

WALDO FRANK SAYS "DAILY" MUST LIVE; ANSWER HERNDON MURDER SENTENCE: SPEED FUNDS

"THE disappearance of the Daily Worker would be a catastrophe and a disgrace", writes Waldo Frank, famous American novelist and critic, enclosing a \$10 contribution to the \$35,000 fund.

This is a call to thousands of workers and sympathizers of the working class movement to bring into immediate action to avert this catastrophe.

In Your Hands!

The Fate of the "Daily" lies in your hands, fellow-workers. It was your support that established the Daily Worker and maintained it for nine years. It is your paper. You have responded in the past to appeals for aid. Are you going to fail now? Save the "Daily"!

THE pennies of the workers have maintained the "Daily" in the past; the pennies of the workers will save it in the present acute financial crisis. Sacrifices? Yes. The workers will and must make difficult sacrifices to keep their paper alive.

J. M., a worker of Jersey City, denies himself milk to send a 50-cent donation. He writes:

"This money I saved by stopping my milk. Every worker and Party member must sacrifice, and soon our Daily Worker will be over the crisis."

Have YOU made sacrifices to save the "Daily"? Have you sent in your contribution, are you collecting among your friends and fellow-workers, in the organizations you belong to?

DOWN in Atlanta the Negro worker, Angelo Herndon has just been sentenced for organizing the joint struggle of Negro and white workers to from 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gangs—those very chain gangs whose horrible tortures the Daily Worker exposed when it published John L. Spivak's "Georgia Nigger". To lose the Daily Worker at this time would be a serious blow to the fight to free Herndon, a blow at every struggle of the American workers, in this period when the fight against hunger and against the new imperialist war that is ready to break at any moment calls for the mighty clarion voice of the Daily Worker as the organizer and leader of all these struggles.

Answer the murder sentence against Angelo Herndon by speeding contributions at once to the paper that is indispensable in the fight to free him! Strike a blow at the southern lynch courts by throwing all your energies into the \$35,000 drive and rushing funds TODAY to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York.

YESTERDAY'S contributions totalled \$538.78—more than all the other days put together, bringing the total thus far to \$984.90. This shows that the drive is picking up, though this sum is still far from what is needed daily. Of this total \$325 was contributed by the workers in the Daily Worker printing plant, and most of the rest was from the New York district. Where are Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia? Immediate action from every part of the country is needed to save the "Daily"!

Remember Lenin!

Today the American workers observe the ninth Anniversary of the death of Lenin. The Daily Worker is the paper of Leninism and brings the teachings of this great leader of the world's oppressed to the American toilers. Today more than ever the "Daily" is needed to carry on the struggles for which Lenin lived and died. Join the \$35,000 drive to save the Daily Worker. Contribute, Collect!

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(Section of the Communist International)

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CITY EDITION

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ALL OUT TONIGHT TO THE LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS!

MEET TOMORROW ON STATE DRIVE FOR INSURANCE

Printers, Local Nine of ILGWU, Painters' Local Endorse

NEW YORK.—Tomorrow at 2 p. m. in Irving Plaza Hall will meet delegates from many workers' organizations of all sorts, including A. F. of L. and independent and T. U. U. L. locals, and at least one branch of the Socialist Party.

Their purpose is to plan all arrangements for the State Conference on Unemployment Insurance and Labor Legislation which is to be held next month in Albany.

The Albany conference will work out bills to present to the state legislature.

AFL Locals Respond

The latest to endorse the purpose of the two conferences the Albany conference and the preliminary conference meeting tomorrow are the Printers' Association of Big Six for the Benefit of the Unemployed, with 100 members present and not one dissenting vote; Local 9, cloakmakers, of the International Ladies Garment Workers, and Local 499 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. All these are A. F. of L. workers, responding to the call of the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief.

Yesterday also, in addition to the many independent and militant unions responding to the conference call, declarations for it and notice of election of delegates to the preliminary conference tomorrow, came from the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union and from the Food Workers Unemployed Council.

A.F.L. MEMBERS BACK WEINSTOCK

Green Hits Jobless Insurance Fighters

NEW YORK.—The drive to oust militant leaders of the struggle for compulsory unemployment insurance, obviously inspired from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, was launched Thursday night in Painters District Council No. 9 by charges preferred against and the suspension of nine members including Louis Weinstock, National Secretary of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief.

The attack made by the bureaucratic officialdom of the Painters District Council came at the first meeting of that body held since Weinstock appeared before the Senate sub-committee on the Black 30-hour week bill and exposed both the purposes of the bill as an extension of the vicious "share-the-work" plan, and A. F. of L. official support of it as a means of checking the struggle for federal unemployment insurance.

The Daily Worker, in its account of the proceedings of the Senate sub-committee (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Franklin Ave. House Owners Hire Thugs To Menace Tenants

NEW YORK.—The agent of Kleinschmidt, the landlord of 1377 Franklin Ave., where the tenants are out on strike for a reduction in rent, last night, accompanied by 10 husky gangsters, again visited each tenant and threatened that he was going to throw them out literally, without a court order, unless they paid the rent. The tenants' only answer was, "Try and collect."

Epstein, the landlord of 1392 Franklin Ave., is also using gangsters against the rent strikers. It was revealed that he is paying hoodlums \$5 each to throw milk bottles down on the heads of workers participating in mass demonstrations against high rents.

To smash this increased violence of the landlords and their gangsters, the striking tenants' committee of both houses, together with the Franklin Ave. block committee and the Unemployed Council, have called a mass demonstration for today at 3 p. m.

Socialist Branch Supports Conference

NEW YORK.—The following notification was received by the A. F. of L. Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief from the Huntington, L. I. Branch "At its regular meeting on the 17th of January, the Huntington Branch of the Socialist Party voted on a resolution that they be re-organized by two delegates at the United Front Conference scheduled for the 22nd of this month in New York City.

"The resolution received the unanimous and enthusiastic support of the entire membership and the branch elected Comrade Edward Gubernick and William Vander Menlen as the representatives to the convention. The Socialist Party of Huntington, L. I. is pleased to place itself on record as championing the cause of the great unemployed masses—the farmer, the small home owner, unorganized labor and the unemployed. (Signed) MARIE D. RIELLY."

1,000 STRIKE IN DETROIT MOTOR TRUCKS COMPANY

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—Over 1,000 workers of the Motor Trucks Corporation, an auxiliary to the auto industry located next to the Briggs Mack Avenue plant, where a 20 per cent wage cut was just defeated by strike action, struck against a 15 per cent wage cut received two weeks ago. This strike is a result of activity in building up the Auto Workers Conference, to be held Sunday, 2 p. m., at Finnish Hall, 5969 14th Street.

The Union and the Communist Party established contacts and organized groups, grievance committees, committees against the wage cuts, etc. The strike was the direct result of shop work started by the Party section concentrating at these plants. The negotiations committee carried demands against the wage cut to the bosses in the shop, and after being turned down, all the workers (over a thousand) walked out.

CITY EVENTS

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS TONIGHT
Huge Mass Memorial Meetings at 7:30 p. m. tonight, for Bronx and Manhattan workers at Bronx Coliseum, for Brooklyn and Long Island workers at Arcadia Hall. To Bronx Coliseum, take Lexington Ave. subway, off at 177th St. and walk east. For Arcadia Hall, from Brownsville, take Rockaway Ave. trolley or Ralph Ave. trolley to Halsey St.; from Boro Hall take Lexington Ave. Elevated to Halsey St.; from Coney Island, Brighton and Boro Park, take B.M.T. to Canal and change for Jamaica line to Halsey St.

MASS MEETING AT HOME RELIEF BUREAU
Indoor mass meeting to demand more relief. Meeting to be held Jan. 23, at 2:30 p. m. at Public School 230, Albemarle and Dahill Road, Boro Park.

SAM WEINSTEIN DEFENSE CONFERENCE
Weinstein Defense Committee meets at 6 p. m. today at 799 Broadway and asks all workers' organizations to send delegates to the meeting.

LOUISE THOMPSON SPEAKS SUNDAY IN HARLEM FORUM
Louise Thompson, organizer of the Negro film group "Black and White," speaks Sunday at 4 p. m. at Harlem Forum, 650 Lenox Ave. At this forum, Harlem workers will answer the slanders against the Soviet Union by Ted Poston in the Amsterdam News, and other slanders.

CHORUS REHEARSALS FOR LENIN MEETINGS
Rehearsal for Lenin Memorial chorus will be at Arcadia Hall, 918 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, today, at 5 p. m. sharp. Lithuanian and Ukrainian choruses of Brooklyn and Chorus groups of Jewish Workers Clubs of Bronx, Brownsville and Coney Island should be at this rehearsal. Malanuk will conduct.
Rehearsal of all downtown choruses at Coliseum today, at 6:30 p. m.

DRESSMAKERS SHOP CONFERENCE TODAY
Shop chairman and representatives of dressmakers' shop organizations and groups, of whatever union or open shops, in conference today at 1 p. m. Irving Plaza Hall to take up struggle for conditions and against new racketeering schemes.

MILLINERY WORKERS OPEN FORUM SUNDAY
Millinery workers, capmakers and members of United Hatters invited to an open forum Sunday at 11 a. m. at 2700 Bronx Park East; discussion of merging of United Hatters and International.

BANK OF U. S. DEPOSITORS MEET TUESDAY
All depositors of the Bank of U. S. meet at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday, at 80 Center Street, to send a committee to Broderick and to register for the trip to Albany.

STRIKE DECISION LOOMS AT DRESS MEETING TODAY

Shop Conference to Act on Metropolitan Lock-out, Racket Move

NEW YORK.—The Dressmakers Shop Conference will be faced with decisions of tremendous and immediate importance, it was indicated today, as the Unity Committee issued another urgent call to all shop chairmen and other active workers in the shop, as well as delegates to attend the conference. As previously announced, the conference will take place at the Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street at 1 p. m.

With reports coming in that the racketeering activities of the Metropolitan Dress Contractors have tied up a considerable number of shops forcing a lock out of many dressmakers, it became clear that the Conference would consider decisive action.

Tangible evidence of close co-operation between the Metropolitan racketeers and the officials of the I. L. G. W. U. is becoming clearer with each day's developments. While at first maintaining a "neutral" and passive attitude towards the Metropolitan, in spite of their statements that workers in shops signed up by them would automatically become members of the International—the I. L. G. W. U. has announced that it will organize the truck men, which is the same kind of a move as that announced by the Metropolitan.

The Unity Committee and the Industrial Union are the only forces now fighting the racket move of the Metropolitan in the effort to defend the interests of the workers on the job. During all of last week these organizations continued to warn the workers of the Metropolitan maneuver which seems so far to meet with the tacit approval of the bosses and the International officials alike.

It can not be doubted, however, that the time for decisive action has come and will receive the consideration of the Conference. Should the lockout stand or assume larger proportions, it is very likely that today's Conference will answer with the decision for a strike.

Attack Japan Strikers on Washington's Demand

U. S. Workers Urged to Support Japanese Pay Cut Victims for United Front on War Makers

- 1) The Japanese government has ordered the conscripts of 1933 to report for military duty. The majority will be dispatched to Manchuria immediately. The War Office at the same time announced that the 1931 conscripts and veterans would not be released from active military service, despite the expiration of the two-year conscript terms.
- 2) Three new Japanese armies are to be mobilized for the invasion of Jehol Province, which is still held up by the heroic resistance led by Chinese Red Army troops, supported by peasant partisan bands and irregulars.
- 3) Dispatches from China report growing threat in mass unrest and danger to Nanking government over its non-resistance policy to imperialist partition of China. As a result of the rising mass anger Nanking is reported sending troops to the Shanhaiwan area. This decision coincides with the sharpening tension between U. S. and Japanese imperialists.
- 4) Hoover-Roosevelt agree to have debt talks in March with Britain. Aim to bring pressure on Britain in favor of U. S. war policies in Far East.

Acting on the demands of the Wall Street government, Japanese authorities yesterday assigned heavy police detachments for a fiercer offensive on the strike of the employees of the U. S. Singer Sewing Machine Company against a ten per cent wage cut. Over 5,000 workers are involved in the strike (which has completely closed down the company's plant in five cities). The strike is continuing to spread and is threatening the Yokohama plant with a complete shutdown.

Militant Demonstration

On Wednesday the strikers carried out a militant demonstration against the Singer Company's office in Tokyo, raising and wrecking the office. Both the U. S. Government and the Japanese Government at once attempted to exploit the strike struggles of the Japanese workers for chauvinistic incitement in connection with the developing war situation between the U. S. and Japanese imperialist bandits.

Despite the murderous white terror conducted by the fascist Japanese government against the toiling masses, the strike movement is rapidly growing in Japan, involving scores of plants, both Japanese and foreign-owned. In all the industries, the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

HUNDREDS PICKET DEFY COP TERROR

Whole Day of Struggle at 2027 Monterey Ave.

NEW YORK.—Late yesterday afternoon a crowd of hundreds were holding a mass open air meeting in protest against evictions in 2027 Monterey Ave.

They had brought to a victorious climax a struggle that lasted all day in which the police rode into the crowds, pushed and shoved, and drove the mass meetings repeatedly from block to block.

The struggle started with the sudden eviction of three tenants, the furniture of two of them being piled for hours on the sidewalk. A mass picket line formed, which police attacked and arrested seven. An attorney going to the police station to inquire the names was simply thrown out bodily.

The police were extremely provocative, forcing even spectators standing on the lower steps of houses to move up one step because the lower step is on city property.

Police officers on the spot disregarded the permit of the precinct captain for mass meetings. Nevertheless, mass meeting and mass picketing is going on with the whole neighborhood aroused and for the rent strikers.

More evictions threaten today and Monday, the house committee, and Unemployed Councils call for big mass picket lines this morning and Monday, 2027 Monterey Ave. between 178 and 179 streets.

A crime against the working class to permit the Daily Worker to suspend. Rush funds today.

ADMIT HERNDON VERDICT MENACES HUNGRY MASSES

Answer Challenge of Slave Driver; Demand Release of Herndon!

By R. N. HART

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—The vicious class verdict sentencing Angelo Herndon, Negro organizer of the unemployed, to 18 to 20 years on the murderous Georgia chain gangs has evoked a tremendous storm of protest from white and Negro workers of this city and many intellectuals. Hundreds of protests are pouring in on Judge Leo Wyatt and Assistant Prosecutor Hudson. Committees are being formed among workers and liberals to mobilize mass support for the appeal filed by John R. Geer and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., prominent Negro attorneys for the International Labor Defense. Bondsman have been secured to put up bail for Herndon, despite the threat of the court to fix exorbitant bail.

Attack on Tollers.

The workers, colored and white, are increasingly realizing that the prosecution and sentence of Herndon is an attack directed against the rising struggles of the white and Negro workers and poor farmers against starvation, ruling-class terror and war preparations.

Assistant Prosecutor Walter Le Craw, a brother of the president of the local chamber of commerce, openly admitted in his arguments that it was not Herndon who was on trial, but the rising militancy and growing unity of the Negro and white toiling masses in their struggle against the misery and hopelessness of the capitalist system. He admitted that it was not Herndon whom the state of Georgia sought to remove, but the Communist Party which is

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VICTORY WON BY HARLEM BARBER SHOP STRIKERS

35 Bosses Agree to Demands; Others Now Asks for Settlement

NEW YORK.—The Spanish Barbers of Harlem won an overwhelming victory through a short but militant struggle which compelled 35 shops to settle today, accepting unconditionally all union demands. The remainder of the 75 shops struck have applied for settlement on the same conditions.

In a struggle marked by unexampled solidarity displayed by the members of Independent Barbers Local 101 and supported by the Barbers and Hairdressers League of the T. U. U. L., the barber shop workers won the shortening of hours, increased pay, minimum wage and recognition of the union.

The working day will now start at 8 a. m., and end at 8 p. m., instead of the former 17 to 18 hour day. Only on Saturdays the barbers will work until the total proceeds which on week 10 p. m., but will receive 70 per cent days will be 60 per cent. There will be no more \$6 or even \$2 weekly wages, as the agreement provides for a \$10 minimum wage.

