

Imperialist War

Build the Socialist Commonwealth

Organize Unemployed Councils

Organize the Working Women

Building Socialism in Soviet Russia

By MAN BEDACHT

The victory of the revolutionary workers of Russia under the leadership of the Bolsheviks came as an astonishing surprise to the capitalist world. At first they tried to explain away the fundamental character of the revolution; they predicted a short life for the political power of the bolsheviks, a very short life indeed. In the beginning they allowed it only a few hours; but when the first hours of life of the Soviet power had grown into days the predictions allowed a few more days of life; however, the days grew into weeks, the weeks into months, and the months into years. Even though this disappointment seriously interfered with the enthusiasm of the prophets, the prophecies of an ultimate collapse of the Soviet power, never ceased to come forth. Incidentally it may be remarked that the capitalist prophets did not have sufficient confidence in their own prophecies and in their own God to let it go at that. True to capitalist style they applied the slogan of the old cheat in Lessings comedy: "Corrigere la fortune." By means of blockade, of invasion and of financing and arming the counter revolution the capitalist prophecies tried to materialize their prophecies.

The forms of the prophecies of the eventual collapse of the Soviet power changed as time went by. The prophets looked for allies, Brest-Litovsk, the introduction of the NEP, the death of Lenin, in short every decisive or critical period in the life of the Soviet Republic elicited from the prophets calculations to the effect: "Ah! there you are; didn't we always say so?"

Hopes of Capitalist World, Propaganda of Social-Traitors and Anti-Leninist Proposals Come to Naught

present in the political rule of the capitalist class, but also a most important economic factor, present in the form of organization of the production and distribution of the necessities of life of society. The decisive political factor of capitalism, the rule of the capitalist class, can be eliminated with the defeat of capitalism rule and the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship. No matter how long a period of struggle may precede the proletarian victory, this result of the proletarian revolution is achieved with the establishment of the Soviet power. But the economic reorganization of society cannot be accomplished in such a short and abrupt way. In order to guarantee the physical life of society there must be a continuity of its economic life. And such a continuity is possible only with the continued use of a considerable part of the economic structure left to the proletarian dictatorship by capitalism. Parts of this structure can be socialized immediately. Other parts must be maintained and utilized as they are. Those parts, that can be socialized at once, must be enlarged, improved and extended so that they will gradually replace and crowd out the remaining capitalist elements in the economic structure. It is the function of the proletarian dictatorship first of all to carry through this socialization and its extension. But the remaining of some capitalist remnants in the economic structures of the revolutionary country is the source of a continued life of remnants of the capitalist class. The conscious suppression of this second important function of the proletarian dictatorship.

Side by side with this most backward section of Russian economy there existed a comparatively limited industrial development of the economic structure of Russia. Russia therefore was burdened with a tremendous number of small productive units as well as a large sector of independent small distributing agencies. The technical backwardness of these units and sectors did not allow a speedy socialization. And their comparative importance in the national economy did not allow their radical elimination.

gradual crowding out of the capitalist sector would indicate the equally gradual completion of the building of socialism and would also crowd out and eliminate gradually the last remnants of the capitalist class.

It is clear that these two fundamentally opposite analyses must come to opposite conclusions. Thus in the right wing which proceeded from the premise of the weakness of the proletarian power, proposed concessions to the remnants of the bourgeoisie and a slow and cautious policy in the building of socialism. Their contention was: We are weak, we must make concessions, we have to go slow. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, however, proceeding from the premise of the inherent strength of the revolutionary power, proposed a policy of most aggressive advance in the building of socialism, no concessions and no quarter given to the remnants of the bourgeoisie.

The Five Year Plan is now in operation for one year. The first year provided for an increase and extension of the large sized socialized industry by 21 per cent. The accomplishment of the first year exceeded this assignment with an actual extension of 24 per cent. The Five Year Plan provided that the cultivated area of government farms was to increase during the first year by 7.1 per cent. The actual increase during the first year was 27.5 per cent.

The right wing elements maintained that this sharpening of the class struggle, that this resistance of the Kulaks to the grain collection, was a result of the comparative weakness of the socialist economy of the Soviets, was a result of the slowness in the progress of the building of socialism, and of a consequent comparative strength of the village bourgeoisie.

