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GASTONIA FIGHT HAS LESSONS FOR MAY DAY STRIKES

A Year After Gastonia Strike, We Prepare for a Mass Political Strike on May Day

One year ago today—on April 1, 1929—the news of the beginning of the Communist-led strike in the Loray textile mill at Gastonia, North Carolina, spread over the country as a flash of lightning.

That first flash from the South showed that the native-born American workers of the "backward" southern states were not "immune" from the great forces which are rapidly drawing the oppressed classes and peoples of the world into the struggle which develops toward a final settlement with the capitalist system of wage-slavery, unbearable exploitation, mass poverty and the starvation of unemployed.

The Gastonia strike brought forth the fact that, not the fascist bureaucracy of the A. F. of L., not the social-fascists of the socialist party, but the Communist Party is the "natural" and inevitable leader of the masses of the native American workers.

Since April 1, 1929, changes have taken place in the relation of class forces in the United States. The deep-going radicalization of the American working class has progressed enormously.

The strike of Gastonia is now seen as a historic turning point, therefore, in the development of the revolutionary political party of the working class which is the only instrument that can lead our class to victory.

The movement must be constantly developed upward, and the first day of May, a month from now, becomes the next landmark in the progress of the American working class.

It is a big task, but our Communist Party can do it.

The London War Conference

"Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, insisted yesterday that the five nations at the conference could succeed in working out some formula to lessen the danger of war."

So there is a danger of war! An admission on the part of the capitalist press of this country which is forced out of its throat by the collapse and exposure of its sham "peace" maneuver which is and always was intended only in preparation for imperialist war!

The fact is, on the contrary, that all the international connections of capital are provocative of war, colliding with each other like snapping snakes woven around the earth.

But the fact is that the London Conspiracy has vastly increased the war danger. All the antagonisms and greedy rivalries have come to light.

Incidentally, it is a commentary on the extreme complexity of intrigue in the highest capitalist circles, reflecting not only the anarchy of the capitalist system but the immediacy of war, that the American capitalist press had to get out extra editions to tell an astonished world that Hoover was in agreement with the American delegation at London on a "consultative pact" which Hoover had just finished denouncing.

Likewise, it is a sight fit for gods and men to look at, when British imperialism, driven into a corner to make the conference a "success" without cost to itself, gets the Amsterdam and Second International to issue a long-winded manifesto calling on "labor" to bring pressure on their governments (France meant particularly) to accept the British proposals which the manifesto fulsomely praises.

The London Conference has openly become a war conference, with all snarling imperialisms unable to agree except on one thing—the common imperialist aim of war against the Soviet Union.

And against the imperialist war danger, for Defense of the Soviet Union, the workers everywhere must mobilize for May First, "the workers and their oppressed colonial allies being the only forces which can and will by revolutionary means abolish war, because they are the only anti-capitalist forces on earth."

INCITING WAR ON SOVIET BY CHURCH DRIVE

"Like Propaganda Against Germany in Last War"

Pope Assists Fascism

Workers Rally to Aid Soviet 5-Year Plan

The war-preparation character of the present so-called "religious" drive against the Soviet Union is apparent even to the unusually dumb liberal bourgeoisie, as seen by the comment of Harry Elmer Barnes, a liberal and an authority on the history of the last war.

"The rising tide of propaganda against the Soviet Union in relation to the alleged religious persecutions reminds one forcibly of the war-time propaganda against Germany. It would seem that the same unscrupulous methods are being employed."

The pope, an ally of Standard Oil through church ownership of oil wells and stock, has, according to Rome dispatches, urged all Catholics to partake in the "work" of the fascists, saying he was "displeased and

SOCIALISTS FOR CUT IN WAGES

Try to Coerce Cleaner Drivers to Take It

The socialist, Feinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, came to a special meeting of the Cleaning and Dye drivers to urge them to give up holidays, and take a wage cut. The drivers had voted against the agreement the week before, because "sell-out" was written all over it.

Today in History of the Workers

April 1, 1929—Gastonia, N. C., textile workers under leadership of National Textile Workers' Union against stretch-out system and wage cuts. 1917—Anti-war meetings in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities, attacked and suppressed. 1920—Railroad switchmen of middle west began "outlaw" strike for wage raises. 1922—600,000 American hard and soft coal miners began successful five months' strike for higher pay. 1924—10,000 Hawaiian sugar plantation workers struck for shorter hours and more pay. 1927—150,000 soft coal miners struck in Illinois and remainder of central competitive field.

400 SEAMEN FOR ONE JOB

'Fortunates' Slave in Coffin Ships

By HARRY GANNES. Everybody looks to Joe. Joe means a job on a U. S. Shipping Board steamer. And jobs are scarcer than grass on a ship's deck these days.

Mill Gate Demonstration in Gastonia



Mass of workers who took active part in the fight against the low wages and rotten working conditions of the Manville-Jencks Co. in Gastonia, N. C. On May 1, throughout the South the workers are being mobilized for the mass political strike and to continue the fight to organize the wage slaves in the mills.

CONFERENCE FOR MAY DAY APRIL 4 REOPENS IN CHINA

Workers Organizations Send Delegates

Preparations for a successful May Day Conference, which will take place on April 4th at 7 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., are going ahead rapidly. Delegations have been selected from working class organizations and shops.

The May Day conference on April 4 will take up organization tasks of rallying as large a mass of workers as possible for participation in the huge May Day demonstration.

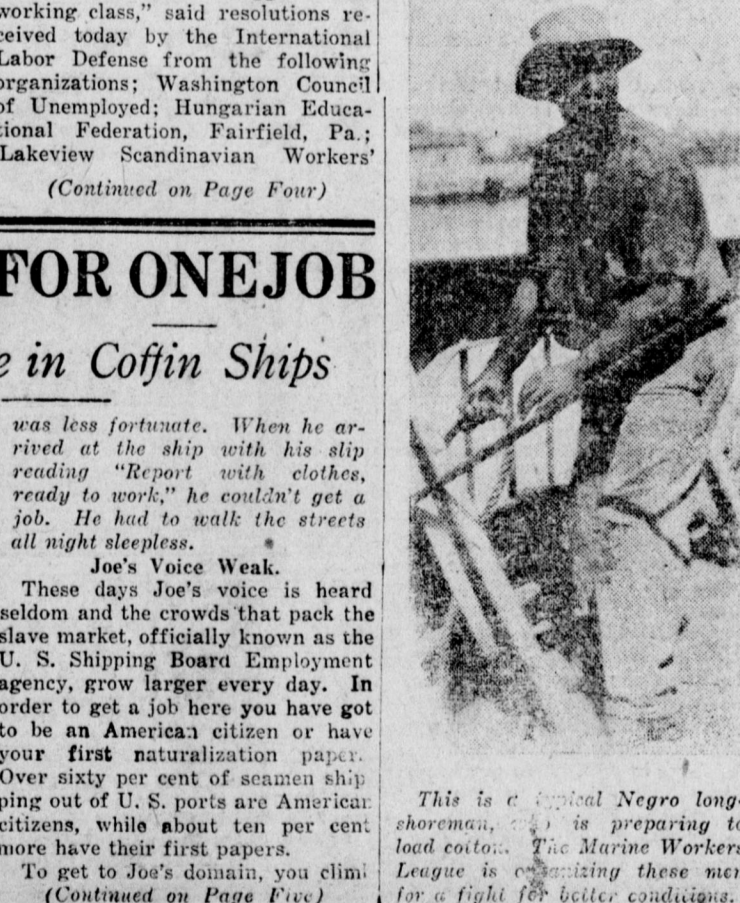
PROTESTS GROW ON JOBLESS CASE

Many Workers Groups Demand Release

As the day of the trial on April 11 of the New York Unemployment Delegation representing 110,000 workers approaches, resolutions of protest are pouring into New York in ever greater numbers.

"We pledge our support to the jailed and persecuted March 6th fighters for the Unemployed. We demand their immediate liberation. We demand freedom for Foster, Minor, Amer, Raymond and Lester, the members of the New York delegation of the March Sixth Unemployed Demonstration. We see in this capitalist class vengeance against the March Sixth Fighters of the Unemployed the growing attack of the boss class in its efforts to outlaw the class struggle of the working class," said resolutions received today by the International Labor Defense from the following organizations:

Rigging Up at Houston



This is a typical Negro longshoreman, who is preparing to load cotton. The Marine Workers League is organizing these men for a fight for better conditions.

ORGANIZATION OF JOBLESS IN PLAN FOR MAY 1

See Demonstration as Heavy Blow to System That Starves Them

Philadelphia Protest

Gather at City Hall as Committee Faces Court

The delegates to the First National Preliminary Conference on Unemployment are hurrying back with a comprehensive plan for big organization to the localities and groups which sent them.

One of the immediate tasks is the huge protest movement against the jailing of the representatives of the unemployed. Another immediate task is the mobilization of the masses for International Labor Day, May 1.

The delegates to the conference were united in reporting that March 6 demonstrations, with 1,250,000 workers and jobless, were but the preliminary skirmish. The next struggle, the real demonstration against unemployment and the capitalist system which makes unemployment, the battle for the right of the workers to use the streets, is coming May 1.

Immediate activity is needed. The workers continue to starve, and unemployment grows. Yesterday two jobless workers fainted from exhaustion and hunger in the breadline at Cooper Union. One fell bleeding at

Fight 90-Days Terms Given Workers for Eviction Protest

NEWARK, N. J., March 31.—Ninety-day sentences were handed out by the labor-hating Judge Albano by Jay Rubin, Frank Fisher, Albert Granelli and Jack Vallet for taking part in a demonstration protesting Friday at 19 Livingston St. against the ousting of a Negro family for non-payment of rent.

A protest demonstration will take place at 135 Broome St., 8 p. m., Thursday, against these stiff sentences given to the workers and against the drive of the landlords to oust Negro workers from the Third Ward.

Today in the Daily Worker

Special Gastonia Strike Anniversary Edition. Socialist Industrialization in Soviet Union. Page 3. Daily Worker Campaign Circulation. Page 3. Tomorrow. Typographical Union Fakers and Unemployed. The Central School of the Party. Lovestone and March Sixth.

HE TELLS OF BRUTALITY

McNeil Gives Story of His Arrest

Randolph McNeil, the scaman who was almost beaten to death by Whalen's cossacks and "radical" squad in and after the unemployment demonstration at City Hall on February 27, told the Daily Worker his experience with "democracy" and "justice." Here's the story told by himself:

APPEAL OF SEVEN COMES UP ONE WEEK BEFORE 1st OF MAY; STRUGGLE GROWS

Gastonia Strike Part of Growing Moves of Workers Against Wage Cuts

Demand Release of Gastonia 7; Broaden Fight Against Growing Boss Attacks

One week before the 1st of May, when throughout the world, the revolutionary workers will mobilize against the capitalist system, and especially against the war danger, the attacks on the Soviet Union and the growing wage-cuts of the bosses, the case of the seven Gastonia strikers and leaders, sentenced by the boss court to a total of 117 years behind the bars, will appear for appeal in the State Supreme Court at Raleigh, N. C.

TALK ALLIANCES BUILD ARMAMENT

London Meet Pushes War on Soviets

LONDON, March 31.—Wednesday, will be a critical point for the maneuverings of the imperialist bandits at the London race-for-arms conference. That the stage of discussion about "parity," "limitation," etc., is over is expressed in a speech broadcasted from London over the Columbia Broadcasting System by Edwin L. James, chief European correspondent of the New York Times, wherein he said:

"The London conference has now moved into a new interesting phase. The initial phase lasted for two months. It was a phase of tons and guns. It did not get far."

In short, talk about tons and guns has stopped. But building of tons and guns goes on at a more rapid pace. Talk has been transferred to military alliances for the next world war and particularly against the Soviet Union.

The discussions up to date show the tremendous rivalry between the two leading imperialist powers, Great Britain and the United States, and their maneuvering for alliances.

MUSTEITE FAILS TO JAIL WORKERS

Two Industrial Union Members Acquitted

An attempt to frame up Sam Dodskin and Harry Rothenberg, members of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union on charges of third degree assault, with a certain Mr. Spector, known as a Musteite, acting as a principal witness against them, failed yesterday. The jury was compelled to bring in a verdict of "not guilty."

These two workers were arrested January 8 in connection with the strike in the Fairway Hat Company. Spector, admitting that he is a \$90 a week assistant to Karitsky, the czar of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers (the company union) had written a letter to the district attorney telling him "Not enough pressure is being brought to put these two men in prison."

Big War Maneuvers on the West Coast

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 31.—Extensive military maneuvers, with more than 160 fighting planes participating began yesterday all along the West Coast as part of the war preparations of American imperialism.

The maneuvers will continue until April 24. These maneuvers are definite preparation for an imperialist war to grab markets.

FIRE PERIL WORKERS. Fires in a rooming house at 60 West 58th St. and a loft building at 35 West 19th St. yesterday endangered lives of tenants and firemen. Two were overcome by smoke at the rooming house.

International Wireless News

(Wireless By Imprecors.) BERLIN, March 31.—The democratic party's slogan, the "Berlin Tageblatt," declares that the Brüning cabinet is preponderantly reactionary and dependent on Nationalist votes, and is of the opinion that Hindenburg will prorogue the Reichstag if the cabinet is voted down.

(Wireless by Imprecors.) MOSCOW, Mar. 31.—The "Pravda," organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, declares that the resignation of the "socialist" government of Germany was forced by the revolutionary wave, the radicalization of the workers of Germany and the recent Communist election successes. The "socialist" ministers' proposals to accept the bourgeois demands would have meant tremendous loss of socialist influence and would have put an end to the "socialist" party's role as the bulwark between the capitalists and the workers.

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PREPARATIONS FOR MAY DAY *Directives of the Central Committee, Communist Party, USA*

1. May First, the traditional day of celebration and demonstration against militarism and war, of the world proletariat, for shortening of the work day, and for unity of the proletarian class movement, has a particular significance this year. May First now comes in the situation of the economic crisis, growing unemployment, agrarian crisis, sharpening of the class struggle, radicalization of the working class. March 6th was a culminating point of the revolutionary struggle of the American working class against the capitalist system with its economic crisis, unemployment, rationalization, against capitalist government defending the interests of the capitalists, against the bourgeois state and its fascist and social-fascist forces. May First must be the continuation, on a higher level, and on a broadened basis, of this struggle of the American working class.