The settlement has been guaranteed with a security payment to the union by the bosses. The union also successfully resisted the efforts of the employers to meet the strike demands by boosting prices, which would increase living costs of the Harlem workers.

The union will use its victory to unionize the rest of the shops and to secure the co-operation of the Negro barbers.

60 Dressmakers Strike

NEW YORK.—Sixty workers, many of them young boys and girls, struck Wednesday at Sef Dress Shop, 3576 Park Ave., Bronx, for better conditions, and against continuous wage cuts.

This is the beginning of a drive by the Dressmakers Unity Committee in the Bronx.

ORGANIZATIONS DRIVE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

Collecting 50,000 Greetings to the Montevideo Session

NEW YORK.—A conference yesterday of representatives of the Anti-Imperialist League, Trade Union Unity Council, International Workers Order, Jewish Workers Clubs and others at the office of the League, initiated a campaign for an intensive campaign against imperialism war, throughout the city and for the independence of colonial peoples.

At the next meetings of all these organizations, reports will be given on the developing war situation, particularly the war in Manchuria and Latin America, and the drive by imperialist powers toward war on the Soviet Union.

After the report, a motion will be made in each trade union, club, council and branch for the election of an Anti-War Committee of five. The Daily Worker will publish within a few days a joint call by all the organizations in this struggle and give the detailed tasks and functions of the Anti-War Committee.

The first step in the campaign will be the securing of at least 50,000 signatures in New York to greet the Latin American Anti-War Congress to be held in Montevideo Feb. 28.

The signature lists issued by the Anti-Imperialist League contain a pledge to support the movement for colonial independence. Lists can be secured in quantity from the Anti-Imperialist League, 799 Broadway, Room 538.

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Tenants of 4 Houses on Bryant Ave. Strike; Mass Meeting Tonight

NEW YORK.—The rent strike movement has spread to four houses on Bryant Ave. At 1801 and 1821 Bryant Ave., a total of 75 tenants out of 110 have gone on strike for rent reduction and against evictions.

They have elected committees, and are holding mass picketing every day. The Provisional Block Committee of Bryant Ave. has elected as Relief Block Captain, Carter of 1049 Bryant Ave. and has in the last three days organized two more houses 1045 and 1041 Bryant. The tenants of these two houses are now on strike for lower rents. The strike is led by the block committee and the East Bronx Unemployed Council of 618 Clinton Ave.

Tonight an open air mass meeting will take place in the block ending with all marching to the Lenin Memorial Meeting in Bronx Coliseum. All picket today and Monday!

Strikers at "Perfect" Shop Defy Attack

NEW YORK.—The strike at the Perfect Negligee, a white goods shop, is still on, and the workers are picketing despite the police terror. The boss has applied for an injunction, but picketing will go on, despite any injunction.

Chain Gang Chief



Richard B. Russell, governor of Georgia, shown swearing to maintain the chain gang system of landlord rule. He is behind the Herndon sentence and the attack on the struggles of the toilers.

GEORGIA REVIVES OLD SLAVE LAW TO KILL HERNDON

Chain Gang Term Is Blow At All Workers; Rally Mass Protest

By ELIZABETH LAWSON.

A slave law, formulated by the white masters of Georgia before the Civil War was fought, has been used to send a young Negro organizer of the unemployed to his death on the chain-gang.

In the year 1861, when Negroes were still held as chattel slaves in the South, the slave-masters, terrified by the numerous uprisings of slaves who preferred possible death to slavery, and terrified also by the determined agitation against slavery by the white workers and free Negroes, passed a law decreasing the penalty of death for inciting the slaves against their masters.

Resurrect Forgotten Law. From the end of the Civil War up to these times, that law has lain unused and almost forgotten. Then the slaves of today—the white wage-slaves, and the Negroes who bear the double burden of wage-slavery and national oppression—began to organize together to fight their common enemy, the white ruling class, and to struggle against misery and starvation. Once more the Slave Code was brought forward. Two days ago Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old organizer of the Unemployed Council in Atlanta, was sentenced to 18 to 20

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BROWDER, HATHAWAY SPEAK TONITE

Two Meetings at 7:30 P.M.; Bronx Coliseum and Arcadia Hall

Jobless Join in Call Lenin Showed Way; Workers' Leader

NEW YORK.—All out tonight at 7:30 p. m. to the Lenin Memorial Mass Meetings! Two huge meetings are arranged for New York, one at Bronx Coliseum and one at Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn. Chorus of hundreds of voices have been rehearsing for days. A colorful and significant pageant, "Lenin and the Masses," will be presented at both meetings.

Speakers will take up the present-day struggles of the workers, and Lenin's method in dealing with such problems as war, unemployment, wage cuts and capitalist oppression of every sort, which are our problems today.

The speakers will describe the Leninist way, followed by the workers of Russia, for the overthrow of capitalism, and show how the workers of America can place their feet on that road.

G. A. Hathaway, district organizer of the Communist Party, and Leo Patterson of the Young Communist

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Communist Votes Stolen; Split 60-40 For Boss Parties

NEW YORK.—Democratic and Republican politicians combined to swipe every single one of the Communist and Socialist votes in the Twelfth Election District of the Second Assembly District, the Democrats taking 60 per cent and the Republicans 40 per cent, it was revealed when the New York County Grand Jury, forced by the glaring nature of the election frauds at the last election, handed in indictments for 20 more election inspectors.

Forty-four election inspectors have already been indicted.

NAACP Tries to Hide Harlem Hospital Horror

Meet Thursday, St. Lukes Hall, to Protest Butchery of Negro Patients, and Oust of Negro Doctors

BULLETIN
NEW YORK.—A Daily Worker investigation today disclosed that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is carrying on a campaign to hide the horrors inflicted on Negro patients in Harlem Hospital and the discrimination against Negro doctors, nurses and workers in this hospital and others throughout the city. Monday's Daily Worker will carry a complete exposure.

NEW YORK.—A Mass Protest Meeting against the butchering of Negro workers in Harlem Hospital, and the vicious system of discrimination against Negro doctors, nurses, hospital workers and patients in all New York hospitals, will be held at St. Lukes Hall, 125 West 130th Street, on Thursday, January 26th, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights, of 50 East 13th Street, yesterday appealed to the Negro masses and 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 med-

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RALLY SUPPORT FOR STATE CONFERENCE ON LABOR LEGISLATION: PRELIMINARY CONF. SUNDAY!

WHAT'S ON-

SATURDAY

(Brooklyn)
ALL MEMBERS of Red Front and Young Workers meet at 6 p. m. sharp at Arcadia Hall, 215 Halsey St. Take BMT Jamaica line to Halsey Station.
ALL MEMBERS of Bath Beach Workers Club meet at 8 p. m. at 215 Halsey St., at 6:30 p. m. to go to Arcadia Hall.
CONCERT-DANCE at Red Spark Athletic Club, 215 Halsey St. tonight. Admission 15 cents. Good music.
WORKERS living in neighborhood of Avenue U on Brighton line and interested in Young Workers Club should contact committee with A. Brickman, 2369 E. 23rd St. or phone SH 3-9519 leaving address.

(Bronx)
DANCE given by Concourse Workers Club, 1349 Jerome Ave., near 170th St. tonight.
MEMBERS of Prospect Workers Center, 1125 S. Blvd., meet at 8 p. m. and march to body to Coliseum for Lenin Memorial Meeting.

(Union City, N. J.)

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING tonight at 8 p. m. at Workers Center, 504 44th St., Union City, N. J. All workers of West New York, Union City, Jersey City, Newark and Elizabeth are invited. Excellent program. Admission 10c. Unemployed free.

SUNDAY

(Manhattan)
LECTURE for workers Sunday night, Jan. 27, at 5 p. m. at Downtown Workers Center, 70 Avenue C (between 6th and 7th Sts.), South St. Subject: "The Unemployed and the Workers." Admission 10 cents. Unemployed free.

INAUGURAL CONCERT of Pierre Degeroy Club, Sunday, Jan. 27, at 2:30 p. m. at 1349 Jerome Ave. Admission at door 25 cents. Quartet will play Mozart B Flat and Brahms A Minor concertos. Address of club—35 W. 12th St. Admission at door 25 cents.

LECTURE—Grace Lippin, author of "To Make My Bread," novel of the South recently awarded the Garby Prize, will speak at her book at the John Reed Club, 456 7th Ave. Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

OPEN FRENCH FORUM given by Tom Moore Branch I.L.D. at 3 p. m. this afternoon at 318 Broadway. Social-Dance tonight at 8 p. m. at the address above.

LECTURE at the Greek Workers Club, 269 West 25th St. Subject: "Technocracy in the U.S.A." by John A. H. Smith, Secretary of the I. W. O. Speaker John Adams.

LECTURE for workers Sunday night, at 8 p. m. at Downtown Workers Center, 70 Avenue C (between 6th and 7th Sts.), South St. Subject: "Religion and the Workers." Discussion. Admission 10c. Unemployed free.

INAUGURAL CONCERT of Pierre Degeroy Club, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. at 1349 Jerome Ave. Admission at door 25 cents. Quartet will play Mozart B Flat and Brahms A Minor. Address of club—35 W. 12th St. Admission at door 25 cents.

LECTURE by Milton Howard on "Farwell to Reform" book by John Chamberlain at regular Sunday night forum of Revolutionary Writers Federation, 114 West 21st St. at 8 p. m.

LECTURE by Allen Tushnet on "Our Students Going Left" tonight at 8 p. m. at the address above.

LECTURE by Grace Campbell, organizer of FSU on "New Education in Soviet Union" at Open Forum of FSU Harlem I.L.D. Branch, 227 Lenox Ave., near 132nd St., this afternoon at 8:30 p. m. No admission.

FORUM of Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1349 Jerome Ave., at 2:30 p. m. Subject: "How the National Youth Administration is used by the U.S.R." Speaker: Cabot. No admission.

OFFICE of Yorkville Workers Club, 243 E. 94th St., LeRoy, at 2:30 p. m. Subject: "The Revolutionary Student Movement and Workingclass." Speaker: Donald Henderson.

NATURE FRIENDS HIKE to White Plains, meet at 180th St. station, Boston and Westchester R.R., at 8:30 a. m. Fare 70 cents. Leader: Ruth Matthews. Meet at 180th St. station at White Plains at 9:30 a. m. Walk time four hours. Meet at South Ferry, 10:30 a. m. sharp.

OFFICE WORKERS UNION HIKE to Tibbets Brook. Meet at Moshulu Parkway at 9:30 a. m. Downtown comrades meet at Health Center, 50 E. 12th St., at 9 a. m. Take Woodlawn-Jerome Line to Moshulu Parkway.

INTERNATIONAL CONCERT-DANCE FOR SECTION ONE COMMUNIST PARTY THIS AFTERNOON AT 4 P. M. AT MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 E. 4th St. SPLENDID PROGRAM INCLUDING DANCING AFTERNOON. ADMISSION AT DOOR WILL BE 25 CENTS. WITH TICKETS 35 CENTS.

COLORED DANCE at Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1349 Jerome Ave., second floor tonight. Negro jazz band. Admission 25 cents.

(Bronx)
STRIKE COMMITTEE of Rent Strike Movement calls upon all Bronx workers to support the tax day this afternoon at 1:30 p. m. Credentials and boxes will be at 1400 Boston Rd. Benefits mass rent strike, Feb. 15th.

FILM SHOWING at Concourse Workers Club, 1349 Jerome Ave., at 8:30 p. m. Unemployed movie. "The Struggle for Bread." Also Ed. Royce speaking on "Role and Significance of Revolutionary Party." Admission 10c. Unemployed 5c.

PARTY given by Unit 18 at 1149 Broadway. Dance, entertainment, free cast. Admission 15c. 8 p. m.

CLAS in "Principle of the Class Struggle" from 4 to 6 p. m. Dance at 8 p. m. All workers invited. Address: Prospect Workers Center, 1187 Broadway Blvd.

DANCE-ENTERTAINMENT at Tremont Workers Club, 2075 Clinton Ave., near 180th St. Social jazz band and extraordinary program at 8 p. m.

CLASS in ballroom dancing at Concourse Workers Club, 1349 Jerome Ave., this afternoon at 1 p. m. Class in public speaking at 3 p. m.

CONCERT-DANCE given by Unit 17, Sec. 12, at Schmitz 124 50th St., between Freeman and Jennings at 7 p. m. tonight. Lenin night at Bronx Workers Club, 1610 Boston Road, N. Y. City, will speak on "Lenin the leader of World Revolution." Also splendid program including unveiling statue of Comrade Lenin.

DINNER followed by Concert and Dance given by Unit 7, Section 5, at 6 p. m. at 565 Forest Ave., Bronx. Admission 25c, 6 p. m.

DANCE given by Brighton Progressive Club, 129 Brighton Beach Ave., tonight at 8 p. m.

DANCE given by Boro Park Workers Club, 1322 43rd St., tonight at 8 p. m. Colorful dancing.

DANCE at Bath Beach Workers Club, 1818 88th St., 8 p. m. with good band. Music group meets 10 to 12 a. m. Sunday morning. Dramatic group 12 to 2 p. m. Sunday afternoon. HOUSE PARTY at 2066 Benson Ave., Apt. C. Kahn at 7:30 p. m. Arranged by Unit 12, Section 11, C.P. All Bath Beach workers invited.

2 Lenin Memorial Meetings Tonight

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League, will speak at the Bronx Coliseum meeting.

Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, and Mary Himoff, of the Y. C. L., will speak at Arcadia Hall.

Lena Davis will be chairman at Bronx Coliseum and Charles Alexander chairman at Arcadia Hall.

Many workers mass organizations, unions, fraternal orders, sports and veterans and cultural clubs, etc., have endorsed the Lenin Memorial meetings and called on their members to attend them. Included in this list is the Unemployed Council of Greater New York, which says, in a statement yesterday:

"Under the guiding hand of our great leader, Lenin, the Russian masses victoriously uprooted and eliminated the basic causes of mass misery, hunger, unemployment and war—the capitalist system of Russia.

"Through Lenin's guidance, millions of unemployed masses throughout the capitalist world are battling against hunger and starvation in organized revolutionary fighting detachments. They are led by the vanguard of the proletariat—champions of the demands of the hungry masses—the Leninist-Communist Parties.

"We must," continues the statement, "follow the teachings of Lenin in our struggles against misery and starvation and unemployment; we must learn how to make our struggles lastingly effective. Our fight for everyday needs of relief, for shelter, for unemployment insurance, for improved conditions, must be more intensified today because of the class indifference of the ruling class to our plight, because of its cutting down on relief appropriations, its discrimination in giving relief—in short, its total failure to adequately provide for the suffering million and a quarter unemployed and their families in New York.

"We must, while we struggle for relief and unemployment insurance, not overlook the sinister plans the ruling class has in store for the unemployed millions. These plans are nothing less than the bloody horrors of a ghastly and ghastly and ghastly imperialist war."

"Declared war are raging in the Far East and Latin-America, where tens of thousands of toilers are being slaughtered in the interests of the American and foreign imperialist powers.

"It was Lenin who first taught us how to struggle against hunger and unemployment. It was through Lenin's teachings that the workers and peasants of czarist Russia freed themselves from hunger and misery and established the Soviet Union, which today knows no unemployment. It is building Socialism. It is struggling heroically against great odds in beginning its second Five-Year Plan, while the ring of the imperialist war-mongers tightens around it—threatens it."

"We hungry millions must resist the new world-war plans of the American imperialists, while we struggle for our every-day relief needs. We can follow Lenin's teachings effectively if we fight against the imperialist war plans that would turn the starving unemployed millions of America and the rest of the world into cannon-fodder, for blood-and-profit-thirsty imperialists! We urge all employed and unemployed to rally in defense of the land that knows no unemployment—the Soviet Union! Increase the fight against hunger and war!"

Lenin Memorial meetings in New York are scheduled as follows: at Bronx Coliseum, 177th Street; speakers, C. A. Hathaway, Leo Patterson; chairman, Lena Davis, at Arcadia Hall, 918 Halsey Street, Brooklyn; speakers, Earl Browder, Mary Himoff; chairman, Charles Alexander.