The progress of the building of socialism in the Soviet Union is showing up all of the prophecies of its capitalist enemies for what they are. It is disproving and liquidating all of the theories and theoreticians which intend to slow up its progress and to block its success. The facts of its growth turn the Cassandra calls of Trotsky into parrot like repetitions of the stereotype capitalist prophecies: "It can't be done." And the right wing with its lack of confidence in the creative capacity of the revolution must either confess its utter bankruptcy or must stand convicted as a conscious and wilful opponent of this progress.

STRUGGLE OF CLASSES IN SOUTH

Workers of the South Follow Class Party

By CLARENCE MILLER, National Secretary N. T. W. U. GASTONIA, Marion, Ella May, these are symbols of the sharpening class struggles in the South. The extreme exploitation of the workers, the low standard of living, the social oppression of the workers, as expressed in the mill villages, the even greater oppression of the Negro masses are the forces driving the workers to struggle.

The growth of the National Textile Workers Union and the Trade Union Unity League, International Labor Defense as well as of the Communist Party shows clearly that the Southern workers are becoming class conscious. The Southern workers, themselves, have answered Mr. Lovestone and his theory of the South being a force of reaction. The South, today, is an outstanding expression of the class struggle. The working class of the South are today a powerful force in the ranks of the American revolutionary movement.

The Negro masses, suffering not only under the economic and social oppression that the white workers must bear, also are burdened with an extreme racial oppression and discrimination. The capitalists foster the division between the black and white workers. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions, and the I. L. D., this racial division between white and black workers is being broken down and this will consolidate the power of the masses for the coming struggles.

The Southern workers are ready for organization. They are taking their place in the extending class struggle and they are providing new forces for the revolutionary movement. The task before the Communist movement and the revolutionary trade unions is to assume the leadership of these workers and direct them in the struggle against capitalism.

"Prosperity Herb"



Workers, don't you remember 'way back a year ago—how Hoover brought us "all" prosperity? Five million workers without jobs now; lots of wage cuts, etc., rather punches us workers below the belt, eh? But Hoover should worry, look at these fat jowls! Don't miss any meals, does he!

The Agricultural Question and the Communist Answer

By HARRISON GEORGE

THE agrarian crisis in the United States is not a new thing. But it is now developing new aspects of such great importance that no Communist must fail to take them into account, and no worker can fail to be interested in seeing that the proper alliance between the industrial proletariat and the increasingly pauperized farming population is established and maintained. For no revolution can succeed if it leaves out of reckoning the agrarian revolution, even in a country highly industrialized as the United States.

The utopian and fake "left" reformists, such as the L.W.W., want to leap over this stubborn reality. They want the ultimate delivered at their door tomorrow morning, and they sneer at everything less as "opportunism." The openly "Right" opportunists, meanwhile, either find nothing at all wrong, no class struggle on the land itself, or when compelled to face the issue, go along with the bourgeoisie as a sort of quarrelsome partners.

What are the conditions faced? Comrade Lenin in 1913 gave the following general analysis: "Capital freed agriculture from feudalism, brought it into the orbit of market, exchange and thereby into the system of world economic development. It also tore agriculture away from the stagnancy and torpor of the middle ages and patriachalism. But capital has not only not done away with oppression, exploitation and poverty, but on the contrary, it creates all these calamities in a new form. Capitalism, which develops primarily in trade and industry, becomes ever more oppressive in the sphere of agriculture."

The figures show that while male farm wage workers constitute 21.7 per cent of the total of all wage workers, they receive only 10.5 per cent of the national wage total. They lost most of the slight gain they made in money wage during the war and the increased prices of commodities bought undoubtedly makes their real wage lower than pre-war, bad as it was then. The census shows how these terrible conditions have forced great armies of wage workers off the land to beg at the city factory gates for jobs. (Let us digress here to contradict the pleasant lie of the capitalists that the farm wage worker becomes a tenant, the tenant an owner, and so on). The census says:

Steps to Settlement of This Problem

what their lives are, driven by the speed-up and stretch-out at low wages and long hours in industry. Of this 2,042,105, there were 1,460,415 who left the farm of their family, the "old home farm" so tenderly spoken of by poets and other fools, but which, with the agrarian crisis making it impossible for the farmer to pay wages to his grown or youthful children, caused the great exodus and thousands of family quarrels, discontent and humble heartbreaks. But we must look to the wage workers still remaining on the farms. The Trade Union Unity League must most particularly launch a fight to organize the wage workers on highly capitalized farms in the most accessible divisions of the agricultural industry: dairy, truck gardening and small fruits, and in the South the cotton and tobacco farm workers.