2. The general task of the Party is to transform the May Day of this year into a mass political united front action of the American workers, into a mass political demonstration for immediate economic demands of the unemployed and employed workers, for political slogans of the Party, a demonstration directed against the whole capitalist system, and taking the form of a political mass strike. In connection with this, two main tasks are facing the Party. First, to link up the immediate demands of the American working class today with the traditional slogans and scope of the May Day demonstration, and second, the preparation and calling of a political mass strike.

3. As regards the first task, the Party should develop a mass propaganda and agitation under the slogans which already mobilized American workers for the March 6th demonstration. In the center of our agitation work must be put the slogans of the immediate economic demands of the unemployed and employed workers—Work or Wages, Unemployment Insurance equal for Negro and white workers, women and youth, administered by the

workers; against wage cuts, speedup and capitalist rationalization, for the 7-hour day and 5-day week, against the bourgeois government, defending the interests of the capitalists against the workers; against the bourgeois state with its police, courts, etc., attacking the working class; for economic demands of the poor farmers; against the fascist and social fascists of the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party, and Muste group; against the War Danger; for the transformation of the imperialist war into a civil war against "our own" bourgeoisie for the Defense of the Soviet Union.

Among the economic demands, special attention must be given to the slogan for Unemployment Insurance, giving to the May Day demonstration the character of a nationwide campaign for Unemployment Insurance. All these slogans of the Party must not be simply repeated, but must be linked up with concrete economic and political events, illustrated with concrete facts, and must be explained with some additional partial slogans which stress the various aspects of our general slogans. For instance, our slogans of the fight against the bourgeois state machine, police, courts, etc., must be concretized with partial demands, especially for the liberation of the Gastonia class prisoners; for the liberation of all demonstrators arrested on March 6th, especially the unconditional liberation of the New York Delegation; liberation of Harry Eisman, jailed for five years because of March 6th; as well as slogans to defend the revolutionary working class organizations and the Communist Party now being the object of special repressions and fighting against illegality; with slogans against police blacklists, the planned shipboard deportations of revolutionary workers, etc. Our slogans of the fight against fascist and social-fascist from the A. F. of L., S. P. and Muste group, must be illustrated with concrete examples of their attitude on the questions of unemployment and March 6th demonstration. Matthew Woll's program of fascist suppression

of the unemployment movement published on the eve of March 6th, Norman Thomas & Co's stand on the demonstration in New York, Woll's article in N. Y. Herald-Tribune magazine openly proclaiming the A. F. of L. as the first defender of the capitalist system, etc.) exact quotations from speeches and documents should be largely used in our agitation, in our leaflets, and even, in short form put on our banners accompanied with our slogans of fight against these fascists.

The May First traditional slogan of fight against militarism and war should be concretized on the example of the London Armament Conference especially on the question of the preparation of new attack against the U. S. S. R. on the religious issue; fight against War Danger must be linked up with the fight against the church as a capitalist class institution openly inciting to a new bloody crusade against the Russian workers; slogans of protest and indignation against this clerical campaign, as well as slogans denouncing the class role of the church in the light of its present campaign, should occupy place among our slogans. All slogans must be accompanied by appeals to the workers to join the Party and the revolutionary trade unions.

5. All organizational efforts of the Party must be directed towards preparation of a mass political strike. March 6th showed considerable degree of political influence of the Party among the masses, mainly among unemployed workers. May First will be a testing of the political influence of the Party mainly among the workers in the factories. The Party should correct its shortcomings revealed during the campaign for March 6th which was not sufficiently based upon factories, which was carried on mainly thru mass meetings without touching workers in factories, which showed passivity and inactivity of our shop stewards.

The center of gravity of the campaign for May First must be in the factories and mainly in the large factories of the most important branches of industry. Shop nuclei thus should

be the central point of our organizational work which must be more concentrated upon propaganda in the factories, factory gate meetings, etc. Stubbornly and energetically preparing the political strike on May First, the Party must avoid the boasting generalizations about a "general" political strike "to be called" on May First. In this connection the Party should apply the same rule which was given for March 6th, and must be cautious against the transformation of the May Day strike in some factories into a strike only of active elements or only of members of the Party.

6. The characteristic feature of the May Day demonstration this year is, that in many cities the working class is already put before the attack of the bourgeois state against the workers' right to demonstrate, to parade, the right to the streets. In New York, for instance, the traditional place of working class demonstrations, Union Square, is already given to the fascist organization of War Veterans. The fight against these attacks must become specific points of our general fight against the bourgeois state. In those cities where the Party faces prohibition of demonstration or parade, or where, as in New York, the Party is ready put before an anti-proletarian and anti-May Day fascist counter demonstration, where the Socialist Party has called for a social-fascist demonstration intended as additional support to the police and the reactionary World War Veterans in the attempt to suppress the working class movement and the Communist Party, we must immediately organize a mass campaign of protest and fight against these maneuvers or prohibition, using these facts to unmask the real class character of the city governments and their lying demagoguery about "democracy," the fascist character of such organizations as the War Veterans, the Socialist Party, etc.

In the present situation the Party does not call the workers to armed struggle against the fascist counter-demonstrations or against police prohibitions, but the Party must not and

will not surrender these rights without a stubborn fight. The main task in this respect is to mobilize the largest possible masses even before May First, try to overthrow these maneuvers or prohibitions with a mass moment of protest, and the question of concrete tactics on the day of May 1 of the place of the demonstrations, etc. must be decided on the eve of May First on the basis of the concrete correlation of forces. In any case the Party must not retreat before prohibition of demonstrations or parade, must organize not only mass meetings in streets and squares, but also parades on the streets, combining the parade with presentation of demands of the unemployed workers by Unemployed Councils or special delegations to the City Government.

May Day will probably meet the same tremendous mobilizations of police forces as did March 6th, or even more. There must be no room for any panicky confusion amongst the members of the Party before this mobilization. Every member of the Party, even on the example of March 6th, must realize that the mobilization of the masses is the only way to paralyze these police threats, oblige them to retreat, and fight them if necessary. Of especial importance for the success of May Day is the organization of Workers Defense Corps. In this respect the Party should use the lessons of March 6th and the widespread recognition among the workers of the necessity of such organization. Although in many districts workers defense corps were organized before March 6th, yet almost everywhere they are not yet united front organizations of workers in the factories, but small fighting groups only of members of the Party or even only of members of the Y.C.L. The work of organizing these corps must be carried on mainly in the factories, among non-Party workers, joining these united front organizations under the guidance of the members of the Party.

8. As regards the organizational forms of propaganda for the demonstrations, the Cen-

tral Committee stresses especially the necessity of organization of May First Action Committees. These committees must not be short lived organizations only to prepare May First, but preparations of the demonstrations should serve as the starting point to create such a united front committee which tomorrow should serve for instance as an Action Committee linking actions of unemployed and employed workers, or preparing another demonstration or action of the working-class. In those places where before March 6th these Committees of Action were created, their activity must be renewed as Committees for May First and continue after May First for the next tasks. Another organizational form of our campaign for May First, must be organization of large United Front Conferences of all workers including rank and file of reformist organizations to prepare the May First demonstration, and set up committees to organize, direct and lead the demonstrations, with representatives of Party, revolutionary unions and unemployed.

The Central Committee especially stresses the necessity to strengthen the role and work of the revolutionary trade unions in the work of preparation for May First. In this respect the insufficient activity of our trade unions before March 6th should be corrected. The Central Committee recommends also for all Districts such form of drawing poor farmers into this political movement of the working-class, as sending special agitators, organizers and speakers into farming centers and localities, and even sending a delegation of Party and non-Party workers to organize and participate in meetings and demonstrations of the farmers. Finally the CC points out that May First campaign and demonstration should be largely used for the recruitment drive of the Party, especially in connection with the evening hall meetings which must round out the May Day activities in every city, to recruit new hundreds of proletarians into the Party.

GASTONIA POINTS WAY TO NEGRO, WHITE UNITY

Fight Boss Terror in South to Organize All Workers

By GILBERT LEWIS.
(Negro TUUL Organizer)

Gastonia signals not only the first attempt to smash race prejudice and unite the brutally exploited Negro and white toilers of the South in a joint struggle, but it also marks the first sincere effort ever made to organize the oppressed Negro workers of the South, at all. Organized labor, heretofore, had either capitulated before the sharp white chauvinism of the South, regarded the Negro as impossible of organization, or, like the social-fascist American Federation of Labor, played the game of the bosses and completely ignored the Negro altogether.

The correctness of the Communist International analysis of radicalization of the Southern proletariat, of the radicalization of the Negro masses and the possibility of winning them for the revolutionary struggle, of the possibility of smashing race prejudice and uniting the Negro and white workers for a common struggle against imperialism, has been vindicated on a wide scale. Gastonia has had its repercussions on many fronts.

February 26, and joined the unemployed march to City Hall, in Chattanooga, Tenn., on March 6, while all the organizers were in jail, Negro and white workers held a mass meeting in a Negro hall.

Attend in Large Numbers.

At all of the meetings called by the TUUL and Party the Negro workers have attended in large numbers, responded enthusiastically to the program and in most cases linked themselves up with the organization. In Chattanooga, Tenn., two Negro workers and two white workers were arrested with the organizers, one of the Negro workers being sent to the chain gang along with the Negro organizer. He came off the chain gang with a fiercer determination than ever to fight the bosses. The other Negro worker was released by the judge in the morning and appeared at a mass meeting in the afternoon and spoke for the TUUL.

Fight Boss Terror.

The capitalist terror against the workers and their organizations that was so brutally carried on in Gastonia, has not been absent in other parts of the South. In Atlanta three organizers were jailed and are facing heavy sentences for attempting to organize the Negro and white workers together, meetings have been smashed and efforts made to drive organizers out of town. In Winston-Salem a reign of terror has been unleashed and organizers jailed on trumped up charges. In Chattanooga, Tenn., organizers have been arrested for holding street meetings and railroaded to the chain gang. Charges of lunacy being placed against one because she had the courage to defy the police terror and dare to organize the starving Negro and white slaves.

The terror continues and so does the work of organizing the unorganized. For every organizer jailed, a hundred workers are being drawn into the revolutionary struggle. Truly has Gastonia pointed the way. The workers of the South are prepared for struggle. Especially are the Negro workers ready and eager for the struggle. For theirs is a double oppression. They suffer both as Negroes and as workers, a system of segregation, jim-crowism and lynching being practiced against them.

They know that this can end only with the ending of the capitalist system. Therefore, they are prepared to fight to this end. Gastonia points the way!

Thrown Out by Gastonia Mill Deputies



William Truitt and family who were evicted from their house along with 61 other strikers families by deputized thugs and gunmen of the Manville-Jencks textile mill. Truitt was one of the first to be put out because he was secretary of the Loyal local of the National Textile Workers Union.

APRIL 1, 1929---APRIL 1, 1930

Growing Masses of Negro Workers Join Movement

By CLARENCE MILLER.

"Organize the South" has become a reality. From a strike in a mill in Gastonia, employing over two thousand workers, the movement has spread until now it involves most of the Southern states. The crisis that is developing in the U. S. and States had its effects, especially in the South where the color line has been broken down to a great extent.

The conviction of the Gastonia defendants, the murder of Ella May and of the six Marion strikers, the kidnaping and fascist methods of the ruling class, has done its share to raise the class consciousness amongst the Southern working masses. The Anglo Saxons who are traditionally, even if only formally, obeyers of the "law," are now being inspired by the achievements of the Five-Year Plan of building Socialism in the Soviet Union and joining the Communist Party that fights for the establishment of a Workers and Farmers government.

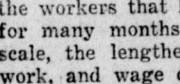
Insufficient Agricultural Work.

The large number of agricultural workers and tenant farmers represent a real problem to our movement. So far we have failed to make any real headway in this important field of activity. The agricultural crisis, with accompanying starvation of these masses, offers us with a real problem. Although we have many contacts and considerable influence amongst these classes we have not yet seriously undertaken the task of winning them for our program.

The Trade Union Unity League has made considerable progress and now we are faced with the tasks of consolidating, extending our influence in the South. On May 11 the Trade Union Unity League has called a Southern conference in Chattanooga, Tenn., to accomplish these tasks.

N.T.W.U. Progress

The National Textile Workers Union has extended its work. A number of new local unions have been organized in recent months and we were forced to organize new districts so as to consolidate our work. We now have districts in Danville, Va.; Winston Salem; Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala. A number of locals have



C. Miller

MILL BOSSES IN SOUTH HAVE FAILED

Class Struggle Labor on Job and Growing

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

The textile mill owners, their government, their poison press, their churches, their Chambers of Commerce, their Ku Klux Klan, their lynch mob known as "The Committee of 100," declared that the National Textile Workers' Union would be driven out of the South.

It is one year after "Gastonia." One year has passed since the textile slaves at the Manville-Jencks plant rebelled.

Greater Progress to Come

The National Textile Workers' Union is still in the South. It is in North Carolina. The mill barons have failed to carry out their threat. The dawn of the second year gives big promise of greater setbacks for the enemies of the workers below the Mason and Dixon Lines greater victories for the working class.

There is no chapter in all American labor history that blazes so many brilliant pages of glorious deeds, heroic sacrifices, seeming defeats turned into hard earned victories, as this chapter that tells of one year after the beginning of the strike at Gastonia, April 1, 1929.

Here is clearly shown the progress that comes to the banners of class struggle labor when it knows how and dares to battle.

The strike from the beginning faced the stone wall of capitalist class resistance in every form. The state militia turned bayonets upon the strike pickets. Race and religious prejudices were fanned against the strike organizers from the North, been organized in New Orleans and Charleston.

The Marine Workers League has made headway in a number of Southern ports. The Metal Workers League, in preparation for their national convention, are extending their organization. The same is true of the miners who are now leading a strike in Kentucky.

The growth of the revolutionary trade movement, the building of the Communist Party as the leader of the Southern workers, the development of a number of Southern active workers, especially amongst the Negro workers, is a guaranty that the

attacked as "the agents of Moscow," threatened with lynching because they spoke from the same platform with a Negro worker. The mill owners' mob destroyed the union headquarters, in the night, while the state militia, the Gastonia police force under the notorious Aderholt and the sheriff's army of heavily armed deputies stood knowingly by and approved of the destruction wrought by the terrorists drawn from the American Legion, the Klan and the mill bosses and superintendents.