The program, "Lenin and the Masses," will be shown at both halls; arranged by League of Workers Theaters and Workers Dance Council. Choral sections of Workers Music League will appear in revolutionary song recitals at both places. Bands are arranged for.

Time of both events, 7:30 p. m. Save 5 cents admission fee by using coupon or advertisement appearing in this issue. Otherwise admission is 35 cents.

Directions—For Arcadia Hall, from Brownsville, Rockaway Avenue trolley car or Ralph Avenue trolley to Halsey Street; from Borough Hall, Lexington Avenue elevated line to Halsey Street; from Coney Island, Brighton and Borough Park Lake E. M. T. to Canal and change for Jamaica Line to Halsey Street.

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LABOR UNION MEETINGS
OFFICE WORKERS
Office Workers Union Hike to Tibbets Brook, Sunday. Meet at Moshulu Parkway, 9:30 a. m. or Health Center, 50 East 12th St., at 8:30 a. m. Woodlawn-Jerome Ave. line to Moshulu Parkway.

NEEDLE TRADES
Silkowitz and Stamper will address mass meeting of Communist Party and dress makers' union at 2709 Mernald Ave., at 1 p. m. Sunday at 2709 Mernald Ave.

Needle Trades Open Forum at 11 a. m. Sunday in Middle Bronx Workers Club, 3882 Third Ave.

Wagman of Committee of 100 will speak on Left Wing Groups program and Color will speak on dressmakers union drive, at Open Forum, 213 Hinesdale St., Brownsville, 11 a. m. Sunday.

FURNITURE WORKERS
Furniture Workers Industrial Union runs a class on Trade Unionism free of charge for all its members, every Monday night at 8 p. m. at 818 Broadway. Instructor: Pauline Rogers, educational director of the TUUC.

MILINERY WORKERS
Open forum auspices of Milinery Union, for all milinery workers, capmakers and members of United Hatters, Jan. 22, at 11 p. m. in auditorium of Co-operative Colony, 2706 Bronx Park East. Topic: "Merger of United Hatters and International."

Field Ave., below Bergen St., Newark at 3 p. m. this afternoon. Subject: "The Fight Against Hunger." No admission. Auspices Workers School of Newark.

"Similar Graft in Other Cities," Cries Indicted L. I. Mayor

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

MINEOLA, L. I.—Frank Frankel, Mayor of Long Beach, has been indicted for fraudulently paying out and transferring city funds. In all probability Frankel would have been able to get away with this had not the funds gotten tied up in the Long Beach Trust Company which failed a year ago to his political embarrassment.

"That such graft is not peculiar to Long Beach alone was testified to by Frankel himself. According to the N. Y. Times he declared:

"Other cities have had their funds similarly handled, yet no other official has been indicted."

"Thank you, Mayor Frankel! Thank you for being so frank!"

Washable Jacket Strikers Score Hillman Sellout

Amal. Members Demand Control of Their Own Strike

NEW YORK.—Charging that the Hillman leadership of the Amalgamated is selling out the strike, rank and file members of the Washable Jacket Union Local 169 warned the membership that unless the strike is placed into the hands of a militant rank and file strike committee, there is little chance for success.

The strike was settled by the officials before it began, the members charged, and stated further that an agreement was signed before the strike which guarantees the contractors one-third proceeds from the orders.

The manager of the union, Bernstein, the workers declare, rode around with Krasny, the manager of the Contractors Association and also with Max Gittelman and other contractors urging the bosses to cooperate in what the workers claim is a fake stoppage.

Profits of the strike sell-out are said to be increasing. Already the union officials have "accommodated" the bosses by permitting workers to return for completing unfinished work. At the same time, while the strikers are fighting for a 25 per cent wage increase, the Charley Bittari (De Luxe Shop) in Newark has settled for 15 per cent.

Some of the shops, with the tacit approval of the officials, cut wages by 7 per cent before the strike began in order to be able to make fake settlements during the strike under the smoke screen of an "increase."

The rank-and-file committee urges the workers to turn the present stoppage into a real strike by demanding settlements on the basis of 25 per cent wage increases and union recognition.

Jamaica Daily Worker Chorus Rehearsal, Sun.
JAMAICA, L. I.—Following the example of New York City, the workers of Jamaica will come to the first rehearsal of the "Daily Worker Chorus" of Jamaica. They will meet Sunday at 148 29 Liberty Ave., Jamaica, L. I. The time is 2:30 p. m. sharp. All workers, both men and women are urged to join this chorus and help establish a strong English singing chorus in Jamaica. No previous experience is necessary.

An organization meeting of this chorus was held a week ago at which 18, half of them Negro workers were present.

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SPECIAL PROGRAM MUSIC
Speaker: HARRY WICKS
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Special Week-End Price \$2.10 (tax included)
Cars will leave from Co-operative Restaurant on Sat. 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
SPECIAL EXCURSION ON N. Y. CENTRAL

STUDENTS SUFFER BIG SCHOOL CUT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

NEW YORK.—Young workers and students will suffer most as a result of cutting \$2,508,000 from the 1933 New York City school budget for 1933 proposed by Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education.

The largest item is a cut of \$776,000 by requiring teachers absent from duty to share in the cost of substitutes. It has been reported that if this cut goes through the teachers will sooner come to school somewhat ill than remain at home and lose part of their pay. The result will be poorer teaching.

The saving that will be made in the evening school division will come as a result of holding four instead of five nightly sessions a week for young workers eager for education. A saving of \$215,000 will be affected as a result of closing the teachers training colleges.

Conditions in the schools will be much worse than in the past with the slashing of \$362,000 for repairs, replacements and improvements. The lowering of fuel costs by \$125,000 will mean that many students are going to find their classrooms mightily cold next winter.

50 Per Cent Cut Pay Out.
Substitute teachers of New York schools have been hit by a straight fifty per cent wage cut effective after February 3. The cut works in the following fashion: sub teachers now receiving \$80 a week will share their class with another sub in weekly alternates. They will be asked to "co-operate" with each other. If they do not "co-operate," that is come in during the week they are supposedly off, they will no doubt find the principal a hard person to get along with. They will have to scab on the \$6 a day sub when a regular is absent. The teachers are preparing to fight this attack of Tammany and the bankers. The fall term will see teachers in this classification getting \$15 a week straight unless this move is smashed.

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SERGEI RADAMSKY
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LEAGUE OF COMPOSERS QUARTETTE
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To Make My Bread
by GRACE LUMPKIN

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LOUISE THOMPSON wrote: "I should like to congratulate the Revolutionary Writers Federation upon the selection
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Needle Unemployed Show Up "Christian Charity," Get Relief

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

NEW YORK.—The militant Needle Trades Unemployed Council won relief for many workers yesterday in the face of refusals by "charity" organizations.

Mrs. Basso, who was destitute and without an home, was turned down by the Associated Catholic Charities and ignored by a priest in the latter's office.

The N. T. Committee pointed out the sort of relief this organization 'handed out' and asked them whether this was an example of "Christian Charity."

The Committee took Mrs. Basso to the City Registration Bureau and got her a place there and the promise that she would receive better treatment than they usually give.

The Jewish Social Service, 104 East 9th St., was forced to help an unemployed single worker, Miss J. Silverman, after refusing to give relief for another worker because "he was not Jewish."

The Needle Trades Unemployed Council also demanded and got relief for Paul William, forcing the Home Relief Bureau at 125th St. and 2nd Ave. to give the relief immediately "right over the counter."

The Council won relief for 12 other workers at other bureaus.

Moscow Lauds "Woman's World"
THE WOMAN'S SIDE OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN!
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"WOMAN'S WORLD"
RELEASED IN MOSCOW AS
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LENIN MEMORIAL Meeting
SAT., JAN. 21, 1933
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MEMORIES OF LENIN-- HIS STAY IN FRANCE

Paris Election; Theatre; With Lafargue, Karl Marx's Son-in-Law

By N. K. KRUPSKAYA. (The following are excerpts from Vol. 2 of "Memories of Lenin" by his widow and co-worker, Paris of the book appeared in last Saturday's issue. The book will be made available soon by International Publishers.)

ALTHOUGH Lenin's thoughts were almost entirely taken up with Russia, he nevertheless made a careful study of the French labor movement. At that time the Socialist Party of France was opportunistic to the core. For example: In the spring of 1909, a great strike of postal employees broke out. The whole city was in a state of excitement over the event; but the Party kept aloof. "It is the business of the trade unions and not ours," the party leaders said. To Russians this division of labor, the Party's aloofness from an economic struggle, seemed positively monstrous.

FOLLOWED ELECTION
Ilych paid particular attention to the election campaign. The campaign did not seem to concern immediate political problems; it was all taken up with personal bickering and mutual abuse. Only a few of the meetings were interesting. At one of them I saw Jaures. He had tremendous influence on the crowd; but I did not like his speech—every word seemed to be deliberately chosen. I like Vaillant's speech much better. Vaillant had been a fighter in the Paris Commune and was particularly loved and esteemed by the workers. I recall the figure of a tall worker who had come to the meeting straight from work, with his shirt sleeves rolled up. This man listened to Vaillant with wrapt attention and suddenly he exclaimed: "Fine speaker, the old man!" Two young lads, the sons of this worker, sitting beside him, were equally enthusiastic. But not all the orators at the meetings were Jaures and Vaillant. The ordinary speakers played down to their audiences; they spoke in one way to a working-class audience and in another way to an audience of intellectuals. By attending French election meetings, we got a clear insight into what elections mean in a "democratic republic." To an outside observer, the thing seemed simply astonishing. This is why Ilych was so fond of the revolutionary music-hall singers who poured ridicule on the election campaign. I remember one song which described how a candidate goes to a village to canvass for votes; he drinks with the peasants, tells them a lot of cock-and-bull stories, and when the peasants are drunk they vote for him and sing "Tas dieu mon ga" (What you say is true, lad). After having got the peasants' votes, the candidate begins to draw his 15,000 francs salary as deputy, and betrays the interests of the peasants. On one occasion a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies named Dumas came to visit us and related to us how he went around the villages canvassing for votes and I understood to my mind that music-hall music. One of the most popular music-hall singers of that time was Montagus, the son of a fighter in the Paris Commune.

Ilych was fond of visiting the suburban theatres, and of watching the singing in the cafés there. I remember on one occasion we went to see a play which depicted the tortures of soldiers in a penal battalion in Morocco. It was most interesting to watch the audience. They were quick to respond to every incident. The performance had not yet begun. Suddenly shouts went up from all over the theatre: "This outfit is a disgrace!" The cause was caused by the entry of a lady wearing a fashionable hat trimmed with feathers. The audience demanded that the lady remove her hat and she was obliged to submit. The performance began. In the play a soldier is sent to Morocco and his mother and sister remain at home in poverty. The landlord of the house in which they live is willing to allow them to live there without paying the rent if the soldier's sister agrees to become his mistress. "Brute! Dirty dog!" I was shouted from all parts of the hall. I have forgotten all the details of the play, but I remember that it depicts how the soldiers who do not submit to the officers are tortured in Morocco. It ended with the singing of the Internationale. The performance of this play was prohibited in the center of the city; but in the suburbs it was performed to enthusiastic audiences. In 1910 a huge demonstration took place in which about 100,000 persons took part, to protest against the Morocco adventure.

THE LAFARGUES
Through Charles Rappaport, Vladimir Ilych was introduced to Paul Lafargue, a son-in-law of Karl Marx, a true and tried fighter of whom Ilych had a very high opinion. Lafargue and his wife, Laura, Marx's daughter, lived in Draville, about 25 kilometers from Paris. They had already retired from active work. One day, Ilych and I cycled to Draville to visit the Lafargues. They received us very amiably. Vladimir began to tell Lafargue about his book on philosophy while Laura Lafargue took me for a walk in the park. I was a little excited—I was actually walking with Marx's daughter. I scanned her face eagerly to try to find some resemblance to Marx in her features. In my embarrassment I babbled something inarticulately about the part women were playing in the revolutionary movement and about Russia. She replied but somehow or other conversation lagged. When we returned we found Lafargue and Ilych dis-



LENIN—Photo taken in 1923 during his illness. Millions of workers throughout the world will commemorate, during the next few days, the anniversary of the death, in 1924, of the leader of the world-proletarian revolution.

A Debate on the Marxian Conception of Literature

By ALLAN JOHNSON.

THE ivory tower of the bourgeois aestheticians was broken into and fumigated by Michael Gold, revolutionary writer, when he debated in Engineering Auditorium recently with Ernest Boyd on the topic, "The Marxist Approach to Literature Is the Only Scientific One." Gold took the affirmative. The debate turned into an excellently formulated lecture by Gold, and into cheap, intellectual acrobatics on the part of Boyd, who is a leading bourgeois literary critic and one of the editors of the American Spectator.

At the few points at which Boyd consented to cross intellectual swords with Gold, Boyd revealed not only the bankruptcy of bourgeois literary criticism which he upholds and practices but his own inability or refusal to even attempt to understand the basic principles which underlie any scientific approach to the study of literature; principles which derive from Marxism and which flow back to it.

DECAY OF BOURGEOIS LITERATURE
Gold led up to his exposition of Marxian criticism by pointing to the chaos stalking the ranks of the bourgeois literature; showed how some, like T. S. Eliot, have turned to forms of Catholicism, British Royalty and Classicism; how others like Hemingway and Pound are trying to escape the problems of their time by an apotheosis of exilism, bull-fights and Montparnasse versification; how still others like Allen Tate and the late Hart Crane, who recently committed suicide, turned to the shadowy labyrinth of a dead metaphysics; how some like Robinson Jeffers seek life in a glorification of death or like Archibald MacLeish look to Wall St. for leadership for the American people.

Gold then showed the effects of the present economic crisis on various strata of the intelligentsia and named the growing list of noted writers, including Dreiser, Dos Passos, Sherwood Anderson, Malcolm Crowley, Waldo Frank, Lincoln Steffens and a host of others, who have allied themselves with the revolutionary movement.

THE INCREASING NUMBER OF WRITERS
and artists who are supporting the revolutionary workers is not an accidental offshoot of the economic crisis, Gold pointed out, but is a direct reflection of the cultural crisis, which was predictable at the inception of the economic crisis. Just as world events have proved that the Marxian way out is the only way out of the chaos of capitalist economics, these events have synchronously proved to ever-growing segments of the intelligentsia that the Marxian approach to literature is the only way out of the chaos of capitalist literary criticism, Gold showed.

Only by the use of Marxist criteria can literature be scientifically analyzed, interpreted and evaluated, Gold pointed out, and, after admitting that all literary criticism is conditioned by a class bias, proved that only the world view and methodology of the revolutionary working class—namely, dialectical materialism, can discover objective truth in the literary as well as in the political and sociological branches of knowledge.

Only by the use of Marxist criteria can literature be scientifically analyzed, interpreted and evaluated, Gold pointed out, and, after admitting that all literary criticism is conditioned by a class bias, proved that only the world view and methodology of the revolutionary working class—namely, dialectical materialism, can discover objective truth in the literary as well as in the political and sociological branches of knowledge.

RUMBLINGS IN THE SOUTH

(From the Novel, "To Make My Bread")
By GRACE LUMPKIN

(The following is a section from TO MAKE MY BREAD, (Macaulay Co.) the novel of southern mill workers by Grace Lumpkin. It was one of the three proletarian novels to receive the Maxim Gorky award by the Revolutionary Writers Federation.—Editor's Note.)

THE mill sat over them like an old hen and clucked to her chickens every day. In the morning she said, "Get up, get up." In the day she said, "Eat, eat," and at night, "Go home, go home." But to Emma, working all night, the mill said other things. . . .

WALKING before the frames in the night in her stocking feet with her head tied up to keep the lint out, Emma thought about the mill and considered where her work there was taking her. She thought of all she had promised herself. Now Granpap was up in the hills, and Basil was in the town, maybe, because he had become educated, getting the things that she had planned to get for all of them. At first when she talked to John she had thought more of him because he had been lost for three days, and less of what he said of Granpap and Basil. Now it came to her that Basil had been living in town for some time and had not come for a visit to his folks. Granpap had gone back to the hills, but sent word that he would come again, and he remembered her with two dollars. . . .

