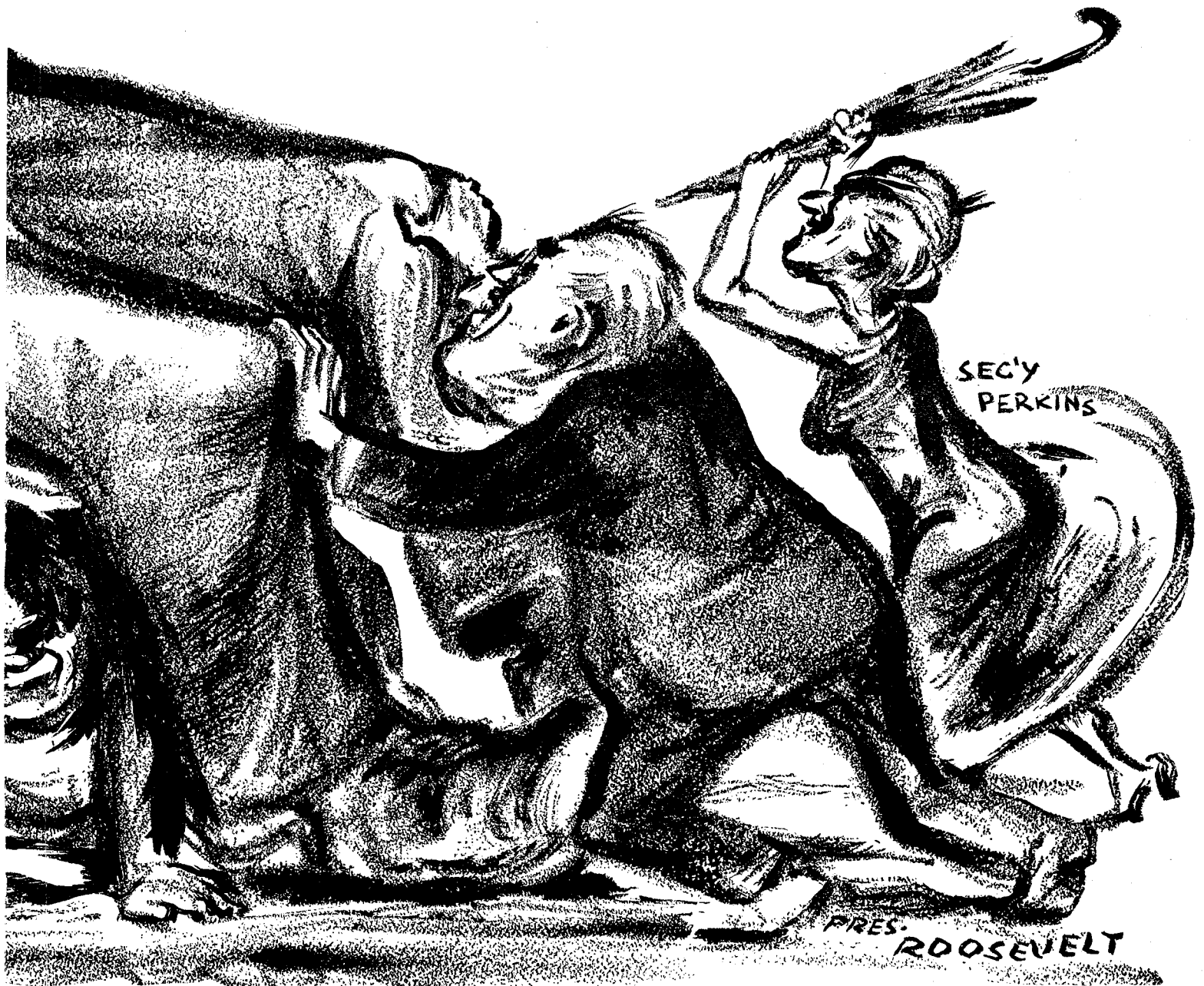


Labor's Dividends Under the New Deal

A Record of Workers Killed in the Past Six Months

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Circumstances of the Killing</i>
Feb. 3	Columbus ("Pink") Walker	Rossville, Ga.	Walker was an unemployed man, a sympathizer of the United Textile Workers of America. He was shot by a scab, Talmadge Lindsey, during a strike at the Richmond Hosiery Mills.
Feb. 14	Frank Petrosky	Larksville, Pa.	Petrosky was a coal miner, a member of the United Anthracite Miners Union. He was killed by a scab in a strike at the Woodward Colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Company.
Feb. 14	Valentine Rascavage	Hanover Township, Pa.	Rascavage was a member of the United Mine Workers of America, and was killed in a quarrel about leadership of the strike then going on.
Feb. 17	Paul Knight of Santa Maria, Calif.	El Centro, Calif.	Killed by vigilantes during a strike of lettuce workers under the leadership of the Fruit and Vegetable Workers Union, A. F. of L. Scene of the killing was the William Wahl shed.
Feb. 17	Kenneth Eldridge Hamaker of Westmoreland, Calif.	El Centro, Calif.	Killed at same time and under same circumstances as Paul Knight.
March 18	Abraham Young, Negro	Sladen, Mass.	Young was an organizer among the share-croppers. He was threatened by Hardie Mackie, an agent of the landlords, who pulled out a gun. Young shot in self-defense and was lynched.
March 20	James Thompson, Negro	New York City	Shot by Detective Nicholas Campo, during the police terror that swept Harlem when the Negro people rose in resentment against their long-accumulated grievances.
March 22	August Miller	New York City	Died of a fractured skull suffered at the hands of police during the Harlem events of March 19.
March 23	Andrew Lyons, Negro	New York City	Died of internal injuries received during the Harlem events of March 19.
March 24	Edward Laurie, Negro	New York City	Killed by Policeman Abraham Zabutinski, on the excuse that he had "talked back." This was part of the police reign of terror established in Harlem.
April 4	Ignacio Velarde	Gallup, New Mexico	Unemployed veteran, killed in the fire of the sheriff and his deputies during a workers' demonstration against the eviction of unemployed miners.
April 12	Solomon Esquibel	Gallup, New Mexico	A member of the Section Committee of the Communist Party. Died in the hospital as the result of wounds received on April 4, when Velarde was killed.
