

Wage-Cuts Go With Unemployment!
Workers, Unite To Fight For Work
or Wages. Mobilize for the World-
Wide Demonstrations on Feb. 26!

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The Trotskyite Jackals Join the Howling Pack

In full cry, the world pack of imperialist jackals has responded to the whip of their masters; with one voice they are calling for the blood of the working class of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. With the Pope of Rome at their head, with MacDonald, Henderson & Co. bearing the "Labor" banner, with the Rev. Norman Thomas adding his high tenor on behalf of the Socialist Party, the handmaidens of imperialism have jumped to obey the commands from Wall Street and Whitehall.

The "Mexico" of the Rubio puppet of United States imperialism broke relations with the Soviet Union; the French imperialists joined in the hue and cry. Every imperialist and flunkie in the world has been drawn into the chorus of invective against the Soviet Union.

It was inevitable that the "heroes" of Trotskyism should find their place in the pack. At such a moment they could not afford to miss their chance to obtain a "place in the sun." So to the Pope's lamentations about "what has happened to god" in the Soviet Union; to Norman Thomas' wails about "what has happened to the poor kulaks"; to the French imperialist cry about "what has happened to General Koutieptov"—there is now added the companion howl of Cannon the Trotskyist, "what has happened to Blumkin."

The name of Blumkin is little known, but the politics of this cry is an old familiar one. It is the oldest and most used of all the weapons in the arsenal of the enemies of the Soviet Union, its only close rival being the cry about "nationalization of women." The only change it has undergone since the days of 1917, is that "Lenin the murderer" has now been changed to "Stalin the murderer."

It is part and parcel of the imperialist world offensive on behalf of the expiring remnants of capitalism in the Soviet Union, which are being wiped out in the tremendous successes of the Five-Year Plan of socialist construction, especially by the enormous mass movement of peasantry into the Soviet and collective farms. World imperialism, itself convulsed in a crisis, shivers with fear at the towering young giant of Soviet socialized industry and agriculture. In its paroxysms of fright, it rallies all its direct and indirect helpers, and throws them into action—the howls for blood which are the preparations of the population for the coming war. And among the jackal pack is little Mr. Jim Cannon, now a professional anti-Communist renegade, in full cry.

Let the workers, preparing for their struggles against the imperialist war and against rationalization and unemployment, with all their consequences, preparing for the coming mighty battles against the capitalist system, take note and remember this stab in the back by the renegades.

WIN CAFETERIA STRIKE QUICKLY

Food Clerks Defy the "Paragraph 600"

Another significant victory was won by the Cafeteria Workers' Union yesterday afternoon. After presenting a number of demands to the bosses of the Pennsylvania Cafeteria on 34th St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves., which is an Association shop, the bosses refused to accept. The shop committee immediately gave the signal; all the workers left at once, and in spite of the police and hired gangsters who guarded the place since early in the morning, a picket line was formed quickly. Six pickets were arrested.

The customers who were all workers themselves, expressed their solidarity with the strikers and left the cafeteria together with them.

The bosses were helpless in the midst of the rush hour with no one to pick up a dish or serve a cup of coffee. They were compelled to surrender even at the expense of breaking with the Association.

Food Clerks Arrested.

Miller's Market, 161st St. and Union Ave., Bronx, where the bosses, police and socialists are responsible for the murder of Steve Katovits, is using Paragraph 600 (the law against violating an injunction) with a vengeance. Four were arrested there on the picket line yesterday. Miller and the gangster business agent of Local 38, Retail Dairy and Grocery Clerks Union, United Hebrew Trades, only a strike-breaking gang, pointed out members of the Food Clerks' Industrial Union to a large swarm of policemen, who surrounded the whole block. The four came before the labor-hating Judge Dures, who held them in \$500 bail. The strike and picketing goes on.

The strike of the food clerks proceeds against the butcher shop at 967 Aldus St., in spite of strike-breaking activities of the social fascist injunctionists. Working class housewives near both Millers and the Aldus Ave shop are showing solidarity with the strikers and giving the owners a lesson in what it means to kill and jail workers.

SOVIET RULING CENTRAL CHINA

Red Army Advances; Soviets in Honan

(Wireless By Inprocorr)
SHANGHAI, Feb. 14.—Reports are received here that Communist troops are threatening Nanchang, the capital of the province of Kiangsi in central China.

Peasant guerilla troops are said to be joining the Communist armies in large numbers.

Hankow reports state that there is an insurrection in southeastern Honan (north of the Yangtze and the province of Kiangsi which lies south of the river), and that Soviets are being formed there. The Sancheng district is reported to be under Soviet rule.

NEW BATTLE ON IN PITTSBURGH

Thugs Forced to Flee From 8 Scab Cabs

(Wireless By Inprocorr)
BERLIN, Feb. 14.—At last night's conference of taxicab drivers it was decided to declare a general taxi strike. The "socialist" leaders of the union were forced to give their consent by the tremendous fighting spirit of the workers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 14.—Another struggle started today in the downtown section between pickets and scab cabs drivers and deputies when a couple of green cabs appeared with the usual crew of armed guards wearing steel helmets. The thugs escaped from their machines and left them in a blind alley near Hastings St. When the police and company crew came around to take them back to the garage, one was missing.

Two hundred police, patrolling with clubs, guns and tear gas bombs failed to keep the scab cabs running today. Eight were destroyed in the fighting, several being burned. Several thugs sent out by the company were brought to the hospitals; police estimate about 21 scabs injured. The strikers carry away their wounded.

WALL STREET-RUBIO ARRESTS BEALS.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 14.—The detention of Charlotte Beals, liberal publicist, is the latest incident of the terror campaign of the Wall Street-Rubio government.

Today in History of the Workers

February 15, 1908—British Representation Committee re-organized into British Labor Party. The Labor Party is now the tool of British imperialism. 1920—Somogyi, Hungarian socialist and trade union leader, and his assistant, murdered by officers of the Horthy government. 1922—150,000 employees in all industries locked out by Danish employers in wage disputes. 1924—General strike of dock workers in England.

Arrest Shoe Picket Th No Injunction Granted, Affairs to Help Strike

When organizer Reinstein, of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, attempted to legally picket the Mackey Shoe Company at 117 Gratt St., Brooklyn, he was arrested and held on a charge of disorderly conduct because the bosses claimed he is not a member of the crew. This firm is one of the 24 shoe manufacturers who broke their agreement with the union and locked out more than 100 workers that worked there. This firm has not severed the union with an injunction and picketing is still going on there.

ANTI-SOVIET WAR CAMPAIGN LED BY THE 'SOCIALISTS'

German Social-Fascism Proving "Fitness to Rule" For Capital

"Vorwaerts" Lies Hit Pope and "Socialists" Aid Imperialism

(Wireless By Inprocorr)
BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Communist deputy, Walter Stoecker, speaking in the Reichstag yesterday refuted the lies of the "socialist" paper "Vorwaerts," declaring that the Soviet Embassy received only a dozen copies of the Communist paper, the "Rote Fahne," most of the dozen being forwarded to the Soviet Union with other papers, even the "Vorwaerts," while the Soviet Trade Mission received only two copies.

(Editorial Note.—The "Vorwaerts," had made wild charges the day before that the Soviet Embassy and Trade Mission were receiving 5,000 copies of the German Communist daily, and therefore were "financing" the Communist paper.)

Today's paper, "Welt am Abend," reports that a secret session of the leaders of the "socialist" party had been held, at which it was decided to begin an offensive against the Communist Party of Germany and against the Soviet Union, co-operating with the capitalist elements with the aim of liquidating the Rapallo Treaty.

The aim of the "socialists" is to prove their "fitness to govern" and thus to remain the party in control of the government.

The "Rote Fahne" reports that a session of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior has decided to raid the Soviet Trade institutions and even the Soviet Embassy, after the necessary "Continued on Page Two"

WHITWASH IS READY FOR TAHID

British-U.S. Murder Chief Arrested

Abdul Tahid, leader of the gang of blackmailers and murderers that shot four East Indian textile workers in Paterson January 31, was arrested yesterday in company with a member of his gang, Abdul Gahni. Two governments and the Paterson mill bosses stand by with the whitewash.

Tahid led a gang, including Abdul Jabbar, Abdul Gahni, and Usman Gahni, British spies, gangsters and blackmailers who have been preying on East Indian workers, into the workers' boarding house at No. 13 Bridge Street, Paterson.

Four workers were shot, one of whom is dead, and a second is expected to die. The four gangsters escaped. The blackmailers have been threatening the workers with deportation unless they "came across" with regular sums of money. In this scheme the gang has been aided by an American lawyer, and certain British and American authorities.

JUDGE ORDERS GIRL BEATEN

Organizing Jobless; Meeting Place Changed

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 14.—A girl worker, 20 years old, will be publicly beaten in court by order of the judge. Margaret Steele, arrested for distributing leaflets to the unemployed was sentenced to this today, and her reactionary father is assigned to beat her up, while the judge sits gloating. She is ordered held in jail tonight, so as to be on hand for the beating tomorrow.

Today's unemployment meeting was held at 93 Mercer St. from 1.30 to 4 p. m., with 150 present. New York District L.L.D. Secretary Nester and Sadie Van Veen, of the unemployed club were speakers.

One unemployed Negro told of working 7 years in a chemical plant, and being fired because he caught an occupational disease.

Another Negro worker, unemployed, said: "I see this movement is genuine. The Negro workers will be loyal and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the white workers."

Of those arrested at the unemployed demonstration several days ago, Levine is being held still on \$10,000 bail. The bail of Austro has been reduced to \$1,000. When a woman presented property bond of \$20,000 worth, the judge refused to accept it on the ground that her husband's permission was needed.

The unemployment meeting scheduled for Sunday has been changed from Krueger's Auditorium to 93 Mercer St., because the hall-keeper was intimidated by the police into refusing the hall.

Write About Your Conditions For The Daily Worker. Become a Worker Correspondent.

Can't Hide War Preparations at Navy Race Meet

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Even the pretenses of "disarmament" and pacifism are being blasted by the increase in the tempo of the race for naval arms brought out in the statement of the French and Japanese imperialist delegates which were discussed today.

MacDonald, Stimson, Morrow and others went into secret conference today as the naval-race meet adjourned for the week-end. It is clearly evident that the conference has failed on the main point, which was to make an appearance of limiting cruisers. The outcome will be a particularly rapid cruiser-building race in preparation for the next world war.

The French statement put forward the demand for a 100 per cent increase in naval war arms over the 1922 Washington treaty. The Japanese demanded 70 per cent of the cruisers of British and American imperialism.

A United Press dispatch from London states that "Any hope for actual reduction in the present total of cruisers and submarines vanished after the French and Japanese submitted their proposals," yesterday.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The French imperialists point out that the growing revolutionary movement among the colonial peoples in Asia necessitates an immediate increase in naval forces. Also, in a roundabout way the capitalist papers indicate that, since these revolutions "are inspired by Moscow," an increase in armaments is necessary for war on the Soviet Union.

Writing in Le Journal des Debates, Albert Sarraut, former governor of Indo-China states: "For protection and maintenance of order in their Asiatic possessions, these powers (Britain, France, U.S., Italy and Japan) have need of their full strength and all the vessels they possess."

GLENDALE MEN MARCH ON OTHER PAISLEY MINES

Negro Organizer of NMU and 6 More Held in Jail

Stewart Miners Strike

200 Negro, 200 White Miners Out in Sparta

(BULLETIN)
The Workers International Relief, 949 Broadway, has received an appeal for relief for the strikers at Moundsville and Powhattan. The mines worked part time before the strike, and with immediate relief, great possibilities exist to extend the strike to many other mines in the vicinity. Send funds to WIR at above address.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Feb. 14.—The 400 strikers at the Glendale mine here of the Paisley Coal Co. are marching eighteen miles to call out the miners in two more Paisley Co. mines at Elmgrove.

The Glendale miners and 300 more at the Alexander mine of the Paisley Co., also near Moundsville, struck against a wage reduction and demand recognition of the National Miners Union pit committee, a wage raise, no discrimination and safety measures, among other things.

All the strikers have elected delegates to the young miners conference to be held in Bellaire, Ohio, on Sunday.

HAWKINS ARRESTED
There are now 1,500 on strike in the Moundsville, West Virginia and east Ohio section. Hundreds of miners are joining the N. M. U., and enthusiasm among the miners runs high. There is mass picketing of all mines. Isaiah Hawkins, head of the Negro organizing department of the N. M. U., Vice-President Frank Seipich of the Ohio district of the N. M. U., and five other strikers are in jail in Wheeling, West Virginia, charged with inciting to riot. They include Vice President Dorsey of Glendale local, a Negro miner.

Hawkins was sent to Moundsville, according to a statement issued yesterday by the N.M.U., because of the large percentage of Negro miners in West Virginia.

"Thousands of miners in West Virginia," the statement says, "are Negroes. They receive the lowest wages, the worst conditions, and are the victims of widespread discrimination. The National Miners' Union recognizes as a basic principle the unity of all workers, both black and white, and is waging an

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FRAME STRIKERS VOTE DOWN A.F.L.

Accept TUUL Leadership

Absolutely repudiating both the A. F. L. and the Lovestonite misleaders in their union, the striking furniture workers in the Itelz shop, Newport and Watkins Ave., Brooklyn, have placed themselves under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League and are fighting on to win. There is a call out for a mass picket line Monday morning in front of the shop, which all the strikers and all class conscious workers should respond to.

This strike has been going on for seven weeks, under the leadership of the Frame Makers Local 1057, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (A. F. L.)

During this time the A.F.L. officials, and Perlow, the Lovestonite

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PHILADELPHIA JOBLESS BATTLE FOR 'WORK OR WAGES'; BEAL HELD, TEN OTHERS ARE DISMISSED AT PONTIAC

Philadelphia Council of Unemployed Rallies Thousands At City Hall Who Resist Savage Attack of 200 Mounted Police Sluggers

Michigan Capitalist Authorities Think to Bolster Up Vicious Law By Convicting Beal on the Basis of Gastonia Bosses' Verdict

ANTI-WORKER PLOT IN MICH.

Mass Pressure Forces Release For Ten

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 14.—The cases of the workers arrested at Pontiac on the charge of "criminal syndicalism" for organizing the Council of Unemployed under auspices of the Trade Union Unity League, was brought up yesterday, and Fred Beal, the Gastonia defendant, who spoke here on tour of the T.U.U.L., was held for trial by the circuit court in \$10,000 bail, the 10 other cases, including Powers and Raymond being dismissed.

The prosecution stated that they were dismissing the 10 cases, because they were unable to secure witnesses, but unquestionably it was due to the great pressure and indignation being expressed.

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GOV'T LIES TO FOOL WORKERS

But Starving Millions Organize to Fight

Again Secretary of Labor Davis repeats his sickening lies about "all reports indicate that an upward swing to employment is in motion." The bulletin just issued by Davis contains no figures on employment, but is filled with twistings and squirmings to hide the fact that not only is there a continuous growth in the mass army of jobless, but that hundreds of thousands of workers on the job are getting starvation wages, working on part-time schedules, a method the bosses use as a way to force wage cuts without calling them wage cuts.

