return of the wages due and to protest against discrimination against Negro workers on the army job that a demonstration will be held this Saturday, January 14, 10:30 a. m. at the army.

Soldiers Get Leaflets

While picketing was going on, Negro soldiers of the 369th Infantry Regiment which is stationed at this army camp came out to see what the picketing was about. They were given leaflets by the workers who explained that that they were victims of the same conditions which cause the herding of these Negro soldiers in separate Jim-Crow regiments.

Both the picketing this morning and the coming demonstration have been arranged under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity Council whom the Negro workers asked to champion their fight after they had been betrayed by officials of the A. F. of L.

The TUCU is determined to extend the fight in this case on the broadest possible basis, and to involve the workers of the A. F. of L. unions as well as of other organizations in exposing and combating the outrageous racketeering now prevalent on supposedly union jobs.

Hold Conference

At the same time a legal fight will be carried on at the hearings being held at Berry's office. In conference of the workers with the TUCU attorneys Tuesday night plans were made to carry the case before the Supreme Court, if necessary, to show that workers will not accept wage-cuts laying down.

PERSIA PREPARES DEFENSE

MOSCOW, Jan. 11.—That Persia will resist enslavement by British imperialism was indicated by dispatches from the Tass News Agency which report that two Persian battalions have been moved from Bushire to Mohammera a port which is close to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company which British capital is attempting to wrest completely from Persian hands.

Thursday at 8:30 p. m. at 151 West 28th St.

CLOAKMAKERS
Installation of the new administration of Local 9 will be Thursday night after work in Webster Hall.

JEWELRY WORKERS
Jewelry Workers' Union meets Thursday at 8:30 p. m. in Room 222 at 80 East 11th St., on propositions for action.

FUR WORKERS
All fur shop chairmen and delegates meet

DRUMMAKERS
Drummers' Union meets Thursday at 8:30 p. m. in Room 222 at 80 East 11th St., on propositions for action.

BARBERS-HAIRDRESSERS
Barbers and Hairdressers League calls all members to meet Thursday at 8:30 p. m. at 50 East 13th St., Room 203.

DRESSMAKERS
Dressmakers' Unity Committee calls a mass meeting of all dressmakers, in all unions or no union, right after work Thursday at 140 West 36th St.

HOUSEWRECKERS
Independent Housewreckers Union invites to a debate with the AFL housewreckers on the subject "Which union protects the interests of the workers?" Debate at 122 Second Ave., Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

MEDICAL WORKERS
Hospital Workers League calls all hospital workers to a meeting to consider the answer to demands. Irving Plaza at 8 p. m.

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS
Rank and File Committees of Locals 261, 42, 499, 848, 892, 905 and 1011 call all members to the Mock Trial of the officialdom of the Brotherhood, held at Irving Plaza Hall, Saturday at 1 p. m.

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STRUGGLE AGAINST PROVOCATION

Workers' Enemies Exposed

All workers and workers' organizations are warned against the following individuals:

MARTHA CASTRO of Cambridge, Mass., a housewife of Finnish nationality, who was the financial secretary of the Pioneer Camp in Holmes Park last summer, has been expelled from the Communist Party by its Boston District organization for misappropriation of organization funds and for misuse of Party name in obtaining personal loans.

She failed to account for about \$600 of the Pioneer Camp funds (leaving unpaid bills amounting to about \$380), and refused to appear for a hearing, disregarding repeated calls of the District Office. It is also reported that she used the name of the Party fraction to obtain personal loans from comrades and sympathizers (totaling also several hundred dollars).

Such misuse of funds and financial dishonesty throws discredit upon the revolutionary movement, sows distrust among the workers, increases manifold the financial difficulties of our revolutionary organizations and plays directly into the hands of the worst enemies of our movement, the social fascists.

By her actions, Martha Castro has betrayed the interests of the working class, and has put herself in the camp of its worst enemies.

MICHAEL SASKAGANSKY, also known as Shatsky and Michael York, has been exposed by the Seattle District organization of the Communist Party as a saboteur, swindler and thief.

An intellectual of Russian nationality, he was in the Young Communist League in New York about five years ago, from which he was expelled for inactivity and financial irresponsibility.

In Seattle he managed to join the Party and got himself even into a responsible post on the election campaign, which work he sabotaged by suddenly leaving the city. Then it was discovered that he had taken with him also some organization funds, besides obtaining his fare from a sympathizer on the pretext that he was leaving suddenly on a secret mission.

Afterwards it was reported from Peacetto, Idaho, that he was staying with a worker there under the misrepresentation that he was called to New York by the John Reed Club.

He is about 5 ft. 11 in. tall and conspicuously fat.

MARSHALL (alias Carey), of Los Angeles, has been exposed by the San Francisco District organization of the Communist Party as a swindler, who absconded with organization funds (\$9,000 Western Worker funds, \$7,000 from the T.U.U.L. forged checks, etc.).

It is rather tall and blond, and it appears that he was previously in Seattle, under the name of Carey, where he also misappropriated Labor Defender money and disappeared.

The Party as well as other workers' organizations should beware of these leeches and petty swindlers.

GERMAN JOBLESS IN BIG INCREASE

(Cable By Inprecor) BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Official German figures show unemployment increased by 170,000 during the second half of December, now totaling 5,700,000 plus about 1,900,000 registered unemployed.

The speech of the labor union minister yesterday before the Reichstag Committee shows that the government work provision plan will provide, at the utmost, 250,000 with temporary work.

Bury Victim of Fascist. Erich Hermann, Communist worker murdered by Fascist Osthor, was buried yesterday. The murderer has been arrested and has confessed the crime.

Tens of thousands of workers, including thousands of disciplined defense detachments of the Anti-Fascist League, and a large detachment of uniformed Reichsbanner, followed the coffin.

The coffin was lowered into the grave following the speeches of representatives of workers. Flags of various organizations, wreathed with crepe, were lowered and the International song as the coffin was placed into the grave.