That Saturday afternoon she spoke to Ora, when Ora had come from work and they were settled around the fire with the pleasant settling that comes from the knowledge of a day and a half of no mill ahead. "Ora, I'd like to go to the town for once. I'd like to buy a hat for church. Will you come?" "Go to town like this?" Ora asked. She pointed to her big belly. The youngest child, who had been weaned in preparation for the next one, stood by her knees trying to reach up to her. "Stop that," she said to him. "Hit ain't for you, any more." She dragged him on her lap where he had to sit perched on the end of her knees, so that he might not interfere with the one inside. "I'm tired, Emma." "Hit'll do ye good, Ora." Emma's eyes had a shine to them. She had never been to town except the time she went to get the coat at Reckowitz's store, and that was on a side street, almost an alley. "The washing's got to be done." "For once hit'll have to go. And Bonnie here can care for the young ones." "I'd like to go," Bonnie said.

SHE tried to frown and look grievously; she was so healthy it was hard for her to look sad. School agreed with her. And this was the time when the "first flush of womanhood" was creeping into her cheeks. He said, "It is when the first flush of womanhood is creeping into the cheeks of your daughters that they need a mother's care most." "Take her instead of me," Ora told Emma.

"No, Ora. Hit'll do ye good. Don't ye want Ora to get a little airing, Bonnie?" "Yes, but sometimes I want to go to town." "Well, you'll go some day. I'll take ye." Ora always looked queer when she was with child. She was so lean and tall the baby stood right out from her. It was not for that reason, though, that Ora and Emma walked down side streets going to the busipity part of the town. No mill people, even the young ones with beaus, liked to walk on the streets where the fine houses stood, though that was the quickest way. There was a feeling that the rich didn't want the sight of poor on their streets. Mill hands' clothes didn't go well with the fine houses, and the pleasures of wealth.

Perhaps it was meanness and envy, but most people in the village made fun of those who lived on Strutt Street. Some of the men had got their places by hard work, but

SPEAKS ON HER NOVEL



Grace Lumpkin, author of "To Make My Bread", a section of which is published on this page. She will speak on her book at the John Reed Club, 450 Sixth Ave., New York, Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

tarian literature in a capitalist society. Gold, in the five minutes of his rebuttal, didn't take the trouble to deny Boyd's calumny against revolutionary writers, but did show that not only could proletarian literature be produced in capitalist countries, but that it w



"THE QUESTIONER"—This is the title which William J. Edmondson, Cleveland artist placed on this painting which is now on exhibition at the Corcoran Galleries in Washington, D. C. The painting shows a worker with a copy of the Daily Worker containing the demands of the Hunger Marchers for Unemployment Insurance.

Visit to Tallapoosa, Scene of Sharecropper Struggles

(The following first-hand account of conditions of terror in Tallapoosa county, where four weeks ago a reign of murder and brutality was inaugurated by the white landlords and their sheriff's gangs, is written by a white northerner, who travelled through the section last week.)

MASS murder of defenseless people is brewing in sections of Tallapoosa and Macon counties. White bullies, including Grady Daniel, Will Hill, and many others, are stopping people on the roads and threatening to kill all Negroes. Sheriff Ross Riley, of Macon County, is freely quoted as stating that he will "kill men, women and children to break up this mess (the Sharecroppers' Union) if anything more happens like the past troubles." The murders in December were caused by white officers taking the little remaining food and means of living from various families. Ku Klux Klan leaflets, bearing the address of Box 651 Birmingham, have been circulated in the section. These handbills threaten Negroes interested in their constitutional right of social equality or in the Communist Party. The Communist Party, under the law, enjoys every right of any other political party.

Gangs riding in high powered cars have prowled over wide areas of the counties, breaking into homes, stealing guns and ammunition and beating up women and children. A careful survey shows that hundreds if not thousands of dollars worth of weapons and ammunition has been confiscated by the prowlers. Eye witnesses tell farmers and given to members of the mob. No Negro is allowed to buy ammunition today. During the series of raids conducted by the white sheriff's gangs, over 50 homes, it is estimated, were pillaged. Trunks were broken open, lofts searched and children threatened.

HUNGER is common in the area. Starvation is just around the corner in many of the tiny huts

LEADING U. S. ARTISTS TO EXHIBIT WORK AT THE JOHN REED CLUB

By J. B.
THAT the capitalist structure is falling apart to its last brick is made more evident every day. This time it is the artists who are deserting it. The artists are turning to the class struggle for inspiration. Capitalism can offer them neither a market nor subject-matter for their work. True, the beginning is as yet unclear as to revolutionary content, but the number of outstanding artists shifting to the side of the working class is great.

THE John Reed Club has taken the lead in this movement by organizing an exhibition—"The Social Viewpoint in Art"—which extensively embraces all the phases of this change. This exhibition which opens in the headquarters of the club, 450 Sixth Ave., Thursday evening, Jan. 26, and continues to Feb. 16, will make art history. Leading figures in the art world such as Orozco, Thomas Benton, Boardman Robinson and many others will exhibit their work. Prominent critics representing the revolutionary viewpoint on the one hand, and the unclear, though sympathetic social viewpoint on the other, will speak on the opening night.

STORY OF A THRILLING SOVIET AIR RESCUE

Young Engineer Risks Life When Dynamo Is Torn Loose

THE Red Army newspaper, "Krasnaya Zvezda," describes an incident during the execution of some difficult air maneuvers carried on at night over the open sea by a squadron of hydroplanes. One of the planes was in command of Bortnovsky, and a young engineer of the squadron, Victor Rusakov, was on board.

At a height of 2,000 meters, when the plane was over the open sea, the cabin and side lights of the plane were suddenly extinguished. The commander of the plane notified Rusakov that the dynamo had been torn loose from the plane and apparently fallen into the water. The duty of the engineer was to look after the equipment of the plane. He was responsible for its condition, and was obliged to react immediately to the slightest defect. Added to that, the consciousness of responsibility for the safety, and for the lives of the crew made immediate decision and action, because the dynamo is one of the most important factors in night flying.

A COURAGEOUS DECISION
Without stopping very long to think, Rusakov made his way quickly into the motor gondola of the plane, boldly hung over the side, head foremost, to see what had become of the dynamo. What had happened was that it had been torn from its fastenings, and hanging by a few cables, was dangling from the plane in such a way that if it were torn loose, it would knock against the propeller in falling. If this happened there would be an accident, unavoidable catastrophe. At night, in the open sea, far from the base, among the raging waves . . . these thoughts flashed through his head like lightning—but action was necessary.

Rusakov briefly informed the commander of the plane that the dynamo was hanging in the air. He asked the speed be lessened, as he had decided to climb out and seize the dynamo. Easily said, but almost impossible to accomplish. Nonetheless, the decision was taken, and must be executed, because another second—and catastrophe was inevitable.

As to what happened then, we shall tell Rusakov speak for himself. "I passed a note to the commander asking him to reduce the speed still further. "While the commander read the note by the light of a pocket flash, I instructed the technician Pshenichny to throw me the end of the cable, and with the cable I climbed into the motor gondola.

"Opening the hood of the motor, I pushed the dynamo out through and paid it out. The rush of air carried it back toward the stern. When I had paid out enough so that it would reach to the hatch, I made fast the end, crawled back, caught the loose end, and fastened it to the frame of the motor. In this way I achieved something in the nature of a life-line. The work was done, I climbed out of the plane into space. Everything was ready.

"I warned them that it would take five or ten minutes to grasp the dynamo. I called Pshenichny into the gondola and explained my problem. I climbed out of the gondola. The cold current from the propeller tore my body from the plane. My hands grew numb. Sparks from the muffler flew into my face. Clinging to the rope, I crawled along, pressing against the aluminum of the plane. I reached the dynamo, raised it up on my knees, seized it, and it pulled easily away.

"With the precious load in my left hand, alternately holding on to the life-line with my right hand, I teetered backward to the cabin. Aloudside of the hatch, I caught the life-line with one hand, I was growing weaker. The terrible nervous strain was beginning to tell. I tried to pull the dynamo into the cabin, but unsuccessfully. The resistance was so great that I could not pull the dynamo with one hand. Comrade Pshenichny held me with one hand, but neither could he take the dynamo with his other hand. The thought flashed through my mind: "Throw it overboard. . . into the water; but even then it would fall into the propeller and the dynamo was valuable. It had to be pulled aboard. I shook my head, shouted to Pshenichny to take the dynamo, but he did not hear me. How could one hear with the throat roaring overhead!

PURPOSE IS ACCOMPLISHED
"Seeing my helplessness, Pshenichny decided, better one than all. He let go of me and binding over caught hold of the dynamo in my outstretched hands. At that moment I was holding on with my teeth only.

"The most important thing was accomplished. The dynamo was in the cabin. It remained for me to climb in. But danger of a catastrophe had not yet passed. If I should fall, it would mean under the propeller. Making a last effort I crawled to the hatch, but the rush of air did not even allow me to thrust my head in. I decided to climb forward. I dragged myself along the plane, raised my leg. I was thrown up by the air to the hatch and Pshenichny caught me there by the leg, almost breaking it off on the edge of the hatch. He was right; even had my leg been broken, still I was alive. . . .

RUSAKOV, one of the best of the junior engineers of the squadron, was originally a worker in the Ural methyl plant. Later he graduated from aviation school and rose in a short time to the position of junior engineer. For this exploit he was awarded the order of the Red Star.

Workers' Struggles in N. Y. District—Accomplishments, Tasks

NEW FORCES GROW ON B'KLYN WATERFRONT

Relief Won for Negro Worker Is Opening Wedge Into New Territory

WOMEN MUST BE DRAWN INTO CLASS FIGHT

Bosses Try to Use Them to Beat Down Wages

(By a Woman Worker in Sec. 4.)

NEW YORK.—We women workers find ourselves in new circumstances. Our men are unemployed and we ourselves are working instead. In the food industry, for instance, women have almost completely replaced the men, working 10 hours and longer and receiving starvation wages. In domestic service we work for as little as \$15 and \$20 a month in order to support the family, and we toil at home work all day long for starvation wages. Everywhere women are pushing the men out, because, not being organized or as yet class-conscious, they are forced to work for less money.

In the fact of this, our men, even our Party member husbands, not only do nothing toward discussing our problems with us, but go off to their meetings leaving us to do all the housework and take care of the children. In this way they neglect the job of winning their wives for the movement, and overlook the value of bringing their children up in an atmosphere of class-consciousness.

Whereas workers' wives do not work, they, too, must be properly organized by the husbands, who must draw them into mass work, and taken pains to win them for the movement. Many of these women, who have never heard about the Soviet Union, when told about the full equality of women with men, listen amazed. These women have grievances and can readily be drawn into work. The men must help in this direction. They must make this part of their revolutionary task.

Daily Work Will Win Negroes

NEW YORK.—Section 4, in Harlem, the largest Negro center in the United States, has attempted to draw Negroes into the Communist Party or into organizations under its leadership, but with little success. In spite of "Scottsboro" police terror, unemployment, discrimination in the relief bureaus, and evictions, the Party has failed to gain a foothold here. This is approved by the fact that although the capitalist parties have paid less attention to the Negro vote, our Party vote did not grow in proportion.

NEGRO WORKERS STILL UNWON

Negro workers in Harlem know that the Communist Party is their real friend, and is the only Party that will fight militantly for Negro rights. But they feel that we can only lead them with success in outstanding cases (Scottsboro, Orphan Asylum, Bronx Swimming Pool, etc.). When they are evicted, when the relief bureaus refuse help, when their wages are cut, they do not come to the I. L. D. or the Unemployed Councils, because they believe that "this is so common it won't interest the Communists."

NEED TO FIGHT REFORMISTS

Section 4 has failed to fight these leaders, who often use radical phrases to fool the workers and lead them into "safe and sane channels." We must fight the bourgeois deceivers. We can best do this by a better approach to the day-to-day problems of the Negro workers. We must prove to them that the C. P. will, and can, lead them successfully in these day-to-day problems.

Take Daily Worker Collection Lists Into the Shops!

(By District Org. Department)

NEW YORK.—In an intensified attempt to bring the Daily Worker into the shops and factories of New York, the New York District calls upon individual Party members and sympathizers to take the collection lists of the Daily Worker into the shops, make collections there, hold Daily Worker meetings there, elect a Daily Worker Committee of from one to three comrades, according to the size of the shop, to carry on the drive and to spread the circulation of the Daily Worker. The names of this Committee and the collections that are made should be immediately turned in to the District Daily Worker Office at 35 E. 12th St.

It is not advisable to wait until the end of the drive to make these collections. With an intensification of the drive at this point, it will be possible to draw in the workers of these various shops in active work during the balance of the campaign for the Daily.

Every shop—immediate action—save the Daily Worker from suspension!

By ANNA.

NEW YORK.—Several months ago, Unit 16, Section 7, located in Negro territory, and consisting of raw elements, was assigned the task of building a block committee. When we started to work, questions arose for discussion, as a result of which a number of comrades were sent to a certain district to inquire into the needs of unemployed families. In the course of canvassing, we discovered one Negro worker, out of work for five months, who had appealed to the democratic captain in the district, and then gone repeatedly to the Home Relief Bureau without results. We, therefore, organized the other needy tenants in his house and went in a group of ten to the Home Relief Bureau, where the supervisor was forced to grant food and rent relief to this worker.

GROUP GAINS CONCESSIONS

Our victory was made known to the neighbors on the block through open-air meetings and the distribution of leaflets. They responded by coming to us in larger numbers, and we took care and more of them to the bureau, with militant fights for relief.

We continued organizing and agitating daily, winning the confidence of the workers through actual concessions gained for them, and in spite of difficulties, built and then enlarged the Unemployed Council. Through the energies of splendid militant workers, we have not forgotten, at the same time, to build our Party, having already included four or five new members and having a number of excellent prospects.

'FREE PATIENTS ARE MISTREATED

One Threatened With Trip to "Crazy House"

NEW YORK.—Two more examples of the cruelty with which hospital authorities treat the unemployed worker were brought to light today. A few months ago Sarah Greenstein was taken to Kings County Hospital after an accident. While there she suffered all sorts of indignities. Her appeals to the staff, to relieve her of the pain were met with no response. Her bed was shoved into the aisle to make room for a paying patient, and everyone who passed through the ward, making her condition worse. When she dared to complain she was threatened with confinement in the "crazy house". Finally she left and went yesterday to the Jewish Hospital. She could get no further help than the "helpful" advice that she return to Kings County Hospital.

At the New Jewish hospital a case of similar nature was discovered. Anna Schulman, a free patient, underwent an operation recently. It was unsuccessful, and the doctor admitted that an "accident" had occurred on the operating table. But the hospital refuses to confirm the doctor's confession, and in addition, will not let Anna Schulman remain there. Either she pays or she must go to Kings County Hospital, the asylum from which Sarah Greenstein escaped.

These two cases are only two more proofs in the campaign exposing the hospitals, which the Daily Worker has been waging. The treatment given these workers shows again the complete indifference of the "authorities" to the fate of the unemployed worker as long as he remains passive.

Women Working For 8c Hourly in N. Y. Cannery Industry

NEW YORK.—Women in the canning industry in this state are receiving as low as 8 cents an hour, according to a survey just completed and made public by the Consumers League of New York, a reformist organization.

In 71.4 per cent of the 43 canneries visited, women were laboring for an average wage of 12½ cents an hour. Practically none of the plants were paying any attention to the laws passed some time ago to "protect" the conditions of workers, which shows the uselessness of such laws under capitalism.

Some men in the industry were getting as low as 10 cents an hour; and 27½ cents at most.

Unemployment Is Increasing Says Frances Perkins

NEW YORK.—Unemployment is on the increase. Even the capitalist government authorities now and then admit it, deplore it, and forget it.

A sharp decline of 3.1 per cent in New York State factory employment during the November-December period and a drop of 3.6 per cent in payrolls wiped out the gains made in October and September, according to Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins.