At Our Elbows. The comfortable illusion, tainted with opportunism, which relegates such work to the West alone, and ignores the eastern and Great Lakes regions, must be combated. New York State has far more than twice the farms as North and South Dakota combined. Farm labor on 30,000 New Jersey farms is vital to the life of New York City. We do not have to travel to find the agrarian wage worker. They are at our elbows and all that we need is to open our eyes.

But while it is of extreme necessity that we establish the new Agricultural Union of the T. U. U., the poor farmer who is a tenant, a debt-ridden mortgaged farmer or the farmer who, without capital to hire labor or buy machinery works himself and his family to death trying (usually in vain) to keep from falling into hopeless debt and tenancy in an effort to keep alive in the race with the mechanized farmer capitalist—these present us with a "poor farmer" problem that is sharper, more full of explosive, than even the problem of the agrarian proletariat.

But to dispense with the slogan now of the "Land to the users of the land" and to set as in opposition to that, as against that and against all transitional slogans, the slogan of a Workers and Farmers Government and socialization of agriculture, is a means of evading the issue of a present and immediate struggle for a very "left" sounding but actually opportunist slogan. Especially so, since no intermediate steps are offered. This terribly "left" solution for doing away with all struggle was recently, it should be remarked, offered by one who at the same time used this excuse for withdrawing from even the shadow of activity by demanding that the United Farmers Educational League take his name off their letterhead. It is always the mark of those who would quit the fight for Communism when it begins to promise a danger, to "justify" themselves by accusing the Communists of not being revolutionary enough for them. By expressing a violent distaste for anything short of a Workers and Farmers Government, this person can now sit down comfortably while Communists are organizing an agrarian revolt.

What to Do?

But the question arises—what shall we do about it? No Marxist-Leninist can wave the question aside. Nor can we ignore the petty-bourgeois character of this sea of agrarian discontent. We must, without illusion as to its petty-bourgeois character, organize and direct it in a revolutionary struggle against big finance capital. We must take the class war to the countryside with proposals for action which will throw these petty-bourgeois masses into struggle with authority and teach them continually that only in an alliance with the wage working revolutionary proletariat can their conditions be permanently bettered, that only when agriculture is socialized under Workers and Farmers Government can they be free of the exploitation and insecurity of life under capitalism.

Yet there are approaches to that goal of understanding through which these petty-bourgeois masses must go. They must and can learn only by struggle. Hence our slogans are either good or worthless according to whether they will bring the agrarian masses into struggle. Much will depend upon the special regional conditions.

Slogans of Struggle. We must raise the demand for reduction in rentals and seek to organize wide mass strikes of renters to enforce such reductions. We must set a demand for cancellation of debt and abolition of usury, and organize a physical conflict against foreclosures. We must demand abolition of taxes on small farms and advocate a tax-payers' strike of poor farmers on a mass scale to gain some relief from the grossly unequal taxation.

With a condition where more than half of the crop lands are worked by tenants, and mortgages oppress still wider masses, with only 25% of cultivated land being worked by owners, it is folly to say that the slogan "The land to the users of the land" has no revolutionary meaning in rallying such petty-bourgeois masses to struggle against landlordism and the governmental power of finance capital. With the teaching of the Communists they will learn in the struggle from us and from experience combined, that we were correct in adding to such a slogan that all methods short of socialization of agriculture under a Workers and Farmers Government are unable to emancipate the agricultural masses from poverty.

COMMUNIST FRACTION OF SAT GROUP IN NEW YORK CITY.
 The Communist members of the local branch of the World-wide Association of Proletarian Esperantists, sends its fraternal greetings to the fellow-workers of the Soviet Union and to all the workers Esperantist comrades of the world on the Sixth Anniversary of the Daily Worker. With the warmest comradely greetings to our Esperantist correspondents in the Soviet Union.
 We are ready to fight for the World Revolution. Common struggle for a common idea with a common language—Esperanto—the only international language. for the world's proletariat.