New Fascist Terror. Yesterday new Fascist terrorist acts broke out. About 300 attacked an anti-Fascist meeting in Friedrichshagen, but were energetically repulsed, although the attackers used tear-gas bombs, corrosive sublimates and other dangerous chemicals.

Fascists surrounded workers on the streets, seriously stabbing two Communist brothers Hillerdus.

The police finally bated the Fascists, but received revolver fire, which was returned, but none were wounded.

Fascist ambushes took place in other parts of the city resulting with several workers being seriously wounded.

TWO NEGROES GET LIFE TERMS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) gang which terrorized them with lynch threats.

Raid by Deputized Thugs. In the raid by deputized thugs, Sept. 14, Constable Ben Northern and M. E. Brown, a posseman, were shot to death. The excuse for the raid was that George Oldham and a white boy by the name of Ernest Smith got into a fight in which the white boy was wounded.

On the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 14, George Oldham and a Negro girl, Maude Moore went to a spring for

EXPOSE BLACK 30-HR. BILL AS STAGGER PLAN

A.F.L. Group Scores Green's Report of Measure

NEW YORK.—Pointing out that the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor do not support President William Green's unqualified endorsement of the Black 30-hour week, the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, in a statement issued yesterday, exposes this bill as another form of the stagger and "share-the-work" plan unless it is amended to include provisions for no wages and minimum wage scales. The statement, issued by Louis Weinstein, secretary, declares:

Open hearings are being held before the judiciary committee of the Senate on Senator Black's bill to make any move to amend the mandatory industry means of federal statutes. According to a statement by the American Federation of Labor, this bill will have the unqualified endorsement of organized labor. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., testified before this committee on Jan. 5, and gave his unqualified endorsement to Black's Bill. He went so far as to threaten a general strike if the 30-hour week is not accepted by industry. He made no criticism of the bill itself.

"The rank and file of the A. F. of L. is in full disagreement with Mr. Green. In up to the present Mr. Green and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. supported every action of the bankers and owners of industry in their schemes to put the burden of the crisis upon the workers.

"The A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, which is carrying on a fight for federal unemployment insurance, to be paid by the government and the employers, and has the full support of 100,000 members of the A. F. of L. and railroad brotherhoods, will support any move to amend the bill or Congress for the shortening of working hours as long as the bill provides that no wage cut in any form shall be imposed upon the workers, and furthermore, includes in the same bill the establishment of a minimum scale of wages. Without these important points, the bill is nothing else but the legalization of the Hoover stagger plan and the W. C. Teague "share-the-work" plan commonly known as the "share-the-work" plan, which is the endorsement of William Green and probably some of the other leaders of the Executive Council, but not the membership of the A. F. of L.

"It is no accident that William Green gives his unqualified endorsement to the bill. It is consistent with his previous policies. In Sept. 2, 1932, issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service, the official organ of the A. F. of L., the following statement of William Green was printed: "Green Endorses the Action of Hoover Business Conference."

"Mr. W. C. Teague, who has the full support of William Green in his "share-the-work" plan, had an article in the Weekly News Service on Sept. 24, 1932, boosting his "share-the-work" plan, which would drastically cut the earnings of the employed workers.

"At the present time, when there are 13,000,000 workers unemployed, to the estimate of the American Federation of Labor (the actual figures are about 16,000,000), and when 60 per cent of the employed workers are on a stagger plan and working even less than 30 hours a week, with earnings cut below the minimum needed to buy the necessities of everyday life, to support a bill like Senator Black's means nothing else than further lowering of the living standards of the workers. Just one argument for the necessity of establishing a minimum wage scale. We have facts and figures that the workers in the United States are working 50 and 60 hours a week for 10 cents to 25 cents, which would give for 60 hours an average of 88 to \$10 a week.

"The present crisis with so many millions of workers unemployed, could not be solved with legislative action to reduce the hours to 30 a week. Even if the proposed amendments are accepted, namely, no further reduction of hours, and the establishment of a minimum wage scale, unemployment insurance to be paid by the federal government and employers must be provided for the unemployed workers. Only by a militant struggle of organized and unorganized workers for federal unemployment insurance and a militant fight against any form of wage-cut or higher wages, and for better conditions, will the workers be able to abolish the Hoover-Teague-Black Green stagger system, the "share-the-work" plan, and establish the 30-hour week and 60-hour day with a decent living wage."

a bucket of water. They met Ernest Smith, white, and a girl named Brown. "We spoke to them and they got sassy," Maude Moore said later. "Some rocks were thrown, and then we went on up to the house."

Smith swore out the warrant of assault and battery against Oldham, and Constable Northern deputized Brown, Mount Smith, and his son Sam Smith and his own son Ben Northern, Jr., to form a raiding party. The Negroes defended themselves. Northern and Brown were killed in the fighting.

Whips Up Lynch Sentiment. The posse retired for reinforcements. When they came, headed by Sheriff Ed Climer, Deputy C. S. Fort, Raymond Ligon, and Magistrate Horace Ligon, the Negroes including the two women, Mrs. Margery Moore and her daughter Maude, submitted quietly to arrest.

The press whipped up lynch sentiment. A lynch gang was organized. A hundred armed men took the two women out of jail, and 2,500 gathered in the square, shouting and screaming for a lynch.

Feeling certain that the prisoners would be legally lynched after the sheriff, Chief of Police Bob Gann, and others rescued the two women, and secretly removed all five prisoners to the county jail at Nashville.

These workers must be organized. They are sucking the blood of these workers now by their proposal to pay by piece work. When the spray painters are unable to work, the hand painters are driven every minute of the day in order to get the same amount of work out as the spray machines.

These workers must be organized. They should protest against the use of the spray machines, because this work is done out in the open air where no device can be used to prevent the lead from entering their whole body. They should demand that all material be hand painted.