Factory employment in New York City dropped 3.6 per cent, and the State decreased 3.6 per cent. And Miss Perkins doesn't mind telling you that there is "a long and difficult road ahead of us in any event."

Thank you, Miss Perkins. We knew that a long time ago, but it helps to have you tell us the exact figures.

Build a workers correspondence group in your factory, shop or neighborhood. Send regular letters to the Daily Worker.

LIFTING LEVEL OF POLITICAL LIFE IN UNIT

Planning by Bureau Leaves Time for Discussion

NEW YORK.—Although Party members persistently lament the low political level of our comrades, these comrades continue in their failure to insist that unit bureaus arrange all meetings to include discussion. As a new unit agitprop I, myself, failed for some time to see the necessity for curtailing business assignments for that purpose. Through an article in the "Party Builder" on Oct. 15, however, I became alive to the importance of discussion, and got an inkling of what could be done towards this end.

Now our bureau operates in this way: The bureau knows what comrades are available for assignments on certain evenings; it makes proper use of assignments, thus avoiding endless bickering as to who will do this today and that tomorrow; not more than three points are included in the agenda. Thus, time is left for discussion, the need for which the comrades feel increasingly as we grow in political understanding of our everyday jobs.

TWO weeks before the District Resolution was given up for discussion, we had gone over the subject of unemployed work, and in this way improved our work considerably. The importance of attending section classes, too, came up, and, as a result, interest in the Workers' School was stimulated to the extent that several previously uninterested comrades asked to be sent.

Our unit is now looking forward to weekly discussions, which, when no material has been prepared, will take the form of questions and answers on any issues taken up. Recently this interesting question (which we will discuss in the near future) arose: Was it correct for the Soviet Union to recognize China under the rule of the Fascist Chang-Kai-Chek?

I. L. D. Investigates Peonage Conditions in Southern States

NEW YORK.—The Southern District of the International Labor Defense is conducting an investigation of peonage conditions in the South, and especially in Mississippi and Arkansas, and will present these findings to United States Attorney Swayne D. Maddox for the Federal Circuit, including Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas with a demand for action, it was announced today.

The findings of the I.L.D. will also be presented to the workers directly, as a mass campaign will be based on these to expose the peonage conditions and force Maddox to abandon any plans to make his own announced investigation of these conditions a whitewash of the Southern landlords.

Maddox recently admitted from Memphis, Tenn., that he has secretly received hundreds of complaints from Negro tenant farmers and sharecroppers, that all their crops were taken from them, they were chased away from the land they worked, and their wives and children held to work out the "debt" remaining. He has announced an "investigation" of these conditions in Mississippi and Arkansas.

POSTAL SUBS ORGANIZE FOR THEIR DEMANDS

NEW YORK.—Substitute clerks in the postal service are victims of most deplorable conditions. We receive about 50c an hour before 6 p. m. and 60c after that time. This is compared to 65 to 71c an hour we used to get. The post offices are open 24 hours. Therefore, from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. we get an increase of 10 per cent, known as time differential. This was before Hoover's economy act, and now we get 5 per cent, and they (the officials) take off from each dollar we make 81.3 per cent, not counting 3½ per cent taken off for our "pension" fund. Therefore a sub clerk gets out 17 per cent of his earnings.

Since last March, excluding December, our earnings have been \$8 to \$9 a week. In December we made from \$21 to \$26. How can we support our families on this? We are subsidizing 1½ to 3 years compared to 16 months previously. It is known that there are 5,000 vacancies in the postal service, but no appointments are made because of the economy act.

We have not given up hope and have formed the "Substitute Postal Clerks Association," in which each member pays 10¢ a month dues. There are approximately 700 members. We are fighting hard to get our demands. The main two demands are 36 hour week and sick leave with pay and vacation.

As for the foremen and assistant superintendents, words can't describe our disgust for these bosses. I am sure, we will win our demands.

WEAPON—"I congratulate you for the success with which you handle the weapon of the working class." S. Ebbins, N.Y.C.—Save the Daily Worker.



FILIPINO WORKERS OF NEW YORK ORGANIZE

League to Fight Against Discrimination and Against Imperialist War

BY TUMANDA
IN New York and Brooklyn there are, at the present time, at least 500 to 600 Filipinos who face starvation or the relief of the Salvation Army soup lines daily. The majority of these cannot get jobs because of discrimination and the lack of money for carfare and employment agency fees.

The problem confronting us Filipinos is not one man's problem.

Reports from the Shops in N. Y.

By S. GUTKIN.

Our shop employs 53 workers. Forty-four workers are members of the I.L.G.W.U. Nine workers do not belong to any union, and the foreman does with them as he wishes.

At present, we have five in the unit with good possibilities to further increase our number.

Ten workers of the shop already belong to the opposition group of our trade (racoons).

During this period, we carried through two successful open forums.

Comrades of the Industrial Union were the speakers. We have discussions with the workers in the shop about daily problems confronting the workers.

The walls in the shop are decorated with our posters and leaflets and slogans of our press, various cartoons.

At the time of election, we sold literature (We are going on with this work now). We spread the Daily Worker and Freiheit in the shop pointing out the articles which will make a good impression on the workers. We had gatherings in the shop for the Election Campaign Fund. We raised a few dollars.

We raised for the Freiheit \$20. Thirty or more workers participated.

We are determined to increase our work and to further build the nucleus.

By S. GOTTILIEB.

I'm working in a shop which employed about 100 workers in 1931—a right-wing union shop. At that time, there were two Party members and three sympathizers in the shop. No organizational form among these workers, not even among the Party members. The boss demanded of the right-wing union to help him in a reorganization since he said he needed only half of the forces. The right-wing leaders persuaded the workers were thrown out. The leaders influenced every worker of the shop, promising each one that he would remain. The fight against this reorganization was led by our Party members and the three sympathizers and one other worker who was sure that he was going to be thrown out. But the fight was not organized, and therefore they succeeded in putting through the reorganization. But they didn't dare to throw out even one of the "lefts" in spite of their original plan to do so.

Today there remain around 50 workers in the shop. The Party began a drive for members and two of the sympathizers and one worker through our agitation formed a shop nucleus of five members. The nucleus acts on all shop problems. Day in and day out we discuss with the workers.

Before May First, we held meetings with groups of the workers—we sold our literature, made collections for the Election Campaign. A lot of the workers promised to vote for our candidates. We succeeded in organizing an opposition group of 15 in the shop.

The Daily Worker faces suspension. Act now!

Rush funds to save the "Daily." You can't do without it.

Support the \$35,000 Drive.

A crime against the working class to permit the Daily Worker to be suspended. Rush funds today.

nor is it the problem of one race or nationality. It is what every unemployed man has to face, and we must fight together for immediate relief and unemployment insurance, because only by united fight will we gain these.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

We must fight too, against Imperialism, and it is for this purpose that the Filipino Anti-Imperialist League has been formed. The Filipino Anti-Imperialist League, the only Filipino mass organization in the United States that is carrying a campaign for the immediate and unconditional independence of the Philippines as well as the rest of the colonies and semi-colonies, is fighting also against police terror, and demands the release of all class war prisoners.

ON 27th

We call upon all revolutionary mass organizations and trade unions, students and intellectuals to participate in a mass meeting of the League to be held at Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Avenue, between 8th and 9th Sts., Jan. 27. At the meeting resolutions will be indorsed to send to U. S. Congress, Secretary of War, P. Hurley, and to Secretary of State, Stimson, protesting that we oppose the Philippine Independence Bill that has been passed in Congress recently.

Workers, intellectuals, students, show your solidarity and join the Filipino Anti-Imperialist League in its fight against imperialism.

'STARVE ON LAND' ROOSEVELT PLAN

Tells Jobless to Farm and Curtail Output

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—President-elect Roosevelt, in an address last night at the Metropolitan Club, urged that half the unemployed go back to the farms. This is, in toto the Rooseveltian "solution" for permanent unemployment. In the course of his speech he admitted that even though every factory wheel in the country would start running at full speed, there would still be five million jobless.

That this is a sentence to starve on the land, is seen when it is remembered that the Jones bill, supported by Roosevelt's henchmen in congress, specifies that "stabilized farm prices" will be paid only to those who curtail farm production acreage 20 per cent.

In indicates that more than ever must the toiling masses of city and country mobilize to fight against the hunger program of Wall Street and for immediate relief and unemployment and social insurance.

Appeal the Filipino Cases; Start Drive for Mass Protests

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Directives on the conduct of a national campaign for the release of the Filipino workers condemned by the Filipino servants of Yankee imperialism to banishment and long prison terms were sent out today by the national office of the International Labor Defense. These cases are now being appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Resolutions demanding the release of the prisoners should be sent from every district and branch, and from sympathetic organizations and individuals, to Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt, Manila, P. I., and Secretary of War Patrick Hurley, Washington, D. C.

17 HOURS A DAY FOR \$20 A WEEK IN LAUNDRY

NEW YORK.—Last Saturday I found a job as a fireman at a laundry at 335 E. 135th St. This is my regular work, having been at it for 15 years. I started work at 4 a. m. on Monday. The job should have three men really. At 4 p. m. I asked the engineer what time I was to quit and he said about 9 p. m. I asked about wages and he said \$20 a week. So here I am again in the line.

GROUP WORK PUTS OVER CLASS IN SECTION 7

Negro and Filipino Workers Brought to Fore

By ESTHER CARROL

WITHOUT a revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary movement," said Comrade Lenin, and Comrade Stalin in his book on Leninism pointed out that practice gropes in the dark unless the revolutionary theory throws a light on it. With revolutionary practice is like a mill that runs without any grist.

In connection with the anniversary of the death of Comrade Lenin, when we mobilize the comrades for their daily tasks, we must emphasize strongly that theoretical Leninist education is also the Party task and duty of each individual member.

CLASSES FOR NEW MEMBERS.—One of the ways through which this education can be achieved is the organization of classes, special attention being paid particularly to new Party members. During the entire period in which these classes are functioning we must develop a Leninist approach to the comrades. Personal guidance, personal attention and the assistance of each student of the new members' classes is of utmost importance. We must help new comrades obtain material, we must discuss with them and help them apply the theory they learn to immediate daily activities.

In Section 7, we carried through such a class successfully, holding the interest of the new members from the first to the last lesson. This was primarily due to the fact that we conducted it along the lines above mentioned, with organized study groups and reading groups and discussions in which experienced members led. In addition we arranged group activities, in which actual work was done.

Several Negro comrades were brought to the fore. With the help of our instructor and older members of the Party, we succeeded in bringing forth several militant and devoted Filipino workers, who are now applying their theoretical knowledge in reaching many other Filipinos with whom they come in daily contact.

COSGRAVE THREAT TO IRISH TOILERS

Demands Masses Stop Fight for Freedom

Workers and Working Class Organizations: Collect and send funds to the Workers Voice, the official organ of the Irish Workers Revolutionary Groups, to assist in the revolutionary struggle for Irish liberation and a Workers and Farmers Government!

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—The "Army Comrades Association" (The White Army headed by Cosgrave, which supports an open pro-British program) has issued an ultimatum directed against the workers, poor farmers and the militant nationalist forces under the guise of "protection of free speech."

De Valera has aided the Cosgrave forces by his recent denunciation of the Irish Republican Army and its determined struggle against Cosgrave and other supporters of British imperialism. The de Valera police forces cooperate openly with the Cosgrave White Army.

The I.R.A. has issued a manifesto which demands the right of the national revolutionary forces to arm and drill, and the right to defend against all anti-nationalist and anti-working class elements. The demand is also made for the nationalization of the principal natural resources, key factories, etc.

The Irish Workers Revolutionary Groups are conducting a emergency campaign but are badly in need of funds since the workers and farmers are living under conditions of actual destitution.

Roosevelt Letter on Tom Mooney Typical Boss Class Evasion

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 17.—Forced by the mass pressure of the workers of America to receive Mrs. Mooney, and a delegation which included William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, in Albany, Dec. 30, President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, has written a classically non-committal letter to Gov. James Rolph, Jr., on the subject of Tom Mooney's continued imprisonment for 16 years on perjured and framed testimony.

"Mrs. Mary Mooney came to me yesterday," Roosevelt wrote to his pal Rolph, "and left with me the enclosed letter."

"I told her that in my capacity as governor I could not interfere in any way with the functions of an executive of another state. However, as I am going out of my office today, I told her that I would send you her letter in my private capacity, and that I would do so solely on the ground that her letter represents that additional evidence has been discovered since your recent action—more especially a confession which she says was made by one Callicotte."

The attitude of Governor Rolph towards "the new evidence" has been consistent ever since he took office. In the face of the proved fact of Mooney's innocence, his answer has been complete disregard of all facts.

BLOCK COMMITTEE BORN OF VICTORY

Y. C. L. Unit Organized; New Worker' Center Is in the Making

A.F.L. LEADERS HELP FLEECE THE WORKERS

Allow Boss to Run Non-Union in Part of Shop

By T. B., Section 1.

NEW YORK.—I am working in a men's neckwear factory employing about 100. The neckwear trade consists of several divisions, such as four-in-hands, bat ties, shield-ties and distens, to which the boss of the I. L. organized various branches of this trade with the exception of the bow-tie workers, others and myself tried to induce them to organize this branch (which was being mercilessly exploited—with home work mostly in the hands of mothers of families working at any price), but the A. F. of L. did nothing.

In the factory where I work most of the departments are under the A. F. of L. and the workers in these organizing departments are given breathing spells, due to the fact that the employer knows they are connected with a union. But in this same factory, on the other side, sitting where the ventilation is bad, right near the garbage pail, is the bow-tie makers, to which the boss comes every night, inquiring of each worker how much he did that day, in spite of the fact that we are all week-workers and receive a third of the pay of the unionized workers on the other side.

Building Cadres in N. Y. District

The question of developing cadres, so often raised in important Party and Comintern documents has recently been given serious attention by the New York District. The district fully realizes that the development of cadres is not a mere routine task, but rather one of paramount political importance.

As Lenin pointed out, "Without a revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary movement." These words of Lenin are of vital importance to us, especially in the present period. The developing of the entire mass work of the Party in the district undoubtedly depends upon our ability to draw into mass struggles ever broader and broader sections of toilers, but our ability to draw these masses into action depends upon our ability to understand and react politically to events affecting the lives and conditions of the working class. It is therefore apparent that the training of cadres more and more assumes signal importance. And closely connected with the development of cadres, in fact, an integral part of the task, is the whole question of training the membership.

What has the district done in the recent period to effect this task? The first important step was the organization and carrying thru of a full-time district training school, November to December, 1932. This school composed of 25 comrades of the Party and Young Communist League, with a few additional comrades, was held in the National Office, was a successful achievement. It measured with, and even surpassed, other schools of a similar character conducted by the district in the immediate past period.

Only Struggle Wins Relief

By ROBERT ADAMS
WELL over a third of this country's normal working population is at present doomed to enforced idleness. With the increasing efficiency of machinery under the system of rationalization, mass unemployment is here to stay.

ALL WORKERS ARE AFFECTED

Through part-time work and wage cuts, all of us workers have felt the blow, brain as well as brawn workers, and even college students have not been spared. Many of us work for board only. Ships sail from New York harbor with workday crews signed on at a penny a month. Goucher College students working for the summer earned 53 per cent less last year than the previous summer.

BANKERS GET RELIEF

In the face of the subsequent widespread misery and hunger, how does the government meet this situation? With talk and promises of public works programs, but actually with relief given through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to big capitalists, to pay debts and interest to each other, with "patriotic" campaigns to force workers already suffering the relief funds that are handled by charity racketeers and by grafters, religious and political; with the starvation and the evictions apparent in Gibson's declaration that during December alone 50,000 New York families were unable to get relief.

What did the district gain thru these schools? As previously stated, the District Training School was a success. This was proven by the fact that through the school comrades were developed to fill such posts as section agit-prop directors, section organizers of the Y.C.L. Unemployed Council organizers, leaders of opposition groups, etc.