Davis's mealy-mouthed optimistic statements are shot through with facts that show the contrary of what he wants the masses of workers to believe.

"Building operations were curtailed in many states. . . Highway construction and municipal improvements were held in check. . . Operating schedules in many of the

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Greed and Speed Up of Ship's Officers Makes Seaman Fall to Death

Faulty gear and staging caused the death of a marine worker yesterday on the S.S. Westerner, of the American Export Line, lying in Loomis dry dock. The man was painting in number 2 hold, and rather than break out and rig staging that was stowed away aft, old makeshift gear was used. It collapsed and he fell to death, at 10.40 a. m. A Marine Workers League delegate saw the faulty construction of the staging before one of the ship's officers had a chance to order it taken down. It was taken down immediately, however, to hide the nature of the crime.

Build The Daily Worker—Send in Your Share of the 15,000 New Subs.

The Fat Fisherman



"The President believes that he would have had enough rest by the end of the week, and took into account that his fishing hours would be cut short by Sunday."— Press item in N. Y. Times, Feb. 14, telling the 7,000,000 jobless workers of the United States whose "rest" is forced on them, that the head of the capitalist government is merely on a vacation in Florida, but has not lost his job.

'WORK OR WAGES' PHILA. DEMAND

Police Interference Won't Stop Jobless

"Work or Wages" Is Phila. Jobless Demand

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Determined to press their demands for relief and other measures for the jobless army of at least 40,000 in Philadelphia, the Council of Unemployed met today at its headquarters and more than 200 set out to march through Market St. to the City Hall Plaza.

On the march and at the City Hall the crowd swelled to somewhere between two and three thousand and when they arrived at about 5 p. m. the banners bearing the demands "Work or Wages" "No Evictions Without Non-Payment of Rent," "Down With the Speed-Up of Employed Workers," "Fight Wage Cuts," etc., were unfurled.

Mayor Mackey of Philadelphia, just returning from a pleasure trip (Continued on Page Three)

CONFERENCE ON JOBLESS, FEB. 19

T.U.U.L. Metropolitan Area Mobilizes

An important part in the organization of the unemployed workers of the Metropolitan Areas is being played by the Councils of the Unemployed that have been formed by the Trade Union Unity League. About 10 such councils are now holding daily meetings in various parts of Greater New York and New Jersey and recruiting new masses of unemployed workers every day. Next week the councils will elect delegates to a Central Unemployed Council which will direct activities for the entire Metropolitan Area.

The Unemployed Councils are also electing delegates and preparing for the big conference on unemployment called by the Metropolitan Area T.U.U.L. for next Wednesday, February 19, at 8 p. m., in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Unemployed workers, workers in shops and factories, trade unions and workers' fraternal organizations are asked to elect representatives to this all-important conference, which will unify the fight of the unemployed and make final preparations for the huge demonstrations against unemployment on February 26.

The conference will also be a preparatory step for the convention of the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity League, which will be held Saturday and Sunday, March 1-2, Irving Plaza, 15th St., and Irving Place. This convention will coordinate the economic struggles of the workers, both employed and unemployed, Negro and white, men, women and young workers.

STRIKE OF 200 HOUSE WRECKERS

Two hundred house workers employed by the Albert A. Volk Co. went on strike yesterday against dangerous conditions on the job. The pickets carry signs, "Five men killed in 1929 on this company's jobs; we strike for safe working conditions."

The company is demolishing the old Continental Hotel, 41st St. and Broadway; the Casino Theatre, 39th St. and Broadway, and a loft building at 58 West 37th St.

The workers protest the scheme of the Volk Co. to use no chutes, but simply to cut through the floors, and knock all rubbish and building material down into the cellar, from which it is steam-shoveled out.

COMMUNIST INT'L HAILS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Point Out Necessity of Rooting Membership in Big Industries

Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.

Political Secretariat of Executive Committee, Communist International, is marking success of Communist Party, U.S.A., in recruiting new members and spreading influence among working masses, expressed in recent mass demonstrations, and stresses the necessity of more intensive recruiting. In further recruiting you must concentrate particularly on large enterprises and basic industries. Rapid influx, new members, raises before Party the task of their organization in factory and street nuclei, whose activity must be raised, thus drawing them into daily practical Party work and organizing for them short Party courses, and bringing the most capable into Party schools. Without such work directed towards meeting the requirements of the new members and keeping them in the Party a considerable part will inevitably withdraw. Recruiting campaign would thus not only prove valuable but would also compromise Party in eyes of working masses. Broadening Party basis should be used for strengthening, revolutionary trade unions and active non-Party workers from these unions must without fail be drawn into Party.

Politsecretariat E.C.C.I.

The cablegram of the Comintern bears out the recent repeated directives of the Political Bureau and Organization Department of the Central Committee to the District Bureaus on the Recruiting Drive. The cablegram also brings to our attention the need of utilizing the drive to strengthen the Trade Union Unity League and to strengthen the Party base in the affiliated unions of the T.U.U.L. The Polburo takes this opportunity to again reiterate its

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WHAT CAUSES THE FURY OF WORLD CAPITALISM AGAINST THE SOVIETS

German Peasants in Soviet Union Socializing Agriculture; Kulak Emigration A Boomerang Found Out Poor Peasants Glad to See 'em Go! Technical Experts Strong for Soviet

MOSCOW (By Inprecorr Service).—The movement for the collectivization of agriculture is growing rapidly amongst the German peasants and landworkers in Soviet Ukraine. In the last few weeks the German colonists have organized no less than five agricultural collective undertakings. One hundred German land workers of the Nikopolye colony have organized an agricultural commune with the name, "Red Star."

penetrate into the collective undertakings and get the upper hand here. "Technical Week" in Leningrad. Technical Week in Leningrad ended with a great demonstration before the Uritzki palace yesterday. Engineers, technical workers, polytechnic students, members of the "shock brigades," professors of the technical high schools and colleges, members and co-operators of the Academy of Science took part in the demonstration under banners bearing, among others, the slogans, "The Five-Year Plan in Four Years! Down With Political Indifference Amongst Us! Engineers! Neutrality Is Impossible! Those who are not with us are against us! Engineers join the front ranks of the Struggle for Socialism!" The demonstration was tremendously enthusiastic.

Preparing for God and Gas



The Workers of the Soviet Union, having no illusions about the "peaceful" intentions of the imperialist powers, are training themselves for defense from poison gas attacks, which will undoubtedly be one of the favorite (though "forbidden" by law) methods of the capitalist world in attacking the Soviet Union; indeed, the campaign of the clerical wing of capitalism, headed by the Pope, may be classified as poison gas.

C. I. HAILS U.S.A. MEMBER DRIVE

Points Out Need For Shop Nuclei

(Continued from Page One) Party membership: 1. The Recruiting Drive in the remaining weeks must be intensified and linked up more closely with all the Party campaigns, particularly the unemployment campaign and the campaign for the repeal of the criminal syndicalist laws. Any tendency to let up or diminish the Recruiting Drive activity must be sharply combated. In the remaining two weeks, the Party Committee must conscientiously direct the recruiting efforts of the Party to the large shops and basic industries. The success of the drive will not be evaluated alone on the basis of new members, but on the basis of the completion of the quotas in all spheres of the Party—new shop nuclei, new factory papers, new members and Daily Worker subscriptions. The Party must be mobilized to full capacity from now to February 28, when the drive will be officially closed. 2. The tendency prevailing in some districts to substitute the reporting of application cards instead of accepted and assigned members must be eliminated. Every worker signing an application card must be accepted through the Party nucleus and passed upon finally by the Membership Committee of the Section. 3. While still considering the foremost task the recruiting of new members, we must already now bring to the forefront the equally important task of absorbing these new members and actually involving them into Party activity. This will be the real test for every district and failure in this task would mean that our "recruiting drive would thus not only prove valueless but would also compromise the Party in the eyes of the working masses." (Comintern cable.) The mere checking up on this problem—through a comparison of reported members with dues and initiation stamps bought, and thru activity—is easy, and already there exists a discrepancy in nearly every district. The Central Committee will check up closely on the capacity of every district to keep the new members, and evaluate the work of each district at the coming Plenum of the Central Committee. Our two tasks in keeping the new members are: (a) The establishment immediately of discussion meetings or classes at which all new members must participate, in every city. The reports of the already established classes for the new members show that only a percentage of the new members are attending. This must be remedied immediately. (b) The sharp changing and improvement of the organizational and political life of our shop and street nuclei. This means that every unit must discuss in full the political campaigns and issues before the Party, and how to carry these through in the everyday activity of the nucleus. Every nucleus must outline for itself, under the leadership of the District and Section Committees, concrete activity to carry through in the factories the political and organizational tasks of the Party. Linked up with this is the improvement of the functioning of the nucleus, which must meet regularly, on time, and with the nucleus executive giving leadership at all times. In activating the nucleus, every member and particularly the new recruits must be involved in activity. The districts and Section

Shoe Strike Exposes Justice of Capitalist Courts, Press Shows Department of Labor Is Strikebreaker; Every Agent of Bosses Lies Recklessly

By S. D. GOLDBERG. In the latter part of last summer, the "conciliator" of the U. S. department of labor, Charles Wood, at the request of the New York and Brooklyn shoe manufacturing, sent out a letter to all shoe manufacturers who had agreements with the Independent Shoe Workers Union, urging them to break their contracts with the union, because of its Communist leadership.

This letter was received by the bosses when the season was in full swing, but the shoe manufacturers did not dare to break the agreement then. They merely showed it to some of the workers whom they thought loyal to them or whom they thought could be instrumental in their maneuvers. But the bosses soon found that the letter had no effect on the workers. The workers, on the contrary, answered that they would under all circumstances struggle for union conditions in the shops under the honest leadership of the Independent Shoe Workers Union.

Registration. The labor department then called upon the New York police to register all the shoe workers who are working in union shops controlled by the Independent. The workers were questioned as to their names, addresses, birth place, religion, political affiliations and whether their children belong to any of the Communist organizations, etc. As soon as this was reported to the union, instructions were immediately issued to the members not to answer the questions. A protest was raised in the press against the union breaking activities of the U. S. department of labor. The N. Y. World and Times inquired through their Washington reporters whether the federal government had any knowledge of Wood's letter. It denied having anything to do with the letter. The N. Y. World and Times at that time printed articles in the name of the labor department denying the charges made against it. This was before the election when the workers are usually lulled by sweet promises of the politicians and their agents as being "fair to labor," etc. Wage reductions are given the shoe workers also in the socialist party city of Redding, Pa.

What the Press Is for. I have before me the court records of the injunction case of the Committees must eliminate "circular" leadership as far as possible and give detailed personal attention to every local organization.

The bureaucratic red tape of holding up applications for membership for weeks must be overcome, and the work of accepting applicants through the nuclei speeded up. This in no way means overlooking careful examination of each applicant. 4. Particular attention must be given to the new shop nuclei organized. Already there are 53 of such new shop nuclei, the overwhelming majority of which are in basic industries. To the extent that we base our Party on shop nuclei will we proportionately increase manifold the effectiveness of our agitatorial and organizational capacity. This necessitates very detailed and careful attention to each shop nucleus. Under no circumstances must we send instructions telling the shop nuclei to "do such and such a thing" without accompanying such instructions with detailed advice how to carry out the proposed activity or campaign. 5. The tendency displayed in recent weeks of lessening our activity in recruiting the Negro workers must be examined by every district bureau and the necessary steps taken to check and correct this. 6. With the strengthening of the Party must go a simultaneous manifold growth of the revolutionary unions and the T.U.U.L. Not only must every new Party member be enrolled into the revolutionary unions, but through these contacts we must increase the T.U.U.L. membership many times over 5,000. The recruiting drive must also be utilized to extend and broaden our Party base within the revolutionary unions, but through these contacts we must increase the T.U.U.L. membership many times over 5,000. The recruiting drive must also be utilized to extend and broaden our Party base within the revolutionary unions, but through these contacts we must increase the T.U.U.L. membership many times over 5,000.

La Valle Shoe Co., against the Independent Shoe Workers Union, which contains in the cross-examination of Wood by the union attorney, the evidence that the letter he sent out to the manufacturers and all his steps were in full agreement and knowledge of his superiors in the U. S. Department of Labor at Washington. It was also brought out that no officials of the department of labor ever made the statements printed in the N. Y. World and Times denying knowledge of his action. The role of the capitalist press is plain.

Not only the open capitalist press and the capitalist government, but the yellow socialist "Forward" and the scabs against the shoe workers by printing statements of the scabs attacking the Independent Shoe Workers Union and its leadership. In this the U. S. socialist Party follows its German and other European brothers. Where the socialists control the governments they shoot down workers in the streets when they demand work or bread.

Capitalist Justice. Justice J. P. Dunn, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, who before he was re-elected promised to hand out justice to all who deserve it, without partiality, "gave out injunctions, so-called 'temporary,' just for the bosses' asking." This was clearly demonstrated in many cases. Especially in the case of the Shwartz and Benjamin Shoe Co., 134 Nell St., Brooklyn, N. Y., where the workers of that company were locked out by Shwartz, president of the Metropolitan Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Shwartz asked his workers to sign a yellow dog contract and break with the Independent Shoe Workers Union. When the workers refused to betray the union he locked them out. The same morning he told some workers whom he thought were loyal to him that he had already secured an injunction, and this was proven. The lockout took place Thursday noon. On Friday morning the workers answered with a strike and began picketing. Early Monday morning, before any court or government office is open, Shwartz produced an injunction and served it upon the workers. The question is how in the world can one secure injunctions within such a space of time? "Something must be rotten in Denmark."

The injunctions were served some of them three months ago. The honorable Justice J. P. Dunn does not care to give out a decision, because the charges are mere bunk and by holding back his decision Justice Dunn makes the so-called "temporary injunctions" permanent. Dunn thus repays his election campaign manager, who is the attorney for the Metropolitan Shoe Manufacturers Association, Eisenberg.

When it comes to election the workers must vote consciously for those who fight for the interests of the working class. The answer of the shoe workers to the United States department of labor and the shoe manufacturers and all their agents must be to join the Independent Shoe Workers Industrial Union, build a powerful national shoe and leather workers industrial union and fight for the 40-hour week, five-day week; shop committee system, against piece work, against speed-up, equal pay for equal work and unemployment relief, paid for by the bosses.

400 Strike at Sparta. BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 14.—The Sparta mine of the Noffat Coal Co. is on strike; its 400 men are half of them Negro miners. The company has another mine at Noffatville, Ala. The strikers here are meeting Monday with National Miners Union speakers. The company and the United Mine Workers of America want to put the men back to work, with 300 eliminated, including most of the Negroes. The officials of eleven locals of the U. M. W. in Franklin county have come out for Lewis against Fishwick, in the struggle between these two gangs of reactionaries.