Foreign Specialists Aid Building of Socialism



A group of foreign specialists at the Electrical Apparatus Works at Leningrad, writing a reply to a speech by the Commissar of Labor of the Soviet Union. Many foreign specialists, after coming to the Soviet Union skeptical of or indifferent to the Workers State, have been converted into enthusiastic supporters of the Soviet regime and leading workers in the gigantic tasks of the Five-Year Plan.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

STEEL WAGE-CUTS ALREADY IN FORCE

CONDITIONS LIKE MAJESTIC HANDS OUT WAGE CUT IN BETHLEHEM STEEL PLACE OF RAISE

United Defiance in Spraying Dept Brings Pay

SPARROWS POINT, Md.—Here in the Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrows Point the company is bringing more bad conditions in the mill. For years we have never heard of a time clock and punch card system, but now we are forced to punch a time clock, although we still work on the tonnage system.

Here is a lot more "new burdens" that is new to the tin mill, the catcher and screw boys have to clean the grease pots on the last turn, where formerly this was done by laborers in the tin mill.

Who ever heard of working level hand on a small mill when it's almost impossible to get the level hand on a big mill. Then in order to make matters worse, even though we are doubled up we get to stay in the mill on the last two heats.

The screw boy piles 9 or 10 heats of thirty six wide or some other kind of mill orders and doesn't get anything for doing this extra work, the heater does get a little crumb for piling three or four piles, usually about 50 cents.

There are some rollers here that are turning screw, now being forced back to where they were 20 or 30 years ago.

Just heard that O'Brien bought a \$5,000 car. I wonder where that money came from.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—With the coming wage cut in the steel industry this month, and the terrific worsening of conditions not only in this mill but in all others, there is an immediate necessity for all the workers in the mill to intensify their organization. Workers of all nationalities, color and political and union affiliations should form united committees of action in every department to be prepared to fight against wage-cuts and other bad conditions in the mill as a solid body.

But when the General Electric took hold, then started the cuts. First Saturday was made straight-time; then overtime was made straight-time; later came a bonus system, which was made to appear as a benefit to the workers. The bonus means that you get half of whatever you save. Not all jobs have a bonus price on them.

Generally the price was so low we could not do the job in the required time, but got paid our hourly rate just the same. But nevertheless it is used as a whip for speed-up.

Now I am speaking of the tool and model shops, where the greatest skill is required. The toolmakers are required to have more knowledge for their work than any other class of labor. That makes many of them conceited.

There are quite a few stool pigeons here. I am trying to find out. I am gradually and cautiously trying to work among them.

I can't tell now how all the workers are toward organization. Some are favorable. There is good material for organization here. A few are radical. I haven't been long with the present group of workers so I don't know them all.

The hours at present are 9 1-2 hours a day, four days a week, except when it sometimes happens that a man is working on a job that is needed sooner, then all extra time is flat hourly rate.

If Camden had a Party unit it would help some and I think it will in the course of time.

USSR Production Rose 334 P.C. Says J. Stalin

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) national significance."

In his general conclusion Stalin pointed out the failure of the bourgeois, social-democratic prediction about the impracticability of the Five-Year Plan, the collapse of the bourgeois "trend" that the working class is capable only to destroy the old but not build the new, the defeat of the social-democratic thesis is about the impossibility of building Socialism in one country.

The proposal to refuse support for the new collectives can only come from counter-revolutionaries. In promoting collectivization at an accelerated pace, the Communist Party, said Stalin, certainly acted correctly. "Profitableness must be judged from the general angle of the whole of national economy, and only in the course of several years. It would be futile to judge from the angle of the given moment.

The collectivization of the basic regions has already been completed. The vast majority of the peasants accept collectivization as the best form of farming. The question as to whether collectivization is to be or not to be, is already decided. The present question is that of strengthening the collectives, throwing out the wreckers, and making the collectives really Bolshevik.

Improved Conditions. Turning to review the improvement in the material position of the workers and peasants resulting from the First-Five-Year-Plan, Stalin pledged first the abolition of unemployment.

He gave second place to the elimination of poverty in the villages as a result of collectivization. This is an achievement of which no capitalist country can dream.

The workers of the Soviet Union long ago got rid of unemployment, while the capitalist countries have no less than 30 to 40,000,000 unemployed. The number of industrial workers in the Soviet Union more than doubled as compared with 1928.

Increased Income. The national income in 1932 was 85 per cent more than in 1928. The average increase in the increase of workers' wages was 67 per cent. The increase of the Social Insurance fund 292 per cent as compared with 1928. Communal feeding is now embracing over 70 per cent of the workers.

These are the points mentioned by Stalin as indications of the improvement in conditions. He continued to state, however:

"We failed as yet to achieve complete satisfaction of the material demands of the workers and peasants. We shall hardly attain this in the immediate future, but we strive, unceasingly, to reach the result that the material conditions of the workers and peasants is improving with every year.

"This can be doubted only by sworn enemies of the Soviet Union or, perhaps, by some representatives of the bourgeois press, including part of the correspondents of that press, Moscow who understand that the economics of nations and conditions of toilers hardly more than, let us say, the king of Abyssinia understands about higher mathematics."

Stalin presented facts of the misery of the workers in capitalist countries.

Create Huge Reserve. Stalin then dwelt on the interlinking of the cities with the country as expressed in the inter-country of production and Soviet State trade. He refuted the assertion that State Trade is similar to private trading in the NEP (New Economic Policy) period.

The NEP admitted a certain revival of capitalism and functioning of the private capitalist elements in the exchange of commodities, while State Trade denies both.

Speculation under the NEP is eliminated under the present system of trade. At present, the Soviet Union has developed state industry and whole system of collectives and State farms assuring the state huge reserves of agricultural and manufactured goods.

Answering the argument that without sound currency, trade development is impossible, Stalin pointed out the absurdity of the contention that Soviet currency has no value.

"This is said by economists of the capitalist countries. I think that these esteemed economists understand about political economy no more than the Archbishop of Canterbury understands about anti-religious propaganda. Is it not a fact with this currency we have built Magnitostroy, Dnieprostroy, Kuznetskstroy, hundreds of thousands of collective farms, thousands of State farms?"

Hits Damagers. Passing to the problem of struggle against the remnants of hostile classes, Stalin pointed out the fact that these anti-Soviet elements found their way into all branches of economy, particularly the collectives and state farms where they carry on damaging activities under the guise of "workers" and "peasants."