The strikers built again and then put guns into their own hands to protect the new headquarters they had built.

Mighty millions of the proletariat of the world have raised their voices twice within recent years in support of American labor's struggles. They mobilized in the effort to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. When the battle took place at the Gastonia tent colony, on the night of June 7, 1929, ending with the chief of police, Aderholt, dead, the shots fired were actually heard around the world.

This second time the electric chair was cheated of its prey. American imperialism, with its Hoover government at Washington, did not dare go through with the legal lynching of the sixteen Gastonia prisoners, for whom death was planned in the electric chair. One bolt upon this year, however, is the guilty verdict that paved the way for 117 prison years inflicted upon the seven strikers and organizers, Beal, Miller, McLaughlin, Harrison, Hendricks, Carter and McGinnis finally brought to trial. That bolt must be wiped out.

Rises After Every Struggle.

Even while the trial was on the court calendar the mill owners' mobs raged through the countryside, kidnapping, flogging, threatening death to all union organizers—actually carrying out their threat in the murder of Ella May. While the trial itself was in progress at Charlotte, movement will grow and will be able to cope with the growing militancy of the workers.

On this first anniversary of the first Southern textile strike, led by the National Textile Workers Union we can proudly say that we have broken through the Mason-Dixon Line and laid a firm foundation for the revolutionary movement. But, above all, we must estimate the weaknesses of the movement and take all steps necessary to remove the obstacles in our way.

Our slogan now must be: More work for winning the Southern workers for the revolutionary movement.

six strikers were massacred in the streets of Marion, with more than a score wounded. But militant labor in the South rose again after every struggle.

As the growing economic crisis gripped the southern textile industry, the mill barons continued their rage against the union organizers and the southern representatives of the International Labor Defense. Chain gang sentences for Bill Caudle, for George Saul, for Dewe Martin, the kidnaping and beating of Elliott Tothover, numerous arrests and sentences against others while the murderers of Ella May and the Marion strikers were freed; no one was ever given a day in jail for attacks upon workers as a result of the increasing wave of lynchings against Negroes.

This year of savage ruling class attacks, instead of crushing the ranks of southern labor, has strengthened them. Working class resistance is no longer measured by the thin ranks that once spread only through the Piedmont section of the Carolinas with its textile mills. Today it extends up into Virginia where the battle raged about the efforts of Stephen Graham to organize the Negro and white workers under the banners of the Trade Union Unity League, resulting in the famous trial at Norfolk, "for inciting Negroes to rebellion." Into Tennessee, into Georgia, into Alabama, into New Orleans, Louisiana, where raids upon the headquarters of the T.U.U.L. and the International Labor Defense have only served to strengthen these organizations and their activities in the ranks of the working class.

Instead of driving the class struggle organizations of labor out of the South, the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the Union, the I.L.D., are today in the South more firmly than ever. There is only this difference. One year ago the struggle was centered about Gastonia, in North Carolina. Today the struggle goes forward in practically every southern state.

Release the Gastonia and Mar. 6 Prisoners!

The Unemployment Delegation—
FOSTER
MINOR
AMTER
RAYMOND
LESTEN
Go on Trial April 11
The appeal for the seven Gastonia strikers, sentenced to 117 years comes up April 22!

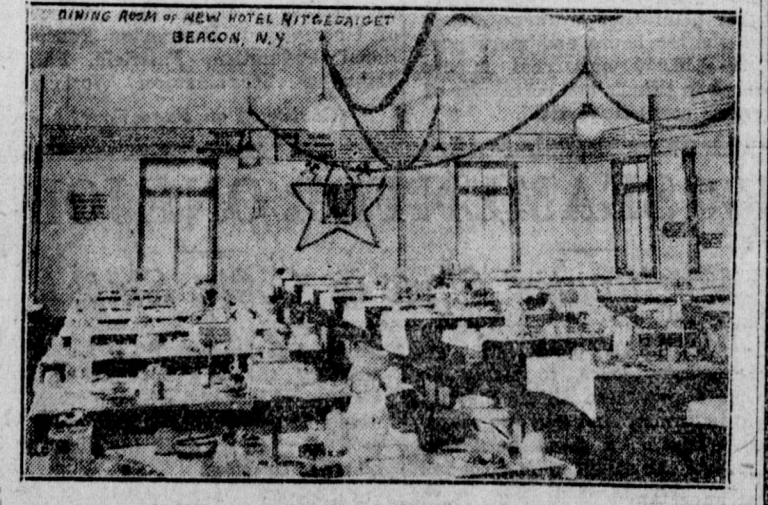
April starts a month of big class-war cases
From coast to coast the bosses courts want to grind out brutal terms against all militant workers!
WHAT IS OUR ANSWER

to
MASS TRIALS OF HUNDREDS OF WORKERS!
TRIALS OF UNEMPLOYED DELEGATIONS!
MASS DEPORTATIONS on the WEST COAST!
SEDITION CASES!
Here are just a few of the many cases up in April:

Gastonia Appeal, April 22
New York Unemployed Delegation, April 11
Chicago Mass Trial of 300 Workers, April 21
Potish, Whitensky and Saffin in New York
Chester, Pa., Sedition Cases, April 1
Newark Sedition Cases, April 10
Fred Bell, Sedition, in Pontiac, Mich., April 14
George Sant Appeal from chain gang sentence
19 Workers Face Deportation on Pacific Coast
OS Workers in "Socialist" Milwaukee

Protest—Great Mass Meetings—Gastonia
Protest Week April 6 to April 13
Protest the arrests of the Unemployed Delegation and the March 6 Unemployed Workers!
Instant Funds Is a Great Need
RUSH FUNDS TO
The International Labor Defense
80 East 11th Street, Room 430, New York City

Spring Time Is the Best Time for Vacation!



VIEW OF DINING ROOM IN NEW HOTEL
CAMP NITGEDAIGET
HOTEL NITGEDAIGET
Price \$17.00 per week
Address: CAMP NITGEDAIGET
BEACON, N. Y.
Camp Tel. BEACON 731-562 N. Y. Phone ESTABROOK 1400
DIRECTIONS: From Grand Central or 125th St. Direct to Beacon.
Trains Leave Every Hour.

CAMPAIGN PROGRAM TO BUILD MASS CIRCULATION

FOR THE



A CALL FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION AND A DETAILED OUTLINE OF TASKS TO SECURE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF ADDITIONAL READERS IN SHOP, MINE AND MILL; IN WORKING CLASS NEIGHBORHOODS; AT DEMONSTRATIONS, STRIKES AND WORKERS' MEETINGS

Statement of the Central Committee of the C. P. U. S. A.

To All Workers — To All Members of the Communist Party:
The most important weapon in building the revolutionary workingclass organizations, in fighting against unemployment, for the 7-hour day, against imperialist war, for the defence of the Soviet Union—is the workers' daily newspaper, The Daily Worker.

The Daily Worker must become our collective agitator, educator, and organizer, which binds together all the thousands of scattered organizations, and individuals into a powerful movement, fused with a common knowledge, program and will.

All these absolutely necessary functions demand of us all, that we make a drastic change in our approach to the Daily Worker. First, our newspaper must be improved by bringing into its staff of contributors hundreds of Workers' Correspondents in every industrial center of the country. In spite of many improvements in recent months, the Daily Worker still requires much more help in this respect. The Central Committee calls upon the Daily Worker staff and all members of the party to set energetically to work to make the Daily Worker a real national mass organ, reflecting and leading every workingclass struggle in the country.

Secondly, the Daily Worker must be given a mass circulation. Our recruiting drive for the party was a splendid success—but it had one great weakness in that it did not simultaneously extend the circulation of our newspaper to new tens of thousands. Now that the Trade Union Unity League and the revolutionary unions are starting their drive for 50,000 new members, it is absolutely imperative that the Daily Worker shall increase its circulation in the same proportions. Only with a mass circulation of our newspaper can our mass organiza-

tions be built and consolidated, and the whole movement be firmly welded together.

The tremendous demonstrations of the workers on March 6 proved beyond all question that the possibilities for this achievement exist. We have our opportunity.

Now it depends upon us, upon our Party and its ever-widening circle of sympathizing workers, as to whether we shall make good.

The Communist Party of the United States calls upon all workers, and especially upon all members of the party, to take up this task. A complete and detailed program for the Daily Worker circulation drive follows:

Every worker can find his place in this program, so that all our forces will be working together in organized fashion, thus multiplying our effectiveness a hundred times.

This Daily Worker drive is an integral and most important part of all our work. It provides us with the machine to build the revolutionary trade unions. It is a chief weapon in the struggle against unemployment. It is an indispensable force in the carrying through of the rising wave of strike struggles. It is the most important mass instrument in our struggle against imperialist war, and for defence of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. It is the bearer of the revolutionary class struggle to the masses.

All together for a mighty push to the circulation of the Daily Worker!

Make the Daily Worker the mass paper of the workingclass!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U.S.A.

Objectives of the Campaign

- To secure within two months, from April 1st to June 1st:
 - 10,000 Additional Daily Worker Mail Subscribers
 - 20,000 Additional Copies a Day in Bundle Orders
 - \$15,000 in Contributions From Workers' Organizations and Sympathizers to Finance the Development of Mass Circulation
 - To Attain a Circulation of 60,000 Within Six Months From April 1.

2. To establish a permanent apparatus to build mass circulation for the Daily Worker, to make the party understand that every party member and every party committee and department constitutes this apparatus, to elect competent Daily Worker representatives in every unit, section, city, fraction, workers' organization and district, who, with the cooperation of the party, shall direct the work of building mass circulation.

3. To make the party mindful of the fact that in the coming period we can not depend upon any capitalist agency to distribute the Daily Worker and that we will therefore have to establish our own distribution apparatus so as to be able to reach the largest masses of workers at factory gates, in their homes, upon the streets, in meetings and at street railway stops, as workers go to and from work.

4. Establishing a permanent Daily Worker supporting apparatus composed of delegates from all workers' organizations, the party, workers from the shops, Daily Worker readers, workers correspondents, etc.

5. The campaign to be so conducted as to clarify the role of the Daily Worker as the central organ of the party and the mass organ for the workers. To bring about an understanding that the entire party is the building apparatus for the Daily Worker, and that the central organ of the party goes hand in hand with every party task and campaign.

6. To build a network of workers' correspondents so that the Daily Worker will reflect the struggles of the workers in all industries. This constitutes the actual basis for mass circulation.

7. To increase the size of the Daily Worker

to six pages at the earliest possible moment so that all events, nationally and internationally, of importance to the revolutionary workingclass may be given space.

8. Upon the basis of an increase to six pages, to give adequate consideration and space to the situation in each party, district, and to the tasks and struggles in these districts by giving each district a page once a week for its activities and achievements.

9. To make the Daily Worker the agitator, educator and organizer of the workingclass and especially its most exploited sections, the unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the basic industries and the Negro workingclass masses; to make the Daily Worker the ideological leader of these workers in this period of struggles, outbreaks and mass demonstrations, capitalist crisis and unemployment.

10. To secure leadership for the party over broad masses of workers upon the basis of a mass circulation for the Daily Worker. Mass circulation for the Daily Worker is the basis for a mass Communist Party, will win valuable contacts for the party in shops, mines and mills; will increase the number of shop nuclei; will strengthen and increase the party fractions; will build the TUUL and revolutionary labor unions; will strengthen the party in its fight against rationalization, unemployment, the war danger, the attacks of the capitalist government, the right danger, social reformism and social fascism. It will increase the party influence among the Negro masses. It will mobilize masses of workers for defense of the Soviet Union.

Party Mobilization and Organization for the Campaign

1. A special committee of three named by the Central Committee of the party, namely, a member of the secretariat, the editor and the management of the Daily Worker to be responsible for the success of the campaign nationally.

2. There shall be called at once special meetings of the district bureaus to discuss the Daily Worker campaign, to concretely apply it to the district and assign tasks. The district bureau shall be responsible for the campaign in each district and the section committee in each section of the party.

3. The district bureau shall name a special campaign committee composed of the district Daily Worker representative and two or more leading members of the district bureau. This committee must be authoritative, supervise the campaign in the district headquarters city, give special attention to the organization of the campaign in the smaller cities in the district, the factory towns.

4. The section campaign committee shall consist of the section Daily Worker representative and members of the section committee.

5. The district bureau must take the necessary organizational steps to clarify the campaign to all section organizers and committees, to all party unit functionaries, to all fraction secretaries, to the entire party membership. We suggest a meeting of all functionaries for this purpose. All meetings of the section committees shall have the campaign on the agenda. Wherever party members or committees assemble, the political importance of securing mass circulation for the Daily Worker shall be considered. The district agitprop shall prepare a letter to be used as a basis for discussion.

6. At the next meeting of all party units, the Daily Worker shall be first upon the agenda and principal point for discussion and action. At all party unit meetings throughout the dura-

tion of the campaign, building the Daily Worker shall receive major consideration.

7. It must be especially emphasized that every party member must participate in this campaign. There is a tendency among comrades who read our language press to give support only to their language paper. Every party member, no matter what language he speaks, must help build the Daily Worker.

8. The district bureau must take immediate steps to insure the selection of Daily Worker representatives in all party units, sections, where the party has membership, fractions, workers' organizations, shops, mines and mills. This apparatus shall be the basis of an extensive distributing machinery, which in cooperation with the party membership, must take charge constantly broadening the mass circulation, and must be so efficiently organized as to substitute any capitalist agency that may, during the coming period, refuse to handle the Daily Worker.

9. The district bureau shall review the activities of the district Daily Worker representative and all section representatives, and decide upon their capability for this important post, naming more capable representatives where necessary.

10. There shall be called immediately in every city the broadest possible Daily Worker conference. This conference shall constitute a permanent supporting and building group. It shall be composed of delegates from all categories of workers' organizations, representatives from the party, labor unions or fractions thereof, delegates from the shops, from the YCL, Pioneers, women's committees, TUUL groups, labor sports clubs, ANLC, language clubs and fraternal organizations. The conferences shall elect a committee of action to function throughout the campaign. Definite duties

must be assigned to all organizations participating in the conference and to the conference as a whole.