J. Louis Engdahl



Secretary, International Labor Defense. The I. L. D. is mobilizing the workers against the growing suppression of the capitalist class in the face of the crisis and the struggles of the mass of unemployed workers for work or wages. The I. L. D. is particularly fighting against the renewed use of the Criminal Syndicalist Laws against striking and unemployed workers.

Glendale Miners March on More Paisely Mines

(Continued from Page One) energetic campaign to organize them into a fighting industrial union. "The Moundsville strike is especially significant," the statement pointed out, "not only because it occurs in West Virginia where the operators have for years been trying to crush unionism with gunrule, but because the strike is another symptom of the increasing revolts against wage-cuts and worsened conditions throughout the coal fields of the U. S."

Thompson Missing. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 14.—Fredrick Thompson, acting president of the National Miners Union, and Lil Andrews, one of the young workers convicted of criminal syndicalism in Ohio, out on bonds, and active in the present strike of 600 workers at Powhatan, are missing. They were on their way by auto from Bellaire to Powhatan to lead the picket line at the Stewart mine where 200 more joined the strike today. It is feared by National Miners Union officials here that they have been arrested and are held incommunicado by the police.

Bellaire Youth Conference. A broad conference of all active miners is being arranged for this Sunday morning, Feb. 16, in Bohemian hall, Bellaire Ohio, where plans will be laid to spread the strike to all mines in the Panhandle section of West Virginia and in Eastern Ohio. Charles Guyon, acting secretary-treasurer of the N. M. U. will speak at two mass meetings of strikers this Sunday, Feb. 16. In the afternoon he will speak in Powhatan, and in the evening in Moundsville.

400 Strike at Sparta. BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 14.—The Sparta mine of the Noffat Coal Co. is on strike; its 400 men are half of them Negro miners. The company has another mine at Noffatville, Ala. The strikers here are meeting Monday with National Miners Union speakers. The company and the United Mine Workers of America want to put the men back to work, with 300 eliminated, including most of the Negroes. The officials of eleven locals of the U. M. W. in Franklin county have come out for Lewis against Fishwick, in the struggle between these two gangs of reactionaries.

ATTACKS ON WORKERS BY BOSSES GROW IN SHARPENING CRISIS

International Labor Defense Mobilizes to Fight Increased Suppression Capitalists Revive Old Criminal Syndicalism Laws Against Unemployed

In this period of the great crisis of capitalism, with mass unemployment everywhere, the International Labor Defense is fighting the great danger to the progress of the American working-class movement in the form of the swarm of proposed and present seditious and criminal syndicalist laws sweeping the country. The growing radicalization of the working masses has caused the boss class to take the sharpest of measures. The "emergency" war laws, foremost of which are the criminal syndicalist and seditious, have been revived.

This is clearly seen in the arrests under the criminal syndicalist law of Michigan, of 12 workers in Pontiac, held under \$95,000 bail, followed by the arrest of six more workers in Detroit at a protest demonstration against the Pontiac arrests.

| Place | No. Arrested | Terms | Bail |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Pontiac, Mich. | 12 | 10 years minimum | \$95,000 |
| Los Angeles | 5 | Six months to 10 yrs. | 25,000 |
| Woodlawn, Pa. | 3 | Serving 5 years | |
| Chicago | 6 | Face 10 years | 60,000 |
| (Warrants out for 23 more workers) | | | |
| St. Clairsville, O. | 3 | Sentenced to 5 years | 15,000 |
| Bethlehem, Pa. | 3 | Sentenced to 5 years | 6,000 |
| Chester, Pa. | 2 | Face 10 years | 2,900 |
| Philadelphia | 4 | Face 10 years | |
| Total | 55 | | \$203,000 |

Propose Criminal Syndicalist Laws For South. Almost every day the Charlotte Observer, the Gastonia Gazette and other Southern bosses' papers are calling for criminal syndicalist laws, "as in California, Michigan and other states," to try paralyze the militant labor movement. Concrete Plans to Fight Syndicalist Laws. The following plan was adopted at the N.E.C. meeting of the I.L.D.; in a nation-wide campaign in behalf of all the workers arrested under the criminal syndicalist laws, especially those in Pontiac, Mich., this campaign is to raise substantial sums of money to defend the workers; that the campaign include mass meetings and demonstrations throughout the country; city mobilization conferences to culminate in section conferences on March 23, throughout the land, and a conference of the four heavy industry states, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania on April 20. Three National simultaneous conferences, one in Cleveland, one in San Francisco and one in New York will also be held on March 22.

"These increasing attacks on the working class now definitely assume the form of seeking to drive into illegality, if not to destroy the class-struggle organizations of the workers, the main attack being against the Communist Party," the national executive committee of the I.L.D. today declared. "This attack is also directed against the new industrial unions, against the International Labor Defense, in fact against all the organizations of labor based on the class struggle." It was pointed out that the seditious law in Michigan, is the same law that was used in 1922 in the attack against the Communist Party convention at Bridgeman, as a result of which C. E. Ruthenberg was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. The following table indicates the extent to which the bosses have gone under the criminal syndicalist and seditious laws.

How Different for Workers Is Poland Than Is the Land of Soviets!

WARSAW, Poland (By Inprecorr Service).—The note of No-Confidence put forward by the Communist fraction in the Polish Sejm against the Bartel government was rejected. The Communist fraction and a section of the Ukrainian deputies voted in favor of it. Comrade Rossiak spoke in favor of the motion and exposed the fascist system in Poland. He declared that the appointment of the former minister of the Petura government, Jusefski, as Minister of the Interior in the Bartel government, was a sign

of the increasing danger of war accompanied by increasing oppression at home. He dealt with the intensifying crisis of Polish industry and with the terror regime with which the government answers the revolt of the workers: mass arrests, shooting down demonstrators, beating up the unemployed, mishandling prisoners, arresting and mistreating Communist members of parliament, suppression of legal trade union organizations, etc.

Points Out Need For Shop Nuclei

(Continued from Page One) Party membership: 1. The Recruiting Drive in the remaining weeks must be intensified and linked up more closely with all the Party campaigns, particularly the unemployment campaign and the campaign for the repeal of the criminal syndicalist laws. Any tendency to let up or diminish the Recruiting Drive activity must be sharply combated. In the remaining two weeks, the Party Committee must conscientiously direct the recruiting efforts of the Party to the large shops and basic industries. The success of the drive will not be evaluated alone on the basis of new members, but on the basis of the completion of the quotas in all spheres of the Party—new shop nuclei, new factory papers, new members and Daily Worker subscriptions. The Party must be mobilized to full capacity from now to February 28, when the drive will be officially closed. 2. The tendency prevailing in some districts to substitute the reporting of application cards instead of accepted and assigned members must be eliminated. Every worker signing an application card must be accepted through the Party nucleus and passed upon finally by the Membership Committee of the Section. 3. While still considering the foremost task the recruiting of new members, we must already now bring to the forefront the equally important task of absorbing these new members and actually involving them into Party activity. This will be the real test for every district and failure in this task would mean that our "recruiting drive would thus not only prove valueless but would also compromise the Party in the eyes of the working masses." (Comintern cable.) The mere checking up on this problem—through a comparison of reported members with dues and initiation stamps bought, and thru activity—is easy, and already there exists a discrepancy in nearly every district. The Central Committee will check up closely on the capacity of every district to keep the new members, and evaluate the work of each district at the coming Plenum of the Central Committee. Our two tasks in keeping the new members are: (a) The establishment immediately of discussion meetings or classes at which all new members must participate, in every city. The reports of the already established classes for the new members show that only a percentage of the new members are attending. This must be remedied immediately. (b) The sharp changing and improvement of the organizational and political life of our shop and street nuclei. This means that every unit must discuss in full the political campaigns and issues before the Party, and how to carry these through in the everyday activity of the nucleus. Every nucleus must outline for itself, under the leadership of the District and Section Committees, concrete activity to carry through in the factories the political and organizational tasks of the Party. Linked up with this is the improvement of the functioning of the nucleus, which must meet regularly, on time, and with the nucleus executive giving leadership at all times. In activating the nucleus, every member and particularly the new recruits must be involved in activity. The districts and Section

French "Socialists" Keen for War on Soviets

PARIS (By Inprecorr Service).—The opening of the French socialist Party congress was immediately followed by a clever maneuver of the right wingers under Renaudel and Bonaure, who demanded that the party congress should first of all define its attitude towards the questions of bolshevism and national defense. The secretary of the party, Faure, willingly assumed the right wingers that the party would continue its merciless struggle against bolshevism, and that in the question of national defense it stood where it always had, i.e., fully in favor of the principle of the defense of the

capitalist fatherland. The discussion on the question of participation in the government was interesting in view of the argument put forward by the Mayor of Lille that the party should enter the government because it would then be able to conduct a more effective struggle against bolshevist terror, and exert diplomatic pressure on the bolsheviks. Renaudel's proposal for immediate participation in the government was rejected by 2,066 against 1,507 votes in favor of a motion of Faure, and Lebas, agreeing in principle to participation, but declaring the present moment inopportune.

Anti-Soviet Drive Led By "Socialists"

(Continued from Page One) sary preparatory press-barrage of anti-Soviet propaganda was put in effect. The "Vorwaerts" lies of yesterday are the first shots of this barrage. Press reports from Moscow show that the Soviet workers evaluate exactly the anti-Soviet "religious" crusade as an attack against the drive for socialism in the Soviet. The "Pravda," organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is quoted in part as follows: "So far, all the evil yelping against the Soviet has lacked only the Holy Father's sweet voice. This representative of God on earth hitherto has preferred to hold his peace. He thought that the weakening of the Greek Orthodox Church would clear the way for Rome. "Only now, when he has become convinced that the working class of the U.S.S.R. intends to end all superstitions without distinction of creed, has his holiness decided to take up the defense of persecuted religion. "This head of the Catholic church, certainly is less interested in problems of the Orthodox church, Judaism and even Catholicism, than in the worldly goods they may involve. This means indifference to the progress of our industrialization and to the collectivization of our agriculture, which spoil the beauty sleep of the Western birds of prey. "Like every other financier and exploiter of labor, the pope is an enemy of the working class. That is why he appeals to all countries to make religious freedom a condition of recognizing the Soviet."

GOV'T LIES TO FOOL WORKERS

But Starving Millions Organize to Fight

(Continued from Page One) dustrial establishments were curtailed and employment reduced. . . . But for each of these statements he has a remarkable excuse, namely, "weather conditions are bad." Certainly the weather will not help the fact that building permits and contracts for building during January, 1930, dropped 21 per cent below 1928. All Right—"But"—The chief liar of the department of labor was forced, much against his will, to admit that production in automobile industry is down pretty steeply, that radio plants are practically closed, and that many workers in all industries are working on part time basis. In order to get around the figures from the state of New York, which is a key-industrial state, and from whose figures the national figures on unemployment never vary more than a fraction, Davis rushes to the weather for a saving straw, and claims the decline is due to seasonal operations. But he still admits that: "Part time employment obtained in several industries (7 out of 11) and a number of plants and factories operated with reduced forces." And at the bottom of his statement he casually mentions the fact that unemployment increased among all classes of workers, skilled and unskilled, and that the slight flurry in production in steel and automobiles have not materially affected the unemployed army of over 7,000,000. "Remember This, Mr. Davis! "Fools step in where angels fear to tread," and Davis rushes in to announce that employment will be normal within 60 to 90 days. Even the most optimistic capitalist economist in his drunkest moment never claimed that employment under any condition could reach the early figures of 1929 or the average figures of 1928. Why Davis Lies The Davis statement has a definite

DANCE

TONIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK Williamsburg Educational Alliance 76 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn ADMISSION 50 CENTS Women's Dept. Ind. Shoe Workers Union Take B.M.T. Broadway Line, Get Off at Lorimer Street, Brooklyn

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TONIGHT

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TONIGHT

MASS INSTALLATION CONCERT OF WORKMEN'S CIRCLE BRANCHES Tomorrow at 2 P. M. STAR CASINO 107th Street and Park Avenue PROGRAM: CHILDREN'S CHORUS of the Non-Partisan Schools Directed by JACOB SHAFFER REVOLUTIONARY DANCES Directed by EDITH SIGEL CEMETERY DEPARTMENT (one act play) Played by A. PACKER and EKSTADT Speakers: M. OLGIN Freiheit W. WEINER Jewish Social Company AR. EPSTEIN National Committee Left and Progressive Workmen's Circle L. HYMAN Industrial Needle Workers Union S. ALMASOFF City Committee, Independent Workmen's Circle R. SALTZMAN Chairman

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Second Anniversary of "Der Arbeiter" German Official Weekly of the C.P.A. TONIGHT New York Labor Temple 243 East 84th Street, New York City German Singing Societies—Labor Sport The Prolet-Buehne will produce a satirical sketch "STRASSE FREI! ES WIRD GESCHOSSEN!" DANCING Admission 50c—in advance at the door 75c GET THE FACTS! Learn What the Five-Year-Plan of Socialist Construction Means PAMPHLET No. 1 Continuous Working Week in the Soviet Union. PAMPHLET No. 2 Socialist Competition in the Soviet Union. Just Issued—10c Each—Order from FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION 175 FIFTH AVENUE (Room 511) NEW YORK CITY

FRAME STRIKERS VOTE DOWN AFL, LOVESTONE

Accept TUUL Leadership

(Continued from Page One) President of the local, have prevented the strikers from joining the T.U.U.L. and misled them into concerning as "strike breaking" an article recently published in the Daily Worker, exposing Perlow's rickety.

The T.U.U.L. called a meeting of these strikers at which H. Sazer, representative of the Metropolitan Area T.U.U.L. spoke, and after some more conferring of committees, the T.U.U.L. committee appeared, by invitation, at the strikers' meeting yesterday at Columbia Hall.

As soon as the meeting opened, shutings, the very portly A.F.L. business agent of the local demanded the T.U.U.L. committee leave the room. The frame makers rejected his demand and then shuttings declared he would settle the strike, on the conditions he had proposed the day before, and send 18 more scabs to the shops, in addition to those already there, under his protection. He then ordered all present to follow him, and stalked from the room. None followed him.

Workers' Control. Sazer, of the T.U.U.L. committee, and L. Harper, its section representative explained the purposes and aims of the T.U.U.L., and exposed the A.F.L. misleadership, which has left tens of thousands of furniture workers unorganized and betrayed many strikes. He called on the workers not to rely on any individual but through shop committees to take control of the union and of their own struggle and to have their own union.

Discussion followed, and the workers exposed the role of Perlow, the Lovestonite, who, under instructions from the Lovestone renegades had instigated the adoption of a resolution recently condemning an article in the Daily Worker simply because it criticized him for cooperation with the A.F.L. officials. Perlow then admitted his error and declared himself ready to follow the T.U.U.L. program.