La Komunista Frakcio Esperantista kaj la Esperantista Rondo Laborista en New York City la plej kore salutas niajn gekamaradojn esperantistajn en Sovet Unio. Ni sincere dankas vin, kiuj sendis al ni tre valorajn afisojn kaj korespondan materialon por ekspozicio nia kaj por nia gazet-informservo.
 Ni klopodos rekompenci vian kamaradecan servon. Vivu Sovet-Unio! Vivu la tutmonda revolucio!
 Adreso: ESPERANTISTA RONDO LABORISTA
 150 East 81st Street New York City, Usono. N. A.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS!
ESTHONIAN WORKERS CLUB
 2336 3rd Avenue
 New York City

Revolutionary Greetings!
Vera & Wm. Beck
 New York City

WE SEND PROLETARIAN GREETINGS TO ALL WHO HAVE GREETED US!

The Daily Worker sincerely appreciates the support you have given. Your contribution has not only made it possible for us to issue this Sixth Anniversary Edition, but will also help us continue publication so that ever larger masses of workers may be mobilized for struggle against their exploiters.

All workers' organizations and individuals whose greetings appear in this issue of the Daily Worker fully realize that a workers' mass English daily paper as the champion of all workers, foreign born, Negro and American is the foremost need in the United States today. All workers must be mobilized to defend the Soviet Union, to fight the danger of war, speed-up and low wages.

Towards this end we call upon all workers and workers' organizations to continue their support of the Daily Worker to get subscribers from members of their organizations, to circulate the Daily Worker in the shops and factories.

All organizations and individuals, whose greetings appear in this Sixth Anniversary Edition will readily understand that it is more important to use the space in this issue for the splendid special articles that appear, rather than to divide this space in proportion to the amount contributed by them. Credit for the amounts each organization found it possible to contribute has been given instead, and we feel sure that the use made of the space saved, will be acceptable to all our supporters.

Greetings!
Lithuanian Workers Literature Society, Branch 55
 Brooklyn, N. Y. \$5.00

Revolutionary Greetings!
Brooklyn Finnish Social Club
 764 40th St., New York City \$20.00

Greetings!
A. A. Heller
 New York City \$20.00

Sixth Anniversary Greetings!
Ukrainian Labor Club
 66-68 East 4th St. New York City \$25.00

Greetings to the Daily Worker on its Sixth Anniversary! Keep up the fight for the organization of the unorganized.
Ukrainian Russian Workers Youth Club
 1538-40 Madison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. \$5.00

Revolutionary Greetings!
SCANDINAVIAN WORKERS CLUB SPARTACUS
 BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Comradely Greetings
Nonpartisan Jewish Workers Children School, Bronx No. 1
 600 East 141st Street Bronx, N. Y. \$5.00

GREETINGS!
 Yorkville Branch of the International Labor Defense New York City

GREETING—
 We, the members of the **Federated Workingmen's Singing Society** are greeting the fighting "Daily Worker" on its sixth anniversary.
 NEW YORK CITY \$10.00

GREETINGS FROM THE
Italian Workers Educational Club OF HARLEM
 314 East 104th St., New York, N. Y. \$3.00

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS

FROM THE
UNITY COOPERATIVE
 1800 Seventh Avenue

To the Sixth Anniversary of the
DAILY WORKER

The Only English Labor Daily Which Fights in the Interests of the Working-class

Keep on YOUR FIGHT for the WORKERS!

WE ARE BEHIND YOU!

Birthday Greetings
Grodner Kringen Branch 637
 Independent Workmen's Circle
 New York City

Sixth Anniversary Greetings!
Williamsburg Workers Club
 688 Broadway
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREETINGS!
All-American Alliance for the support of the Chinese Worker-Peasant Revolution, and the "Chinese Vanguard Weekly"
 New York City

GREETINGS!
WORKERS ART CENTER
 7 East 14th Street
 New York City

Revolutionary Greetings!
Odessa Branch 225
 Independent Workmen's Circle
 New York City \$5.00

Sixth Anniversary Greetings!
Jugoslav Workers Educational and Dramatic Club
 New York City \$5.00

We Greet the Daily Worker
 Revolutionary organ of the Communist Party of U. S. A., on its Sixth Anniversary

Count on Our Co-operation
FREIHEIT GEZAND FAREIN,
NEW YORK-PATERSON

P.S.—The Freiheit Gezang Farein will have their annual ball (Kabtsim Carnival) on Saturday, February 8, at Mecca Temple Hall, 133 West 55th Street. Tickets, Seventy-four and one-half cents.