11. The district organizer, organization secretary, agitprop director shall make the Daily Worker campaign part of their day-to-day work.

12. Districts must report weekly upon the progress of the campaign to the party center and the Daily Worker.

13. The district shall issue Daily Worker Campaign Bulletins to assist in mobilizing the

membership for the campaign and to report the achievements.

14. Worker correspondence shall be developed from every large factory where possible, and in all cases from each industry in the district. Worker correspondents shall hold conferences together with Daily Worker readers, toward the end that mine, mill and factory news may be increased and distribution and sale of the Daily Worker in the industries may be broadened.

Program of Tasks in the Campaign to Secure Mass Circulation for the Daily Worker.

1. To assure success for the campaign, the tasks must be assigned and concretized so as to drive every party member, party functionaries and leading committees, workers' organizations and sympathetic workers, Daily Worker readers, into immediate activity.

Into Shop, Mine and Mill With the Daily Worker

2. The slogan, "Turn the Face of the Party Towards the Industries" must again be emphasized. Distribution and sale of the Daily Worker at factory gates will compel the party to work among the masses in the industries, and will secure valuable shop contacts for the party.

(a) The party in each city must select one or more of the basic and most important industries and concentrate a sufficient force at the factory gates to assure a complete free distribution for a number of days. (b) Towards the close of the free distribution period it must be announced to the workers that the Daily Worker will be sold regularly at the factory gates for three cents a copy. (c) The party shall then secure newsboys, unemployed workers, members of the YCL or Pioneers, to sell the Daily Worker at the factory gate each day without interruption. (d) Where necessary a percentage of the income can be given to those engaged in this work. (e) Articles on shop conditions shall appear in the Daily Worker during the period of distribution.

(The influence of the party among the steel workers, miners, auto workers, transportation workers, packing house workers, war industry workers must be very much increased. In no single industry in any city has the Daily Worker a decisive number of readers. We must win these workers for the party and its policies. Making them regular readers of the Daily Worker will accomplish this.)

Red Sundays to Establish Carrier Routes

3. During the two months' intensive drive for mass circulation the party in each city shall mobilize its entire membership for three Daily Worker Red Sundays. One or more sections of the city which are densely populated with factory workers shall be selected (depending upon the number of comrades mobilized) and a concerted attempt made to establish carrier routes, the subscriber to pay 18 cents per week after each week's delivery.

(a) Distribute the Daily Worker free for a few days before a Red Sunday. (b) Upon the red Sunday concentrate enough comrades in the workingclass section to make absolutely sure that at least 100 weekly subscribers will be secured. (c) Secure an unemployed worker, a newsboy, a member of the Pioneers or YCL, a member of the party, to carry these papers every day to the workers' homes and to make collection at the end of the week. (d) Pay the worker who carries these papers one-third of the weekly collections.

Monthly Payment Plan for Most Exploited Workers

4. During this period of unemployment and rationalization and because we must immediately secure thousands of new readers from among the unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the basic industries, it becomes necessary to adjust payments for mail subscribers so that even the lowest paid worker can take our central organ. At factory gates, in working class neighborhoods, at workers' meetings, in workers' organizations, the party must concentrate forces to secure mail subscribers at the rate of 50 cents per month or \$1.00 for two months.

(a) Secure subscribers at this monthly payment rate everywhere. You will find it an easy task. (b) We will place these subscribers upon our mailing list and they will get the Daily Worker by mail every day. (c) To keep these subscribers thruout the year will necessitate the organization of a force of party members who will go to these workers' homes several days before the month is out, to collect another 50 cents for the next month's subscription. (d) In many instances, after taking the Daily Worker for a month, the subscriber will pay for a longer subscription if asked, \$1.00 for the next two months, thereby reducing the task of monthly collections.

5. Half-yearly and yearly subscriptions by mail must not be under-emphasized. It is these subscriptions which give the Daily Worker immediate funds to continue regular publication. The offer of free books will continue to apply to long term mail subscriptions during this campaign.

Developing Circulation by Street and Meeting Sales

6. A group of newsboys (Pioneers, sons and daughters of party members, unemployed workers, young and old) shall be organized for a steady sale of the Daily Worker upon the streets, from house-to-house, wherever workers are to be found, at three cents per copy. Each

seller shall be assigned a certain section of the city so as to avoid conflict in sales, and shall receive a portion of the income from sales.

7. A decided shortcoming in every city, in every district, has been the failure to introduce and sell the Daily Worker at party mass meetings, demonstrations, at meetings of other workers' organizations, during strikes, etc. This shortcoming must be immediately remedied.

(a) The Daily Worker must be spoken for from the platform of every meeting. (b) The party must cooperate with the Daily Worker representative in selling the Daily Worker before the meeting convenes and after it adjourns. (c) The comrades in the meeting, selling the Daily Worker, must call out the main struggle story appearing in the issue being sold. (d) A large sign must be posted in the meeting hall containing appropriate Daily Worker slogans and calling upon all workers to read it regularly. (e) At street and factory gate demonstrations, the slogans carried by the workers must include Daily Worker slogans. (f) Whenever a strike occurs, whether under TUUL leadership or A. F. of L., a comrade shall be assigned at once to report the strike for the Daily Worker and forces shall be assigned to sell the Daily Worker to the strikers, as well as to workers in the same industry in other shops, and to workers in all industries.

8. A specific attempt must be made to place the Daily Worker upon more newsstands, especially those in the neighborhood of industries and those at points where workers get on and off street cars, elevated trains, subways, as they go to and from work.

9. Comrades must engage in individual efforts to widen our circle of readers. You must talk to the workers who work with you and who live near by about the Daily Worker. You should individually order a bundle of five or ten copies daily, and sell them in the shop or in your neighborhood. You should secure subscriptions from these same workers after you have sold them single copies for a number of days.

Quota of Every Party Member is \$5.00

10. Every party member is assigned the task of getting \$5 in Daily Worker subscriptions and contributions. Getting subscriptions must be emphasized. Every party member can secure three or four \$1 two-month subscriptions (in fact it should be no task to secure ten \$1 subs, or twenty 50-cent subs). However, to reach the \$5 goal, which every party member must reach, some contributions from workers in the shops, in workers' neighborhoods and organizations, from sympathizers can be secured.

A special Daily Worker Building Stamp will be issued to all comrades securing \$5 or more in subscriptions and contributions and no party member will be considered in actual good standing in the party, no party member will have performed his full Communist tasks in this period of intensifying class struggles, unless he has this special stamp in his membership book. The closest check-up on the activities of each member must be made at the regular nuclei meeting.

Organize a Delegate Conference for Support Immediately

11. Daily Worker Building and Supporting Conferences shall be called in every city, especially in the larger cities. They shall consist of representatives from every sympathetic workers' organization (fraternal, workers' clubs, TUUL groups, I.L.D., W.I.R., ANLC, women's organizations, YCL, Pioneers, labor unions, sports fractions, the party). These conferences shall be permanent. The first conference shall be held before the end of April. The tasks of these conferences shall be: (a) Mobilize the membership belonging to all these organizations for financial support for the Daily Worker by holding bazaars, concerts, dances, motion picture showings, etc. (b) Organizations that belong to the conference shall pledge themselves to contribute a certain amount each year in support of the Daily Worker. (c) All organizations shall pledge themselves to sell the Daily Worker at all meetings, organization and open meetings. (d) Every organization belonging to the conference shall name a Daily Worker representative who shall constantly campaign for subscribers among the members of the organization. (e) Advertising meetings and income affairs held by organizations belonging to the conference shall be stressed. (f) Funds derived from affairs and contributions shall be sent to the Daily Worker to finance mass distributions to develop mass circulation, so as to acquaint an even larger number of workers with our Communist organ.

12. An income affair to secure funds for the Daily Worker must be held in every city where the party has members in the month of April or May. The selling of admissions for this affair to all workers' organizations must be used also as a means of organizing the Daily

Worker Building and Supporting Conference. The first general task of the conference shall be to hold a picnic in June or July.

Comrades shall at once be assigned to visit and address all workers' organizations on the Daily Worker, requesting an immediate donation for its support.

13. Each party district shall be assigned quotas for the campaign and each district must attain its quota. The district campaign committee must in turn assign quotas to each section, each city, each unit, each fraction.

Revolutionary Competition Must be Inaugurated

14. Revolutionary competition shall reach a higher level during this campaign than in the membership drive. Upon the basis of the quota assigned each district, district must challenge district for completion of the quota by June 1st. More important than this, however, is the gaining of new readers by the thousands among the steel workers, coal miners, auto workers, textile workers, transportation workers, etc. Therefore, Pittsburgh, for example, must challenge Chicago to get more mail subscribers and sell more papers at the steel mills in the Pittsburgh district than Chicago secures in the Calumet region. Youngstown can challenge Buffalo. Toledo can challenge Pontiac or Flint to get more readers among the auto workers. Several textile cities, several packing house cities, can challenge each other, etc.

Every New Member a Reader

15. The party language press shall give full cooperation in this campaign. It shall give all its readers to understand that even though they read only the language paper because of difficulty in reading English or because they are unable to subscribe for both the Daily Worker and their language press, these readers and party members should never-the-less enter the campaign to get Daily Worker readers from English-speaking workers in their shops and neighborhoods. Unless the many comrades who read the language press enter this campaign, the campaign will only be partially successful.

Plan for District Editions

16. We must return to a six-page paper at the earliest possible moment. Any six districts with 300 members or more and such workers' mass organizations as desire to avail themselves of the Daily Worker for their campaigns and publicity, can make this possible.

We make this initial and tentative proposal, which will be subject to change should other costs have to be added.

(a) We will print the entire issue of the Daily Worker in six pages and give the district 3,000 copies for sale and distribution upon a

remittance, in advance, from the district of \$75.00. (b) The district will receive one page for its district news and a leading story on page one. (c) The district can mobilize 300 comrades and workers to sell the 3,000 copies at three cents each, or 300 comrades can pay in advance the sum of 90 cents each, and secure a return of \$90.00 for the 3,000 copies. (d) Advertising secured for such a special edition to be subject to adjustment with the Daily Worker. (e) Every district with 300 members or more should order at least two of such special editions during this campaign to help build mass circulation in the district. (f) It must be noted that the special district edition will be the national edition as well, and besides activating the district members and carrying the district issues and campaigns to the workers in the district, it will inform the workers and party members nationally regarding the activities and achievements of the district. (g) All material must be collected and edited by the district. A special charge must be made for pictures.

If six districts will enter into this arrangement, we can return to six pages every day at once, make it more possible to secure mass circulation in the districts because the Daily Worker will reflect the struggles in the district, better activate the party membership nationally because every district will be informed of the activities of the larger districts.

Increased Advertising

17. Quick attention must be given to increasing advertisers in the Daily Worker. Comrades and other workers must pool their buying power in order to secure advertisements from shop keepers, cooperatives, book shops, dentists, etc. Mass meetings held by the party or other workers' organizations, income affairs, etc., held in any city in the district, should be advertised in the Daily Worker. Upon the basis of circulation in the larger cities and the increase in circulation which this campaign will bring, advertising in the Daily Worker will mobilize workers for all meetings, demonstrations, affairs.

18. The Daily Worker must, during the period of the campaign, continue to improve in content and approach to the masses of workers. It must issue a number of special editions (May Day, etc.) addressed to the workers in the basic and war industries, connecting their problems and struggles with the tasks and campaigns of the party. Workers' correspondence from the shops must be increased and improved.

The Daily Worker shall issue all printed material necessary to carry on the campaign: subscription lists, posters, leaflets, etc. Management and editorial departments should devote themselves energetically to the campaign and the progress of the campaign should receive day-to-day and adequate space in the Daily Worker.

Writing in Support of Campaign

19. Leading party members, district organizers, the national and district agitprop and organization departments, editors of party language papers, comrades working in the basic industries, Daily Worker representatives, shall write articles to help activate the campaign and clarify the role of the Daily Worker. As the campaign progresses, these articles must be concretized by citing achievements, aiding in the direction of the campaign.

Campaign Quota for Each District

The quota for each district falls into three divisions:

1. Securing 10,000 new mail subscribers for the Daily Worker. Mail subscribers are those who receive the paper by mail at their homes each day. Subscribers secured at the rate of 50 cents payment per month, or \$1.00 for two months, quarterly, half yearly and yearly subscribers, are all mail subscribers, and shall be credited to the first division in the quota table appearing below.

2. Securing 20,000 new orders for bundles. To this second division in the quota table shall be credited all copies sold in the district at three cents each at factory gates, from house-to-house, at workers' meetings, on the streets, on newsstands, etc., as well as all copies carried to workers' homes by means of the carrier system at the rate of 18 cents per week.

3. Securing \$15,000 for the purpose of financing mass circulation in new areas, issuing special editions, helping to support the Daily Worker, reduce the deficit, so that it may

appear regularly. All contributions from workers' organizations, from sympathizers, from affairs, etc., will be credited to this division in the quota table.

District	New Mail Subscribers	New Bundle Orders	Financial Support
1. Boston	600	1,000	\$1,000
2. New York	1,500	7,000	\$1,000
3. Philadelphia	800	1,600	\$1,000
4. Buffalo	400	600	\$1,000
5. Pittsburgh	500	1,000	\$1,000
6. Cleveland	900	1,200	\$1,000
7. Detroit	1,400	1,800	\$1,000
8. Chicago	1,500	2,000	\$1,000
9. Minneapolis	600	800	\$1,000
10. Kansas City	200	400	\$1,000
11. Agricultural	120	200	\$1,000
12. Seattle	280	560	\$1,000
13. California	700	1,000	\$1,000
15. Connecticut	500	640	\$1,000
16. South	100	200	\$1,000
Total	10,000	20,000	\$15,000

Lenin Said:

"A newspaper is not merely a collective propagandist, a collective agitator, it is also a collective organizer. It can be compared to a scaffolding around a building in construction; it marks the contours of the structure, and facilitates communication between the builders, permitting them to distribute the work, and to view the common results achieved by the organized labor.