The workers openly expressed themselves in favor of the T.U.U.L. but pointed out that it should have been invited four or five weeks ago, but was prevented by misleaders and misstatements about the T.U.U.L. and the I.L.D.

Really All Support. The meeting decided to continue the strike under the leadership of the T.U.U.L. and a rank and file strike committee of frame makers and carvers was elected to meet with the committee of the T.U.U.L. and start mobilizing the militant working class organizations in support of the struggle.

They voted to send committees to the I.L.D. and the Workers International Relief for defense and a relief kitchen for the strikers. They decided to call a conference of all workers organizations in order to support the strike. And there will be a mass picket line Monday morning; all militants to be in front of the shop, Newport and Watkins Ave., Brooklyn.

TALK to your fellow worker in your shop about the Daily Worker. Sell him a copy every day for a week. Then ask him to become a regular subscriber.

"Work or Wages" Phila. Demand

(Continued from Page One) in the South was thus "welcomed" back by starving and freezing workers. The Superintendent of Police, William B. Mills, sent a force of 200 police, mostly mounted to attack the demonstration "reminding" the demonstrators, according to the capitalist press yarns of all the fancy restrictions designed to prevent the working class from exercising its right of assembly.

Bill Murdock, of the Trade Union Unity League and June Croll of the Workers' International Relief tried to speak, and the police attacked viciously, clubbing savagely at the unemployed workers.

Not All One-Sided. The workers fought back so energetically, however, that one police sergeant was unhorsed from his mount, and two policemen were reported sent to the hospital along with several workers, one of whom, Morton Welsh, has severe head wounds. Seventeen workers are arrested, including Ed. Stoneyard of the Council of Unemployed, Ed. Bender of the Communist Party and Joe Schandler of the Young Communist League, charged with "disturbing the peace."

This attempt, and it is a vain attempt, to suppress the unemployed in their fight against capitalist starvation, follows the release yesterday on exorbitant bail of Joe Drill of the T.U.U.L. and E. Gardos, organizer of the Communist Party who were arrested Tuesday at the unemployed meeting in Kensington.

The hearing was featured by the scoundrelly way the capitalist magistrate Costello, at the hearing tried to pretend that the unemployed do not want work; "if people look seriously for work, there would be no unemployment," said the malicious agent of capitalism.

The horse laughs of the court packed with jobless workers, however, gave "his honor" a rebuttal.

The Kensington meetings will be resumed in a few days, in the headquarters just opened by the T.U.U.L. and the Communist Party at Phillips and Somerset Streets. Besides, there are a number of Unemployed Councils functioning in various parts of the city, meeting regularly despite the police interference.

Conference Feb. 23. A conference called by the TUUL and the Unemployed Councils will be held on Feb. 23, at 1208 Tasket St., to organize better for International Unemployment Day—and afterward.

The case of the three workers arrested last Monday at the Sun Shipyard in Chester, Pa., and held in \$10,000 bond, ended with the sentencing of Blaskovich for 30 days and the acquittal of Novak and Gitelman. In an effort to prevent any meetings, the police raided and broke up the meeting of the Communist Party held on Wednesday. This will be answered by a protest meeting at the same place today.

At Trenton, N. J., the unemployed held a meeting and fifty at once joined the Council of Unemployed.

Communist Activities

Build the Party Concert and Dance. Saturday, Feb. 22, 8:30, at Italian Workers Club, 2011 Third Ave., auspices Unit 4, Section 4. Proceeds Daily Worker and IL LAVORATORE. Admission 35 cents.

"Arbeiter" Affair. German organ of Communist Party, Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.

Section Four. All unit literature agents Saturday, 2 p. m., 336 Lenox Ave.

Red Sunday in Harlem. Units A, I, 2, Finnish, report 236 Lenox Ave. Units B, 2, report 143 E. 103rd St., 9:30 a. m. Roll call.

Lecture and Discussion on Proletarian Art. By Gropper, Passa and others. Dance, entertainment. Sunday, Feb. 16, 8 p. m., at 2700 Bronx Park East. Arranged by Section Five, Communist Party. Proceeds for National Training School.

Unit A, Section 4. Monday, 8 p. m., 326 Lenox Ave.

Unit 3, Section 7. Red Sunday, 156 15th St. Roll call. Unit meeting, Monday, 8:30 p. m., discussion after business. Bujo at 7 p. m.

Section Two. Unit Women Workers Directors, today, 1 p. m., at Center.

Unit 1F, Section 7. Monday, 6:30 p. m., 1179 Broadway.

Agitprop. Womens Mass Work outlines ready at Agitprop office.

Section One Red Sunday. Report 11 a. m. at 27 East 4th St.

Write About Your Conditions for the Daily Worker. Become a Worker Correspondent.

WOMEN'S NEEDLE CONFERENCE ON IN NEW YORK

Meeting Today to Fight for 40 Hour Week

Women needle trades delegates are registering today at the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union offices, 131 West 28th St., for the Women's Eastern Conference, which starts today in Irving Plaza Hall and continues tomorrow.

The women workers are a vital element in the needle trades and showed their militancy particularly in the struggle to defend gains of the Industrial Union against the company union's attempt to impose upon them the six-day week by means of the present fake strike in New York.

Other struggles are looming, particularly in Boston, and the New York workers are fighting under the slogan of "Keep the 40-hour week, which the Schlesinger company union is betraying." The 40-hour week is particularly important to women needle workers, and the present conference will rally vast support for it.

Workers Electing the Delegates, Emergency Relief Conference, N.Y.

The Workers International Relief Emergency Conference for aid to the strikers on several fronts, both in New York and in the Illinois and Moundsville mine strikes will be held Feb. 20, at 7 p. m. at Irving Plaza. Unions, workers fraternal organizations and shop committees are electing delegates.

"Help Wanted—Female" Job

(Continued from Page One) are the words most frequently heard. After an hour of waiting you may possibly get a slip bearing the name and address of someone who has a job to offer.

You hurry away eagerly, apply a little lip-stick and powder—judiciously—not enough to look brazen, but just a little to give your face a "fresh and healthy" appearance. You put on a smile and try to throw a cheerful tone into your voice. You've got to show that you have a pleasing personality—you've got to sell yourself. You begin to rehearse all your special qualifications for this particular job. And then you arrive, only to find that 14 others have been sent to the same place, and that the position is already filled. Another half-day wasted and another 10 cents gone.

But perhaps the want ads are better than the agencies. At least, all the first week's salary won't have to go as a fee to the agency. So you try the want ads. An ad for "Welfare Workers" turns out to be a really lot-selling scheme. You Persuade (if you can!) tenement dwellers to buy suburban lots and build their own homes. When you sell a lot you get a commission. This is called "welfare work."

An ad for someone to look after an apartment house brings out more than a hundred women. A measly little job that does not offer much save a place to sleep, yet there are women so desperate that they fight each other for first place in line.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

All income affairs, such as banquets, dances, concerts, etc., for which organizations desire publicity in this column, must be paid for at the rate of \$1.00 for a single insertion, \$2.00 for three insertions. The space allowed at this rate is a maximum of five lines with five words to each line. A total of 25 words.

Exposition International Revolutionary Posters. Of Workers Esperanto Group 23 Union Square 5th floor, till Feb. 26.

A Night in Japan. February 15, at Japanese Workers' Club, 7 East 14th St. Auspices Workers' School Sports Club. Admission 35 cents. Part proceeds Daily Worker.

Williamsburg Dance. Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 p. m., at Williamsburg Educational Alliance, 76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, 4th Ward. Womthly Section, Independent Shoe Workers Union. Admission 50 cents. Take BMT Broadway line and get off at Lorimer St.

Sport Carnival and Dance. Of Bronx Workers Athletic Club Saturday evening, 449 E. 169th St. at Loraine Palace. Good program. Dancing till 2 a. m.

I.L.D. Bazaar. Feb. 26 to March 2, at New Star Casino. Collect articles, funds, add, sell tickets, volunteer at room 429, 759 Broadway and all branches.

Concert and Yecherinka. For the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. Given by the Workers' Center of Brighton Beach, Saturday, Feb. 15, at 8:30 at 227 Brighton Beach Ave. Comrade S. Destel will be with us. Tickets 50 cents.

Williamsburg Dance. At Williamsburg Educational Alliance, 76 Throop Ave., Saturday 8 p. m. Auspices Independent Shoe Workers Union. Women's Section.

Office Workers Union Dance. Friday evening, Feb. 21, Webster Manor, 11th St. between Third and Fourth Avenues, Negro Jazz Band, entertainment, refreshment. All workers invited. Admission 75 cents.

Womens Council No. 8. Monday, 9 p. m., 1622 Bathgate Ave. Unemployment lecture.

2700 Bronx Park East Mexican Costume Ball. Saturday, Feb. 22, at Cooperative Auditorium, auspices Womens Council No. 22, benefit Needle Trades Industrial Union.

NICE ROOM for girl; kitchen privileges. 122 W. 114th Street, Apt. 71

208 E. 14TH ST., Apt. 10, nice double room for 2 comrades, with good board, \$20.00.

Martin Johnson's World Tour at Cameo Theatre Today

MARTIN JOHNSON WORLD TOUR AT CAMEO THEATRE TODAY

"Across the World With Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson," is to be at the Cameo Theatre, beginning Saturday, for a popular price showing. A release of Talking Picture Epics, the firm which produced and distributes "Simba," "Hunting Tigers In India," "Around the World Via Graf Zeppelin," and other adventure talkies of science, travel and exploration, this presentation is under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History. The voice of Johnson, who with Mrs. Johnson, is synchronized with the film, throughout the nine reels of the picture and there is a musical score to supply an atmospheric background.

Anti-Worker Plot in Mich.

(Continued from Page One) nation of the workers in both Pontiac and Detroit, and the beginning of a nation-wide movement against the vicious "criminal syndicalism" law designed to repress the working class in the exercise of its rights.

The holding of Fred Beal for trial is done, no doubt, because the officials think they can use his Gastonia conviction to work up hostile sentiment among the bourgeois elements here and through a conviction of him to establish a precedent of conviction to bolster up the vicious capitalist "criminal syndicalism" law.

But the workers of this region, led by the Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League, the Auto Workers' Union and the International Labor Defense, will continue the fight against the "criminal syndicalist" law and the brutal attacks of the government against the unemployed and employed workers here.

A mass support for Fred Beal's defense will be mobilized, and all recognize that the best defense will be the intensification of rallying the masses for the general fight against capitalism, and chief among this the Organization of Councils of Unemployed, to make a joint fight with the employed workers for unemployment relief, against wage cuts and speed-up of the employed—and against the government suppression of these movements.

Olgin Speaks Tomorrow on Capitalist Zionism

Nationalism, especially such forms of it as Zionism, and its menace to the workers, also the relation of the landlords and financial barons to the Palestine fighting, will be the topic of a lecture tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Workers' School Lecture Hall, 26-28 Union Square, by M. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit. Admission 25 cents.

Labor Defense Bazaar Set for Feb. 26-Mar. 1

The biggest bazaar of the year—the annual colorful bazaar of the New York district of the International Labor Defense to be held at New Star Plaza, February 26, 27, 28, March 1 and 2, will find every militant union and workers' organizations represented by booth.

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WORKERS THROUGHOUT U. S. TELL OF BIG LAY-OFFS, SPEED-UP

SPEEDUP BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE MEN WITH FORCES CUT

1200 Must Do Work of 7000 Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 CHESTER, Pa.—I have been an employe of the Baldwin Locomotive Works for a number of years, working as operator on a machine. When I first started work here, I had only this one machine to operate during a twelve-hour day. Later I was called upon to do other work, and still later more work was added, until today I am doing five tasks, and being paid for doing one. I started in at 13 cents an hour, and was promised a raise of five cents an hour. To date, have seen nothing of the raise. And they have been able to lay off three other men who had been previously doing a part of this work. And we are thus speeded up on the job, regardless of the fact that we seldom get in three days work a week.

When I started here, there were approximately 7,000 workers employed. While today, there are only about twelve hundred, and we are expected to turn out as much work as the 7,000 did formerly.

The Baldwin workers must join the Trade Union Unity League, an organization that will fight for us and won't sell us out. We should build up shop committees of our own that will be the basis of a strong, fighting union for the Baldwin workers.

—BALDWIN WORKER.

MEN AT SUN OIL SLAVE IN CHESTER

Men Building New Plant Face Misery

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 CHESTER, Pa.—The blood money that is being squeezed out of the workers in the Sun Shipyard is being put into the Sun Oil Company at Marcus Hook. Old Pugh has made a big pile at the yard and now that the yard is getting busy due to the preparations for war the future looks rosy. For Pugh, I mean. Of course, the workers' conditions will be rotten as usual. Wages are low and working conditions very poor in the refineries. Often men are burned with acids or suffocated while cleaning tanks. Workmen are driven like the slaves of old, and are helpless while they remain unorganized. The company is constructing new units.

A worker on this construction job told me the construction laborers have terrible working conditions. Three companies are doing the work. The Chicago Bridge, Sun Oil and the Baker Construction. The other day three men were injured. One was hit on the head with a falling plank and two others had their toes crushed when a pipe weighing about one-half ton fell on their toes.

They receive about 45 cents for pick and shovel and 50 cents for helping skilled workers who themselves get about 80 cents. They work in the wind, rain and snow. Sometimes they are forced to work on Sundays. One worker was suspended for a week for not coming into work on Sunday.

Mud is another thing that makes for misery. Often a worker gets covered and soaked from head to foot while laying in a ditch to straighten a pipe and he carries his wet clothes about all day. Another nuisance is drinking water. Negro workers are more or less discriminated against and often are refused the right to drink from water buckets about the job and have to walk

SLAVERY IN HAITI

U. S. Govt. Takes 75 P. C. of Wage

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti.—I wish to write of conditions for the Haitian workers and peasants, enslaved by the big American imperialist firms.

First I would like to state that there is going to be an election in March, for president. The marines intend to put in their own president, Chevalier. The Haitian workers will not accept him as their president.

The workers want their own government, and will put up their own candidate. We want no marines here.

The average wage for the Haitian worker is 40 to 60 cents a day. The Mac Donald Co., which owns all the railroads, pays the railroad workers \$3 a day in Haitian money—which is 60 cents a day in American money. The workers live in crumbling down huts, under conditions of disease.

The Colombian Line and the Panama Line are also brutal exploiters

HAITI WORKERS ROBBED; SHOP NUCLEI IN ELECTRIC PLANTS



A worker of Haiti describes the slavery of the Haitian workers, and the robbery of their meager pay by U. S. government taxes.

