

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

Daily Worker Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

IN TWO SECTIONS SECTION ONE

Vol. VIII, No. 271

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1931

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

HOOVER HELPS JAPAN SPREAD WAR THROUGH CHINA

TRY TO SMASH STRIKE WITH COPS, COURT

Lawrence Strike Leaders Getting Vicious Sentences

Try to Frame Dunne Court Denies the Right to Picket

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Nov. 10.—The Woonsocket strike is won. Workers in one department of the Bermon Worsted Company mill here walked out two weeks ago against a ten per cent wage cut, and have forced the complete withdrawal of the cut.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 10.—Thousands came to the picket lines this morning at all the mills, but the police broke up every formation and mounted police, riding on the sidewalks, drove all away from the mills. The police blocked the bridge over the Merrimac River and the bridge over the canal south of the Wood Mill and continually drove the pickets back.

Railroad Pickets. All these and dozens of others previously arrested were railroaded through Judge Chandler's court this

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

WORKERS WILL HONOR DEAD NEGRO COMRADE

Mass Funeral for Edwards Thursday

NEW YORK.—The funeral of Comrade Ronald Edwards, Negro worker and member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League, November 12 at 12:30 p. m. The body of Comrade Edwards will arrive today from Cleveland, where he died, and will lie in state at the Finnish Workers Home from Wednesday noon on.

This young revolutionary Negro leader died in the flush of youth. Although not a strong comrade physically, Comrade Edwards was one of the most devoted comrades in the League. He was a comrade who was developing into a real political leader of the young workers, with a keen insight into the problems of the youth.

For the Negro workers, the death of Comrade Edwards is a special loss. There are not many young revolutionary leaders yet among the Negro workers, although the revolutionary forces among the Negro proletariat are developing. For the Party and the YCL, the loss of Comrade Edwards is particularly severe, at a time when the struggles are getting bitter, when the Negro workers are rising in resentment against the miserable conditions that the crisis is imposing on them.

Mr. Stimson, Show Your Hand!

Workers! Force the Secret War Makers Into the Light!

THE workers of this country, Mr. Stimson, demand to know why you find it necessary to "make peace" SECRETLY!

On November 6, the N. Y. Post reported from Tokio as follows:

"United States Ambassador W. Cameron Forbes, delivered the new American note to Baron Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister, today. The document was closely guarded, owing to WASHINGTON'S DESIRE FOR SECRECY."

That was on Friday, Nov. 6. And on Sunday, Nov. 8, the Fifteenth Regiment of U. S. Infantry, "stood by," while Japan engineered a "revolt" in Tientsin, China, and rained shells on defenseless Chinese workers.

There can be no doubt of Japanese aggression. The N. Y. Times of Nov. 10, reports from Washington that:

"Official advices of the American Government indicated that the outbreak was fomented by Japanese."

American workers, who will be asked—no, FORCED—to die in battle in the WORLD WAR YOU ARE INCITING, MR. STIMSON, DEMAND TO KNOW—DID YOUR SECRET NOTE OF NOVEMBER 6 GIVE APPROVAL TO THE JAPANESE BOMBARDMENT OF TIENSIN ON NOVEMBER 8?

What DID your secret note say, if not THAT? What other authority than your SECRET AGREEMENT with Japan, empowered you to APPROVE of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria? And what is your authority for your SECRET ACTIONS in China that may INVOLVE WORLD WAR AND THE DEATH OF MILLIONS?

The N. Y. Times of Nov. 10, reports from Washington that:

"American naval forces in Chinese waters have wide discretionary powers to act in emergencies."

Workers! AT ANY MOMENT some U. S. military or naval snob, MAY INVOLVE YOUR LIVES AND THE LIVES OF YOUR WIVES AND BABIES IN A NEW WORLD SLAUGHTER! And YOU ARE BEING KEPT IN THE DARK UNTIL IT IS DONE!

Demand to know, workers, what are these SECRET NOTES! In answer to Stimson's SECRET NOTE, the Japanese have sent a reply, which the N. Y. Times of Nov. 10 says was received in Washington, but—"THE NATURE OF THE INSTRUCTIONS WAS NOT DISCLOSED." More. It states: "Secretary Stimson declined to discuss developments in Manchuria in any way."

Workers, the case is clear! Stimson is NOT "making peace" SECRETLY! He is MAKING WAR SECRETLY! And only when it will be TOO LATE, will you be asked to

die, forced to die, for SECRET AGREEMENTS MADE BY STIMSON AND HOOVER WITH FRANCE AND JAPAN!

Then, AFTER IT IS ALL SETTLED, the capitalist papers will MANUFACTURE what is called "Public Opinion"—IN FAVOR OF WAR! After some U. S. Naval officer "with wide discretionary powers"—has brought America into the war in China!

Workers, is it not clear as day! WHY does the United States permit the shipping of SIX THOUSAND TONS OF NITRO-GLYCERINE, enough to blow up a nation, TO JAPAN, and not to the NICARAGUAN ARMY OF INDEPENDENCE that is fighting for freedom from Wall Street rule? Clearly, because there is a SECRET AGREEMENT with Japan to loot China! To crush the Chinese Soviets! To USE MANCHURIA AS A BASE FOR WAR ON THE SOVIET UNION!