The most serious phase of this damaging consists in plundering property of the state, cooperatives and collectives. Some Party members are inclined to belittle such facts of mass stealing and plunder.

"These comrades," stated Stalin, "are greatly mistaken. The basis of our system is public property, just as the basis of capitalism is private property."

Stalin then emphasized the importance of the recent law protecting public property and the duty of every Communist worker and collective farm member to enforce this law.

A strong and mighty dictatorship of the proletariat—this is what we now need in order to reduce to dust the last remnants of the dying classes and smash their thieving machinations.

On Building Socialism. In conclusion Stalin pointed out the presence of shortcomings and errors along with the accomplishments of the Five-Year-Plan.

Ironton Miners, Led by N.M.U., Vote Down Cut

Nine Super Meets Organized Resistance of 300 Men

IRONTON MINERS. BESEMER, Mich., Jan. 11.—300 Iron miners of the Ironton Mine near here voted against the wage cut that was trying to be put through by the Mining Company superintendent. The walls of the dryhouse echoed with the voices of the miners in one protest against the wage cut that was being introduced by the company to cut the living standards of the miners to a still lower starvation level.

National Miners Union members took the lead and pointed out to the miners how this wage-cut had been introduced in Crystal Falls also with a lot of sweet promises, which the miners never got and that the mining company was now trying to put it through also in the Ironton Mine.

The speaker, a former miner of the Ironton Mine, pointed out how this was only a means by which the mining companies were trying to pile up more profits from the sweat and toil of the miners.

Slek Wage-Cut Scheme. The Mining superintendent introduced the following slick wage-cutting scheme to the miners: You work 20 days a month at \$2.00 a day and receive a "bonus" after digging a certain tonnage of ore.

The tonnage was so high for the bonus, that the miners laughed at this ridiculous scheme by which the company was trying to fool them. He stated that the same thing had been done in Crystal Falls, Michigan and besides this the miners had received free rent and coal from the company. The N. M. U. speaker immediately pointed out how this was not so, that instead the mining company in Crystal Falls has fooled the miners and that only a few suckers of the company were receiving these measly promises of the company, while the majority of the miners were starving.

One of the miners spoke up and pointed out how the present wage of \$3.50 a day and 8 days a month was starvation wage already and if the miners accepted this company scheme, the miners would be working 13 days of the 20 days at the rate of 90 cents a day, and starving more than before. A miner called for the vote and every miner answered in one voice against the wage-cut, despite the superintendent's anger and boiling machines.

Called Front Committee. Through a leaflet distributed by the National Miners Union warning the miners of the wage cut; calling upon them to organize committees against the wage cut, a meeting of 30 miners was held at the Ironton Mine in Bessemer where a United Front Committee was formed to carry on the struggle against the companies' attempts to carry through the wage cut. The fight will continue until victory is won.

Crews of Two Ships at Marine Workers Affair in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Md.—The Marine Workers Industrial Union held a dance and entertained the crews of the S.S. Georgian and Arizonian, also members of crews of other ships that were in port. This is the first time in Baltimore that an affair like this has taken place successfully. The workers in the social life ashore and welcomed their solidarity to the Marine Workers Industrial Union, many promised to join the Union.

The M.W.I.U. has made a bid for the launching of an International Seamen's Club in Baltimore, this affair being the opening gun. Another affair is to be given in Tom Mooney Hall Jan. 28. The dances and entertainments given by the M.W.I.U. is smashing the Jim-Crowism that exists in Baltimore.

703 N. 46th St. Public officials have been challenged to appear at these meetings to defend their stand of refusing relief to the starving children.

An indoor meeting has been arranged for Saturday evening at 911 W. Girard Ave., where the reply of the Board of Education and of Dr. Broome will be reported.

DEMAND CHILDREN BE FED IN PHILLY

Demonstration Called for This Saturday. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Thousands of hungry children and their unemployed and part-time Philadelphia parents will march this Saturday, Jan. 14, to the Board of Education, 21st and Parkway, and demand "free food in the schools and shoes and clothing."

The children and their parents will gather Saturday morning at 10:30 a.m. at Reynolds Plaza, where an open-air meeting will be held, and from there march to the Administration Building, where they will present the thousands of petitions they have collected to date.

The demonstration is sponsored by the Conference for Free Food and Clothing for the Children of the Unemployed, with offices at 919 Locust St. The march was endorsed by the last meeting of the Conference, held the past Saturday at 715 N. 6th St., at which over 20 organizations through their delegates demanded immediate action.

Conference Exposes Child Misery. Facts were produced at the Conference proving to the gathering of delegates that about 250,000 school children in Philadelphia suffer from undernourishment. Governor Gifford Pinchot was quoted to this effect. Previous examinations by doctors revealed that in working-class neighborhoods over 60 per cent of the school children are suffering from malnutrition.

Child Misery to Be Exposed At Hearings. A series of public hearings, to expose child misery, will take place throughout the city on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 8 p.m., at 1531 N. Franklin St., 2501 N. Orkney St., 323 N. 65th St., 2222 Master St., 1208 Tasker St.

Proposed Child March Sees Pinchot. In answer to a letter from the Conference to Governor Pinchot, requesting him to receive a delegation of hungry children of unemployed parents in Harrisburg on Jan. 14, the governor replied through his secretary that he "had a previous engagement and would not be in Harrisburg." The Conference condemned the governor's action and decided to send the children to Harrisburg the early part of February, to notify Pinchot of the date weeks previously so he couldn't back out.

Workers throughout the country should give all possible aid to the great fight of the Illinois miners, led by Governor Horner at Springfield, Ill., demanding the immediate release of the arrested miners and the stopping of the terror, and should send funds, food and clothing for the miners to the Workers International Relief, 2467 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"The struggle against militarism must not be postponed until the moment when it breaks out. Then it will be too late. The struggle against war must be carried on now, daily, hourly." LENIN.

THE WESTERN WORKER

A fighter to organize and lead our struggles in the West RAISE FUNDS! BUILD IT! SUBSCRIBE NOW! 52 Issues \$2 26 Issues \$1 13 Issues 50c Name Street City State

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Stop the Murder of Huang Ping!