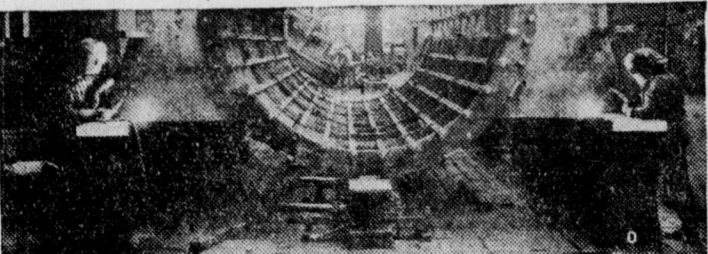
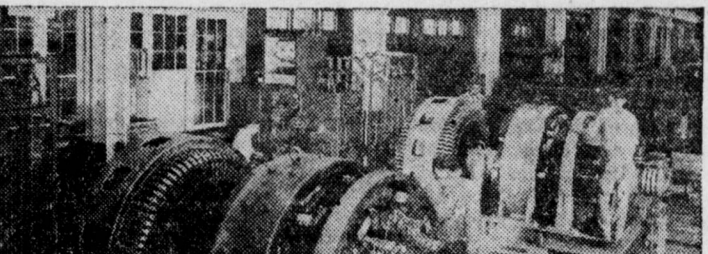


Photo at left shows plantation overseer driving Haiti workers in sugar fields. Photos at right illustrate the slavery of the Edison Electric workers as described in the fighting shop papers issued by the workers in the New York plants. Center photo, welding the stator of a large generator in a General Electric plant. Right, workers testing motor generator sets in an Edison plant.



Workers testing motor generator sets in an Edison plant.

New Haven R. R., After Big Lay-Offs, Is Driving Roundhouse, Roadmen

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 BOSTON, Mass.—Since the loss of the shopmen's strike in 1922 the speed-up on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. has become intense. The Northampton St. roundhouse which has employed a total of fourteen hundred mechanics before the strike, had hired more than two thousand scabs to break the strike, is now maintaining the shop with eight hundred odd mechanics keeping the same number of locomotives in condition.

The men were organized into a company union but the attendance was so small that it was given up as a bad job. The company gave permission to the A. F. of L. craft unions to organize the men again. When the "fakers" told the workers at a meeting at Belviston Hall that they had given up strikes as "impractical" but would refer all matters to the Federal Railway Board, the men denounced them as "company unionists" and walked out in a body. Only the former officials of the company union remaining to take out cards. These men are in a militant mood and should be approached by the T. U. U. L.

Although the "roadmen," engineers, firemen, trainmen, conductors and brakemen outside of those who like the writer were on the "spare board" have not been laid off their conditions were worse due to rationalization than those of the shopmen. In 1921 the run consisted of sixty cars for a short one and forty-eight for a long one. Now it has one hundred and twenty and ninety respectively. Due to this seventy per cent of the men are on three to four days a week.

The officials of the 'Brotherhoods' are doing nothing except telling the men to stand pat and wait until their lobbying brings legislative action. Were it not for the insurance which these organizations give their members they would drop out wholesale as they have completely lost confidence in the fifteen to twenty thousand dollar-a-year officials.

A militant organizational drive for a five day, thirty-five-hour week, double time for overtime over seven hours and job control would smash the whole of these grafting Brotherhood "chiefs" and lay the foundation for a militant class Railroad Workers Industrial Union.

—J. H.

Bread lines in San Francisco are the largest ever seen here, due to the unemployment crisis. The Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party are conducting daily street meetings among the unemployed workers. On Feb. 26, the Frisco unemployed will give a good account of themselves.

—FRISCO WORKER.

all the way over to a brick plant that is across the road from the job or else take a long trek down to the engine shed. Negroes are usually given the dirtiest jobs in the ditches and generally speaking are given a lot of tough jobs. Not so long ago a fireplace was built for the workers and for a couple of days both Negroes and whites were allowed in but now the Negroes are jammed and have to go out-doors and build themselves a fire or else stay in a cold room in the old house used as headquarters on the job.

Every morning a truck calls for the slaves on a street corner in Marcus Hook. On crowd the men, black and white, to face the cold biting wind and risk being shoved off because sometimes the truck gets overcrowded.

The workers on this job must learn that they should organize into a union. They must be taught that race discrimination is wrong and that workers can better their conditions only when race discrimination has been done away with.

Let us try to build a real movement among the oil workers and put an end to the slavery existing there.

—CHESTER WORKER.

of the Haitian workers. They pay the longshoremen 60 cents for a 10 to 16 hour day. The workers have no union.

The conditions of the peasants and the workers of the big plantations are terrible also. They work on the sugar, coffee and cotton plantations. The Tipinori Co. exploits thousands and on its sugar and coffee plantations. In the city of Saint Marc the Regnier-Pinard Co. exploits the plantation workers most brutally. The workers are supposed to get \$1 a day, from which the U. S. Government takes 75 cents before the pay reaches the worker, and gives the workers but 25 cents a day. This 75 cents is taken as a tax. It is collected daily.

The workers and peasants of Haiti are not going to stand this tyranny much longer. They recently revolted, and they will soon revolt against. There is a Communist Party starting in Haiti and this will be our leader.

WITH THE SHOP PAPERS

HERE'S "WITH THE SHOP PAPERS" back again. And it comes back at a time when the number of shop papers is growing fast. Will the Daily keep this department up? That depends on the comrades in charge of the shop papers; they've got to send their shop papers in regularly. This department will appear once a week at first, and later on more frequently. Send your shop papers in to the worker correspondence department of the Daily Worker, so that we can review them and let the workers throughout the country know about them.

Don't Only Shock 'Em, But Sock 'Em!

Last December, the bosses of the U. S. Metals Refining Company, in Carteret, N. J., exploiters of 2,500 workers in that plant alone, and many more thousands in plants throughout the country, received the biggest scare they ever got in their lives.

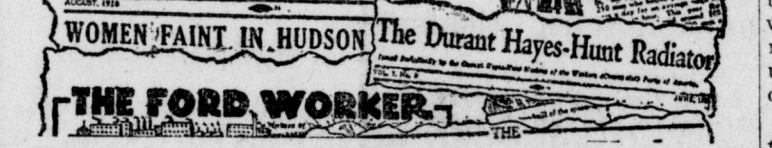
The cause? The distribution of about 2,000 copies of the Daily Worker to the workers of the plant—copies of the Daily packed with worker correspondence from U. S. Metals workers.

All the "respectable" people of Carteret were alarmed. The revolution had come! The Bolsheviks were trying to incite the U. S. Metals workers to rebellion against their enslavement and horrors!—The U. S. Metals workers seemed willing to be incited to rebellion.

The bosses had a worker distributing the papers arrested and tried to scare him into telling on his comrades, but of course, nothing doing. Since that time the U. S. Metals bosses have been sitting on a volcano, which will soon erupt. For a Communist Party shop nucleus was being formed in the U. S. Metals, and it has now issued a shop paper.

The "U. S. Metals Workers" is the latest thorn in the side of the bosses in that plant. The February issue is its first. It's a buncing baby, because it's full of letters from U. S. Metals workers, the sort of stuff that indicates that the U. S. Metals workers are getting ready to knock the props from under the U. S. Metals bosses.

They struck last year, in an unorganized, spontaneous strike. But this time they'll strike under the Trade Union Unity League's leadership. And if the letters in the "U. S. Metals Worker" mean anything—shocked is not the only thing the "respectable people" of Carteret—the straw bosses, the big bosses, and their flunkies are going to be. Shocked? No, socked!



The Fascist Foreman.

Let a letter in the "U. S. Metals Worker," from a worker in the plant, speak for itself:

The wages of the U. S. Metals are such that workers are not able to buy their every day needs. I am working in this plant for the last few years, and I find myself always in debts. The pay I receive is not enough to feed and clothe my children.

I am working in the smelter department. Here we have Campbell as a straw boss, who is a slave driver "par excellence."

We are speeded to the last bit of our energy. Each week we are forced to produce more and more pieces of square cakes of brass.

Campbell's lackey, Mr. Adam Wunenborg, a reactionary leader of the American (fascist) Legion (he comes from Port Amboy) boasts about being able to make us work harder and faster every minute of the hour.

What we need is to organize. Then these lickspittle straw bosses slave drivers could not make the U. S. Metals a hell hole for workers.

A. WORKER.



More Truth Than Poetry!

(From the Edison Dynamo, shop paper issued by a group of Communists in the Edison shops of New York.)
 The boss is a great big hearted man.
 He's a democrat and republican;
 He's the boy who runs the political crew.
 He runs the socialist party, too;
 Money talks in this land of the free,
 That's why Congress can't hear me;
 Who is listened to? Who is heard?
 The boss' money has the last word.
 When there's a strike he wants to stop
 He calls in the soldier and the cop;
 The boss buys up political brains
 To keep the workmen in chains.
 So what are we going to do about it?
 Reveal the truth, tell it, shout it!
 The worker must learn to break his chains,
 The worker must have political brains;
 Battling for better hours and wages,

Nash Motors Workers Militant; A. F. of L. Is Stabbing Them in Back

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 KENOSHA, Wis.—Approximately a year ago in the Daily Worker a letter was printed telling of hard working conditions in the Nash Motor Co. here.

It was pointed out that this company has made huge profits through exploitation through the gang work system.

What has happened in the year past and what has the New Year in store for the Nash workers?

Through rationalization methods half of the workers were thrown into the street permanently and the rest were only given part time work less than 6 months. The above mentioned gang system was introduced into all departments except a few where the workers struck against it or threatened to strike.

This system permits the elimination of the foremen. The workers are compelled the drive each other. In every department where this system was introduced the wages were reduced about 20 to 30 per cent.

It happened that one is working half a month without knowing just how much one made.

Let us notice the fact that the treacherous A.F.L. noticing the militant sentiment of the workers and the appearance of appeals to the workers in the Daily Worker to organize into the militant Auto Workers Union, immediately started its treacherous work. Noonday meetings were arranged almost daily at the factory gates. The workers were being frightened with a Communist "bogy" and promised that under the A.F.L. there will be paradise on earth for them.

Due to the militant sentiment of the workers the traitors have succeeded to capture about 300 of them and promising that they will work out a plan of organization. A plan is being worked out by the traitors even now... a plan how to sell out the workers.

The company was not asleep, using the unemployment situation and knowing well it has nothing to fear from the yellow fakers, it continued its drive against the workers.

During this drive the A.F.L. kept silent. They have not issued a single leaflet or arranged a single meeting.

What is the way out of this situation for the workers? What must these workers do who are betrayed by the A.F.L.? The way out is to tell the traitors of the A.F.L. to go to hell. Let's organize ourselves into factory committees and join the fighting Auto Workers Union. Do not believe a single word of the traitors, for we must know that the yellow fakers are always on the spot to sell us out.

—NASH WORKER, K. E. I.

The worker must organize his rages; Battling for freedom and for light; The worker must organize his fight; The mighty proletariat towers— The boss has his parties—we have ours; So let us join, with three cheers hearty— The workers' party, the Communist Party!

What the Wind Blew in from Detroit.

All of the Communist shop papers gotten out by the Communist Party shop nuclei are scappers, but when the wind blows a packet of shop papers in from Detroit, we know we're getting the acme, apex, or whatever you call it of working-class scrapperism.

The latest batch of shop papers sent us from Detroit included the Fisher Body Worker, the Chevrolet Worker, the Hudson Worker, the Murray Body Worker, the Pontiac General Motors Worker, the Ternstedt Worker, and the Timken Axle Worker.

These are some of the fighting shop papers that have drawn so many unemployed workers into the Councils of Unemployed led by the Trade Union Unity League and the Auto Workers Union in the Detroit area. That's where the unemployed are putting up one of the greatest fights in American working-class history.

The clarion call of each of the Detroit auto shop papers is for the unemployed auto workers to join the Unemployed Council of the T.U.U.L. and Auto Workers Union.

The doubling and tripling of speed-up in order that the bosses might lay off tens of thousands more auto workers, all this, as reported by workers in the fighting Detroit and Pontiac shop papers shows why the Detroit auto workers are turning to the T.U.U.L. in the fight against rationalization and unemployment.

Lay Off 30 Per Cent in One Department.

(From Chevrolet Worker)
 Department No. 25—Speed on the conveyor is so great that you have no time to go to the toilet or to take a chew. Thirty per cent cut in the working force as a result of the introduction of new Bullard machines and the new conveyor systems.

"The Best Is No Damn Good."

(From Pontiac G. M. Worker)
 In the export department the speed is so terrific that a man having a family of five recently was called back to work after being out for four months and had to quit because he could not stand it. When told by the boss to hurry, he said that he was doing his best; the answer was, "the best is no damn good."

HUGE LAY-OFFS OF WORKERS IN UTAH MINES, SMELTER

Salt Lake City Toiler Are Hit Hard Too

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—There is estimated that there is about 10,000 unemployed in this city. About 50 per cent of the organized and 60 per cent of the unorganized workers are unemployed. The building industry is practically at a standstill and no construction work going on in or around the city to absorb the unskilled labor.

At the Utah Copper Co. mines in Bingham about 500 workers were laid off early this month and other mines both in Bingham and Park City cut their forces with several hundred. The Utah Copper have re-employed some on part time work so now they work two shifts and lay off one.

The streets down town are lined with idle workers, walking back and forth looking for an opportunity to earn their bread. And the winter is not over yet.

The A. F. of L. does not make the least effort to organize the unorganized. They are not interested in organizing the workers as a class for the overthrow of the profit-system. Consequently they are satisfied to sit idle watching the interests of the crafts that goes under the name of organized labor.

It's about time the workers wake up and organize in militant union of the Trade Union Unity League.

—UTAH WORKER.

NEGRO STEEL HANDS MILITANT

"Tell Negro Workers of Struggle", Says One

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 WARREN, Ohio.—This is the tasks that the men in the shear in the tin mill of the Republic Steel and Iron have to do. Get up at 3:30 or 4 a. m., and go to work. You have to shear a ton of steel for a miserable sum of \$1.75, averaging \$4 and \$5 for 10 and 11 hours.

The boss walks around and inspects the steel. The boss gives me the same old line all the time, "I give you a better job as soon as I get an opening for you."

I am a Negro worker. Comrades you think that it is a hard matter to recruit colored workers into the Communist Party.

Tell the colored workers of your struggle that you are endeavoring to carry on, that they are admitted on a free economic, political and social basis that we are all born free and equal.

The short time that I have been in the League I have been telling my fellow workers about the Communist Party and they are interested in the movement.

FELLOW COMRADE.

FERTILIZER PLANTS HELL

Filthy Places; Low Wages; Foul Odors

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 SOUTH NORFOLK, Va.—Just a few lines on the conditions of the workers in the F. F. Royster Guano Co., South Norfolk. The following conditions also apply to all other fertilizer plants in this section.

Well, here goes. The men are paid 30 cents an hour. The only ones getting 40 cents, 45 cents or more an hour are foremen and other company agents.

The work is very nasty, dirty and the workers get sick in a short time from the awful smell. Every day the foreman comes over to you and will bet you \$1 or more that you won't stand working all day.

This of course applies only to new workers. The boss man is able through this way to get a few dimes from the worker's wages.

We all work 60 hours a week. At times there's plenty of overtime but on straight wages.