"I insist that we start establishing real contacts with the aid of a common newspaper, as a single, regular enterprise, which will summarize the results of all the diverse forms of activity and thereby stimulate our comrades to march forward untirely along all the innumerable paths which lead to the revolution.

"Such a newspaper would become a part of an enormous pair of smith's bellows that would

blow every spark of class struggle and popular indignation into a general conflagration. Around such a newspaper an army of warriors would systematically gather and receive their training.

"The mere functions of distributing a newspaper will help to establish real contacts."

Keep This Program! Hang It in Your Headquarters!

All unit, section and district committees should keep this program for constant reference during the campaign and after. Daily Worker representatives must use it as a basis for their day-to-day tasks.

It should be hung upon the wall of all district, section and unit headquarters, as well as in the headquarters of all sympathetic workers' organizations.

BRITISH IMPERIALISTS PLOT MARTIAL LAW AGAINST ARAB MASSES

Inquiry Commission Report Shows Unity of Imperialism With Zionists

Arrest Communist Leader for Leading A Demonstration for Release

Palestine dispatches state that Jerusalem is again under martial law "to prevent riots on the eve of the inquiry report" concerning the events last August. Evidently the British imperialists expect their report to be provocative of trouble rather than "settling" anything.

Reports also state that a Communist leader has been arrested at Gaza, Palestine, for leading a demonstration demanding release of imprisoned Arab independence fighters on hunger strike.

London dispatches state that the Inquiry Commission has issued a report blaming all last August's events on the Arabs, "attacking the Jews," and attempting to deny that there was a rising against British rule.

Hoover Gives Grafter Huston His Protection

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Hoover's persistent protection by silence of his grafting friend, Cladius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee, is embarrassing his fellow-imperialists in the Senate.

Huston got a little present to the amount of \$35,000 from the Union Carbide Co. for helping them get their paws on the vast Muscle Shoals project.

10,023 Live in Rotten Houses on East Side

The East Side Chamber of Commerce in a report yesterday, admitted that 10,023 persons live in "rotten houses" (dark all around), mostly foreign born workers and unemployed. Many of them have become diseased from their living conditions. It estimates the value of house furniture owned by each family on the East Side at \$25 average. Hundreds of thousands more live in little better surroundings.

The owners of these houses of misery are the leaders in the social register: the Benjamin F. Winthrop Estate, the estates of William V. Astor, Maria C. Cadwalder, Hamilton Fish, Robert Golet, Elbridge T. Gerry, Louis Gunther, are the largest holders.

Whalen Distributes Fat Jobs to Cossacks

Grover Whalen, who may or may not be departing for the Wannamaker job of driving girl clerks with new and more drastic speed-up, is making the usual midnight appointments of his machine among the police. A lot of his predecessors' appointees to the fat salaried jobs with good graft have been slaughtered, politically, and already 19 of Whalen's pets have stepped into their places; 85 more have been given a few crumbs in the shape of slighter promotion.

How to Hide Tammany's Big Graft

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The discussion is giving plenty of time to have the legislators bought off. The chief name proposed is that of U. S. Attorney C. H. Tuttle, who can be relied on to expose only a few political enemies of his backers and not to make a general scandal.

Mellon's Aluminum Trust Case to Close Soon

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Final arguments begin Wednesday before the Federal Trade Commission after a five-year investigation of the Mellon-controlled Aluminum Co. of America, as a gigantic trust "in restraint of trade."

There is little doubt that the Federal Trade Commission, a Hoover tool, will find in favor of Andrew Mellon and his Aluminum Co. of America.

Walker Offers Job Agencies—With No Jobs

Mayor Walker has insulted the jobless workers by introducing a bill in the municipal assembly yesterday, authorizing the creating of city employment agencies. He did not do one thing to make any jobs for the jobless workers, and the employment agencies will not find them any jobs now either. He did not provide any relief for the starving, and the landlords can go right on evicting workers who can't pay rent. There is not even any assurance that the employment agencies will actually be established, the bill merely provides they can be set up.

O'Shea, Sup't Schools, Grows Cannon Fodder

Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools who had workers jailed because their children demonstrated together with their parents against unemployment on March 6, has come out for the establishment of a government-supported military training course at Jamaica High School.

Fur Bosses Indicted for Arson

Four fur bosses were indicted for arson in the second degree yesterday by the New York County Grand Jury. A professional firebug admitted that the bosses had hired him to set fire to their lofts. The furriers are Lerner & Greenberg and the Dachs Brothers.

Stop Jobless Relief to Help Capitalists

Berlin dispatches state that the new Bruening cabinet, making the fascist agrarian leader Schiele, Minister of Agriculture, means to spend \$100,000,000 to aid the agricultural bourgeoisie, while planning to cut down unemployment relief.

Communist Activities

District Ball.
Of District Two, Saturday, April 12, Rockland Palace, 250 W. 125th St. Organizations are asked to leave this date open.

"Vida Obrera" B-L.
This Saturday, April 5, 8:30 p. m., Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. Jazz band, international dances and songs. Tickets at Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Sq., and Spanish Workers Center, 26 W. 116th St.

Section Four.
All Units have Discussion on Lesson of March 6 this week.

Unit Meetings Tonight.
Unit 2, Section 4, 8 p. m., 142 E. 95th St., room 6; Unit 1F, Section 6, 68 White St., Unit Section 4, 3 p. m., 326 Lenox Ave., Unit B2, Section 2, 3 p. m., 27 E. 4th St.; Unit 3, Section 7, 3 p. m., 236 Lenox Ave.; Unit SF; Unit 7F, Section 1, 8:20 p. m.

Workers' Fraction.
All units of League members of this League, Saturday, 4:30 p. m. at Center.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Synagogue Banquet.
Tuesday, April 1, 7 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., speakers: Foster, Miller, Hal, Martin. Black-White Solidarity Dance. Negro folk songs. Ample National Textile Workers Union, Negro Dept., T.U.U.L. Tickets, 75 cents per plate.

Harle Movie Dance and Concert.
Saturday, April 5, 1800 Seventh Ave. Ample, W.I.R. Culture and Chess Club. Club room open every evening.

National Textile Workers Union.
All unemployed members of

Led Strike—20 Years



Fred Beal led the Gastonia strike, as Southern organizer for the National Textile Workers Union. "We want Beal," shouted the Gastonia Gazette, when the arrests were being made after the attack by Aderholt and his men on the strikers' picket line, and its repulse.

BEAT THEM UP AT SCHWEINLER'S

Regular Way to Fire Man; Low Wages

A worker was attacked by the bosses' and A.F.L. gangsters at Schweinler's Press, 405 Hudson St., Saturday, and had to fight for his life. The regular way of firing a man in this shop, when the foreman has no pretext, is to make life miserable for him until he has to quit. They had it in for this particular worker because he was recognized as participating in the Union Square demonstration.

The Schweinler Press is the outfit that prints the Christian Herald, the Literary Digest, and various other ultra-conservative and religious organs. It works a day and night shift, most departments are organized in the A.F.L., except about 70 binders.

The workers are beginning to see through this A. F. of L. "union" stuff that is no union for them. Wages are down to \$20 for bindery girls. They demand an increase in pay, protection from the gang, ventilation in the building and a locker for everyone. (The gang prowls the workers' clothing while they are at work.)

Socialists for Cut In Cleaner Drivers Wage

(Continued from Page One)
John Porter, just released from army prison where he served a sentence of 18 months for participating in the New Bedford strike told how he joined the army, thinking he went into a fairland, but quickly realized the role of the army as the bosses' instrument.

He joined the workers' struggle against capitalist suppression and exploitation to fight till the end for the establishment of the rule of the working class, in which all workers, in factories as well as in uniform, must participate.

Inciting War on Soviet by Churches

(Continued from Page One)
saddened by catholic opposition to fascist institutions. The fascist secretary of state has, for the government, at the pope's request, asked all the laity to support the hierarchy. With the pope's campaign against the Soviet Union in the foreground of action, the anti-Soviet nature of this is clear.

Meanwhile the workers of the world are rallying to defend the Soviet Union, and from the Gollnow Fortress, where many of the best of German workers are imprisoned, by the "Socialist" government, contributions have come from these prisoners to aid the tractor and truck campaign of the Workers' International Relief.

Bookkeeper Wanted!

THE JEWISH MORNING FREIHEIT wants an earnest comrade and good bookkeeper for its office. Must read Yiddish. Report immediately to 30 Union Square, New York.

ALL ARE DEAD IN KENTUCKY MINE

National Miners Meet in Two States

KETTLE ISLAND, Ky., March 31.—Bodies of five miners were found today by rescue crews in the Pioneer Coal Co. workings. There is absolutely no hope held out for the other 11 entombed by a gas explosion Saturday. The men are under tons of stone and coal a mile and a half underground. The explosion was caused by the criminal practice of the company in sending the employees to work in a gas filled mine.

Miners' Convention

WEST FRANKFORD, Ill., March 31.—Sub-district conferences to the National Miners Union are going on in Illinois, preparatory to the Illinois state convention of the N.M.U. in Zeigler, April 5.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 31.—

The National Miners Union held district conferences for western Pennsylvania yesterday.

WAR CRIPPLE IS FOR REVOLUTION

Fofrich, Porter Tell What Army Is for

Two ex-soldiers spoke last night to an enthusiastic mass largely composed of young workers. Joseph F. Fofrich, crippled world-war veteran, who went to Europe to fight for "democracy and because god wanted America to win," got a taste of this democracy when the officers stood back as they sent the men into the firing line and when he came back wounded, his family without support and he getting a "pension" of 80 cents a day. "We will follow the call to join the army in the next war, but not to fight for the capitalist class, we will turn imperialist war into civil war for the establishment of a Soviet Republic in this country," is his conclusion.

Just from Paris.

John Porter, just released from army prison where he served a sentence of 18 months for participating in the New Bedford strike told how he joined the army, thinking he went into a fairland, but quickly realized the role of the army as the bosses' instrument.

WORKERS' CENTER BARBER SHOP

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Sensational!—Thrilling! with JENNY JUGAL and WILLY FRITSCHE A vividly dramatic portrayal of the underworld of the famous German seaport Hamburg.

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The new way to health and longevity through nakedness which is now sweeping Europe.

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GASTONIA STRIKE ANNIVERSARY

BIG BANQUET CELEBRATION TONIGHT At 7 P. M.

MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 E. 4th St. Music: Dancing 75c Per Plate

SPEAKERS: WM. Z. FOSTER, J. W. FORD, FRED E. BEAL, CLARENCE MILLER, DEWEY MARTIN AND OTHERS

"WHITE TRASH" Movies of Strike

One Act Play of Gastonia Strike by the Workers Laboratory Theatre

SOLIDARITY DANCE: Edith Segal and Allison Burroughs. SONGS: Chas. Burroughs.

AUSPICES: National Textile Workers Union and National Negro Department T. U. U. L.

"SPREAD ORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTH"

Thugs Killed Her



This is Ella May, organizer for the N.T.W.U., and writer of songs for striking workers. She was a mill worker from Bessemer City, N. C. The hirelings of the Manville-Jencks Co. killed her with rifle fire in broad daylight on the road from Gastonia to Bessemer City, with dozens of witnesses, and a mill owners' jury acquitted them.

GASTONIA ANNIV. BANQUET TONIGHT

Unions Rally; Foster Defendants, Speak

Many workers organizations will be represented at the banquet commemorating the anniversary of the Gastonia strike, to be held tonight at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., at 7 p. m. Among them will be the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Independent Shoe Workers Union, Council of Working Class Women, Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union, etc.

There will be motion pictures of the Gastonia strike. There will be music, dancing and a good dinner. Edith Segal and Allison Burroughs will dance a "solidarity dance."

Speakers will be: Foster, J. W. Ford, Fred Beal, Clarence Miller, Dewey Martin and others.

The banquet is to "spread organization in the South," and is under the auspices of the National Textile Workers Union and the National Negro Department of the T.U.U.L.

"Vida Obrera" Runs Dance for Funds to Become Weekly Paper

"Vida Obrera," Spanish language paper of the Communist Party is starting a campaign to become a weekly paper, and as the first step has arranged for a huge dance to collect funds. This dance will take place at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., on Saturday evening, April 5, at 8:30 p. m.

Tickets are now on sale at the Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square, and the Spanish Workers' Club, 26 West 115th St.

"Dear Old England" Is an Amusing Satire at the Ritz

"THEY NEVER GROW UP" AT MASQUE THEATRE. "They Never Grow Up," a new comedy, by Humphrey Pearson, which is being presented by the New York Theatre Assembly, and is now playing in Baltimore, will have its New York premiere Monday evening, April 7, at the Masque Theatre.

Included in the cast are: Otto Kruger, Mary Fowler, Kathryn March, Anne Sutherland, Claude Cooper, Edwin Maynard and Florence Auer.

"LIBERATOR" IS A FORCE IN SOUTH

"The Liberator" is today playing an important role in the South in helping to break down the natural distrust on the part of the Negro workers towards the workers of the oppressing race. It is helping the Negro workers to differentiate between the white ruling class and the labor fakers of the American Federation of Labor, on one hand, and the militant, class-conscious white workers in the revolutionary unions on the other hand.

"The Liberator" must raise one thousand dollars immediately or it 799 Broadway, Room 308, N. Y. C. Please find enclosed . . . dollars to help The Liberator in its task of organizing the Negro workers for the struggle against imperialist oppression.

PROTESTS GROW ON JOBLESS CASE

(Continued from Page One)
Club, Chicago; Group 322, Independent Workers Circle; mass meeting of 630 workers in Philadelphia; Turner protest meeting in Chester, Pa.; Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Philadelphia, with 700 members; American Jugo Slav Association, McKeesport, Pa., with 75 members; L.L.D. branch Weirton, W. Va.

read the Daily Worker? Sell it to them every day and make new Party members.