April 17	Andy Latiska of Port Arthur, Ohio	Toronto, Ohio	Killed when guardsmen poured 100 shots into the crowd of strikers at the Kaul Clay Company. Strike was led by the United Clay Workers Union.
April 21	Edris Mabie	Springfield, Ill.	Member of the Progressive Miners of America. Killed by a gang including Ray Edmondson, President of the United Mine Workers of America in Illinois.
April 27	Ray Morencey	Stockton, Calif.	Was vice-president of the local warehouseman's union. Killed by Charles Gray, son of the owner of the trucking company where the union had called a strike.
May 11	Fonie Stephens	La Grange, Ga.	Injured by National Guards who were evicting strikers from the company houses. Died in hospital as result of these injuries.
June 14	John W. Duster	Omaha, Nebraska	Killed by police fire during the strike of streetcar men.
June 14	George Melhelm	Canton, Ohio	Died in hospital from injuries received when struck by tear-gas bomb fired by Republic Steel Company guards during the strike at the Berger Manufacturing Company.
June 17	Dewey McCoy	Omaha, Nebraska	Died as a result of injuries inflicted June 14 by police during strike of streetcar men.
June 21	W. H. Kaarte	Eureka, Calif.	Killed in attack by police, with riot guns and tear gas, at Holmes-Eureka Mill where lumber workers were on strike.
June 24	Thomas Wilstrom, Negro	New York City	Died in Bellevue Hospital as result of fractured skull inflicted by police during Harlem events of March 19.
June 25	Harold Edlund	Eureka, Calif.	Shot in same attack of police on the lumber workers that killed W. H. Kaarte. Died in hospital.





The Depression Generation

M. B. SCHNAPPER

(The Second Youth Congress, now meeting in Detroit to deal with conditions described in the following article, is discussed in the editorial section.)

YOUTH the world over is today far from being served, it is being disinherited; deprived of education, uprooted from normal social life, denied the very right to function in society.

The essential meaning and means of existence, a social and economic status, is beyond the grasp of an entire generation crushed beneath the debris of a crumbling economic system. More and more youth but less and less need for them—that is the tragic present and future of the world-depression generation. The present indeed hardly exists for youth. For the present will have nought to do with them; they are the present's surplusage. Industry, hardly able to absorb the old, will have none of the new. Wherefore puny new fingers when productivity has increasingly less use for human fingers of any kind.