GREETINGS TO THE DAILY WORKER

Valiant Revolutionary Champion of the Working Class in All Its Battles!

THE FIGHTING MINERS OF ILLINOIS ARE ON THE FIRING LINE.

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GREETINGS to the DAILY WORKER
 on its
SIXTH ANNIVERSARY
 from the
CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 of the
UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKING-CLASS WOMEN
 80 East 11th Street (Room 535) Telephone Stuyvesant 0576
 NEW YORK CITY

Council No. 1—Meets every Monday at 143 E. 103rd St., City.
 Council No. 2—Meets every Wednesday at 1400 Boston Road, Bronx.
 Council No. 3—Meets every Wednesday at 715 E. 138th St., Bronx.
 Council No. 4—Meets every Tuesday at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.
 Council No. 5—Meets every Tuesday at 2901 Mermaid Ave., Brooklyn.
 Council No. 7—Meets every Tuesday at 29 Chester St., Brooklyn.
 Council No. 8—Meets every Monday at 1622 Bathgate Ave., Bronx.
 Council No. 10—Meets every Thursday at 48 Bay 28th St., Brooklyn.
 Council No. 11—Meets every Monday at 2700 Bronx Park East, Bronx.
 Council No. 12—Meets every Monday at 749 Crotona Park N., Bronx.
 Council No. 14—Meets every Wednesday night at 1 Fulton Ave., Middle Village, Brooklyn.
 Council No. 15—Meets every Wednesday night at 808 Adee Ave., Bronx.

Council No. 16—Meets every Monday night at 172 E. 95th St., Brooklyn.
 Council No. 17—Meets every Monday night at 227 Brighton Ave., Bklyn.
 Council No. 18—Meets every Tuesday at 1373 42nd St., Brooklyn.
 Council No. 20—Meets every Wednesday at 349 Bradford St., Brooklyn.
 Council No. 21—Meets every Tuesday at 239 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn.
 Council No. 22—Meets every Tuesday at 2700 Bronx Park E., Bronx.
 Council No. 23—Meets every third Monday at 350 E. 81st St., City.
 Council No. 24—Meets every Thursday at 1746 Monroe Ave., Bronx.
 Council No. 28—Meets every Monday at 2061 Bryant Ave., Bronx.
 Council No. 29—Meets every other Tuesday at 252 Warberton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
 Council No. 31—Meets every Thursday at 1668 Vyse Ave., Bronx.

Cloakmakers No. 1—Meets every Monday at 1400 Boston Road, Bronx.
 Cloakmakers No. 2—Meets every Tuesday at 143 E. 103rd St., City.

Furriers Council—Meets every Wednesday at 727 Allerton Ave., Bronx.
 Food Workers Council—Meets every Friday at 26 Union Square, City.
 Also Councils of Newark No. 1—Meets every Monday night at 93 Mercer St. Newark No. 2, Plainfield, Paterson, Rosesselle, Passaic, C. 26 and 27.

FOR ALL INFORMATION CALL THE CENTRAL OFFICE

Can Spread Illinois Strike Despite Terror and Mistakes

Coal Diggers Can't Stand Horrible Conditions
Any Longer, Know UMW Has Betrayed Them

By BILL GEBERT

The strike of the Illinois miners, under the militant leadership of the National Miners Union, which began on December 9th, with 10,000 joining the ranks of the local strike, is continuing and must be spread throughout the coal fields of Illinois.