Ninety-five per cent or more of us are Negro workers in the fertilizer plants. Workers here don't make out with the few dollars that we get each week so at dinner time we got to wait 15 or 20 minutes to gobble our few sandwiches that we eat at the company lunch room.

Only way poor working people will be able to get better working conditions and more wages is by organizing into a workers' union—the Trade Union Unity League and Communist Party must send more organizers here.

United we stand, divided we fall.

—Royster Fertilizer Worker.

WRITE about your conditions for the Daily Worker. Become a Worker Correspondent.

JOBLESS NEGRO SEAMEN LOOK TO COMMUNIST PARTY TO LEAD

"GOING TO SPREAD COMMUNISM TO ALL THE DOCKS"

Will Bring It to the Negroes in South

(By a Worker Correspondent)
I am a Negro seaman. I just joined the Young Communist League after reading a Communist leaflet I picked up on the Clyde Line pier, North River. I want to tell why I joined the Communists and what I am going to do for the cause I now believe in.

A half-hour before the Clyde liner Seminole sailed I was laid off with 14 others. I was a pantryman on that boat. It was a hell hole to work on.

They had no system whatever—that is they did not care what happened to the seamen. Whenever the passenger list was less than 150—a lot of us were laid off.

We never would know until a short time before the ship sailed if we'd have a job or not.

We were paid every other trip. The way they treated us when we tried to get our pay—that was like dogs are treated.

You'd have to wait around to get a voucher.

Then you'd have to wait and wait to get the captain to sign it.

Suppose you couldn't find the captain. Well, the ship would most likely go away—and you'd have to wait till the ship came to port again to get your pay. Why, you'd starve for weeks without a penny, without a place to stay.

Then they had a system between the head waiter and the glory-hole steward, and all those bosses—that's what you might call them. A boy had to gamble to keep his job, and he'd lose every cent all the time. Got to give them tips, too. A regular syndicate to skin the seamen.

Those bosses were Negroes, too. Skinning their own Negroes, too. Well, that showed me that the Negro and the white bosses are all together against the Negro and the white workers.

In Jacksonville the immigration officers would come on the ship and take some poor seaman off and deport him to Jamaica, or elsewhere. I tell you that was cruel.

How did I hear of the Communist Party? I didn't have no place to go, being unemployed. I was in a poolroom opposite the Clyde Line. I looked down on the floor and there I saw a copy of a paper called the "Liberator," for Negro workers, it said. I read something about Haiti.

I got interested, and wanted to learn more about an organization that welcomes Negro as well as white workers. I found out there was no discrimination, I thought it was wonderful. So I joined.

I will do all I can to spread Communism in all the ports and docks I go to, especially to the Negro dock workers in Charleston, Jacksonville and the rest of the South.

—H. V.

COMPARE THIS WITH U.S.S.R.

Slavery in Fall River Mills

(By a Worker Correspondent)
FALL RIVER, Mass.—The conditions in the Fall River mills have gone beyond the endurance point of the workers.

The Davis Mill seems to be the only one with three shifts and even here the workers do not stop to eat lunch but work eight hours straight without stopping. In the rest of the mills the workers go in right after six in the morning and stay until 5:30 p. m.

The night shift works all the rest of the time.

The top wages are \$17 a week and the average is \$12 to \$14 for adults, while the young workers get less than \$10.

A girl worker in one of the departments never made more than \$4.20 a week for 9 hours a day and she has to stand all the time.

The mills are overheated and the air is filled with lint and dust. Besides this the light is artificial and the workers in some departments have to work under an awful glare from the blue lights.

In the card and weaving rooms the noise is so great that it is impossible to talk. There are no safety devices and the workers are getting their hands injured. The foremen and second hands use a tyranny over the workers like a beast in the jungle would use. Practically everything is done by piece work.

The workers are organizing into the National Textile Workers Union, that grew out of the Textile Mill Committees, and that will lead us in the fight that's coming against speed-up and low wages and unemployment.

YOUNG TEXTILE WORKER.

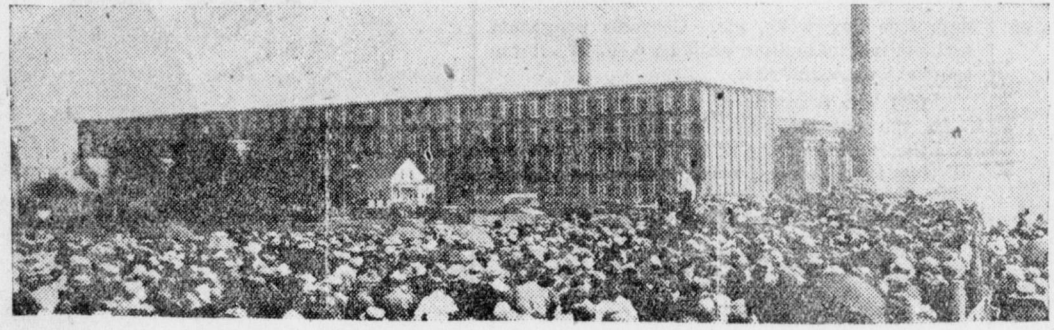
TALK to your fellow worker in your shop about the Daily Worker. Sell him a copy every day for a week. Then ask him to become a regular subscriber.

"COMMUNISTS FIGHT FOR US", NEGRO SEAMEN SAY; JOIN PARTY



Photo at left, unemployed Negro seamen at Clyde Line pier on North River. Hearing of the militant program of the Communist Party, and that it fights for race equality, scores of them are joining the Communist Party.

At right, mass meeting of Fall River textile workers. Read letters on this section from unemployed Negro seamen and from Fall River mill workers.



COMMUNIST IN ORDER TO FIGHT FOR EQUALITY

One Reason Why Negro Jobless Seaman Joined

(By a Worker Correspondent)
I am an able seaman, a Negro worker, 18 years old. I have joined the Young Communist League after being out of work for some time. I joined because I felt I could make it better for the working class, for all workers. I joined in order to fight for equality.

I was a sailor on the Clyde Line ships Shawnee and Seminole. As an able seaman I drew down only \$55 a month for 12 hours a day slavery. They pay the ordinary seamen only \$40 a month.

My work on the Clyde Line took me to ports like New York, Charleston, S. C., Miami, and Jacksonville. I often thought, when I saw the poor Negro dock workers there, if they only had some organization to fight for them. Now I know I have found that organization—the Communists.

After being made a slave, forced to sleep in cold quarters on the ship, being kicked by the mates, cursed at by the bosses, being out of work, I am now going to do all I can from now on to make it better for all the workers, Negro and white, by working hard for the Communist movement.—J. C.

'Joined Communists Because They Fight Discrimination'

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I am a Negro young worker. I used to be a seaman, but was laid off and could find no work at sea. My latest job was running a hydraulic machine in the Paris Hat Works (Haleskin Hat Co.), at 47 West 33rd St.

They paid me the wonderful wages of \$18 a week. Had to work from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. All the workers there are young, 11 Spanish girls, three colored boys.

I want to get the colored boys interested in Communism, show them how it's for equality between all workers, no matter what race.

We must knock it into their heads that there is no discrimination in the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. Now, that's hard, because they've been fooled so many times by white organizations. But we have to show them we're fighting for them by doing things for them.

I joined because there is no race discrimination among the Communists—it's for all the workers.

Once you can get the young Negro workers to fighting, they'll fight for the working class till they die.

—L. J.

BUDD WHEEL IS DOWN TO 3 DAYS

Prices Slashed; Only Half Day's Work

(By a Worker Correspondent)
DETROIT, Mich.—The workers of the Budd Auto Wheel Co. here are facing very bad times. Conditions are getting terrible.

I work in Department 1. Just a year ago we were getting \$3.50 for a piece of work. Three months ago they cut prices on one piece from \$3.50 to \$1.75, but this Monday cut down on production 14 pieces a day. We work 4 hours a day and 3 days a week now. If we even dare speak about this the bosses want to throw us out.

I think it is best for the working people to join the Communist Party. That is the only Party for the working class and that is the only Party that can fight the bloody bosses. Also, join the Auto Workers Union.

The employed and unemployed workers must make the February demonstration the biggest of its kind under the leadership of the Communist Party.

—AL.

Sun Oil Workers Will Rebel Also



Photo shows a scene in the famous rebellion of the Standard Oil workers in Bayonne, N. J., in 1915, when strikers fought the police and troops who attacked them. Photo shows dozens of police attacking one striker, who is fighting heroically. Note police about to pull draw guns on worker. Other strikers rescued this striker. The Sun Oil workers of Chester, about whom a worker correspondent writes, will also rebel against slave conditions. They, and the Bayonne oil workers too, will be led by the Trade Union Unity League.

SLAVERY ON SHIP MADE HIM A COMMUNIST

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I been not working for the last six months. Was an able seaman on the Clyde Line for the small sum of \$55 a month. Worked on the Cherokee and the Oneida.

The work is sure hard. They have two watches—12 hours a day. Then they keep you slaving when the ship comes into port.

I been in the hospital for a couple months due to an injury I got when working on the Furness-Prince Line, on the S. S. Eastern Prince.

I was an A. B. on that ship for the poor wages of \$45 a month, and rotten conditions. After making one trip I had to go to a hospital. Due to lifting heavy weights I was injured. They had the machinery to lift it, but made the men do it instead.

They wouldn't pay for hospital expenses either. Since then I have not been able to work.

I think I have found my way out of being just a dumb slave by entering the Young Communist League.

It fights for the Negro, workers, and for all the workers.—W. H.

"Charity"—Throwing Workers Out of "Rescue" Mission

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA.—While the "charity" institutions of Philadelphia as in other cities are doing their utmost to hide the extent of unemployment, pretending to lighten the sufferings of the jobless through campaigns for huge relief funds, the unemployed are thrown out of the soup kitchens run by the money raised in their behalf by the "charity" institutions.

Thursday, February 7th, Patrick Ryan, a 20-year-old unemployed worker, who lives at 246 South 9th Street, was thrown out of the so-called "Rescue Workers" mission hall where he had gone to ask for something to eat. While the "Rescue Workers" are themselves being exposed by rival "charity" rackets as raising funds that go to making their leaders rich but not for relief, Ryan starving and asking for something to eat was told, "Hi you don't get out of here in a hurry I'll kick you out on the street!"

—PHILA. WORKER.

The Soviet Textile Worker—Master in the Mill



Here is the master in the Soviet textile mill. He is the worker himself. Contrast the textile workers' conditions in Charlotte and Fall River, with these in a Soviet mill, as described by worker correspondents. (Photo from film "Fragment of an Empire"; courtesy Amkino).

No Unemployment in U. S. S. R. Mills; Letter to Gaston Workers

A letter from a Charlotte textile worker in Highland Park Mill is printed on this page. Here is a letter from a worker in a huge Soviet mill, to the southern mill workers:

PENN WOODMEN SLAVE DAYBREAK TILL DAYBREAK

Freeze in Camps; Low Wages

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHERRY GROVE, Warren County, Pa.—You didn't hear anything yet from this part of the country so I am writing.

The conditions here in the shops is going from bad to worse. Every day there is more unemployment. I'm working in the woods, chemical work. We are getting \$2.20 for a cord of wood. A cord of wood is eight feet long, four feet high and four feet long. But we got to cut four feet, four inches long and we got to pile four feet, four inches high and it's got to be over eight feet long if we want to get paid for a cord.

One man could cut one to one-and-one-half cords a day; it takes very hard work to cut two cords a day, working from daybreak to late in the evening.

When we work by the day we get \$2.75 a day and board, but we sure slave for that.

We got to be at work at 5 a. m., and waiting for the daybreak on the snow when it comes to 15 or 20 below zero, instead of waiting in the camp for daybreak. We got to work until dark at evening.

When we are in the camps the wind blows the snow on the beds, and for this we got to pay \$1 a month for rent to the company, which means \$14 to \$16 a month for this rotten camp, that we got to freeze in.

I'm reading the Daily Worker and when I'm through with it I give it to my friends to read it.

Brothers, fellow workers, call the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League to help you. Join the Communist Party. They will lead us to freedom.

—CHEMICAL WOOD WORKER.

U.S.S.R., Jaroslavl, the factory "Krasny Perecov."
A letter for the Gastonia textile workers:
Dear Comrades:
We send you greetings from our Workers and Farmers Republic. We are now entering into the thirteenth year of workers' rule of one-sixth of the world's surface, and the second year of our realization of the Five-Year-Plan of building socialism.

Under the guidance of the Communist Party and under the rule of the Soviet Power, we grew in strength. At present many textile factories and other works are constructed all over the Soviet Union, and we are getting rid of unemployment. At the same time large houses for workers themselves and nurseries for workers' children are built. A working mother, going to her work, leads her children to a nursery and she is quite sure that her children will be in security.

We, workers of textile industry, work seven hours a day. We have possibilities to spend our leisure time (free from work) at the clubs and the red corners. We have still many adult workers who are illiterate. The revolution gave them a possibility to learn. To be literate is very attractive for them, and they learn to read and write in order to be capable to take part in political life. Our government gives large sums for this purpose.

You know that for the imperial government it was better and more profitable to keep workers in a state of ignorance, but now it is quite another thing. In our textile factory there are 13,000 workers.

Before the revolution it belonged to a manufacturer, Rokzinkin, and now it is managed by the Supreme Council of Public Economy. Now our comrade director accounts to the workers. In his accounts he informs us about the work done in the factory and about the profit made by it. Much money is spent for the protection of labor and the safety first appliances.

In dangerous places, machines and looms are enclosed in order that a worker may not be exposed to an accident.

Now a few words about religion. In our country it is on its last legs.

WANTS TO LEARN TO FIGHT FOR ALL WORKERS

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I am a seaman of the Clyde Line. I have no job, and I got no home. I joined the Young Communist League after hearing their speaker and reading their leaflets on the Clyde Line pier on the North River. I'm a Negro, 19 years old.

I was an able seaman on the Clyde liner Mohawk. I was getting only \$45 a month. Worked 12 hours a day.

Worked on the Merchant Line, on the Fairfax, before that. That goes from Philadelphia to Jacksonville, Fla. They paid only \$35 for an ordinary seaman, \$40 for an able seaman.

I was not working, and started to think. When I heard the Communist speaker, and read their leaflets, I joined the Young Communist League, because I want to learn and understand how to fight to make our conditions better, to make us workers free.—E. P.

LENIN SAID—"The mere functions of distributing a newspaper will help to establish real contacts. . . . It would blow every spark of class struggle and popular indignation into general conflagration. . . . Around it an army of warriors would systematically gather and receive their training." All of which means—reach the masses of workers in the industries with the Daily Worker.

Workers and workingwomen solicit in town councils to close this or that church and say that it is better to turn churches either into nurseries for children or schools.

Everywhere workers adopted resolutions about taking down all the church bells to deliver them to works for the more rapid development of our industry. For this reason our clergymen rage very much, for they see that their income goes away and the christian flock disperses.