The results from the section training schools, while not on the same par as those from the district, were not unfavorable. At this time of writing, the results are five functionaries from one section, a similar number from another, and two from a third. One short-coming of the section schools was the failure of the schools to retain the original number of comrades who started the course. If the aggregate results of the section schools are considered, however, that is, the clearer understanding of problems which the comrades obtained, clarification on many difficult questions, etc., it could be stated that the results gotten were favorable.

ROSSSES FEAR UNITED WORKERS

It has only been in cases where workers realized the impossibility of success in individual struggle, only in instances of mass pressure in anti-eviction fights, in demonstrations at relief agencies, in struggles of school children, that relief has been forced and concessions gained. The boss class is not afraid of the lone worker. But in an article in the-bourgeois magazine, The Forum, a bourgeois writer recently warned the bosses that relief is given in direct proportion to the struggles of the Unemployed Councils in a neighborhood. To fight alone means starvation; to fight together, victory.

New Council Active, Wins Workers Relief

NEW YORK.—A new Unemployed Council has been formed, the Atlantic Avenue Council, at 1964 Atlantic Ave. The council has already taken thirty families to the relief bureau and won relief for them. It has led a number of eviction struggles and won relief for the evicted workers.

It has affiliated to its four block committees. The General Council meets on Fridays at 8:15 p. m. The Council calls upon workers' clubs and organizations to affiliate themselves.

Are you collecting among your shop-mates, friends and in your organizations to save the Daily Worker?

A. F. L. MEMBERS LIT GREEN DRIVE ON FIGHTERS FOR JOBLESS

International Notes

By ROBERT HAMILTON

THE JINGO H. G. WELLS

H. G. Wells, noted British novelist, has been engaged in a war of words with the London "Morning Post," in which he endeavors to play the honest pacifist. The columnist of the London "Daily Worker" takes this occasion to reprint some of the honorable gentleman's propaganda during the World War. Here is one gem from the wartime writings of Wells:

"I was agreeably stirred by the imagination of the shells smashing the Erden (famous German cruiser) and the men inside the Erden."

Three days after war was declared, Wells wrote in the "Daily Mail": "Never was war so righteous as war against Germany. . . . That is why I, with my declared horror of war, have not signed any of these 'Stop the War' appeals."

In the "Daily News" Wells wrote: "I find myself enthusiastic for this war against German militarism. . . . Into this war we have gone with clean hands and end the reign of brutal and artful imperialism forever. . . . Now that we have begun to fight, we will fight, if needful, until the children die of famine in our homes, until every ship we have is at the bottom of the sea. We mean to fight this war to a finish."

Strange words, indeed, for the author of the "Outline of History." We recall that to warn workers of the two-faced pacifists such as H. G. Wells, who ten years after the World War shrieks his anti-war attitudes to the four winds, but keeps his mouth shut about the bombing of Iraq tribesmen and Hindu revolutionists, and who will whip it up for murder again when the next imperialist conflict breaks out.

PLAINCLOTHESMEN BEATEN IN GLASGOW

Ten policemen were injured, five being taken to the hospital, after a clash between Glasgow police and the local unemployed, in which the police swung their clubs. One unemployed worker also was injured and removed to the hospital.

A number of policemen in plain clothes mingled with the crowd, but were recognized as dicks. Their presence provoked the anger of the marchers and hot scenes followed, the police having to beat a hasty retreat. The marchers then re-formed their ranks and marched off to the

Negro and white workers and sympathizers throughout the country must answer this attack on the working class, this attempt to crush its struggles against starvation and to legalize its political party, the Communist Party, with thunderous protests and the building of a tremendous mass movement for the release of Herndon, and the squashing of the charges against the Atlanta Six.

Demand the immediate and unconditional release of Herndon! Demand the right of free speech, press and open meetings and the right of Negro and white workers to organize together in struggle against starvation and oppression! Demand the right of the Communist Party and other working class organizations to legal existence! Demand abolition of the chain gang! Unconditional Freedom for the Atlanta Six!

Stand for Equality for Negroes.

For hours at a time, the assistant prosecutor attacked the Communist position on the Negro question, the Communist demands for full, unconditional equality for the Negro people and for self-determination for the Negro majorities in the "Black Belt."

RESUMPTION OF SOVIET-SPANISH RELATIONS

MADRID, Jan. 6 (By Mail).—Negotiations are under way between Spain and the Soviet Union for the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, according to a report appearing in the "El Socialista," organ of the Spanish Socialist Party.

RED UNION GAINS IN THURINGIA

ERFURT, Germany, Jan. 2 (by mail).—The shop council election at the Thuringian plant of the Rheinmetall Company in Germany resulted in a victory for the revolutionary trade union opposition. The reformist list gained 342 votes or 28.1 per cent of the total vote, compared with 177 per cent at the last election. The reformists fell from 40.5 to 37.8 per cent, and the Syndicalists from 24 to 1 per cent of the total vote cast.

Postpone Trial of Norfolk Unemployed

NORFOLK, Va.—Corporation court officials have postponed to the February term of court the appeals of Joe Benson and Roy Rudd, leaders of the unemployed, who are now held under peace bonds.

On Feb. 26 the cases of Lew Seidman and Beverholdt, Negro workers facing charges in connection with the rent strike, will come up. They face 28 to 56 days in jail if the high court sustains the lower court.

Other cases coming up in February are those of Taylor, Owens and Tom Williams, framed up for putting back furniture in an eviction. Ellis Ires, Negro worker, is already serving a jail term of 90 days on the same charge.

Calls for Affiliation of Alteration Painters Union to T. U. U. L.

By J. BECKER, (Organizer of Downtown Local, Alteration Painters Union.)

To prove to the rank and file painters that the Alteration Painters Union will not deteriorate, we should affiliate with the only rank and file central body, the Trade Union Unity League.

Under the leadership of the T. U. U. L. we could broaden our activities to a national scale and establish local unions not only in New York and vicinity, but also in all cities and towns throughout the country.

Only by broadening its activity will the Union serve the purpose of the rank and file and once and for all stamp out the vicious attacks of the bosses and get rid of the grafting, corrupt labor "union" fakers and their gangsters.

The Alteration Painters' Union is the only organization that is today organizing the painters through daily struggles for the bettering of their conditions. Our policy being the same as that of the T. U. U. L. in organizing both the organized and the unorganized on the jobs, it is the only body to which we can affiliate.

GEORGIA ADMITS IT HIT TOILERS

Herndon Verdict Is in Hunger Plan

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

leading and supporting the struggles of the masses, both Negro and white, for their immediate needs and for the abolition of the system of robbery and class-terror and national oppression of the Negro people.

He declared: "Herndon has dared to defy us and make the insolent, blatant statement of the hardened revolutionist, telling us that he did not care what became of him. I accept his challenge. He amounts to nothing as he has said. The miserable Communist system which he represents is being dragged into the light for the first time in the State of Georgia if not for the first time in the United States. It is that which we must kill because a tiny spark may set the entire country on fire."

More Robbery.

The Farm Board bought thousands of sacks of flour and shipped it to the big plantation owners and mortgage bankers. These, in turn, sold it at high prices to the poor farmers and Negro share-croppers, although the flour was plainly marked: "Not to be sold."

Supporting this whole system of starvation and terror, is the chain-gang and the lynch rope—those two props of the rulership of the white landowners, factory-owners and the bankers in the South.

In Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, unemployment has thrown thousands on thousands out on the streets to starve. Last summer, relief stations giving a few crumbs to 22,000 workers in Atlanta, closed down altogether. Shortly before that, the factors of the Community Chest had collected over \$800,000, in great part from the workers. But now they claimed they were without funds to continue even the miserable relief of the charity bureaus.

The most militant workers, Negro and white, had formed an Unemployed Council. This Unemployed Council now issued 10,000 leaflets, exposing the fakery of the Commissioners and calling for a demonstration. On June 30, 1932, Negro and white workers of Atlanta gathered before the county courthouse, and demanded the immediate re-opening of all relief stations and immediate relief for the unemployed.

Forced to Vote Relief.

The next morning the County Commissioners in fear, held a meeting and voted \$50,000 to be used as relief for the unemployed.

The white rulers looked about for some means to smash the growing militancy of the workers, to crush the growing unity of Negro and white. They found the old slave code of 1861. They would use it to kill the organizers of the workers. Said Assistant Solicitor John H. Hudson of the state of Georgia: "As fast as the Communists come here, we shall indict them, and I shall demand the death penalty in every case."

In July, Angelo Herndon, the young Negro leader of the Unemployed Council, was arrested on orders from State Solicitor John Boykin. Anyone who still has illusions that the ordinary democratic rights of free speech, press and assemblage are

SLAVE LAW USED IN HERNDON CASE

Need Action to Save Negro Worker!

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

years on the chain gang on the basis of this old slave code.

"Whoever shall excite an insurrection or revolt of slaves, or attempt by writing, speaking or otherwise to excite an insurrection or revolt of slaves, is to be punished with death," said the old Georgia slave-law. "Whoever shall circulate . . . any printed or written paper for the purpose of exciting insurrection, revolt, conspiracy or resistance on the part of slaves, Negro or free persons of color in this state . . . shall be guilty of high misdemeanor which is punishable by death."

The Georgia law defined insurrection as resistance to lawful authority of master or state. The law against inciting to insurrection was directed against any anti-slavery propaganda, and served the purpose of keeping the slaves in subjection. The law of the state was the greatest power of the masters. Disobedience to the master became insurrection to the master's state.

Adjust Law to New Needs.

The principle laid down in this law is the principle of unconditional subjection of working masses to the ruling class. The ruling class of Georgia officially recognized this. That is why, in 1866, in the post-slavery days, it decided to continue the law on the statute books. It merely modernized it. It took out the words "master" and "slave." It recognized officially the abolition of chattel slavery, at the same time recognizing wage slavery and the national oppression of the Negro people.

It changed the application of the law from the chattel slave to the wage slave and especially to the doubly-exploited Negroes.

The abolition of chattel slavery did not interfere with the continued identity of master and state. The ruling powers of Georgia could well afford to drop the word "master" from the law. This change gave the law a more democratic appearance, and yet it changed nothing, the masters of slavery days remained the masters in the after days.

For the workers, Negro and white, in the United States, and especially in the South, are slaves. And added to the oppression of the white workers, the Negro workers are ground down by a system of national oppression, by which they are segregated, Jim-Crowed, thrown on the chain-gangs, lynched.

Conditions in South.

In the South the condition of the jobless, is worst of all. Take Georgia: everywhere unemployment, everywhere abandoned farms. There is scarcely a handful of farm owners left in the whole state. The farms have been taken over by bankers and big plantation owners in payment of debt; or they have simply been abandoned by Negro and white farmers who could not scratch the barest living from the soil. On the plantations of Georgia today, overseers with whips and the Negro share-croppers and tenant-farmers, driving them to work like convicts.

The Negro and white farmers of Georgia have been terrorized into submitting to theft by the landlords and bankers, even beyond the limits legalized by the system of share-cropping and tenant-laws in the South. In Monroe County, some Negro farmers got through the banks, government loans amounting to several thousand dollars. These checks were brazenly confiscated by the bankers and rich farmers of the territory.

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The Democratic Party in Action



Mayor Cermak's (Democrat and pal of Roosevelt) gun th'g armed with shotguns, which they used in shooting down four jobless workers who demonstrated with 2,000 others before the Lawndale Relief Station at 3123 South Kedzie Avenue. In the back can be seen a number of the arrested workers behind bars.

Drive Moving Slowly; Districts Must Act!

Where is all the promised action in the Daily Worker Drive? We expected to get the whole office force together to dig out the typewriters and desks from the flow of contributions we were sure would come in as result of the appeals for aid. Instead, contributions have been coming in very, very slowly.

Reports are the life blood of the present drive. Reports, to be of any value, must bring with them, not only money, but constructive plans and also an analysis of the progress of the campaign in the districts.

Money is needed and the campaign is moving so slowly that the life of the "Daily" is threatened. Unless we all make this tremendous effort to raise the "Daily" out of its financial crisis, the future will be gloomy without it.

Get together—talk about the condition of the Daily—Do something about it. That means: contribute!

District 2 (New York)—The Council of Workers' Clubs, central body of 12 English Language clubs in New York City, reports that the clubs have adopted the program of the Daily Worker Campaign Committee. Five hundred lists have been distributed among its membership of 750.

Total received Thursday \$92.87
Total received Friday 239.87
Total from all districts 442.74

DISTRICT 1
J. McElrick, Portland, Me. \$ 1.00
Section 1, Unit 7, N.Y.C. 5.00
Anonymous - N.Y.C. 2.00
H. Simonsen, N.Y.C. 2.00
La Famille Waters, N.Y.C. 10.00
B. Burnett, N.Y.C. 1.00
I. Diamond - N.Y.C. 1.00
I. Schwartz - N.Y.C. 1.00
L. Flamenbaum - N.Y.C. 2.00
Unit 1, Section 12 - N.Y.C. 15.00
From Staff of T.E.U.L. 5.00
Jack Stebel 2.00
V. J. Overboard 2.00
James W. Ford 5.00
L. Tath 5.00
N. Hong 2.00
Elic Newman 2.00
Jean Barish 2.00

Total District 2 \$71.00
Thousandth District Office. 15.00
DISTRICT 3
Dr. Wm. E. Lee-Cleveland. 1.00
A. W. F. Seckel, Columbia. 1.00
L. N. Thomas-Barloun. 2.00

Total District 3 \$ 4.00
DISTRICT 4
V. Kass-Battle Creek, Mich. 1.00
DISTRICT 14
Dr. 38 N.W.O. - Newark. .35
Joe. Maralen - Jersey City. .35

Total District 14 \$ 2.80

The State showed that Herndon possessed literature—literature that goes freely through the United States mails. The State showed that Herndon, as a Communist, had advocated unconditional equal rights for the Negro people and the right of self-determination for the Black Belt, where the Negroes are a majority of the population.

"Stamp out this thing now with a conviction, death sentence," said the prosecutor.

A Worker Speaks.

Angelo Herndon came to the witness stand. He spoke, exposing the starvation of the Negro and white jobless, the miserable conditions of the workers, the oppression of the Negroes. He declared:

"You may do what you will with Angelo Herndon. You may indict him. You may put him in jail. But there will come other thousands of Angelo Herndons. If you want to really do anything about the case, you must go out and indict the social system. But this you will not do, for your role is to defend the system under which the toiling masses are robbed and oppressed."

The all-white hand-picked jury brought in its verdict. Eighteen to twenty years on the chain-gang—in reality, a death sentence, for who can serve 18 years on the chain-gang and live!

Smash Slave-Code!
Now the bosses are trying to bring to trial, on the same slave law, the Atlanta Six—four white and two Negro workers, arrested in Atlanta in 1930 for organizing the toilers.

WEINSTOCK, 8 OTHER PAINTERS ARE SUSPENDED

Council Bureaucrats Act Under Orders of Green

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Violating all constitutional provisions, the nine delegates were suspended from the District Council pending hearing of the charges. During the discussion, which was featured by the use of the most vile and abusive language by certain officials, it became clear that the exposure of the reactionary and corrupt actions of District Council and International officials of the Brotherhood of Painters in the strike of last fall before some 500 members at the Mock Trial held Jan. 14 had enraged the bureaucrats.

The Detailed Charges

The charges contain the following points: practically every one of which shows the hand of Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and its colleagues in the Democrat and Republican parties in the campaign to oust the militant leaders and destroy the rank and file movement. They are accused of slandering President William Green (this applies especially to Weinstock); they are accused of slandering Painters' Brotherhood officials by accusing the General Executive Board of spending \$467,000 for "general organizers" in a period when the union was losing members by the thousands; another charge of slandering based on the exposure of a strike settlement by Vice President Ackery which called for three separate scales of wages and divided the membership; still another charge is that of accusing the Executive Board of trying to postpone the national convention because it is afraid of the membership.

The charge that David Shapiro, secretary of the District Council, signed the strike "settlement" with Ackery, and spent \$22,000 for picketing the wrong building, is also rated as slander.