Sheriffs deputized gunmen and attacked picketing miners and their wives and children; the U.M.W.A. officials thanked the deputies publicly for it, and sent special trains of scabs. The governor sent five companies of militia, who seized the N.M.U. headquarters at Taylorville and made it their own headquarters. Sheriff Pritchard used tear bombs and machine guns at Coella, and seized the N.M.U. office there. The N.M.U. district office at West Frankfort was raided, everything taken. The I.W.O. and the bosses and U.M.W. co-operated at Collinsville to smash the strike there. There were many arrests. Renegades from the Communist Party weakened it.

Mistakes

The National Miners Union leaders made bad mistakes. One week was not time enough to prepare the strike, and that time was not well used. Except at Taylorville, where Freeman Thompson, N.M.U. organizer, correctly applied the tactic of building rank and file strike committees, these were not established; even in Taylorville one of the N.M.U. leaders actually advised the miners not to do this but to use "secret strike committees of three in each mine."

In spite of all this, the strike is continuing. Just recently 350 came out at the Stiritz mine; 500 struck at Taylor Mine No. 5; the Winkle mine is on strike; the Nigger Hollow miners refused to enter the mine for two days because of bad air. The miners have many grievances, and no longer have any faith in the U.M.W. grievance committees, which merely bury their complaints and forget them.

Conditions Unbearable

The local conditions in every mine are unbearable. There are hundreds of grievances arising from the gen-

eral worsening of conditions. With the help of the local machines of Lewis and Fishwick the bosses refuse to pay for dead work, they discharge men who refuse to work in dangerous places; discharge trip riders and force motormen to do both jobs, compel some of the miners to work from 5 to 30 minutes overtime without pay. Penalties are enforced not only for finding rock in the coal, but even for a piece of wood. Miners in many mines are spending from nine to ten hours actually in the mines. There are no safety laws carried out. Check off taken from the miners' pay is not only for the U.M.W.A. officials, but also for rent, light, docking, bug light; and in Saline County they are paying the miners with scripp (company money). These and many other general grievances together with the demands of the N.M.U., to smash the check-off, for the 6-hour day, 5-day week, \$35 a week minimum wage social insurance for un-

Not Death; Only John D.



He became famous for giving away a dime for every million dollars he stole.

employed, equal rights for Negro miners, fighting against discrimination and Jim Crowism can be utilized to mobilize the miners for a gigantic struggle which will smash not only the check-off, but the fascist gangsters of the U.M.W.A.

In this struggle much more attention must be paid to the question of bringing young miners into the leadership of the Union. The young miners in this struggle have proven not only that they are courageous on the picket lines, but also that they are actually the leaders and organizers of the strike.

Unemployed miners have not been brought into the struggle enough.

According to the Illinois Department of Mines in 1927 74,117 miners were employed in the mines, producing 44,925,432 tons of coal. In 1928 61,154 miners worked, producing 54,254,184 tons of coal.

In 1929 production of coal has increased over 1928, but the number of men employed in the mines has been reduced to between 51,000 and 52,000.

What is the answer in this situation? To build local unions of the National Miners Union in every mine, and establish well-functioning sub-district conference committees, and district leadership. These are prerequisites for a successful struggle.

The District Leadership of the N.M.U.A. fully recognizes its mistakes and weaknesses, and is trying to correct them, so that the National Miners Union will be able to much more effectively lead the workers in the struggle. The N.M.U. must lead independent struggles of the miners in every mine and every sub-district, spread the strikes. The N.M.U. must actually organize the strikers and lead them through the pit committees, mass rank and file strike committees, through the mobilization of mass picket lines in front of the mines, and must not permit the miners to be terrorized by the thugmen of the U.M.W.A., the deputy sheriffs and the militia.

Smash the check-off, spread the strike, build the National Miners Union! is the watchword and slogan of the broad masses of miners in the coal fields of Illinois. Miners in other coal fields must learn a lesson from the experiences of the miners in Illinois, so they will not make the same costly mistakes as was made by the leadership in the Illinois field. The miners in the other coal fields must also engage in local strikes and try to spread them in their territories.

The fight is on. The fight must go on under the leadership of the National Miners Union, with the guidance of the Trade Union Unity League.

HELP THEM WIN!

Thousands of Illinois Miners and Their Families Are Fighting Against Unbearable Slave Conditions

WILL YOU LET THEM BE STARVED INTO SUBMISSION?