According to the official estimates of the International Labor Office—conservative estimates, of course, but nonetheless valuable—seven million or about one-fourth of the world's twenty-five million unemployed are young persons. (The actual number of unemployed youth is probably several times as high, as is the probable real figure of total world unemployment; there are five million unemployed young persons in the United States alone according to Prof. Mark May of Yale University and recent A.F. of L. estimates put the total U. S. unemployment at about twelve million.) The following table, a marked understatement of the actual situation, is significant because the figures are officially admitted:

Country	Date	Unemployed Young Persons	Percentage of Total Un- employment
Czechoslovakia	..1933	113,470	23%
Denmark	.....1933	36,270	28%
Finland	.....1933	15,510	33%
Germany	.....1934	507,865	19%
Great Britain	...1931	683,780	30%
Hungary	.....1930	92,655	42%
Italy	.....1932	386,655	41%
Netherlands	.....1933	56,165	28%
Norway	.....1933	20,000	27%
Sweden	.....1933	57,410	34%
Switzerland	.....1934	7,270	15%
United States	....1930	681,930	27%

Damning as these figures are, they far from reveal the real extent of youth unemployment. None of the figures is up to date. The statistics concerning unemployed youth begin at different ages in different countries, ranging from fourteen to eighteen years, and stop at different ages in different countries, ranging from eighteen to twenty-five. The figures supplied by most countries

include only certain groups of youth. Significantly enough, the Italian and German figures include only those young persons registered at public employment exchanges or unemployment insurance offices; the majority of young persons are, of course, not registered at these bureaus since they are not eligible for public works employment or unemployment insurance benefits. Despite this discrepancy Italy still has the second highest percentage of unemployed youth. Germany's comparatively small percentage is explained by the fact that young persons enrolled in labor service—about 220,000 in all—are not considered unemployed at all.

Nor are these figures or, for that matter, the actual number of unemployed youth normal for such a serious crisis as the present. Had it not been for the World War and its concomitant birth decrease the real number of unemployed young persons would perhaps today be twice as high. The war-time birth decrease reduced the otherwise probable young workers by over 2,000,000 in Germany, about 1,100,00 in France and about 865,000 in Great Britain. Shortly after the war some economists hailed this bitter phenomenon; predicting that the birth decrease would result in the non-existence of unemployment between 1930 and 1935; one rash scholar prophesied a shortage of labor during those years. (But while the war-time birth-rate drop kept down the number of unemployed youths during the last few years, the abnormal post-war increase of birthrate will mean an abnormal increase of young labor during the next few years.)

An examination of the composition of the youth unemployment reported by the twelve nations listed reveals that young persons form a higher percentage of total unemployment among women than among men, particularly in Germany, Great Britain, Italy and the United States—a situation due principally to the fact that there are more youthful persons among women workers than among men. Not unconnected, however, is the nature of fascism and its feudal attitude toward women with the extremely high unemployment of young women in Italy and Germany; in Germany in 1933 unemployment among young women constituted 36 percent of female unemployment while in Italy in 1932 unemployment among young women was 57 percent of total female unemployment. And the problem is equally serious in the United States, for according to the 1930 U. S. census young women constituted 41 percent of the total unemployed females while young men composed only 23 percent of the total unemployed males.

Unemployment has been highest for both sexes among the older young persons, those

between eighteen and twenty-five, than among those between twelve and eighteen. The latter category, the source of cheap juvenile labor, has indeed been drawn upon more and more during the past few years while vast numbers of adult workers have been thrown out of employment and older youngsters practically barred from any type of employment. An official British committee noting this tendency in 1926 declared that in many industries "it is the younger adult workers, those of from eighteen to twenty-four years of age, who are least in demand." The British census of 1931 found 542,357 unemployed in the eighteen-twenty-four age group and only 141,424 unemployed in the fourteen-seventeen age group. America's record, as usual, is far worse. While 414,683 Americans between twenty and twenty-four went jobless in 1930, 17 percent of the total unemployment, about 350,000 children between ten and fourteen were being absorbed by industry; only 2,459 youngsters between ten and fourteen were reported as unemployed.

Intense exploitation at paltry wages is the common lot of working children throughout the world. It is precisely because they can be exploited more and paid less that they are preferred to regular workers and young adult workers. Child labor is, of course, highest in occupations involving routine or menial work, particularly in textile industries, confectionery manufacture, canneries and agriculture. But the value of child labor invariably ends near the eighteenth birthday, when the limbs are no longer supple, when the body begins to require more food and a higher subsistence wage. Industry's child workers are then dumped onto the scrap heap of unemployed youth.

Out of this human scrap heap, the nations of the world are today moulding the cannon fodder of tomorrow. In Germany, in Italy, in Great Britain, in the United States, in Austria—wherever capitalism may be found—the young unemployed are being put to good martial account. Military labor camps spread across the face of the earth. Not uniforms but iron discipline and endless training turn out soldiers in these camps. In the United States, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia—nations still vauntingly democratic—the young are conscripted by propaganda; in Germany, Bulgaria and Danzig they are conscripted by decree.

Youth's will to be served will decide the future. Once it fully realizes that its conditions can never be bettered by capitalism, that it must indeed serve and slave for capitalism, then youth's will to be served may result in the disinheritance of the system which now seeks to disinherit it.