Inspired from Washington

The national character of the drive against the militant membership and unemployment insurance is emphasized by the charge that Weinstock attended the Rank and File Convention in Cincinnati at the time of the A. F. of L. convention, that he represented the Rank and File movement in Washington, and that the nine members are acting under the instructions of the Communist Party to "destroy the A. F. of L."

The Detroit Victory

In Detroit recently somewhat similar charges were preferred against R. M. Kroon of the Painters Union through the influence of a henchman of President Green, Francis Xavier Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor. The charges were dismissed by the local union to which he belongs.

Local Union Rights

In New York the charges are deliberately brought in the District Council where they will be heard by the Executive Board and thus prevent the local unions, which support the nine militants, passing upon the charges according to the constitution and by-laws.

All Local Unions

The Rank and File Committee has already begun to rally the local unions throughout the country against this new attack and states that the victory in Detroit can be repeated by mobilizing in the local unions and making clear to the membership that this is actually an attack on unemployment insurance and the right of the rank and file to fight for it.

Hushing Did A Bad Job

Hushing's testimony was not satisfactory to Wm. Green, therefore, Wm. Green appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee again on Jan. 18. Green was forced to appear before the House Committee because Weinstock, the real representative of the rank and file had exposed him before the workers of the United States.

Instead of admitting that this is only a maneuver on his part, he

spread slanderous lies against Weinstock in his testimony which were printed in all newspapers. The A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, beside the 1,000 local unions which are affiliated with it, receive daily the endorsement of many more locals in their fight for unemployment insurance, immediate relief, and in their fight against the racketeering in the A. F. of L.

Today lightning demonstrations of workers took place in the Buelow Platz in protest against the fascist provocation and the police attitude. Numerous protest resolutions have been adopted in factories. The Communist deputies of the Reichstag have made fruitless protests to the police president of Berlin and the Ministry of the Interior, although the latter admitted that the fascist parade must inevitably appear. The police that the Berlin workers will defend the Liebknecht House under all circumstances.

S. P. Press Silent

Today's socialist press is absolutely silent about the provocation, but the bourgeois democratic papers publish sharp protests against the police permitting the parade. The "Acht Uhr Abendblatt" writes: "The parade is a deliberate provocation," and warns the police that "terrible consequences may and, in fact, must ensue."

The "Berliner Tageblatt" writes: "Of course, the fascist parade is an unequivocal provocation, reminiscent of the fascist parade in Atlanta last July which led to serious disturbances and many deaths. If the police continue their permission for the parade, they cannot be exonerated from blame for the consequences."

Hold Press Interview

Today the Communist fraction in the Reichstag held an interview with the press, with the daily papers strongly represented. The Communist deputy, Oblecht, reviewed the situation, pointing out that Sunday's event might be of decisive importance in the development of the German political situation.

The fascist action, he said, is a deliberate provocation, felt as such by the entire proletariat. The fascists are seeking to distract attention from the internal crisis, he pointed out, by instituting a reign of terror. Many workers have already been killed, worker's property damaged and meeting halls raided. Sunday's demonstration represents the crowning provocation. Oblecht declared: "I sharply condemn the scandalous attitude of the police and informed the press that the Communist Party is appealing to all workers to defend the Liebknecht House."

Replying to a question, Oblecht declared that the Communist Party sternly rejected the weapon of individual terror, relying on the weapon of mass action. Whether the Party would call a strike would depend on the course of Sunday's events, he said.

Weinstock Proves Green Lied Before Black Bill Committee in Capital

The following statement has been issued by Louis Weinstock, National Secretary of the American Federation of Labor Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, regarding the false statements made by William Green, in Washington, Jan. 18, and given wide circulation by the press.

"In connection with the second testimony made by Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, before the House Labor Committee on Senator Black's Bill for the 30-hour week, saying that Louis Weinstock, National Secretary of the American Federation of Labor Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief has no connection with the American Federation of Labor is a deliberate lie. Louis Weinstock is a member of the American Federation of Labor Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, local union No. 499 in New York City. He is a duly elected delegate to Painters' District Council No. 9 representing his local union. He is a duly elected delegate representing his local union to the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, and is the duly elected national secretary of the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee representing 1,000 local unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor in this country."

Put "Labor Movement" On Record.

"Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L. appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee on Jan. 5, 1933, and in his testimony on behalf of the Black Bill gave his unqualified support and endorsement of the Black Bill not only in his own name but in the name of the entire labor movement."

Amends Bill—Exposes Green.

Louis Weinstock appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1933 and exposed the Black Bill as the legalization of the "share-the-work" plan unless it takes in the following amendments—no further reduction in wages and the establishment of a minimum wage scale.

These two amendments were sent in to Senator Norris upon his request. Weinstock also exposed Wm. Green, stating that Green's unqualified endorsement of the Black Bill without mentioning hours and wages is consistent with his previous policies when he endorsed the W. C. Teague "share-the-work" plan.

Weinstock stated very definitely that the rank and file membership in the American Federation of Labor is in absolute disagreement with the policies of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council by giving its endorsement to the bill that would further lower the living conditions of the workers.

Put A. F. of L. Officials on Defensive.

The amendments made by Weinstock were supported by members of organized labor as well as unorganized. Wm. Green and the Executive Council were forced in the defensive. After Weinstock's testimony, if they sent Hushing, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, to testify, Hushing in his testimony made a sharp attack on the Communists. He called Weinstock a Communist because he proposed that by adopting the 30-hour week, it shall include no further reductions in pay and the establishment of the minimum wage scale. Hushing said Weinstock has been condemned by our trade union leaders. During the 1932 convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati last November, Weinstock led a crowd of Communists and tried to break into the meeting. The convention refused them admittance. And Hushing, also like Wm. Green, gave his unqualified endorsement to the Black Bill and stated that Weinstock of the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, is not connected with the American Federation of Labor.

Hushing Did A Bad Job

Hushing's testimony was not satisfactory to Wm. Green, therefore, Wm. Green appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee again on Jan. 18. Green was forced to appear before the House Committee because Weinstock, the real representative of the rank and file had exposed him before the workers of the United States.

Instead of admitting that this is only a maneuver on his part, he

spread slanderous lies against Weinstock in his testimony which were printed in all newspapers. The A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, beside the 1,000 local unions which are affiliated with it, receive daily the endorsement of many more locals in their fight for unemployment insurance, immediate relief, and in their fight against the racketeering in the A. F. of L.

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Today the Communist fraction in the Reichstag held an interview with the press, with the daily papers strongly represented. The Communist deputy, Oblecht, reviewed the situation, pointing out that Sunday's event might be of decisive importance in the development of the German political situation.

The fascist action, he said, is a deliberate provocation, felt as such by the entire proletariat. The fascists are seeking to distract attention from the internal crisis, he pointed out, by instituting a reign of terror. Many workers have already been killed, worker's property damaged and meeting halls raided. Sunday's demonstration represents the crowning provocation. Oblecht declared: "I sharply condemn the scandalous attitude of the police and informed the press that the Communist Party is appealing to all workers to defend the Liebknecht House."

Replying to a question, Oblecht declared that the Communist Party sternly rejected the weapon of individual terror, relying on the weapon of mass action. Whether the Party would call a strike would depend on the course of Sunday's events, he said.

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THE BOLSHIEVICS ON TRIAL

By T. CHERNOMORDIK

THE STORY SO FAR — In the previous installments the author described the methods used by the czar's secret police (Okhrana) to trap Bolshievics engaged in underground work. It related the methods of agents-provocateurs and the tactics of the revolutionists on trial, and described the means used by the Czarist police to force arrested revolutionists to give evidence as well as famous speeches by revolutionists on trial. Yesterday's installment continued the speech of the weaver, Alexeyev. Now read on:

VII
"Do you think we do not see that all around us people are enriching themselves and making merry at our expense? Do you think we do not understand why we are valued so cheaply and where the fruits of our intolerable labor go? Why are the others able to live luxuriously, without toil? Whence come their riches? The working people although living in primitive conditions and until now without education, regard this as a temporary evil; and they think the same about political power which has been temporarily usurped by force."

THE WAY OUT
What was the way out? P. Alexeyev declared that first of all it was necessary to overthrow the autocracy which was on the side of the capitalists. Considering that the ideas of Bakunin, who repudiated the struggle for political liberties, predominated at that time, the idea expressed by Alexeyev was a bold innovation.

"Be silent!" Alexeyev, raising his voice: "... and the yoke of despotism which is upheld by soldiers' bayonets, will be reduced to dust." According to a lawyer who was present at the trial, Alexeyev's speech produced such a powerful impression on the public and even on his guards that they were all dumbfounded. "If," said the attorney, "Alexeyev had faced about and left the dock, nobody would have stopped him, so astonished were they all!"

Peter Alexeyev's speech for many decades was circulated in thousands of copies as a fine agitatorial pamphlet.

ATTACK AT TRIAL
From the revolutionists of the '70's the Bolshievics inherited revolutionary courage and determination. Like them, the Bolshievics, when on trial, did not "defend" themselves, but attacked. But in addition they introduced something new, that reflected the complicated conditions of the political life of Russia of the twentieth century. It was sufficient to hurl biting criticism against the political regime and the exploitation of the masses by capitalism. It was essential at the trial to unfold the program and tactics of the Bolshievics, and to distinguish them from the programs and tactics of the other illegal revolutionary parties. The Public Prosecutor in his indictment swept all this into one heap from the point of view of the statutes of the criminal code which provided penalties for "those who strive to overthrow, in the more or less distant future, the existing order." From the point of view of the prosecutor, the Bolshievics, the Socialist Revolutionaries and the Mensheviks were all "criminals," some more dangerous, others less, the difference being only in degree, so to speak. Under these circumstances the Bolshievics' task in court was a complicated one. His speech at the trial had to be a political speech, in which he had to trace very clearly the program, the tactics and current political tasks of the Party. The Bolshievics on trial was not so much expected to make a fine oration as to formulate the Party position.

This is precisely the main trait revealed by the Bolshievics who had to stand trial on the eve of the first revolution. As an example we will quote extracts from two speeches, which most clearly illustrate these traits: the speech of Leon Goldman, who was arrested in connection with the Kishenev illegal printing plant of the newspaper "Iskra," and the speech of Bogdan Knuyants, arrested in connection with the work of the Moscow Committee of the Bolshievics (1914).

IN 1901, in Kishenev, the Okhrana seized the underground printing plant of the Social Democratic group Iskra, from the left wing of which later developed the Bolshievics Party. In connection with this raid a group of Social-Democrats, under the leadership of Leon Goldman, were arrested. After two years of preliminary investigation, during which the accused were kept in solitary confinement, the case was brought up in the circuit court (with the "representatives of the estates" of course) behind closed doors.

In the old stereotyped form, the indictment charged the "criminals" with "incitement to riot against the supreme powers," and it was from this point of view that all the printed matter seized during the raid on the printing plant was regarded. The stupid agents of the inept Tsarist government were not so much concerned about analyzing the revolutionary movements as in fitting the "cases" into the statutes of the law which provides a penalty of a long term of imprisonment, or exile to remote places in Eastern Siberia. It goes without saying that all the various trends of the revolutionary movement in Russia were tarred with the same brush in the opinion of the prosecution, with some slight difference in shade, determined not by the character of the revolutionary party the accused belonged to, but by the degree of "criminality" of the accused. The task of the revolutionary Social-Democrats on trial under these circumstances was to make the trial one of principle, and to let the country know the true character of the Party, to familiarize it with its program and policies. In short, the Bolshievics had to do at the trial what he did while at "liberty"—propagate the ideas and program of his Party, and to call the masses to fight for the demands inscribed on its banner.

It was with this task in mind that Leon Goldman began his speech. He said:

"I admit that I took part in the work of the secret press in Kishenev, which I printed Social-Democratic literature. But I was very much surprised when I learned from the indictment that I am accused of inciting to riot. Social-Democracy has nothing in common with rioting. I am a Social-Democrat and I belong to the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party." Goldman then proceeded to explain the program and tactics of the Social-Democratic Party.

It must be stated that Goldman's position at this trial was more favorable than that of the revolutionists of the '70's and '80's. The revolutionary wing of Social Democracy which was united in the "Iskra" group, in which Lenin played the leading role, had emerged victoriously from its struggle with the opportunist elements (the "economists") in the Social-Democratic movement. In this struggle the chief elements of the program and tactics of the revolutionary Social-Democrats were crystallized. Parallel with this internal struggle, an external process of dissociation from the neo-Narodnik (the Socialist-Revolutionary Party) and from the Liberal movement, was taking place. This process was accompanied by a bitter struggle, directed by the "Iskra" group, led by Lenin. In this struggle on many fronts, revolutionary Social-Democrats acquired its ideological form and laid the basis of the movement which later developed into Bolshievism.

Goldman was thus able to come forward at the trial with the full program of "Iskra" and to show that the question at issue was not a mere riot, but revolution, under the hegemony of the proletariat and led by the Social-Democracy.

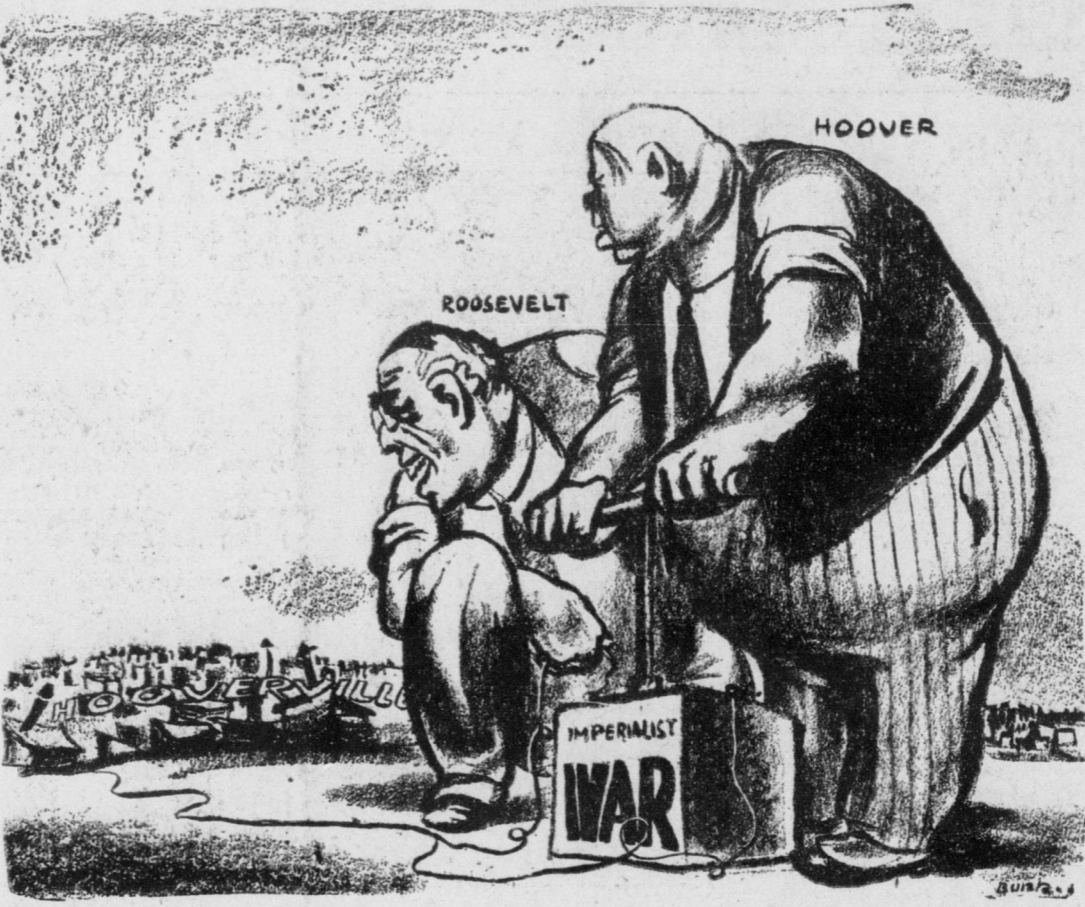
THERE is another aspect of Goldman's speech, which distinguished it from the speeches delivered at their trial by the revolutionists of the '70's and '80's. His was the speech of a revolutionist of the epoch tinged with the red dawn of the approaching revolution. He said:

"We stand in the dock before the court, but we are not criminals. We are prisoners of war, and the government itself proves this by its conduct towards us. . . . The government snatched us from the ranks of the fighting revolutionary army, kept us in prison for two years and now, in handing us over to the court, wants to make us responsible for the revolutionary conflagration that is sweeping over all Russia. But where is the logic of this? By establishing a secret printing press, and publishing manifestos and leaflets, we protested against the enforced silence which the government condemned us for. By these means we sought to meet the growing demand of the people for freedom of speech, the need of which, during this period, has been felt by the widest strata of the people and society. And, if from the point of view of the autocratic government we have committed crimes, then the responsibility for this rests not only on us but on an enormous part of the population of Russia, whom we will be carried out. But an entire people cannot commit a crime. The will of the people is law."