Comrades, if you are interested in anything, that concerns the life in the Soviet Union, write us, and we will answer you. Write also about your life and work.

Our address is as follows: U.S.S.R., Jaroslavl, the factory "Krasny Perecov," the club of Stalin's name, the third story, the room of worker correspondents.

—A WORKER CORRESPONDENT, BRITVIN.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR LAY-OFFS

Speed Machine Throws Many on Streets

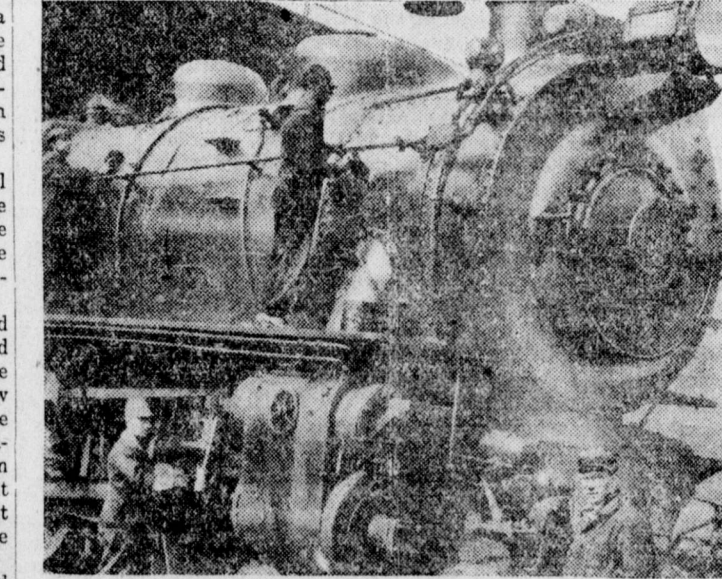
(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW ORLEANS, La.—A new system of conveyors has been installed in the New Orleans branch of the American Sugar Refining, largest in the world. Eight hundred workers are now employed there, 300 having been thrown out of work since the conveyors have been installed.

The wages for the highest skilled mechanics is only 90 cents per hour, while the average rate is 30 cents to 40 cents. However owing to machines that have been installed in every department, even this meager wage scale is not paid full time, the average wage being only \$2.00 per day.

The workers here are welcoming the militant T.U.U.L. program and the blood-sucking refinery owners will soon have a struggle on their hands.

—P. C.

Betrayed by Brotherhood Misleaders



Railroad workers, engine men. Since the betrayal of the 1922 strike by the Brotherhood misleaders, writes a worker correspondent, the speed-up has become steadily more fierce. He calls on the railroad workers to enlist under the banner of the Trade Union Unity League for a struggle against the rail bosses.

"EVERY HIGHLAND PARK MILL WORKER AN ORGANIZER FOR N. T. W."

Is Call of Charlotte Worker; How the U. T. W. Runs A Meeting -- Workers Are Not Allowed to Have the Floor

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Every worker in the Highland Park Mill No. 1 knows that their living conditions are very bad, their wages entirely too low, and their hours too long. The only remedy for such conditions is through organization.

In order to organize the workers in this mill, every worker must consider it their duty to become an organizer of the National Textile Workers Union. Every worker must bear in mind that this union belongs to them, and not to the bosses, as the union that affiliates entirely to the A.F.L. does.

The U.T.W. was here in 1922 and organized all of the workers in most of the mills here and just as they were about to win the

"Will Put All My Guts" Into the Class Struggle

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I am a young seaman, 19 years old. I just joined the Young Communist League, because it fights for all young workers—Negro as well as white.

I was a mess boy on the Clyde Line, till I was laid off. I worked on the Modena, Mohawk, Seminole and Cherokee.

They paid \$45 a month, slave wages for what I had to do. Had to get up 6 a. m. to go to work. Then work till 10, and get an hour's rest. Come back at 11, after 11 work to 2 p. m. Then off till 4 p. m., and at 4 had to draw stores to feed.

After 4 off till 7:30 p. m. After working hard then, they let you go to sleep, only to wake up next morning and the same old slavery again.

I joined the Communists because I really think we can better our conditions by action. Action is what we unemployed need.

I think it's a good movement for everyone who works, everyone in the League should stick together to organize the workers and build up the League.

I am going to try my level best to do as much as I can for the working class, Negro and white workers, and will put all my guts into it.

—J. C.

GRACE LINE TRIES TO "GET" SEAMEN

Attempts Frameup on "Mutiny" Charge

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW ORLEANS.—Antonio Artiga and P. Gonzales, members of the crew of the S.S. Santa Tecla are being held in New Orleans before the federal authorities on the framed up charge of "mutiny and assault on the high seas."

Artiga and Gonzales, firemen, refused to work on their watch while the Santa Tecla was at Colon, Panama. The chief engineer, enraged at this "insubordination," cruelly beat these two men up with the aid of the other officers of the ship.

Fearing that Artiga was maimed as a result of his unhuman treatment, the engineer claimed that they had attempted to blow up the ship by letting the boilers run dry. The chief officer aided in the frame-up by bringing up an additional charge against the two of "assaulting an officer on the high seas."

For eight days the two seamen were shackled and chained in a lavatory, taunted and abused by the ship's officers.

On arrival in New Orleans Artiga and Gonzales were taken off the ship by the Department of Justice agents.

Members of the crew of the S.S. Santa Tecla, also members of the Marine Workers League, as soon as they could leave the ship came to the local headquarters of the League and reported the whole affair. The local I. L. D. immediately took the proper steps to defend these two seamen; secured sworn statements from said members and taking the affidavits to the Mexican Consul, had the hearing of the case transferred from the Western District of Louisiana to the New Orleans District. This in itself is a great help towards a successful termination of the case, as otherwise it would have been impossible to have the witnesses appear for the seamen, and would have also made it difficult for the Marine Workers League to keep in touch with the two men.

The Marine Workers League, with the aid of the I. L. D., is always prompt to come to the front in defense of seamen who are framed up, and will always show its proletarian solidarity with fellow workers of all nations, regardless of creed, color or nationality.

—SEAMAN.

Lay Off Zinc Miners—Kill Men by Speed-Up

(By a Worker Correspondent)
FRANKLIN, N. J.—The zinc workers of this part of New Jersey are feeling unemployment pretty severe. The miners and the refinery hands both. They are all unorganized. They should organize, under the Communists. But there are no Communists here. There's room for such fighters as them.

The speed-up is terrible, and is killing us off one by one. The other day, Michael Toth, who worked in the New Jersey Zinc company shop, was killed when his clothing got tangled in a machine shaft, when he was trying to replace a wheel belt. That worker was murdered by the zinc bosses.

Come out here and organize us zinc slaves, miners and men in the plants both.

—ZINC WORKER.

WRITE about your conditions for the Daily Worker. Become a Worker Correspondent.

TASKS OF THE TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE

Resolution Adopted by the Sixth Congress of the RILU Central Council.

I. The economic depression in the USA which precipitated the great Stock Exchange crash and which in turn transformed the depression into a deep economic crisis, results—through wage cuts, speed-up, unemployment, government-fascist attacks, etc.—in accelerating the tempo of the radicalization of the masses and in giving it a more definitely revolutionary character. The working class will increasingly go over from the defensive to the counter-offensive, as exemplified by the Illinois miners' strike. This crisis has dealt a deathblow to the bourgeois-Lovestone theories of American "exceptionalism," has shattered the illusions of continued "prosperity" of American capitalism, and has confirmed the correctness of the policy of the Fourth Red International of Labor Unions Congress on the American question.

II. The "Economic Council" formed by Hoover is in reality a War Council directed against the working masses. Hoover's "plan" to overcome the crisis is a plan to further enrich the capitalists and degrade the working masses. This "plan" is cloaked with phrases of class peace, of relief for the unemployed, for continued "prosperity" and is intended to create new illusions among the masses, while the real aim of the plan is to take advantage of cheap labor for constructions in connection with war preparations, to crush strikes and further intensify rationalization. In these capitalist attacks, the workers will have arrayed against them the triple alliance of the government, the employers, and the social fascist leaders of the A.F.L. and the S.P. The A.F.L. as part of the employers' and state apparatus has already in its no-wage-increase agreement with Hoover begun to put into effect its expanded strike-breaking wage-cutting program.

III. In the present period of sharpening class struggle, the most dangerous obstacle in the way of the development and growth of the revolutionary unions are the so-called "left" demagogues of the Muste type who are but a shield for the A.F.L. and the S.P. bureaucracy. Their use of radical phrases enables them to more effectively deceive and mislead the workers and keep them tied up to the A.F.L. bureaucracy. These elements become specially dangerous with the development of a strong leftward drift among the workers. They are part of the strike-breaking apparatus of the employers and must be fought mercilessly. At the same time the adherents of the RILU must combat most energetically all Right opportunist elements of the Gitlow-Cannon type who hinder the development of a disciplined, centralized mass revolutionary trade union movement and who work into the hands of the enemies of the RILU.

IV. The new situation in the U.S.A. presents a highly favorable opportunity for the growth of the TUUL and its affiliated unions. The great task of the TUUL is to mobilize the masses of workers in order to smash the offensive of the capitalists. The TUUL must come forward more and more as the leader of all the workers in their struggles, independently of and against the social fascist leaders and their "left" Musteite supporters. It must become the true leading revolutionary trade union center.

V. The Sixth Session of the RILU Central Council notes with approval the success of the Cleveland Convention and the establishment of the revolutionary trade union center. It also notes the carrying through of a number of partially successful strikes by the Red Unions. The Gastonia strike has revealed the revolutionary spirit even of sections of the working class considered until now as "most reliable" by the bourgeoisie. But this is only a start. The revolutionary unions should be strengthened. They must fill up their ranks by means of intensive and well-planned organizational campaigns and strike struggles based on the burning needs of the workers. The organization of the unorganized into the revolutionary unions is the most urgent task confronting the new revolutionary unions. This work must be concentrated in the basic industries which, owing to the crisis, are opening up particularly favorable prospects for the work of the TUUL, such as oil, chemicals, food (packing house), automobile, steel, etc., and especially in those of a war character, without, however, in any way relaxing its activities in the mining, textile and other industries. The TUUL must take up the work of organizing the large number of exploited agricultural and lumber workers.

VI. The orientation of the TUUL must be upon the organization of the most exploited sections of the working class—the unskilled, Negroes, women, youth, the Latin American and Oriental workers, etc. In this way the TUUL must become the representative of the economic interests of the whole proletariat in the industries.

VII. The Sixth Session takes cognizance of the progress made in drawing Negroes into the revolutionary unions and the beginning of actual struggle against the Jim Crow System (Belleville, Bicknell, etc.). The Gastonia strike has historically demonstrated that the barriers between black and white workers cultivated assiduously by the bourgeoisie, especially in the South, can be smashed, and the workers, irrespective of race, mobilized for common struggle against the employers. Life itself has shown the incorrectness of the proposal for the formation of separate Negro locals of the revolutionary unions. The RILU at the same time points out the failure of the TUUL to sufficiently raise or support the slogan of self-determination in its Negro work as well as the still inadequate organization of the Negro workers. A relentless struggle is necessary against white chauvinism from which the new unions are not free.

VIII. In developing the leadership and organization of the masses, the main tasks of the TUUL in the present exceptionally favorable situation are:

(A) The Fight Against Capitalist Rationalization.

That is (a) against intensification of labor in all forms, through speed-up, by piece work, speeding up of conveyors, etc.; (b) against the lowering of real wages, the payment of cheaper rates to women, youth, children, etc., or the firing or re-hiring at lower wages (Ford, etc.); (c) against the 40-45 year age limit in industry; (d) for wage increases, seven hour

day, five day week, etc. Concrete programs against rationalization shall be worked out for the various industries.

(B) The Struggle of the Unemployed. In the present situation the organization and the leading of the unemployed becomes one of the fundamental tasks. A broad unemployed movement on a national scale shall be organized, guided and led by the TUUL. Concrete demands shall be framed, such as adequate unemployment insurance, old age pensions, sick and accident insurance, etc., to be paid for by the employers and the state and administered by the workers. Demands of a character to immediately relieve the distress of the unemployed are especially to be fought for in the industries and localities employing these workers. Direct struggle shall be made for lowering of rents, against the mass discharges, against evictions of unemployed, for full wages for the part time employed, etc. These demands are to be fought through mass struggles. The fight of the unemployed must be linked up with that of the employed, and the masses drawn into the revolutionary unions. The TUUL has seriously neglected the unemployment issue.

(C) The Politicization of the Economic Struggles and Strike Strategy.

With the growing economic crisis in the USA, the consequent intensification of the class struggle, and with the united front of the state, the employers and the social fascist trade union bureaucracy against the workers, the economic struggles between capital and labor inevitably assume a deeply political character. Out of the many partial economic strikes in defense of the working conditions and living standards of the proletariat, the revolutionary trade unions in America will, by following the general principles of our revolutionary strike strategy and tactics (see Swassburg Conference decisions) and by skillfully combining economic and political demands be able to bring the American working class on the broad road of mass political strikes. The TUUL must be more alert to link up its struggles with the struggles of the international proletariat against the Young Plan, and against the war danger, for the defense of the Soviet Union, etc. The TUUL must especially give active aid to the revolutionary movement of Latin America, the Philippines, and establish contacts with the young trade union movement in the Caribbean, especially in Haiti, the Virgin Islands, etc., in their struggle against American imperialism. It must establish closer connections with the RILU, with the ICPAs.

(D) The Transformation of the Revolutionary Unions Into Mass Organizations.

In order to achieve independent leadership of the masses and to build the revolutionary unions into powerful organizations it is necessary that the TUUL shall develop effective organizational methods. The approach to the unorganized masses must be through initiatory League groups and factory committees. The central task of the TUUL at the present time is to broaden out our unions, drawing into them the largest possible masses of unorganized, to organize new unions in those industries where there are as yet no class unions in existence, utilizing the economic struggles and every mass movement for extending the influence of the TUUL among the masses and for driving the social fascists from their positions. In the development of strike movements, whether among the unorganized workers or those united in our own unions, or those in the social fascist organizations, the TUUL shall follow the policy of setting up elected rank and file Strike Committees and Committees of Action on a broad scale, gaining the leadership of the masses and drawing them into the struggle. This work shall be based on the principle of the united front from below.

The revolutionary unions must become more centralized and more firmly organized. The loose locals, poor dues collecting systems, weak leading committees, etc., are incompatible with strong fighting organizations. There shall be a better consolidation of the revolutionary unions with the national committee of the TUUL and a strengthening of the latter's national departments. The question of building up Labor Unity as the central organ of the revolutionary trade union movement must be seriously taken up by all national and local organizations of the TUUL. There must be closer coordination between the TUUL unions and the respective ICPAs.