The monstrous Kuomintang regime, carrying out the policies of its bloody imperialist masters, has reached out its gory talons to crush another revolutionary fighter. Huang Ping, chairman of the All-China Trade Union Federation is in the hands of Chang Hsiao-Liang, the Northern Kuomintang military and police chief.

This is part of the whole imperialist game of the Kuomintang government. The arrest of Ping occurs in the midst of the Japanese drive into Jehol, which is being resisted by the rank and file of the Chinese troops who broke the capitulation policy of their generals.

Chinese agreed to permit Japanese forces to occupy the south gate of the walled city of Shanhai-kwan, but when Japanese forces marched toward the gate yesterday morning, the Japanese charge that the Chinese broke their agreement and fired heavily.

This shows that the anti-Japanese, anti-imperialist upsurge in North China has already influenced the armed forces of Kuomintang, the tool of the imperialists. The Chinese workers and peasants, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, are developing the anti-imperialist struggle to the highest form. Even in Manchuria, under the extreme terror of Japanese imperialists, there is already a red army 30,000 strong and seven Soviet districts has been organized.

The arrest and persecution of Huang Ping by Kuomintang lackeys are inspired by the imperialist representatives at Peiping, in attempt to stem the rising revolutionary wave in China.

The imperialists are rejoicing at this heinous act of their lackey Kuomintang because Huang Ping is not only the leader of Chinese revolution, but one of the leaders in the international liberation movement in the colonies. His report on the colonial labor movement served as the basis for the thesis of the fifth Congress of R. I. L. U. on the colonial question.

American imperialism fully understands the international significance of Chinese revolution. Under the repeated blows of the victorious Chinese Red Army, the tottering Nanking regime has thus far been able to survive because of active support rendered by the Wall Street government.

A determined mass protest from the American workers and intellectuals means not only the support of the national liberation movement in China, but also a protest against American imperialism which is preparing to plunge American masses into another world slaughter for the revision of colonies and the intervention against the Soviet Union.

All over the country there must be demonstrations for the freedom of Huang Ping, the immediate release of Paul and Gertrude Ruegg and all working class fighters in China.

Such demonstrations are of the highest significance today. They are a blow against the whole war program of the imperialist powers.

An Indispensable Arm in All Our Work!

WHAT is the best guarantee for the continuous appearance of our Daily Worker? What are the best methods of reducing the deficit of the Daily? It is the steady growth of the circulation of the Daily Worker. How can this be accomplished? Many of the readers of the Daily have shown the way to us, that is of going to the workers and day in and day out campaigning for the Daily.

At a time when thousands upon thousands of workers admire and applaud the heroic and determined struggle put up by the National Hunger Marchers in Washington, the Districts order only about ten thousand extra copies of the special edition of the Daily carrying the petition of the National Hunger March to Congress.

Often we hear at conferences that the Daily is our best mass agitator, propagandist and organizer. To take this way and then not to take the slightest personal interest in building the Daily, must be considered as phrase-mongering.

The financial drive of the Daily which we will be compelled to start in the near future should be taken up by all the districts as a major political task. The circulation drive of the Daily should be taken as an integral part of our financial drive.

Often we hear at conferences that the Daily is our best mass agitator, propagandist and organizer. To take this way and then not to take the slightest personal interest in building the Daily, must be considered as phrase-mongering.

NEGRO DISCRIMINATION

Letters from workers, describing discrimination practices against Negroes, will make up the entire Worker Correspondence Section on Friday, Jan. 20. We want particularly accounts of discrimination practiced by the A. F. of L. by the Socialist Party leaders, and of the passive attitude of bourgeois Negro organizations toward discrimination.

ATTENTION PHOTOGRAPHERS

Workers Correspondents - The Workers' Film and Foto League of the W.I.R. will cooperate with all workers who send in pictures with their stories to the Worker Correspondence section. Many pictures will not be used in the Daily due to space requirements and technical defects, but will be used in other medium by the Nat'l. Comm. Film and Foto League of the W.I.R.

The Story of Amsterdam World Meet

THE WORLD CONGRESS AGAINST WAR. Published by the American Committee for Struggle Against War, 104 Fifth Ave., Room 1811, New York. Five cents per copy. Special rate for bulk orders.

An historic gathering was the World Anti-War Congress which opened at Amsterdam on August 27, 1922. Its proceedings are summarized in this important new pamphlet. Initiated by Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse and other world-famous intellectuals, the Congress addressed itself principally to workers. All the forces sincerely opposed to imperialism were represented.

Although, as the pamphlet declares, the Congress "was censured and repudiated by the leaders of the Second (Socialist) International," some 291 socialist delegates were present. Charges by socialist leaders of "Communist domination" were effectively answered by an American socialist delegate, Joseph Roth, in the columns of the Daily Worker, December 26.

Japanese imperialism wages its robber war in the Far East. The conflict between British and American imperialism reflects itself in the butchery in the Chaco. The capitalists continue their war preparations against the Soviet Union. With all these things, and more, in mind, the keynote of the assembly in the words of Rolland, was: "Action is the end of thought."

In addition to the report and manifesto of the Anti-War Congress, this pamphlet contains the address of Romain Rolland, and excerpts from speeches of various delegates including the Japanese revolutionary Sen Katayama, Marcel Cachin, French Communist leader, Hugo Graet and others. This pamphlet should have the widest possible support and the American Committee for Struggle Against War should be vigorously supported in all its work.

Letters from Our Readers

CRITICIZES WRONG ANTI-WAR SLOGAN

Editor of Daily Worker, Dear Comrades:

I wish to call your attention to an item appearing on the front page of the Daily Worker of Jan. 10 intended to report a protest meeting against the South American Wars to be held at Irving Plaza on Thursday, Jan. 12. The item is worded: "You don't want to be shot? Come to the Anti-Imperialist War meeting etc."