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

AMUSEMENTS

HUDSON Thea., 44th St. E. of 7th Ave. 8:40, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:15, 2:30

LAURA D. WILCK presents "TROYKA" By Lulu Vollmer from the Hungarian of Imre Fozekas A story of the Russian Revolution

Theatre Guild Productions
A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY By IVAN TURGENEV GUILD W. 52d. Eves. 8:20 Mats. Th. & Sat. 2:30

"THE APPLE CART" By Bernard Shaw MARTIN BECK 45th Street Eves. 8:20, Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30

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EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director Tonight—"THE OPEN DOOR" and "WOMEN HAVE THEIR WAY" Tom. Night—"THE SEA GULL"

CONTINUOUS SHOWING FROM 10:30 AM TO 1:30 PM
"FRAMED" with EVELYN BRENT and Regis Toomey. More thrills than "Underworld" and "Abbi" combined. Popular Prices—10-30-1 p. m. 35c

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YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS MUST COME TO THE BAZAAR

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APRIL 3, 4, 5 and 6 NEW STAR CASINO

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BASIC INDUSTRIES REPORT BIG DROP

Crisis Worsens Admits Wall St. Bank

Automobile output in the first three months of this year dropped more than 500,000 cars below the same period last year. The automobile bosses once announced that production during 1930 would not drop more than 1,000,000 cars below the 1929 output. The first three months of this year has already accounted for more than 50 per cent of the drop. Indications are that the drop in auto output in 1930 below 1929 will be much closer to 2,000,000.

The Guaranty Trust Company says in its release dated March 31, 1930:

"The impetus given to the automobile and steel industries early in the year has lost some of its force, and falling prices in the commodity markets have had a depressing effect upon business generally. Unemployment has continued to a distressing extent, and the construction programs outlined previously have not yet been undertaken in any great volume."

In short, they say, every indication shows that the crisis is worsening and that Mr. Hoover's mountain of lies is barely exposed by obstinate facts.

Holmes and Peltz Go to Trial Today

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—For distributing leaflets to hundreds of unemployed workers of Chester, Ray Peltz and Holmes will go on trial tomorrow, in Media court room charged with sedition. The bosses of Chester are openly boasting that they will send away these "two reds for a long rest," because they helped organize their workers for better conditions.

CARL BRODSKY

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Hotel & Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers, 10 W. 21st St., N. Y. C. Phone Chelsea 2274 Business meetings held the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m. Educational meetings—the third Monday of the month. Executive Board meetings—every Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. One industry! One Union! Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN DUPONT DOMAIN IS GROWING RAPIDLY

Negro and White Workers in Wilmington Suffer from Lay-Offs There

Organize Into T. U. U. L., Only Way to End These Conditions Worker Says

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WILMINGTON, Del.—Some people say there is no unemployment here in Wilmington, the home of the DuPont millions. But here is a little example:

A boss put up a sign for one hundred men, and within one hour there were over a thousand in front of the place, and they called out the police and beat them off.

There are hundreds of white workers and thousands of Negro workers walking the streets here. The average wage of a white worker is \$20 and the average wage of a Negro worker is \$15. Join the Communist Party and fight these conditions. You have no other course, fellow-workers, unless you want to continue starving and starving.

—Wilmington Unemployed Worker.

Negroes Worst Exploited by Bethlehem Steel

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Md.—Of all the various plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in the Maryland plant the workers are subjected to the fiercest exploitation possible. Although the majority of the workers work 8 hours, many work 12 hours a day. The five day week is not effective in all the mills, the tin mills are the main mills working five days. When the hours were changed from 12 and 10 to 8, wages or rather earnings were decreased. The workers work piece work, so much tonnage.

Workers are not periodically laid off, but layoffs are effected every once in a while. Workers are coming in from the Coatsville plant which it is reported has completely shut down, to the Maryland plant, at Sparrows Point, outside of Baltimore to look for jobs.

Frequent Wage Cuts.

Wage cuts are frequently attempted, but are not always successful, because of the resistance of the workers.

Accidents are frequent in the mills. In a contest conducted last year among the plants of the Bethlehem Steel the Maryland plant takes eighth place.

Negroes Worst Exploited.

The Negro workers here are specially exploited. The Negro workers living in Sparrows Point are completely tied to the company through credit. The company has rooming places of the dirtiest kind for them, operating on credit. Through their ownership of the town of Sparrows Point the company is able to keep thousands of workers tied to them hand and foot. The company also has a large police force to subject the workers. The Negro workers in the mill are given the hardest and dirtiest work for the lowest pay. The company has segregated the Negro workers in the restaurants and in the washrooms.

Organize into the Trade Union Unity League, Negro and white steel workers! It fights for us!

—BETHLEHEM SLAVE.

March 6 Shortcomings in Chicago

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—I was at the demonstration here March 6th. It had at least 50,000 in the parade and was over four miles long.

Here were some of the shortcomings: not enough leaflets to go around, the Daily Worker was not mentioned on the leaflets, and while we have over 300,000 Negroes in Chicago, there were not even 20 Negroes in the parade.

I think these demonstrations should take place on a Saturday or Sunday and then it would have a larger attendance. I'll do all I can for my fellow-workers.

—AWORKER.

A Monument to Hoover Prosperity, "Charity"

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND, Calif.—One of the most pitiful "exhibits" to come to the attention of the Oakland Council of Unemployed presented itself at the corner of Tenth and Broadway, on Monday evening, during the street meeting held there by the Council. A family of eight—parents and six children ranging from a baby of two years to a girl of 15—told of what Hooverian "prosperity" had done to them.

Losing employment in Utah in February, the family piled into an old Ford and hearing that there was work in California came here to seek a job. They became snow-bound in Nevada and were forced to abandon the car and made their way to Sacramento, arriving there penniless. They hitch-hiked to Oakland, arriving here early in the morning of March 24, hungry and worn out. They were directed to the Community Chest headquarters and informed that being non-residents they were out of luck and sent to the Salvation Army. Here they were told that nothing could be done for them and were sent to the Volunteers of America.

The Volunteers proved to be everything else but, and sent them to the Associated Charities. The well-fed supervisor in charge went into minute detail regarding the overwhelming demands being made on their resources by residents of Oakland, expressed sympathy for their plight and turned them down.

The family, wandering over the streets of Oakland came upon the Unemployed Council street meeting, listened, got in touch with the committee, and explained their situation. An appeal was made to the crowd, and out of their scattered pennies and nickles a collection of \$8 was taken which gave relief for the moment.

The Community Chest Drive is even now on. Workers are gyped out of a day's pay to fill the coffers of the Chest. The Unemployed Council will do its damndest to expose every phase of "charity," the Great American Fraud.

—Oakland Worker.

\$1 for 10 Hours Slavery to Jobless

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—I am a young worker and have been out of a job for four months. I answered an ad in the daily paper for men to distribute circulars for the Acme Distributing Co. Twenty-five men were picked out of about two hundred. I was one of those chosen.

We were sent out in groups of four and eight, each in a territory about two miles square. We were given sacks in which we were to carry two hundred advertising papers, weighing about sixty pounds. We carried these sacks full of papers, up and down stairs to private houses and in the apartment houses, and if we missed one door we were threatened to be sent in and paid off. Each group had a supervisor, the men called them slave drivers, which they were. In some cases we had to go four and five blocks to get more papers and then carry them back to where we left off at.

After about ten hours of this we went back to report and to get paid off. We received one dollar when we got in, and another on the following Saturday.

Fellow workers, we must organize to fight against these miserable conditions. Fight for a SEVEN HOUR DAY, a MINIMUM WAGE OF FOUR DOLLARS a day, and insurance for those that are hurt on the job.

Organize under the Trade Union Unity League and fight for your rights. We have nothing to lose but our chains.

—JOBLESS ST. LOUIS WORKER.

Montgomery-Ward, Sears Roebuck Lay Off

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND, Calif.—The unemployment situation in Oakland is day by day becoming more critical.

In the retail department of Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, the axe is falling on the necks which heretofore considered themselves immune.

Montgomery's have discontinued their filling of applications for "positions" as the waiting list has reached a huge length. The working force has been reduced by not less than 20 percent. Of course, this is accomplished by speed-up for those who are allowed to remain, and wage cuts.

Sears Roebuck opened up a new retail store here in Oakland the middle of this month. This new store is one of the largest on the Pacific coast. Five hundred women were engaged for the opening. The line of applicants extended from the office on the third floor to the street and a full block beyond the employees' entrance. Three or four days later, 200 clerks were permanently discharged.

The unemployed workers here should all join councils of the unemployed, led by the Trade Union Unity League.

—JOBLESS WORKER.

Mobilize Against Boss Vengeance on May Day



Original Gastonia defendants, and those given jail terms, studying Lenin's works while in jail.

400 SEAMEN FOR ONE SLAVE'S JOB

Lucky Ones Risk Lives in Coffin Ships

(Continued from Page One)

three flights of stairs with the walls bedecked with very uncomplimentary remarks about the Shipping Board and Joe in such language as the seamen use in the fo'castle. They leave no doubt about their opinion of T. V. O'Connor, and E. C. Plummer, Hoover's chairman and vice-chairman of the Shipping Board.

In a stinking room, which can seat about fifty men, over 400 are jammed, waiting for the job that never comes except to Joe's particular friends.

Board Gets Billions.

Since its establishment, the government has sunk over \$3,600,000,000 into the Shipping Board. Most of this money has found its way into the pockets of the big ship owners. In October, 1929, the U. S. Shipping Board had 548 vessels under its control with a total dead-weight tonnage of 4,474,016, which is nearly one-third of the entire tonnage in the United States. Out of this over 2,400,000 tonnage, or 319 vessels were tied up, not working in October. Probably another million in tonnage has been put on the idle list since the sharpening of the crisis.

Jobs Scuttled.

So the lines of sailors cast on the beach grow larger. They don't frequent the Board's fink hall for jobs any more. After four months of waiting even the most patriotic sailor begins to learn that jobs have been scuttled.

They come up because it's warm and most of them haven't a penny to get a flop. Free flops at the "Holy Flop House" are cut down, and all other places are filled with thousands of unemployed land workers. The colder the day, the bigger the crowd at Joe's.

Nothing for Jobless.

The demand for "Work or Wages" among the seamen has a special point. Under the Jones-White subsidy law the government is handing over \$250,000,000 to the ship owners. But not one penny for unemployment insurance for jobless seamen. Millions in mail subsidies (subventions) are given the ship bosses. This money is used to fill the pockets of the ship owners and to increase unemployment among the seamen and stevedores in U. S. and other ports.

Here's how it works in the words of one of the Board's ships not long ago:

"The Seamen's Act provides for four hours on and eight off for the black gang. (The black gang is the engine-room workers, coal passers or firemen; water tenders, oil wipers, engineers, etc.) These ships get a big pile of dough from the government for carrying U. S. mail. When they get into Plymouth, even though some of the men haven't had a wink of sleep, they put them to work unloading mail."

"All hands are put to work, regardless of the number of hours they've been working. Last trip I made we unloaded 8700 bags. No pay for extra work. And they steal jobs from the dock hands on shore. We work six or eight hours unloading. Then the black gang has to go back to work again groggy. The bells in the

DRIVES OF UNION ON IN SOUTH

Green Aids Attack of Bosses

(By MARY DALTON)

(Organizer N. T. W. U. in Atlanta, Georgia)

With the closing down of many of the mills in Columbus, Macon, Augusta, Rome, Atlanta and many of the other cities in Georgia, and with many of the mill villages on a starvation level, with the rest of the mills working only part time, the textile workers in Georgia are ready for struggle and organization.

The Docking System

Those mills operating are only working part time, and all the workers get is about \$9 to \$12 for ten, eleven and twelve hours a day. With the system of docking, even these miserably low wages are cut continually. In Macon, Ga., one woman showed slips for the year 1929 where the total deducted for docking was \$156 or \$3 a week. In Scottsdale, Ga., for every bad cut, the workers are docked four cuts. In the Fulton Bag of Atlanta and the Anshovick Mill of Rome, etc., the fine system for these bad cuts has lowered the wages anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent.

Wage Cuts

Besides the docking system, which is another means of cutting wages, the mill workers have had a direct cut in wages. In Scottsdale, Ga., the workers have received a cut from 4 to 4 1/2 cents on the dollar. In Rome, most of the workers received a 25 per cent. cut in wages. Besides receiving the cut in wages, a new system of stretch out has been installed. Many of the loomfixers have been stretched out from about 70 looms to 105 looms and weavers have been stretched out from 18 to 30 looms.

Workers in Revolt

The workers in Georgia are revolting and organizing under the banner of the Trade Union Unity League and National Textile Workers Industrial Union. The mill owners and Chamber of Commerce are trying to smash the revolutionary trade unions in Georgia, in line with the national terrorism against the Communist Party, T.U.U.L. and the revolutionary trade unions, the mill owners and Chamber of Commerce have tried by terrorism, jailing, throwing of tear gas bombs in our meetings and raiding and padlocking the union headquarters to smash and drive us out of town. Their screaming editorials and headlines are calling for lynch mobs to drive out the organizers and a whisper campaign for mob riot has started throughout the city of Atlanta to prepare for the trial of the organizers who were arrested before and after March 6.

A. F. L. Campaign Union

However, the mill owners realize that the workers are organizing into militant union, under the leadership of the N.T.W.U., and although they prefer to run their mills without any

TRY TO DEPORT TUUL SECRETARY

Jail and Heavy Bail for Frisco Demonstrators

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 30.—Eight San Francisco unemployed workers who were arrested last Tuesday at the socialist meeting conducted by Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, were held on a bail of \$1,000 each when they appeared in court Friday. Among them are Mike Daniels, chairman of the council of the unemployed, and Morris Rappoport, district secretary of the Trade Union Unity League. Rappoport was brutally beaten in jail about the body and face. He appeared in court with swollen face, but was denied medical attention. The authorities are transferring him to Angel Island for deportation.

There will be a protest mass meeting against the arrests, Tuesday.

Five workers in Oakland were sentenced to 50 days each for the February unemployment demonstration. The case is appealed. They are released on bail. Among them are Brown, Barman, Matigly, Studevant. The latter is secretary of the TUUL in Oakland.

union, yet they appreciate the company union, boss controlled A. F. L. They realize that the American Federation of Labor act as boss men in the ranks of the working class. On March 2nd, William Green, speaking before a "distinguished" audience of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and the mill barons in Georgia to open their mills to the A.F.L. with its "co-operative method of production and enlightened management which put mills on a paying basis." William Green had nothing to say about the recent wage cuts, the stretch out, the docking system. And when questioned about unemployment, his answer was the calling in of the police and the arrest of the N.T.W.U. organizer.