(To Be Continued.)

Second Printing of Jan. "Communist" As Result of Great Demand for Issue

DESPITE the fact that a larger edition was published than usual, there are only a few remaining copies left of the January issue of **The Communist**. The response to this issue was based largely on the publication of articles on the twelfth Plenum of the E. C. C. F. and articles dealing with basic theoretical problems of Marxism-Leninism. The contents of the January issue of **The Communist** include: 1. Forward in the line of the 12th Plenum of the E. C. C. F.; Editorial; 2. Economic Struggle: The Fundamental Link in Winning the Masses; by Jack Stachel; 3. The End of Capitalist Stabilization and the Basic Tasks of the British and American Sections of the C. I., by T. Guey; 4. Unmasking an American Revisionist of Marxism, by V. J. Jerome; 5. Spinoza and Marxism, by M. Mifflin; 6. Stalin Develops the Teachings of Marx and Lenin; 7. Book Reviews: A Bourgeois Attack on Philosophic Idealism, a review by M. Howard; Class Culture, a review by W. Phelps



(Editorial)

The Hoover-Roosevelt War Conferences

FIGHT imperialist war NOW!

No more sinister evidence of the political preparation for imperialist war by the Wall Street government has come to light than the conference between President-elect Roosevelt and President Hoover, with Secretary of State Stimson and Secretary of the Treasury Mills in attendance.

The powerful newspapers of the democrat and republican wings of Wall Street government state in so many words that this, and other conferences, is designed to SECURE CONTINUITY OF FOREIGN POLICY.

With imperialist wars raging in the Far East and in South America, with the war debts issue making a rallying point for debtor nations against Wall Street's program; with the United States in the fourth year of an economic crisis which has, in a large measure, weakened its prestige abroad; with the great and growing disillusionment and discontent of millions of workers and farmers with capitalism; with the radicalization of the toiling section of the population expressing itself in many new forms of struggle in the cities and countryside, American imperialist government is in no position to afford the luxuries of even the normal frictions and disputes over tactical and administrative questions in the field of foreign policy.

The Roosevelt-Hoover conferences are steps in the direction of a campaign for "the unity of the nation", which means unity of the capitalist class at the top, and subjugation of the masses below.

In older imperialist nations like Great Britain it has been taken for granted for decades that no matter what changes took place in parliament, the Foreign Office and the Admiralty carried on, i. e. maintained "continuity of foreign (and colonial) policy."

THE increasing power of the Soviet Union and the spread of the Chinese revolution present American imperialism with fundamental problems, quite aside from the fact that its Japanese rival has made the challenge of war for the rulership of the Pacific area.

The Roosevelt-Hoover conferences will try to meet this challenge. But essentially the question before them is the question of class relationships—the line of struggle to be adopted against the mass upsurge in China, against the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union, against the American working class and its revolutionary leadership—the Communist Party. The question is that of the war program and how best

to put it over and popularize it—to secure "a unified nation behind the president."

Says the New York Times (Democrat) editorially: "... Japan's real attitude and determined purposes are not a pretense. The position taken by our government, and now accepted for himself by President-elect Roosevelt, is one that the Japanese government is obviously prepared to contest and undermine. This must be perfectly clear to President-elect Roosevelt and his advisers. It thus required on his part no little courage to announce that he is ready to go on with an effort and a policy which are certain not only to be troubled but troublemaking."

Says the New York Evening Post (Republican) editorially: "We must say we are glad that Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt are to come together again. . . . Mr. Hoover may have something to communicate to him in response to the President elect's willingness to hear of actual developments. . . . whatever the purpose of the meeting, the country should feel some new reassurance over the fact that another sensible step is to be taken along the path of mutual understanding between the incoming and outgoing administrations."

BEHIND the Hoover-Roosevelt conferences is the powerful hand of Wall Street imperialism. In these conferences it is hammering out its war policy.

We urge all workers to read—or read again—the statement on imperialist war and the call to action against it issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States and published January 18 in the Daily Worker—we call on all workers, toiling farmers and working class organizations to put into life the methods of struggle detailed in this call to action. The Central Committee call to action has now been published as a leaflet. Order it and distribute it among workers everywhere!

Imperialist war is a fact! World imperialism war is being organized in Washington!

TERROR IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By HELEN MARCO.

CRISANTO EVANGELISTA, leader of the Communist Party of the Philippine Islands, and Guillermo Capadocia, militant trade union leader, have already been incarcerated in the medieval jail of Pasig, Rizal, to serve a three-month to one-year sentence on sedition charges, after which they will be banished to mountain provinces for eight years each.

One of the largest islands in the Philippines, Mindanao, is experiencing a widespread famine which may spread to proportions never before experienced in the islands. Vast plantations, thousands of acres in breadth, growing the staple food of the people, palay and maize, have been swept by a locust infestation, which has laid waste to the entire Southern part of the Mindanao, sweeping Coboate, Bukendon, Davao, Agusan and Zamboanga.

Evangelista, after hearing his sentence read, made an impassioned speech attacking the class character of the Supreme Court's decision against the working class leaders. (Soon to be published in pamphlet form by the International Labor Defense.) Judge Zandueta had him seized and dragged into jail when he exposed the alliance of the nationalist bourgeoisie with American imperialism. His cries of "Long Live Communism," could be heard by the workers outside the jail as he was taken to his cell.

The wholesale arrests and long prison terms given the entire central committee of the Communist

Daily Worker

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Smash the Southern Slave-Code!

THE most cruel and brazen violation of the most elementary political and human rights of the Negro people and the white toilers, has been again brought to light in the savage sentence imposed by the courts of the Unemployed-Drivers on Angelo Herndon, 19-year old Negro organizer of the Unemployed Council, the leader in the struggle against starvation in Atlanta.

In order to get rid of Herndon, the bosses have brought forward the old Georgia law of 1861, designed to crush insurrections. The law under which Herndon was convicted carries with it the death penalty. "Leniency" of the court consists in having the adopted state of President-elect Roosevelt, Georgia, sentence Herndon to death by torture on a chain gang instead of death in the electric chair. Seventy years after the Civil War, after the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the U. S. Constitution, supposed to destroy slave institutions, the ruling classes of Georgia are reviving the old code to crush the growing national liberation struggles of the Negro people. This is the year of 1933, in the year when our "liberal" President-elect Roosevelt is prattling about a "new deal." The old Georgia slave code—this is the "new deal" of President-elect Roosevelt and of his "enlightened" democracy! "The forgotten man" is to be found in the chain gangs of the second home state of the Warm Springs liberal.

The frame-up of Herndon takes place against a background of the most acute misery of the Negro and white toilers in the state of Georgia and throughout the South. Farms abandoned; thousands of workers walking the streets, jobless; relief cut off; over and above all this misery and oppression, the chain gang, the shotguns of the murder terrorists, and the lyncher's rope.

Into this situation came the Communist Party organizers with a clear call to resist starvation and oppression. They unfurled the banner of struggle for jobless insurance, for immediate relief to the unemployed, for equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt. In the struggle for these demands, Negro and white organized together for the first time in Georgia and the South, realizing that this unity for struggle was the only way out of capitalist misery.

In the face of this growing resistance of the masses, the growing unity of Negro and white, the bosses were forced to grant some demands which cost money. They began to cast about for some means to crush this movement, which had become a thorn in the sides of the rulers, intent on carrying through their program of starvation and feudal oppression.

They sought to behead the movement. They determined to get rid of the leader of the unemployed, young Angelo Herndon. Thus this Negro was indicted on the basis of the old Georgia code, and forced to stand trial for his life.

These sinister intentions of the white rulers were openly admitted in the trial of Herndon. The crime the prosecution charged Angelo with was that he had organized Negro and white workers together in the struggle for relief; that, as a Communist, he had led a struggle for equal rights and the right of self-determination for the Negro people.

In this cynical and brutal sentence of the southern slave drivers is involved the elementary rights of freedom of speech and assembly, the right to organize—the workers and the Negro people of the South. The sentence against Herndon shows that the ruling classes will not hesitate to trample in bloody dust these elementary rights in order to maintain the system of national oppression of the Negro people and the robbery of the white toilers.

Once again it is shown, as in the frame-up of the nine Scottsboro boys, as in the murderous terror against the Negro share croppers in Alabama, as in the case of the Atlanta six—Negro and white working-class leaders jailed on the same charge—as in the vicious sentences against the Tampa strikers, that ruling class justice in the South is slave justice, is lynch justice, carried over and maintained as an integral part of imperialist rule.

The struggle for the freedom of Angelo Herndon is a struggle for the right to live of the toilers of the South.

The workers must answer this challenge by a mighty movement of protest and exposure, by a nation-wide campaign of mass action against the Georgia slave code, against the chain-gang system, and against the whole system of robbery and oppression of the white workers and the Negro masses.

The struggle for the release of Herndon must be made a focal point in the fight against lynch-terror in the South—for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, the Tallapoosa share croppers, the Tampa and other prisoners of the white rulers. The broadest masses of the workers must be reached in this struggle. In all meetings of the workers, this question must be brought to the forefront. We must reach the masses in the reformist organizations, the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and others, developing the whole movement around the slogans:

1. Immediate, unconditional release of Angelo Herndon.
2. Defeat the Georgia Slave Code of 1861.
3. The right of free speech, press and open meetings, and the right of Negro and white workers to organize together in struggle against starvation and oppression.
4. The right of the Communist Party and other working class organizations to legal existence.
5. Abolition of chain-gang system.
6. Unconditional freedom for the Atlanta Six!

Three Former Lovestonites Re-Admitted Into Party

WHILE the renegade Lovestone group as a whole (whatever insignificant role it still may play), having begun as a right-wing deviation, is passing over into an open agency of the enemies of the working class, some of its former adherents are still, even at this late hour, seeking and finding a way back into the fighting ranks of the Communist Party.

First revolting against the counter-revolutionary activities of the renegades and breaking away from any organizational connections with them, then taking part in the everyday struggles of the workers under the leadership and guidance of the Communist Party, correcting themselves and showing their "reformation" in deeds (not only in words), they later thus can become eligible for re-admission into the Communist Party.

Thus three of former Lovestonites, Sam Cohen, A. Guss and Katherine Coles have gained re-admission into the Party through the acceptance of their applications by the Chicago District Bureau, although Sam Cohen and A. Guss had at one time served even on the "National Council" of the renegades.

It is interesting to note what these workers say about the Lovestone renegades in their statements to the Party.

Sam Cohen, active in the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, says: "The role of the 'opposition' international can only be to oppose the Communist International in its historic task of rallying the workers for world-wide struggle. Right here in this country we see definite instances where the Right Opposition oriented toward Muste, Levin, and the Socialist Party 'ultra-lefts,' has always against the Party. They even made official public appeals against the Party to the central committee of bourgeois liberalism, the Civil Liberties Union, headed by the anarchist Baldwin."

From the statement of A. Guss: "It is no accident that the Lovestone group has given birth to the Millers and others, who today join hands with the many other enemies of the Party. The picture of Bert Miller joining hands with Lefkowitz of the Teachers Union and Daniels of the Socialist Party to fight me at the National Tom Mooney Conference, is before me as a living reminder of the truth of this statement."

And Katherine Coles says: "It did not take me long to realize the character and role of the Lovestone group, whose main orientation was to the right and away from the Party. In many instances this policy was expressed in an open fight against the Party, jointly with other enemies of the revolutionary movement. This position was clearly shown in the Patterson strike."

—CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION, C. P. U. S. A.

NEW ANTI-LABOR MOVE

PORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 20—Another attempt to try to defeat the struggle of the workers against hunger is being made by a gang of business men and agents of the railroad interests who call themselves the "Port Wayne Chamber of Labor." They claim the object of their organization to be "the unification of all individuals and organizations who aim to educate their fellow men in the industrial, commercial and political fields, that there shall be equality of opportunity for all to perform some form of useful service to humanity and receive therefrom a just and equitable return for services rendered."

All this is an introduction to a proposal to introduce a scrip plan which will enable workers on relief to get rations from certain stores only that hand out garbage for such "flat money."

'Every Factory Our Fortress'

Establish Intimate, Permanent Contacts With the Workers.

The Twelfth Plenum Resolutions of the Communist International emphasizes that the main link to win the American workers for decisive class battles, is the development of struggles around their elementary needs. The recent Shop Conference in New York and Chicago should be utilized by every member of the Party and 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.

ORGANIZATION EXPERIENCE; PACKINGHOUSE CENTER

I WISH to speak about the experiences in a packinghouse center. It is a city which has about 5,000 population, mostly packing-house workers. We have there two larger corporations, and some small independent plants.

In one of the small plants a wage cut of 15 to 20 per cent was announced. These workers were members of the A.F.L. They expressed their willingness, however, to talk over matters. We issued a leaflet on the facts we obtained and we visited the workers again. They agreed to come together in a house. We discussed the problems and found that they want a real union. The main question they raised is that our organization is against religion and that they don't think they can belong to an organization which is fighting religion. They also raised the question of Communism.

DURING the discussion which lasted about three hours we explained to them that one can be a member of the union without being a Communist, or giving up his religious beliefs as long as he is willing to organize to fight for his immediate demands. After this meeting they raised certain questions as to wage cuts and other grievances. They pointed out that they are no longer getting paid time and a half for overtime. They felt that they could not get the previous wages, but that they could get the overtime back to time and a half.

We decided to call another meeting and at this meeting we had seven workers and they decided to organize the workers in their department mainly on the issue of overtime. In the next meetings we had already 20 workers.

The question raised by them was that the day before they worked fifteen minutes overtime without getting paid for it. We decided to demand the overtime back. We had a strong group organized in the department and they felt that this department can win the overtime back. The next day they organized the manager to work overtime and the committee which they elected at the meeting told them that they would work only if they got their overtime pay. They started talking to the workers and after about five or ten minutes they got their overtime pay.

WHEN the question of the community chest came up. The workers were told they had to pay thirty cents a week for something like six months, this would have amounted to seven or eight dollars, which they were to give to the chest. All the workers were against it. This issue was discussed and decided to refuse to contribute to the Community Chest. The department group decided to mobilize other departments to stop payment to the community chest. The result was that during two weeks time they prepared this work. When the manager, the representative from the community chest came to ask for donations, every worker told him they were not going to pay. The result was that, with the exception of a few, all the workers refused to pay.

Through these partial struggles, we were able to establish organization in three departments. Now they have three department committees, and representatives from all the others.

Only a few days ago when one worker was fired they were able to stop the firing. Sixty workers walked out; they said if you fire this worker, we refuse to work. They insisted they would not go back to work if the worker was fired.

THESE workers are all old-timers. About a dozen of them participated in the A.F.L. strike in 1921-22. They now decided to establish groups in the big plants.

WEAKNESSES

But we have a few weaknesses. While we have fifty workers in these plants we haven't one Party member in the plants. We are taking steps to get members—a few of the best in the group—into the Party.

THESE partial victories have helped, and there is talk going on among the workers for our movement. The A. F. of L. has members in only one department in one of the big plants. In other departments there are quite a large number of Negro workers who are all for our organization. Through concentrating on one specific shop, we give the possibility of establishing organizations in the other plants.