This method of conducting anti-war propaganda is both flippant and incorrect. The flippancy is self-evident; moreover, the Daily Worker certainly does not intend to give workers the illusion that by attending protest meetings against war they will save themselves from being shot.

Special Edition This Saturday

THE Special Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition will appear on Saturday.

It will include a number of outstanding articles as well as varied features, photographs and drawings.

The articles include "Leninism and War," by Earl Browder; "Nine Years of the Daily Worker in American Labor Struggles," by Bill Dunne; "Leninism and the Growth of Socialism in the Soviet Union," by Mosevitz J. Olin, and "The Socialist Press in the Service of Capitalism," by H. M. Wicks.

Among the features are hitherto unpublished excerpts from "Memories of Lenin," by Krupskaya, "Outstanding Events in the Life of Lenin," compiled by Alexander Trachtenberg, and the first installment of the narrative, "Bolsheviks On Trial."

"BOYS, THIS MAN'LL FEED YOU"



The 'UNKNOWN SOLDIER'

Speech of J. W. Ford at Graves of Hushka and Carlson

(The following speech was made by James W. Ford at the grave of the Unknown Soldier, in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 15, 1932, on the occasion of the memorial tribute to Hushka and Carlson. Two hundred ex-servicemen were present (B. E. F., Khaki Shirts, etc.) as well as some army officials, regular army soldiers on duty, visitors and newspapermen.)

Comrades, Fellow Ex-Servicemen: The brief remarks which I will make here today will be different from any remarks I heretofore made at this grave.

We are here to pay tribute to an "unknown" soldier. We have just come from the graves of our comrades Hushka and Carlson who were murdered by the police of Commissioner Glassford and President Hoover, on July 28 of this year, at the time that thousands of ex-servicemen came with their wives and children, were ejected from Washington at the points of bayonets, with tear gas and rifles. These ex-soldiers were in Washington demanding a just back pay, for participating in the World War.

At the graves of Hushka and Carlson we paid our respects and pledged to carry on the struggle for the aims for which they died. We did not make sentimental tribute to them as individuals and I am sure they would not desire such a tribute. And we are not here at the grave of the "unknown" soldier to make useless funeral tributes. To do so would be to no purpose. We are here at this time to make fitting tribute and declare for a larger purpose in line with the desires of millions of ex-servicemen and workers, as well as this "unknown" comrade.

WHY WE ARE HERE

It is necessary, therefore, for us in this brief moment to pick out these values, and to estimate our purpose. We are here and have far beyond in significance, to those already buried here, to our comrades Hushka and Carlson. Notwithstanding the circumstances of their death, Hushka and Carlson, just as you and I, might today be in this grave. We should not allow others to have the illusions we once had.

To declare that no doubt this "unknown" soldier buried here went to France and into the World War with illusions, just perhaps as millions of men did. The chances are that he was a worker. We can, I am sure, declare here with greater assurance than the capitalist who try to claim this soldier for their purposes, that this "unknown" soldier represents a cross-section of the American working class, Negro and white, foreign-born and native. He symbolizes the oppressed of this country.

He was told that he was going to fight "to make the world safe for Democracy," "to make the world a better place to live in." This was an illusion, especially for the workers. This war was a capitalist war. And today throughout the world toilers are chained as a result of the treaties arrived at, and impoverished as a result of the economic crisis that grew in the wake of the war.

WHY were the lives of over 13,000,000 of the best of the working class, farmers and toilers, killed in this capitalist war? Why were many more millions wounded and incapacitated? We know now. We know that the war was fought for profits and greed, for the division of the world by the capitalist nations. We know that the lives of these men were sacrificed for the interest of bankers and industrialists, the same people who today refuse to do anything for the destitute veterans and their dependents, but who order them shot down and murdered when they make demands for their just back pay and wages.

CALLED TO CARRY ON STRUGGLE

We are therefore called upon here today, comrades, to carry on in a struggle which should be the highest aim of every man or woman, that is a struggle against capitalist war; a struggle for a really better world to live in, that is,

against starvation and misery which is the lot of millions of people in this country today. This was, no doubt, the real aim and desire of this "unknown" soldier. No better tribute could be paid to him and to our own desires than to make fighting against war our concerted daily task. Why are we here today, did we not come to fight for our Bonus? We are seeking a way out of misery. We are here also because we have begun to see through the illusions created by the ruling class. Certainly, "Bloody Thursday" blasted many illusions and showed us the real role of the ruling class.

During the world war some of our "comrades in arms" were faced with these same questions. They got tired of war and hunger. They found a way out. Our officers told us that they "deserted" the cause, "became traitors." But the simple fact is that they set out to put a stop to war, and misery and hunger.

THE RUSSIAN PATH

I refer, comrades, as no doubt you already infer, to our Russian comrades. These same comrades are today on the road to a better world. They are showing us that a better world can be built by workers. Before our very eyes these comrades are building such a world in Soviet Russia. They found their path, it is true, in the midst of imperialist war. But is it not a fact that the capitalists are preparing a new war now, while we starve?

While this very war is being prepared and is actually going on and millions being spent for war, we are forced to fight for relief against starvation; for unemployment insurance against unemployment; for the Bonus (back pay), against destitution for ourselves and dependents. We can therefore commemorate the memory of our "unknown" comrade by redoubling our efforts in these tasks.

WE ARE here at a monument erected by war mongers, by murderers of Hushka and Carlson. The capitalist politicians come here to this grave from time to time as to pay "tribute" to the "unknown soldier" in order to perpetuate sentiments of patriotism that will keep alive the desire for capitalist war and to keep national chauvinist sentiments uppermost in the minds of the masses. These are the same people who profit by war, who profited before and who re-

'Every Factory Our Fortress'

Establish Intimate and Permanent Contacts With the Workers in the Shops

BUILD "STICK-TOGETHER" CLUBS

The 12th Plenum Resolutions of the Communist International emphasize that the main link in winning the American working class for decisive class battles, is the development of struggles around the elementary needs of the workers. The Shop Conference held in New York and Chicago on Dec. 31, 1931, and Jan. 1, 1932, dealing with the experiences of our Party in conducting shop work, should be utilized by every member of the Party, every member in the trade unions, to improve the contents and methods of our work in the factories. We urge all comrades to send in articles on the basis of their own experiences, as well as questions on problems which confront them (which will be answered in this column), and thus further develop this interchange of experiences in this, our most important, task. These articles should be read in connection with a thorough study of the 12th Plenum Resolution on "Lessons of Economic Struggles" and editorial and articles on the 12th Plenum in the January Communist.