Re strike funds: The TUUL, the revolutionary unions and the national industrial committees affiliated to the TUUL must, in order to conduct the various strike movements with greater success, take immediate steps to create appropriate Strike Funds. The Strike Funds shall be made up of regularly apportioned amounts of dues and of collections and contributions instituted among the widest sections of the workers on the eve of and during strikes. Special collections must be organized during strikes. The collection and distribution of these funds must be organized by and centralized in the hands of the TUUL and the corresponding revolutionary unions.

Capitalist rationalization draws the women and young workers into industry. There are entire industries employing only women and youth. These, as well as the Negroes, are the most exploited sections of the working class. The TUUL shall therefore strengthen its work among the women and young workers in industry, draw them into the revolutionary unions and carry out the special decisions of the Sixth Session relating to women and youth.

The experience of the TUUL unions already shows the urgent necessity for training new cadres of union functionaries who are to be recruited from the workers most active during economic struggles. Schools, circles and courses shall be organized. Special attention should be paid to the drawing of Negro workers, women and youth into the leading organs of the revolutionary trade union movement.

With the deepening of the economic crisis and the intensification of rationalization, the capitalists and their social fascist allies will do all in their power and use force to smash the strikes of the workers and their revolutionary organizations. Therefore, the TUUL shall organize labor defense corps to protect the revolutionary workers (pickets, meetings, etc.) against the attacks of the capitalist agents, strikebreakers, fascists, etc.

(To Be Continued)

BOLONEY!

By Fred Ellis



Problems and Tasks of the I. L. D.

NOTE—This is the second installment of a review of the resolution on the "General Situation, Problems and the Future Tasks of the International Labor Defense," passed at the Pittsburgh National Conference of the I.L.D.

Gastonia, Illinois and the Growing Attack on the Working Class.

"Gastonia!" The struggle to organize not only textile workers, but all Southern labor, Negro and white. "Illinois!" The effort to build the strength of the bitterly exploited coal miners. These aggressive activities, like all struggles of the working class, are met with a whole series of persecutions, especially developed under the criminal syndicalism laws, mostly directed against the Communist Party. Efforts to maintain and promote race prejudice of white workers against Negro workers thru arrests and smashing of joint meetings of both races, thru lynching and segregation in all its forms. Repeated police mobilizations against all working class demonstrations, resulting in bloody beatings and arrests of workers. The attempted prohibition of meetings and distribution of literature at factory gates. Attempted registrations of workers in the shops. Proposed closing of immigrations to alien Communists and barring of all revolutionary literature. Special registration of workers in the 1930 census, accompanied by a whole series of persecutions and discriminations.

Mass arrests and raids by government agencies, orgies of violence by extra-legal organizations (American Legion, Ku Klux Klan, etc.), attacks on workers and their organizations by lynch mobs organized by employers' agents, will characterize this period in the whole country, calling for ever increasing and strengthened defense activities.

This was the first large defense movement completely under the leadership of the I.L.D. It must be admitted, however, that the I.L.D. met the great tasks confronting it with considerable difficulty. Its organizational structure was weak, not rooted in the factories. It had not adapted itself to meet the sharpening struggles in the whole country. The present situation requires the putting forward in the sharpest manner the call to struggle of the proletarian masses against capitalist class justice, combating energetically all petty-bourgeois illusions.

The insufficient basis on which the Gastonia campaign was developed was revealed in the very perceptible melting away of protest following the reduction of charges at the opening of the trial, when it would have been increased.

This was in part due to the complete failure to link up the Gastonia campaign with the local persecutions and with the daily struggles of the workers. As a result the workers did not relate the Gastonia attack to their own immediate problems and the campaign did not attain the mass character which it could and should have done.

The Labor Jury was an effective weapon for exposing the real nature of capitalist justice in the Gastonia trial. For the first time in a Southern court room, Negro workers sat side by side with white workers, the Labor Jury containing two Negro members. The Gastonia trial experience, with the Labor Jury, should help in securing better results in this respect in the future.

In the preparations for legal defense the orientation was too much toward the petty-bourgeois, backward Southern lawyers brought into the case. The legalism of "local lawyers"

must not be permitted to obscure the class struggle policies of the I.L.D.

The Gastonia trial brought sharply into the foreground the differences between policies pursued by the I.L.D. and the American Civil Liberties Union. The A.C.L.U. held aloof from the Gastonia struggle, holding that it was a murder trial and not a trial for opinion, the type of cases in which it is interested. But its leading spokesmen joined in the claim that the imprisoned workers were getting a "fair trial" while spreading openly the propaganda that the policies of the I.L.D. were endangering the lives of the defendants, thus actually helping to injure the defense activities.

The I.L.D. greets whatever assistance and cooperation is forthcoming from the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Fund for Public Service, but insists that its policies must be carried through in the cases under its direction.

There must be an immediate mobilization of the whole working class against the decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court on the appeal from the vicious sentences of Judge Barnhill's court at Charlotte. The Fourth National Convention of the I.L.D. greets the proposal of the Second National Convention of the National Textile Workers Union for a one-day strike of protest on April 1 against the Gastonia prosecution and the threatening State Supreme Court decision and against the whole system of murderous exploitation of the mill slaves.

One of the most effective employers attacks against the organization of the unorganized and the growth of the class struggle trade unions is being developed by the use of the criminal syndicalist laws that exist in 35 states. The prosecution under these laws are serious, not only because they carry heavy sentences, but because they strike at the most elemental activities of class conscious labor. It is necessary not only to develop a wave of protest against the convictions secured but to launch an effective counter offensive against this whole phase of the master class attack.

Mobilization of labor in support of the Illinois and other developing strike struggles in the mine fields under the leadership of the National Miners Union becomes one of the major tasks of the Fourth I.L.D. Conference increasing manifold what is already being done. The Fourth National Convention of the I.L.D. calls for energetic support of the Shifrin and Mineola defense.

Work Among Negroes. The merest beginnings have been achieved in mobilizing and developing the struggles of the I.L.D. against the whole system of persecution organized against the 12,000,000 Negro workers and poor farmers, the most oppressed section of the American population. The task of the I.L.D. is to become the militant and energetic defense organization of the persecuted Negro masses.

While there has been a great migration of Negroes into the northern industrial areas, the great bulk of the Negro population is still to be found in the Southern states, victims of lynching, jim-crowism, segregation in its worst forms, the most extreme discriminations which are, in the last analysis, methods of class persecution.

The I.L.D. must raise more sharply the issues arising out of race discrimination and be more aggressive in resisting the persecutions resulting therefrom. Every manifestation of white chauvinism must be energetically combated. Greater attention must also be given to drawing Chinese, Japanese and Hindu workers into the general activities of the organization. I.L.D. branches, especially in the South,

STARVE OR FIGHT!

A Challenge to the Unemployed

By GRACE M. BURNHAM, Labor Research Association.

"THERE" is no large class in the United States," says Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, writing in the New York Times December 15, 1929, "which is without ambition to possess the good things of life, or without purchasing power to command a direct measure of them." This is a direct misrepresentation of fact.

In 1927 the yearly income of workers engaged in manufacture averaged only \$1,301.30 while the cost of living of a workers' family in the United States is estimated at about \$2,200 for the bare necessities of life. Section hands on railroads averaged less than \$1,000 a year in 1928, while laborers in repair shops, crossing flag men, janitors and cleaners, messengers, switchboard operators, camp cooks and kitchen helpers and deck hands on steamers owned by railroads were almost as poorly paid. In fact, 23 per cent of all railroad workers were in the "under \$1,000" class.

In 1926, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that bituminous coal miners and loaders—who constitute four-fifths of the number of miners employed—were earning on the average \$1,382 a year, and \$6.46 per day actually worked. The smashing of the United Mine Workers of America brought a decided drop in wages for the coal miners.

In the early months of 1929, the average daily wage for miners dropped 20 per cent from \$7.03 in 1922 to \$5.50 in 1929. But since the war, work in the mines has been exceedingly irregular, and in 1928 the men were working only two-thirds of possible working time. As a result, in not one mining state in 1928 did the yearly earnings average as much as \$1200. In Virginia they averaged only \$972, in Ohio \$833 and in Kansas \$644. This means only \$19, \$16 and \$12.50 a week to live on.

A recent study of 1,000 families applying for aid at three Boston social agencies showed the greatest number of women wage earners in the group earning from \$10 to \$14 in their last job. For the men, wages in the last job averaged between \$20 and \$24 a week. Such earnings render saving for an emergency impossible. When the wage earners of these 1,000 families lost their jobs, they were forced to turn in desperation to the charities.

A Department of Labor report on the unemployed in Racine, Wisconsin and Springfield, Massachusetts clearly shows what happens to families in those cities during the industrial depression of 1920-21. From between \$100 and \$175 a month, the incomes of 90 per cent of these families in normal times, the complete family resources had dropped to between \$25 and \$100 a month. These meager resources, averaging little more than half of what the families were accustomed to, included not only what the father could pick up temporarily, but also the wages of the mother and children, savings taken from the bank, food and other necessities purchased on credit and aid from relatives and relief agencies. Over 80 per cent of the families went into debt. Over half of the families had to turn to charity for relief.

"The unemployed of Seattle, during the 1927-28 depression, drifted to the missions, the Volunteers of America and the Salvation Army," an article in the Survey magazine tells us. "The bread line of the Volunteers was 72,938 for 1927, an increase over 1926 of 24 per cent. In January and February 43,400 meals were furnished and 22,600 free beds. The Salvation Army from the first of November, 1927, to the last of February, 1928, gave 15,900 free meals, an increase of over 100 per cent over the same period of the previous year. Some relief work was provided by the Park Board for these men. A sum of \$10,000 was appropriated toward building a new municipal golf course." This gave work to about 650 men, no man being allowed more than six days' employment.

Private charity is the medium through which the employing class in the United States completes the degradation and subservience of the workers. Since there is no maintenance of the unemployed by the government, the institution of private charity is the only choice which stands between the worker and com-

plete annihilation. Heretofore churches and charities have been loud in their advertisements of the money they raise for these purposes, and appeals and lists of donors have been spread over the pages of the capitalist press. The very employers whose huge salaries and dividends, have been ground out of the labor of the jobless and starving come to the front in these drives as the benefactors of the unemployed. A recent example is that of Henry Ford's former partner, Senator Couzens, who, anticipating the crisis of 1929-30, was able to contribute, out of his accumulated dividends the huge sum of \$100,000 "for the relief of Detroit's unemployed."

But with the policy of the Hoover regime bent on minimizing the extent of unemployment, the charities change their tactics while at the same time they are forced to feed the victims of capitalism's progressive collapse. A letter sent out by the Charity Organization Society of New York under date of February 3, 1930, clearly shows this relationship. Explaining its reasons for a private rather than a public appeal at this time it states: "On account of the increase in applications due to unemployment the C. O. S. must raise a \$80,000 fund unless people are to be allowed to suffer." Applications for relief increased 87.7 per cent in December, 1929, and January, 1930, over applications of the previous December and January. The C. O. S. had the choice of two methods of appeal. Private appeal through letters to "a group of responsible, socially minded persons" or giving the facts to the public and asking for support from the press, the pulpit, etc. "The first course of action seemed preferable, if successful," states the letter from the C. O. S., "for the second might have had a bad psychological effect on business." (Emphasis mine.)

The fact that the majority of workers in the United States are unorganized makes it possible for the employing class to pit one worker against another in the scramble for jobs, to replace the worker who falls behind in the production drive with a younger and more willing pace-setter. More than this, the American Federation of Labor is organized to ensure the best paying jobs and steadiest employment for a labor aristocracy, which represents not the most exploited of American workers but the skilled craftsmen. The result is a wage division of workers by categories starting with the labor of children and youth which is the lowest paid. The fact that Negroes are paid less than white workers for the same job, are worked longer hours and are forced into the lowest paid and most menial tasks, exposes them to special discrimination when jobs are scarce. The American Federation of Labor has played directly into the hands of the white master class in its use of race prejudice to divide the workers. Negroes are excluded from the majority of A. F. of L. unions. Where they have forced their way into the unions in spite of barriers, they are discriminated against in the choice of jobs or are segregated into jim-crow organizations. Industries where Negro labor predominates are practically unorganized—steel, tobacco, transport, lumber, mining, and agriculture in the South. Women workers are also in the lower wage categories and women are notoriously unorganized.

The defeatist tactics of the A. F. of L. are also responsible for holding back the political development of the workers. Practically 99 per cent of American workers vote the republican or democratic ticket and have been betrayed into believing that relief from capitalist exploitation can be won from a political machine in the hands of the business interests. The growing army of destitute and unemployed workers will, in its growing desperation, repudiate the A. F. of L. bureaucracy with its no-strike class collaboration policies. It will repudiate the socialists and liberals who preach relief through the machinery of the capitalist government and who compromise at every turn. A revolutionary leadership which challenges the theory of reform by submission and substitutes the dynamics of securing relief through organized struggle is in the making. The working class will support this revolutionary leadership, industrially and politically.

(To Be Continued)

An Answer to the Renegades

Resolution Adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico.

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico, at its meeting of January 30, has discussed the letter of Bertram D. Wolfe, published in No. 6 of the Revolutionary Age, in which he refers to the \$100 contribution sent by "Communists" of Mexico, as part of the financial help for the publication of the organ of the expelled right wingers of the Communist Party of the United States.

The letter attempts to give the impression that the activities of these renegades found their echo in this country. The Central Committee has, therefore, adopted the following resolution to be sent to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

1. No member or sympathizer of the Communist Party of Mexico, Section of the Communist International, has contributed one penny in order to help the expelled group of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

2. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico has already declared its complete solidarity with the Communist Party of the U.S.A. and has expressed its approval of the line of its brother Party, a line adopted in accordance with the decisions of the Communist International. The Central Committee declared that he who gives assistance to the expelled group that publishes the Revolutionary Age has no place in the ranks of the Communist Party of Mexico and exposes himself to immediate expulsion from its ranks.

3. The Central Committee considers that only Diego Rivera, Fritz Bach, Roberto Reyes Perez and other renegades, who occupied well-paid posts in the government of Porfirio Gil, are in the position to send high contributions

to their comrades, the expelled members of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. The members of our Party, on the other hand, are all workers and peasants so poor that they can with great difficulty pay their dues in the Party.

4. The Central Committee is of the opinion that the initiator of this collection among the renegades must have been Rosalio Blackwell, recently expelled. He brought instructions from the United States to initiate a factional struggle in our Party. He is now the secretary of the so-called "Left Communist Opposition," integrated by three or four more, who have notorious ideological affinities with the opportunist and right wing groups now fighting the Communist International in different countries.

5. The Central Committee requests of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. to give publicity to this resolution.

Workers of all countries, unite!

HERNAN LABORDE, Secretary.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!
Communist Party U. S. A.
43 East 125th Street,
New York City.

I, the undersigned, want to join the Communist Party. Send me more information.

Name

Address

Occupation

Age

Party, 43 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.
Mail this to the Central Office, Communist

must be constantly on the alert to afford Negro workers protection against the oppression of the bosses and their courts.
(To Be Continued)