Rush Funds at Once to

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WIR

is sending relief to the Illinois strikers.

is sending money and clothing to blacklisted Gastonia workers.

is providing relief for the striking shoe workers.

is conducting a survey of pellagra, the starvation disease, for the purpose of establishing a workers' health clinic in the South.

is conducting 13 camps for workers' children.

is directing cultural activities for workers and their children.

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W.I.R.

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SOVIET UNION
for the success achieved in carrying through the **FIVE YEAR PLAN.**

WESTERN R. I. S. S. J. STUDY CIRCLE

NEW YORK TID—Scandinavian Workers Weekly expresses its readiness to support the leading workers' organ in the U.S.A.

THE DAILY WORKER and also pledges itself to continue the fight of defending the Soviet Union against Imperialist Powers, as it sends its heartiest greetings to the U.S.S.R. workers upon the first year of the success of the Five Year Plan.

Help Build the Soviet Union

The Soviet Government allotted a tract of land—10,000,000 acres—to be settled by toiling Jews of the Soviet Union. This tract of land, known as Biro-Bidjan, situated in the Soviet Far East, is to be colonized on a socialist basis. The colonization of Biro-Bidjan is part of the general plan for the Socialist construction of the Soviet Union. You can cooperate in this work by joining the ICOR and participating in its campaign. Membership dues \$1.00 a year. Send in \$1.00 and become a member of the "ICOR." Send in your contribution to the ICOR campaign for the Socialist upbuilding of Bido-Bidjan. Write to 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

THE TIDE OF CLASS STRUGGLE MOUNTS HIGHER!

Build Labor's Resistance to Employers' Attacks!

The Fourth National Convention of the International Labor Defense, held at Pittsburgh, December 29-31, laid the basis for strengthening working-class resistance to all ruling class persecutions.

THE I.L.D. CONVENTION MOBILIZED FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST THE BOSSES AND THEIR

attempt to railroad the seven Gastonia strikers and organizers to a living death in prison and George Saul, Cliff Saylor, Stephen Graham, Caudle, Schiffrin and the Mineola strikers to long prison terms; sedition laws aimed to remove the class leaders in Illinois, Calif. and Pa.; lynchings and kidnappings, as in North Carolina, of Ella May, the Marion six, Willie McDaniels, Elbert Totherow, Saul Wells and Saylor, etc.;

persecution of Negro workers and farmers; white terror in Mexico and Latin America; oppression through courts, newspapers, police, army and capitalist preparations for imperialist war; attempts to kill workers' resistance under the attack of a growing fascism.

The I. L. D. Hails the Workers!

- defense of Negroes against persecutions
- determination to defend themselves
- resistance everywhere to mounting fascist terrorism
- struggle against capitalist class justice
- strikes in Southern Illinois, the South, everywhere
- swelling the ranks of the militant labor movement
- imprisoned in the class struggle by the bosses
- fight to liberate all class war prisoners

MOBILIZE AND ORGANIZE THE MASSES FOR STRUGGLE IN THE SHOPS, FACTORIES, MINES

Form Defense Branches in All Industries

YOU MUST ENROLL IN THE IMMENSE CAMPAIGN FOR LIBERATION OF ALL CLASS WAR PRISONERS AND FOR DEFENSE AGAINST EMPLOYERS' ATTACKS

COLLECT AND RUSH FUNDS!

The following telegram was sent to all I.L.D. affiliations over the country:

IMPERATIVE RUSH TODAY AGAIN FEW DAYS ALL POSSIBLE FUNDS FOR IMMEDIATE NEEDS DEFENSE JANUARY CASES SAYLORS SAUL GRAHAM SHIFRIN ILLINOIS PENNSYLVANIA GASTONIA APPEAL AND SOUTHERN DRIVE AND AGAINST TERROR HERE AND IN LATIN AMERICA STOP TO WORK IN SHOPS FACTORIES MINES STOP SPEED MEETINGS BUILD CONFERENCE INCREASE PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS BASIS CONVENTION DECISION STOP RAISE AND RUSH FUNDS PUSHING RETURN SALES COUPONS AND SHOP STREET HOUSE COLLECTION

ENGDAHL

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
80 East 11th Street
New York City

Enclosed please find my donation or collection of \$.....

Name

Address

City State

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NEW YORK CITY