I WANT to tell you about a certain struggle that was carried on without developing a strike in a shop in the Philadelphia district. This shop I am working in is a big shop that employs about 20,000 workers when it works full time and 5,000 workers at present. There are many grievances around which struggles can be developed, but these are the big grievances that embrace all the workers, such as wage cuts that affect all the workers in that shop.

In this shop there is practically no organization or union and to develop any fight against this wage cut, we as yet have no forces in there. On that basis, we considered what could be done in that shop. The method we adopted is to de-

velop small struggles where the comrades are working. I want to relate one experience where we got certain organizational results on the basis of small struggles.

In the place where I was working, we worked on a belt, that is, every worker did one operation on the belt. On this belt, every worker has to do a certain operation; he cannot go away from that belt while working because if he goes away the next worker can't do his work and so on. When a worker has to leave his work for a minute, a relief man has to do that operation while he is away.

"RELIEF" ONLY FIVE MINUTES. These workers for a long time were getting five minutes relief in the morning before lunch and five

minutes in the afternoon. These workers were very dissatisfied and thought this wasn't enough time, and were kicking about it all the time. One day we made a suggestion that all the men on that particular line should take fifteen minutes relief instead of five. All agreed to that, that every one would take 15 minutes it would be easier to get away with it than if only one worker did it, because if only one worker did it the boss could do something—lay him off for a week and so on. I immediately seized that opportunity and pointed out to the workers that this was the only way we could get something in the shop, if we all stuck together, and the workers agreed.

THE next time when the relief man came around we told every worker in that particular group, when he goes out to stay out for fifteen minutes. This relief man relieves one worker, then the next one and so on. We told the workers to stay out for fifteen minutes and not to come back until the 15 minutes are up. The workers agreed and they did it. The relief man was very sore and when he got through with this group of workers he took down all the names and took them to the foreman. But when the foreman saw the long list he had and all the names, he didn't even come over to tell the workers about it.

This way we gained the 15 minutes in the morning and 15 in the afternoon. I pointed out to the workers that this should convince them that only if we stuck together could we get anything. I told them if we were organized in some form or other we could get many other victories against grievances which affect all the workers in the shop.

MANY GRIEVANCES

And there were many grievances there on the job and the workers agreed to that, and right at the place there we decided to form a "Stick-Together" Club. Many workers had the habit of telling the foreman of different things the other workers did. We decided one of the things we should do is not to be squealers, and the workers agreed to that. And the workers took the organization as their own because this organization arose on the basis of their own experiences and they knew it was their own organization.

Of course, this organization, after it was established, was very loose. Only one group of workers in one particular section, who met each other every day, and talked things over. We had no regular meetings or anything of the kind. But I had the perspective of broadening it out, consolidating it, making it the organizer of struggle, and then pushing it into a form of union organization. But shortly afterwards a lay-off came and this organization did not function for some

time.

AFTER we came back, we tried to revive it, but could not do it on the basis of nothing at all. But certain grievances came up which revived it. One day, one of the workers forgot to ring up his card, and he was docked and he was sore. The same question came up where the foreman came to collect money for the Red Cross. This was supposed to be voluntary, but it was not. When the workers refused, the foreman threatened if they name, and the workers had to contribute. The workers did not like it and we utilized this to establish the "Stick-Together Club," and our problem is to broaden it out and try to establish some stronger form of organization where the workers would be able to carry on work on a wider scale.

So far it involves one department and only young workers. But I want to say that one thing we have learned is that when we try to carry on work in that shop on the basis of direct Communist propaganda, bringing in newspapers to the workers, these workers were prejudiced against the Communists. No matter what I told them, the propaganda of the capitalist press was counteracting our propaganda, but on the basis of such a thing, we would establish a form of organization and the workers recognized it as something that they organized, decided on, and that it was on the basis of their own experiences and grievances and they knew it was their own organization.

EDITORIAL NOTE: This report

shows the possibilities of uniting the workers around their immediate grievances in large plants. The development of such broad united forms of organization in the departments should be utilized for strengthening the fighting capacity of the workers and winning them for organized struggle against the continued attacks. The point emphasized by the writer that the first approach of direct Communist propaganda brought no results emphasizes the need of approaching workers first of all with their immediate grievances. What was wrong in the approach of the comrade was not the bringing in of the Communist propaganda, but the methods of presentation, its complete disassociation from the actual conditions of the workers in the plant. It is necessary constantly to link up the immediate grievances of the workers with the broader political issues facing them, drawing the proper lessons from each small gain made, and in this manner raising the consciousness of the workers, building the union and winning the most militant elements for the Party.

FROM THE BLACK BELT

By MYRA PAGE. These sketches of the life and struggle of Negro and white workers in the South are taken from "Gathering Storm," by Myra Page, just published by International Publishers.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

SOLIDARITY FOREVER

EARLY the next morning the picket line assembled and started for the mill. Many carried banners which they had made by crude lettering with stove polish on strips of old sheets and pieces of cardboard. On the one which Marge and Ruth held between them were the words: "We've slaved long enough for you, Mister Jenkins. Dolly, her two oldest clutching at her skirts, bore a sign which she had made from the top of an ancient hat-box: "Milk for our Babies." Phil and Red headed the march, proudly carrying a banner which they had worked over, far into the night: "All mill-hands join the National Textile Workers' Union. Underneath in smaller lettering was written: "No more stretch-out." "Shorter hours, higher pay."