The arrest of the N.T.W.U. organizer by William Green and the testimony given in court by 12 A. F. L. officials against the N.T.W.U. organizer has opened up the eyes of the workers here as to the role of the A. F. L.

Besides that, the southern mill workers haven't forgotten the sell outs of 1921. The Fulton bag workers of Atlanta still remember the treacherous sell out of their 1916 strike and the recent sell out of Ware Shoals, Elizabethtown and the leading of the defenseless, unarmed pickets of Marion into slaughter will not be forgotten by the mill workers in the South.

The answer of the textile workers in Georgia to the mill owners and their agents, the A. F. L. and the U. T. W. will be a real textile workers conference on April 27 in Atlanta. April 27 will be an answer to the wage cuts, and stretch out, April 27 will be an answer to the A. F. L., who have come into the South to help the mill owners smash the N.T.W.U. and the T.U.U.L. and betray the workers to the bosses.

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SOVIET RUSHES HEAVY INDUSTRY TO COMPETE FIVE YEAR PLAN DRIVE

50,000 a Year Tractor Plant to Open July 1; Billion Rouble Factory Going Up in Urals

Giant Mariupol Foundry Will Beat One at Gary Europe's Biggest Rayon Plant Completed

(By Inprecorr Press Service)

MOSCOW.—A new department of the Red Putilov works in Leningrad has just been opened for the production of tractor parts. Together with the new smithy which will be opened in the works on the 1st of April, this will mean a new independent factory for the production of tractors.

The mechanized workshops of the Stalingrad tractor works have just completed the first tractor. Full production will commence on the 1st of July. This is the first giant Russian tractor works and will have an annual production of 50,000 tractors.

The building of giant tractor producing works is also proceeding in Charkov, the capital of the Ukraine, and in Tseliabinsk in the Urals, 10,000 workers are engaged on the building of the works in Tseliabinsk which will be completed in 1931 and will have an annual productive capacity of 40,000 heavy caterpillar tractors. The cost of the Tseliabinsk factory including a socialist colony for its workers will be 1,060 million roubles.

Building operations have now commenced in Mariupol for the construction of a giant foundry which will have an annual production of 4 million tons of steel (the largest American foundry is that of Gary with an annual production of approximately 3 million tons of steel). The works complex will have 12 blast furnaces and 40 Martin furnaces.

A factory for the production of artificial silk has just been completed in record time in the neighborhood of Leningrad. The factory is the largest of its kind in Europe.

"Socialists" Assist with Thuringia Fascists

BERLIN, March 30.—When German fascists gained control of Thuringia in last year's state election there, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, who became Minister of the Interior in Thuringia, immediately proceeded to transform the state police into a fascist guard, openly announcing his aim of establishing an outright fascist dictatorship.

Frick used his office to legalize fascist organizations in the schools, which are also under his control, and particularly the secret fascist society known as the "Eagle and Falcon League."

When Frick's fascist activities were exposed, Carl Severing, Reich Minister of the Interior, was forced to suspend a federal subsidy of \$80,000 a month to the Thuringian state police while "investigating" its fascistization.

This act on the part of the social democrat Severing is only a legal gesture, since the socialists have no intention of really combatting the fascists, and after some correspondence the subsidy was restored. The same Severing makes every effort to destroy the German Communist Party, and is ready to drown the German working class in blood.

Detroit Workers Protest Terror in Greece

DETROIT.—Protesting against the persecution of the Venizelos government of Greece against the Greek workers, the Louis Tikas Branch of the International Labor Defense here has adopted and sent to Greece and the Greek embassy at Washington, the following resolution:

We Greek workers of the city of Detroit, being informed of the vicious persecutions against the workers of Greece conducted by the Greek government which, by attacking and dissolving the International Red Aid of Greece, attempts to crush the labor movement and thus to terrorize the revolutionary workers and peasants of Greece, and being informed that the public prosecutor is doing his utmost to bring about a speedy execution of this crime so to immediately legalize and dissolve the only workers' organization fighting for the sole right of supporting and protecting the victims of the white terror of Greece;

Condemn this medieval method of the modern Nero, Venizelos and Co., and we demand: 1) Full rights of free activity to the I.R.A. of Greece; 2) General amnesty to all the working-class political prisoners; 3) Full liberty to all working class organizations and the right of political action; 4) Down with the criminal "Idionymon."

Religious in U. S. S. R. Reject Pope

(By Inprecorr Press Service)

MOSCOW.—The report of the United Press, which was eagerly taken up by a number of bourgeois newspapers, and naturally by the social-democratic press, according to which the hostile demonstrations of religious believers took place in a Moscow church against the Metropolitan Sergius on account of his public statement against the action of the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury, is absolutely without foundation.

Organized Jobless Plan May 1 Demonstration

(Continued from Page One)

the Mouth. They were rushed away, their names not made public, and the incident hushed up.

Large headlines in the capitalist press yesterday hailed the New York Board of Trade statement that "64 per cent of the employers report conditions are no worse than in February." A careful reading of the statement shows, however, that the reports on which this enthusiastic statement is based were only 25 per cent of those sent out, that they do not distinguish between the huge industries and the small garment shops, etc., where seasonal gains are to be expected, and that about 12 per cent in the language of the Board of Trade, "show a decrease in employment."

Demand Release.

The workers of Philadelphia are called to a protest demonstration before the city hall at noon on Friday, April 11 (the day the New York committee representing 110,000 goes to trial without a jury in special sessions court).

For Eisman, Too.

The Non-Partisan Young Workers' Children's School at Coney Island, N. Y., at a meeting held March 24, demanded the release of Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond and Lesten, and of Harry Eisman, Young Pioneer, sentenced to five years for taking part in the demonstration.

The John Reed Unit of Young Pioneers at Sioux City, Omaha, also demands their release.

Trenton, N. J., is claimed by the workers to have more unemployment for its size than any other city.

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GASTON SEVEN APPEAL, 1 WEEK BEFORE MAY 1

Mass Political Strike Chief Slogan

(Continued from Page One)

murder were K. Y. Hendricks, Fred Beal, Sophie Melvin, Amy Schechter, Vera Bush, Clarence Miller, R. F. Gibson, W. M. McGinnis, Robert Allen, Joseph Harrison, Louis McLaughlin, George Carter, K. O. Byers, Russel Knight, J. C. Heffner, and Dell Hampton.

World protest of the working class rang like thunder. The bosses were forced to dismiss charges against 16, and the remaining seven were found "guilty of second degree murder," October 21, and were sentenced the same day to 117 years of prison.

They were released on \$27,000 cash bail during October and November.

The preparations of the mass political strike for May Day will utilize the lessons of the great Gastonia struggle. May Day will also be a day of struggle against the bosses' attacks on the mass unemployed movement, against the arrest of the leaders of the March 6th demonstration, and against the attempts to railroad the Gastonia seven to jail for their leadership in the wage-cut fight.

NEWARK TOILERS HEAR J. PORTER

Calls Soldiers to Fight With Workers

NEWARK, N. J., March 31.—Hundreds of workers jammed a mass meeting here last night at which John Porter spoke on the "United States Army and the Workers."

Porter called upon the workers in soldiers' and sailors' uniforms to fight with their own class in the mighty demonstration on May 1 against unemployment, wage cuts, the deathly speed-up and the entire system of wage slavery as well as for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Porter, who is now touring the country under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, will speak next at Baltimore, Md., on Friday, April 4.

Tells of Brutality By Boss Police Against Jobless

(Continued from Page One)

so swollen from the beating and kicking.

"Friday afternoon they sent me to the Bellevue Hospital. They took x-ray pictures of my head and I had to stay in bed over Sunday. Monday I was supposed to be all right again and got up.

"I was bailed out by the International Labor Defense. But I was still sick from the beatings and got a cold and fever from the cold cell.

"Last Friday they raised my bail from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and took me to the toms till the International Labor Defense haled me out again.

"Beating up workers doesn't give us any jobs or change our minds. When workers protest against unemployment and starvation and misery the capitalist state can do nothing but send police. That shows up the whole capitalist system. The workers must organize and fight and put an end to the whole system with its police and radical squad."

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By Myra Page 96 pp. 25 Cents.

EARLY REVIEWS

"Myra Page is well qualified to write of Southern textile workers. As a southern woman herself, she has lived and worked in mill villages and knows the situation at first hand. 'SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS AND LABOR' should be read by every worker in order to understand what is back of the great struggles in the southern textile field."

—GRACE HETHCOTE, author of "Labor and Silk."

"... The author performed a surgical operation upon a portion of the body of American imperialism, an operation which discloses in detail the misery of the masses. This is no 'study' by a social welfare worker. Sympathy and understanding are there, but primarily it is an incisive, sharp and merciless, by a scalpel with a Leninist edge."

—WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

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A Year of Communist Work in the South

By BILL DUNNE.

In no section of the class struggle has the application of the line of the Tenth Plenum of the Communist International for our Party shown such striking results in our work in the South.

In slightly more than a year what was practically unknown territory has become the scene of sharp mass struggles led by our Party. In the heart of districts where the masses of Negro and white workers are robbed and oppressed worse than in any other part of the United States, our Party has been firmly established.

In the coming congressional campaign our Party will play an important role. We have conducted more or less formal work in presidential elections in some sections of the South in the past but for the first time our Party will have candidates on the ballot who have been identified directly with the mass struggles of Southern workers and who come from the ranks of the Southern workers.

Trade Union Work.

The national industrial unions of the Trade Union Unity League are carrying on intensive organization work in textile, steel and metal, mining and marine transport. Many conferences have been held in these industries. The program of the revolutionary unions and of the Trade Union Unity League are being popularized. Progress is being made organizationally.

In the work among the Negro masses our Party has made probably its most important advances. The demand for full social, political and economic equality has been put forth uncompromisingly and our Party stands forth today before the working class as the leader of the struggles of the Negro workers and farmers.

The demand for self-determination has not been emphasized but this is being corrected.

Our work in the South has furnished the most convincing proof of the correctness of our estimates of the extent and rapidity of the radicalization of the American working class. It has disproved completely the pet capitalist theory that native born American workers reject and will always reject the program of the Communists and will not engage in militant struggle.

The struggles of the Southern masses, organized and led by our Party—have been of the most militant nature and have quite often had definite revolutionary characteristics.

Valuable Experiences. It was in the South, in connection with the heroic battles of the textile workers organized in the National Textile Workers Union, that the fundamental issue of self defense against the capitalists, their armed government forces and fascist bands, arose in the most concrete form and gave direction to the class struggle in other industries.

In the fight against the fascist Musteites, operating in the South through the United Textile Workers of the American Federation of Labor, our Party gained experience which has been utilized to determine correct policy in other sections of the country and in other industries—notably in Illinois in the coal mining industry.

As a result of our activity thousands of Southern workers have seen the fascist leadership of the A. F. of L. exposed as the instruments of the class enemies of the masses in both economic and political struggles.

The Capitalist Offensive. The offensive of the capitalists and their

government against our Party and the working class in the South has been of the sharpest and most brutal character. The American class struggle furnishes no parallel for the manner in which Communists and militant non-Party workers have been persecuted in the South in the last year. The attacks have not been confined to one locality, one industry or to one state. They are widespread and are launched wherever organization work and struggles are carried on.

Workers Not Fascist. But these attacks disclose something of still greater importance. In not a single one of these attacks has the capitalist class been able to mobilize any workers.

Not even in the attacks directed toward the suppression of Communist activity among the Negro masses have the bosses and their agents been able to enlist workers. The classic anti-Negro slogans of the Southern ruling class have been shown to be barren of results so far as workers are concerned.

Here again is the most striking proof of the radicalization of American workers under the intolerable pressure of rationalization. The significance of the failure of the Southern ruling class in this field cannot be overestimated.

There is not a single organizer of our Party in the South, not a single organizer of the various class struggle unions, of the International Labor Defense or of the Workers International Relief that has not been jailed, convicted and sentenced. Many of them have a half-dozen charges hanging over them.

Comrades Beal, Miller, Hendryx, McGinnis, McLaughlin, Harrison, Carter, of the N.T.W.U. face up to 20 years in prison. Chain gang sentences under the murderous Southern penal system have been handed out to many more.

The work goes on. Kidnappings and floggings, continuous threats by the fascist bands, murders, as of Ella May, hinder but do not stop our agitational, propaganda and organizational activity.

Extending Our Work. We have made a good beginning in the last year, but only a beginning. We must establish a Communist paper in the South, we must increase our Party membership, we must prepare for the election campaign, we must broaden immensely our work for the organization of the jobless and the struggle against unemployment.

We must extend our work among the agricultural masses—especially among the Negro workers. We must consciously give all of our campaigns more of a political character.

We must do all in our power to see that the revolutionary unions obtain better organizational results from their activity. We must lead more struggles. We must more systematically expose the Musteite social fascists. We must concentrate more in the big industrial plants and engage in more-planned work.

For the Next Year. From the ranks of the Southern masses we must recruit many more workers for leadership than we have to date and this can be done only by extending our cultural and educational work to which far too little attention has been paid.

The defense of the Gastonia defendants must once more be placed in the center of our activity and the demand for unconditional release of these class war prisoners made a popular issue.

One year of work in the South established our Party there firmly in the mass movement. In the next we should set as our objective the complete defeat of the A. F. of L. and its social fascist Muste gang, the organization of the decisive sections of the working class in the South in the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League and the popularization of our Party program in every important industrial center.

These examples are typical of hundreds like them which have been collected and could be cited. They serve to illustrate the point. Like the slave merchants in the market place, the Southern Chambers of Commerce are shouting their chief stock in trade—highly exploited labor. With such arguments as these they are inducing northern capital to close shop in their established localities and to move South.

Their efforts are not without avail. Manufacturers, particularly textile mill owners, are engaged in a furious trek to the Piedmont. Between 1923 and 1927 about \$100,000,000 of New England mill capital migrated southward. Since then the movement has been gaining increasing momentum.

A year's activity of the Communist Party in these sections have severely shattered the illusions concerning the docility and subservience of the southern workers. But labor still remains cheap. When the cost of maintaining the mill villages, variously estimated to cost from \$1.50 to \$4.36 per operative per week, is deducted from the wage savings of the cotton growing states, the South still has a differential in manufacturing costs of about

to 30 cents (per hour) for skilled workers. Children from 14 to 18 years of age can only work 11 hours a day.