Tom, seeing the small group of Negroes keeping to themselves near the rear of the line signalled to them and they dropped back to join them. Jerry and his wife Nancy had brought a sign that they had made according to Uncle John's directions: "In Union there is strength." George also had his, stating, "There's no race lines in this Union." He grinned at his friends. "Pretty good turn-out, eh? Boy, did we have a time, pre-arranging the Hollow that the whites really wanted 'em to come. Jerry's I've been roundin' 'em up since four this mornin'!"

"Yah, it's a good turn-out, 'n spirits are runnin' high." Tom however, was worried. He drew George to one side. "It ain't right, the way the two races are keepin' separate. We gotta get 'em more united."

"Sure we have," George retorted. "But you know what the first move's gotta come from—the whites. 'N look at 'em!"

"Gol dern, don't I know it. All 'cept a few holdin' off. Dam their fool notions."

"Says," Jerry called testily, "it's time we got started."

"All right," Tom answered. "Say, Jerry, you 'n Jim stop over here a minute. You see how it is—blacks

in whites walkin' separate. We gotta mix 'em."

JERRY shrugged his shoulders. "Can't do it. Not so quick. You know the way the white folks are, 'n George here knows what a time we had, gettin' the Hollow willin' to come at all. Sure as you start a rumrun, they'll make off."

"Even goin' in the same march is somethin'," Jim argued. "Things doan happen so quick. Tom. This here'll take a lotta ejection. We gotta be practical. If we ain't to the mill soon, it'll be past startin' time."

"Those of us what ain't scared or backward about marchin' together," Jerry proposed. "The rest, you gotta let 'em go the way they are. They wan go no other way. 'Come on, let's start."

Marge, spying Tom's worried face, and guessing the reason, handed her side of the banner to the next in line. Her face crimson, but step firm, she dropped back until she stood next to Nancy. Everyone stared. A white woman marching with... what'd happen next!

"The line started toward the mill. 'You work at Corey's too?' Marge asked her companion. "Yes'm, Cleanin'." "What'd they pay you?" "Four dollars." "Four dollars! Why, seven was hard enough—four dollars!" "You're Tom's sister, ain't you?" Nancy inquired. "All the Hollow likes Tom. He's 'bout the first white man to—you know, act like we was folks. If all hands were like him—'n you—'it'd be all right. But they ain't. They're pesky to us. Look down their noses our way, the most of 'em. As if they wan't as common as us colored hands, any day!"

Marge writhed. She felt guilty for her kind. "Yah, we're all in the same boat, only not many see it thataway yet. But this here strike'll learn us somethin'."

Nancy surveyed her companion. A change went over her. "I reckon it oughta." The line started forward. "I reckon it oughta." (THE END.)

minutes in the afternoon. These workers were very dissatisfied and thought this wasn't enough time, and were kicking about it all the time. One day we made a suggestion that all the men on that particular line should take fifteen minutes relief instead of five. All agreed to that, that every one would take 15 minutes it would be easier to get away with it than if only one worker did it, because if only one worker did it the boss could do something—lay him off for a week and so on. I immediately seized that opportunity and pointed out to the workers that this was the only way we could get something in the shop, if we all stuck together, and the workers agreed.

THE next time when the relief man came around we told every worker in that particular group, when he goes out to stay out for fifteen minutes. This relief man relieves one worker, then the next one and so on. We told the workers to stay out for fifteen minutes and not to come back until the 15 minutes are up. The workers agreed and they did it. The relief man was very sore and when he got through with this group of workers he took down all the names and took them to the foreman. But when the foreman saw the long list he had and all the names, he didn't even come over to tell the workers about it.

This way we gained the 15 minutes in the morning and 15 in the afternoon. I pointed out to the workers that this should convince them that only if we stuck together could we get anything. I told them if we were organized in some form or other we could get many other victories against grievances which affect all the workers in the shop.

MANY GRIEVANCES

And there were many grievances there on the job and the workers agreed to that, and right at the place there we decided to form a "Stick-Together" Club. Many workers had the habit of telling the foreman of different things the other workers did. We decided one of the things we should do is not to be squealers, and the workers agreed to that. And the workers took the organization as their own because this organization arose on the basis of their own experiences and they knew it was their own organization.

Of course, this organization, after it was established, was very loose. Only one group of workers in one particular section, who met each other every day, and talked things over. We had no regular meetings or anything of the kind. But I had the perspective of broadening it out, consolidating it, making it the organizer of struggle, and then pushing it into a form of union organization. But shortly afterwards a lay-off came and this organization did not function for some

time.

AFTER we came back, we tried to revive it, but could not do it on the basis of nothing at all. But certain grievances came up which revived it. One day, one of the workers forgot to ring up his card, and he was docked and he was sore. The same question came up where the foreman came to collect money for the Red Cross. This was supposed to be voluntary, but it was not. When the workers refused, the foreman threatened if they name, and the workers had to contribute. The workers did not like it and we utilized this to establish the "Stick-Together Club," and our problem is to broaden it out and try to establish some stronger form of organization where the workers would be able to carry on work on a wider scale.

So far it involves one department and only young workers. But I want to say that one thing we have learned is that when we try to carry on work in that shop on the basis of direct Communist propaganda, bringing in newspapers to the workers, these workers were prejudiced against the Communists. No matter what I told them, the propaganda of the capitalist press was counteracting our propaganda, but on the basis of such a thing, we would establish a form of organization and the workers recognized it as something that they organized, decided on, and that it was on the basis of their own experiences and grievances and they knew it was their own organization.

EDITORIAL NOTE: This report shows the possibilities of uniting the workers around their immediate grievances in large plants. The development of such broad united forms of organization in the departments should be utilized for strengthening the fighting capacity of the workers and winning them for organized struggle against the continued attacks. The point emphasized by the writer that the first approach of direct Communist propaganda brought no results emphasizes the need of approaching workers first of all with their immediate grievances. What was wrong in the approach of the comrade was not the bringing in of the Communist propaganda, but the methods of presentation, its complete disassociation from the actual conditions of the workers in the plant. It is necessary constantly to link up the immediate grievances of the workers with the broader political issues facing them, drawing the proper lessons from each small gain made, and in this manner raising the consciousness of the workers, building the union and winning the most militant elements for the Party.