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W. C. Denmark, secretary of the Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce, sent out publicity matter reading, in part, as follows:

Children between ages of 14 and 16 that have gone through the fourth grade of school may work 10 hours. Children that have not gone through fourth grade work 8 hours. Adult female hours, 11 per day.

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"And We Will Also Strike Side By Side on May Day!"

By Fred Ellis



FACE 20 YEARS; STILL FIGHT

Statements by Gastonia Defendants; How They Feel About Campaign

Hard Battle But a Glorious One

By FRED ERWIN BEAL. (Sentenced to 17 to 20 years.)

The history of American industrial struggles probably does not contain a more significant event than the strike of 2,000 textile workers in the Loray village, Gastonia, North Carolina, April 1st, 1929.

Since then Gastonia and the entire South has held the attention of the whole country and the world.

Since then Gastonia and the entire South has held the attention of the whole country and the world.

The first mill in the South to strike under the auspices of the National Textile Workers' Union was the Loray mill of the Manville-Jenkes company at Gastonia.

Enslave Whole Families. The mill workers were living on starvation wages. Whole families worked in the mill in order to make both ends meet and even then they found themselves in debt. Father, mother and children often worked side by side. The family lived in two, three or four room shacks. They often had to take in boarders. The wages averaged \$11 and \$12 a week. Efficiency "experts" stood over the workers—with stop watch stretching out the work. They worked 60 and more hours a week.

The strike came about because of the intense exploitation of these workers. It reached its limit. The rebellion began.

Mass Meeting. The strike began on a Monday. The Saturday before a big mass meeting—the first in the open held by the N. T. W. U.—was held close to the mill. Everyone knew that many workers would be fired on Monday for attending the meeting.

The local vote to strike if any member was fired. Headquarters were obtained on Franklin Ave. near the mill and preparations made for the coming struggle. Temporary headquarters of the union were in a workers'

20 per cent—even as high as 30 per cent for some classes of products. In one computation of the costs of producing a pound of an identical print cloth in a Massachusetts and a southern mill, the Arkwright Club, a manufacturers' organization, found the Massachusetts mill was 19,9064 cents. Of the sets cost to be 28.0303 cents; that of the 8,1249 cents difference between the two, 7,9774 cents, or 98 per cent, represented savings in labor costs.

Southern Organ Needed. The above story has been told largely from capitalist sources. It becomes a prime necessity of the Party at this time to establish, among other things, a southern press. The southern revolutionary masses have no paper of their own in which to discuss their problem, keep abreast of activities in other southern centers and reach the other broad masses who can not be reached directly. Comrades recently returned from the South tell how every copy of the Daily Worker is passed from hand to hand until it falls apart from sheer wear. But the "Daily" does not and can not devote major emphasis to southern problems of organization, tactics and struggle. What the revolutionary masses of the South need and want is a press of their own. The Party must meet this pressing and vital need.

But putting us in jail will not stop the progress of the National Textile Workers' Union in the South or the North. The entrenched mill barons have had their day. The workers in the South are marching along with their northern brothers under the banner of the National Textile Workers' Union. They know that the United Textile Workers' Union of the A. F. of L. would sell them out again as it did in the years 1919 and 1922; as it did in Elizabethton, Tenn.; as it did in Marston, N. C. They know that the A. F. of L. drives in the South are fake drives, done for the benefit of the textile bosses. They know that the A. F. of L. union is a company union and that the bosses want to steer the militant textile workers into it to prevent

home. Great numbers of workers came here to join the union. On Monday groups of discharged workers came to the new headquarters. A mass meeting of night workers was held on the lot behind the union hall and a unanimous vote to strike was taken amidst cheering, singing and yelling. The strikers in picket line formation went to the mill. The day help swelled the strikers' ranks. A mass meeting was held in front of the mill gate; back to the union lot. That night hundreds of workers from other mills in the vicinity attended a mass meeting.

The next day the strike committee was formed where the workers summed up their grievances. They became an organized army determined to pit their united strength against the power of the well organized cotton barons for better living conditions. So they made demands against the bosses. These were some of the demands:

Minimum wage of \$20 a week. Abolition of the speeding and doubling up of work (stretch-out). Forty-hour five-day week. Equal pay for equal work for women and youths.

For sanitary working conditions. No discrimination against workers taking active part in strike. Recognition of National Textile Workers' Union.

War Is On. The roar of the battle was heard throughout the South. The bosses became extremely nervous; called conferences amongst themselves; organized gangsters; tore down the union headquarters; beat up organizers and the active strikers—women as well as men. A new headquarters was built by the strikers. The bosses' men tried to raid the new headquarters on June 7 but were met by a determined set of strikers who were guarding their lives.

In the exchange of shots fired on the union lot one organizer was wounded and four deputies of the mill owners. One, the chief of police, by the name of Aderholt, died the next day. Though the workers defended themselves the bosses thought they saw an opportunity to smash the union. Hundreds of strikers and organizers were arrested and thrown into jail. Sixteen were charged with first degree murder. The International Labor Defense was on the job. Mass demonstrations were held throughout the country and the world. The bosses were afraid to burn us in the chair but they succeeded in prejudicing a backward jury and seven of us now face up to 20 years in jail. Only the workers can save us from a living death.

But Union Goes On. But putting us in jail will not stop the progress of the National Textile Workers' Union in the South or the North. The entrenched mill barons have had their day. The workers in the South are marching along with their northern brothers under the banner of the National Textile Workers' Union. They know that the United Textile Workers' Union of the A. F. of L. would sell them out again as it did in the years 1919 and 1922; as it did in Elizabethton, Tenn.; as it did in Marston, N. C. They know that the A. F. of L. drives in the South are fake drives, done for the benefit of the textile bosses. They know that the A. F. of L. union is a company union and that the bosses want to steer the militant textile workers into it to prevent

them from going into the militant workers' N. T. W. U. It is a hard struggle but a glorious one for the southern workers.

The start was made April 1, 1929. The end will be when the textile workers along with other workers, do away with all exploitation and run the industry for their own benefit.

Union Drive Breaks Down Racial Barriers

By G. W. CARTER. The significant thing about the Gastonia strike was the fact that the National Textile Workers Union was the first labor organization to advocate the breaking down of racial barriers and to organize Negro workers side by side with whites on the basis of equality.

Chattel slavery was abolished legally in 1863 by the emancipation proclamation. They raised the cry of the black menace and thus were able to mobilize the white workers to "keep the Negro in his place" . . . slavery. Since the white workers were fighting their fellow workers they were not strong enough to arise above themselves. This is why we find the miserable conditions in the Southern mill villages and industrial centers.

The Loray workers revolted against this slavery. Spread this revolt. On with the fight against slavery and race discrimination For the unity of the workers of all races.

Gastonia Strike Was Revolt Against Conditions

By K. O. BYERS. (Defendant in the First Trial) One year ago, on April 1, 1929, the first strike was called in the South by the National Textile Workers Union. Two thousand workers came out on that Monday, under the leadership of the N.T.W.U. On the first day of the strike the workers elected a strike committee and mass picket lines were formed around the Loray Mill.

When the bosses saw that they could not fool the workers and scare them back to work, they hired thugs and the Ku Klux Klan to beat up the strikers on the picket line. But the workers would fight the police and their fellow-gunmen when they were attacked by the police and the thugs.

Even the capitalist press, the Gastonia Daily Gazette would say to the workers: "You are citizens, don't strike, go back to work." But the workers' answer was: "We have been slaving long enough, we are on strike for better conditions." Their demands were: Equal pay for all young workers, no discrimination against Negroes, for the eight-hour day, a

Gastonia Marked Smashing of Race Barrier for Workers

By CHARLES ALEXANDER

(Negro Member of the Gastonia Labor Jury.)

The anniversary of the strike at the Loray mill of the Manville-Jenkes Company of Gastonia has tremendous significance in the struggle of the American working class, and particularly to the millions of exploited Negro workers in the United States. The outcome of that strike is now history, but seven Gastonia prisoners are facing 117 years in prison. Their appeal comes up in the Supreme Court of North Carolina in April.

The mill barons and their hangers-on in the South, previous to the strike, broadcast far and wide the complete subservience of their workers, on the basis of which they dreamed of reaping fabulous profits sucked from the very blood of the southern workers. And it can be imagined what were the horrors that gripped them when on the morning of April 2, 1929, the workers of the Loray mill in Gastonia, refusing to submit any longer to slavery, robbery and plunder, left their machines, downed tools—struck, under the militant leadership of the National Textile Workers Union. A few weeks previous, the workers of the Benberg and Glanzstoff mills in Elizabethton, Tenn., had also come out on strike under the treacherous leadership of the American Federation of Labor, and were betrayed.

Full Equality. The N. T. W. U., affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League, led and fought for the organization of Negro and white workers together into the same union on the basis of full equality. To the Negro masses of the South and of the entire country, this was indeed significant. The N. T. W. U. not only put forward the organization of Negro and white workers together, it also raised the banner of full racial, social and political equality for the Negro masses. The terror of the southern bourgeoisie knew no bounds when they saw the breaking down of their age-long barrier of "white superiority" and the unity of Negro and white workers for common struggle against the mill owners.

They resorted to all possible devices in an attempt to break the solidarity of the Negro and white workers.

But the white workers began to see that the factories, mills, works, banks, and all the riches of the country were in the hands of the capitalists, they saw side by side with the loud-mouthed phrases of democracy, a perpetual enslavement of millions of workers and a continuous poverty, and they asked of the mill barons: "Where is your lauded 'superiority'?" Not for the toiling masses but for the capitalist class.

Unable to break the spirit of the workers by the utilization of fascist means, (National Guard, thugs, gangsters, police raids, etc.), the mill barons proceeded to other means—that of legal lynching. The writer happens to be one of the Negro members of the Labor Jury which attended the second trial of the Gastonia defendants. And it is important to say especially at this time when the appeal of the defendants is near at hand that the verdict of the Labor Jury is that the defendants are NOT GUILTY, and that the whole capitalist class of

North Carolina is guilty of the murder, robbery and plunder of the textile workers. The Real Issue. The defendants were tried not because they committed any offense, but purely because of their views and militant struggle in the interest of the toiling textile masses. Not only were political, economic and religious views the central points during the whole trial, but the racial issue was brought to the forefront with all intensity.

Race Issue In Trial. To bring the importance of this case to the working class, to show how the racial issue was utilized, both in an attempt to keep up the division between Negro and white workers, and to render them helpless prey to these vultures of capitalism, and to rally the Negro and white workers of the whole land to defeat this vicious sentence, I shall state an incident which took place during the trial when one of the defense witnesses was on the stand. Dewey Martin, one of the organizers of the National Textile Workers Union is on the stand, and is being cross-examined by Cansler, one of the attorneys for the mill owners.

"Mr. Martin, did you speak from the same platform with Otto Hall, a Negro Communist, who advocated social equality for Negroes?"

"Yes." Cansler, "Your honor, I move that the testimony of this witness be impeached, as it is in violation of the laws of the state of North Carolina, which is against social equality for Negroes."

Attorney for the Defense: Object. His honor, the bought and paid for tool of the mill barons, "Objection overruled."

And so the testimony of Dewey Martin, vital to the case of the defendants was impeached and not permitted to the credit of the defense, because he admitted speaking from the same platform with a Negro worker.

Union Organize Bath. While this situation was going on in the court room, the textile workers were busy outside, organizing Negro and white workers together, and perfecting their organizational plans for the southern convention of the National Textile Workers' Union convention in Charlotte. This convention was a symbol of the growing class consciousness of the southern workers. It demonstrated very clearly the breaking down of racial barriers between Negro and white workers, and a call to go forward into militant struggle. The convention attended by hundreds of textile and other workers of the South, with delegates coming from five different southern states, and with 15 Negro delegates who sat together with the white delegates, and took active part in the formulation of plans for successfully combating the exploitation of the southern bosses was indeed historic.

Every Negro and white worker, conscious of his condition must make the struggle of Gastonia live, and there is no other way in which this can be done better than by joining the Trade Union Unity League, the International Labor Defense, and let us carry on the fight, not only for the release of the Gastonia prisoners, but for our final liberation from capitalist oppression and slavery.

minimum wage of \$20 for all young workers, free house rent, free lights and water.

The workers continued to hold mass meetings and picket lines every day in front of the Loray Mill. Then on April 19 a mob of mill owners' thugs came to the union headquarters, smashed the hall, destroyed the Workers International Relief store, and threatened to lynch the organizer.

But this did not stop the strikers. They built new headquarters and continued to hold mass meetings and mass picketing every day, until June 7.

Raid on Strikers. On the night of June 7, the chief of police and his gang came to the union headquarters and fired into the union hall and the strikers' tents in which they were sleeping. The strikers defended themselves from being shot down in cold blood. They won the battle.

The several workers were arrested. At the end of the trial seven workers were given twenty years in prison. The appeal comes up on April 15.

All workers must organize and fight against the capitalist courts and the bosses. Organize in the Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party.

How the Workers Learned of Revolutionary Unionism

By LOUIS McLAUGHLIN. (Sentenced to 12 to 15 Years.)

April 1, 1930, is the first anniversary of the Gastonia strike. There is a great difference in the minds of the Southern workers today from what there was before the strike. Before April 1, 1929, the workers did not know of the Communist Party, the National Textile Workers Union or the International Labor Defense. What they knew is what they got out of the capitalist press. What the capitalist press says of the Communist Party, in the South, is that it is a man that has a sword in his mouth and a gun and a bomb in each hand. But when workers really learned of the Communist Party and the N.T.W.U., they struck with the movement.

When the police and thugs tried to destroy the second headquarters on June 7, at Gastonia, after they had destroyed the first, the workers then defended themselves. So the capitalist court put the ones they could on trial. If it was not for the workers protesting while the trial was on, we would have been put in the electric chair.

So when April 6 comes, which starts Gastonia protest week, by the I.L.D., all workers must make their protest felt. Protest straight on through till the 13th of April, and it will force the courts to listen.

The appeal of the workers comes up in April, so all workers must demonstrate in mass protest on April 6 to April 13 and show to the world what the capitalist class is going to the Southern workers.