Workers! Who are these war-makers threatening YOUR LIVES? They are the SAME servants of J. P. Morgan and the other Wall Street crowd of bankers and bandits who have been STARVING YOU WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED FOR TWO YEARS—refusing to give you a cent from the fortunes of the RICH, to prevent the starvation, suicide and disease that is sweeping thousands into the grave!

They, these WAR MAKERS AT WASHINGTON, are the SAME who have been LYING month in and month out, about "prosperity returning"—while, also IN SECRET they have put over WAGE CUTS that have stolen the bread from your table and crippled millions of children for LIFE. Just to save the rich from paying taxes!

They talk of "economy"—but spend \$2,300,000,000 for WAR! They talk of "peace" but they make WAR! They glibly about the League of Nations, they chatter about the Kellogg Pact—but in SECRET AGREEMENTS they gamble with YOUR LIVES IN WAR!

Workers, the Wall Street speculators are already cashing in on YOUR bloodshed! Only YOUR action will count in staying the hand of the war-makers! Only your action will defend the Soviet Union from early attack!

Everywhere, workers of whatever political belief must UNITE AGAINST WAR! In every workers' organization let resolutions be adopted exposing the war-makers, calling for local WORKERS' COMMITTEES AGAINST WAR! MAKE NOVEMBER 21 A TREMENDOUS DAY OF DEMONSTRATION AGAINST WAR!

Support the National Hunger March on Washington to demand all war funds go to the unemployed! Demand an end to starvation and secret diplomacy! Defend your lives from capitalism!

HIDE SECRET NOTES FROM U. S. MASSES

Attempts to Involve Soviet Union in War Continue

Set Up Puppet Gov'ts Chinese Red Army Makes Gains

Yesterday saw further ominous developments in the war by Japanese imperialists on the Chinese masses and in the war plot of Japanese, French and United States imperialists to push the Soviet Union and the whole world proletariat into a new world slaughter.

Dispatches from Mukden and Tokio report that Japan is rushing more troops to Manchuria. A dispatch to the New York Mirror from Changchiatun, Manchuria, reports that Japanese troops already in Manchuria are moving northward along the Taonan-Anganchi Railway. The Taonan-Anganchi Railway connects with the Chinese Eastern Railway, jointly owned by China and the Soviet Union. Japanese troops along the Taonan-Anganchi Railway already totalled 2,000.

Communists Leading Fight on Imperialists

The only real opposition to the imperialist attack comes from the Chinese workers and peasants. A dispatch from Chenchiatun, on the Mongolia border, north of Mukden, reports that Chinese peasants yesterday attacked a Japanese military train.

A special telegram from Shanghai to the Kung Shong Daily, a reactionary Chinese paper in Chicago states:

"The foreign delegations in Peking receives reports from their consulate in various parts of China, stating that the Communists are extraordinarily active along the Yangtze Valley and that they are preparing to attack Hankow and to establish a Soviet Government there."

Another dispatch to the same paper gives more detailed information. It states:

"The Communist Party in China is calling a National Soviet Congress in Kiangsi Province on Nov. 7, the 14th Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The foreign legations in Peking, after receiving information to this effect, were greatly concerned. They were afraid of the fact that the Communists are very active around Hankow which is in danger of being surrounded by the Reds. Since the Japanese armed occupation of Manchuria, Chiang Kai-Shek had abandoned his Communist Suppression Campaign. (Chiang was hopelessly defeated by the Chinese Red Army—Editor, Daily Worker). The Communists, since then have become exceedingly menacing. Five important places along the Yangtze River have been captured by the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

international Labor Defense is defending the arrested workers and calls on all workers, Negro and white, to support its struggle to smash this brazen frame-up.

Speed Manufacture of War Material in North Ohio

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—War preparations are proceeding at a rapid pace in different industrial plants throughout northern Ohio. Workers in the Goodyear rubber plant at Akron report that a big order for gas masks has recently been received. The department engaged in production of these masks is now working at full speed.

Other plants ostensibly intended for production of peacetime goods are being prepared to start, at the shortest notice, into producing at full blast the instruments of slaughter and destruction which the American capitalist class expects soon to use for their imperialist designs against other imperialists and against the Soviet Union, in particular.

Council Gets Action on Needy Case

Mass Pressure Forces Charity to Act

(By A Worker Correspondent.)

Mrs. Rosedick, 350 East 3rd Street came to the Downtown Unemployed Council last Friday asking them to help her get relief. Her husband has been unemployed for a long time they were completely destitute and starving. She told of going to the Jewish Social Service, 318 East 3rd Street two weeks ago for help and they informed her that they would investigate. Days passed, but no investigation followed and meanwhile her family was hungry. She went to this same charity organization again, and the same business followed, as in all cases, promise of investigation and nothing done.

Finally she came to the council. The worker of the council immediately mobilized and sent a committee with Mrs. Rosedick to the charity organization and demanded they give immediate relief and not promises. As

Frame-Up Against Dreiser to Cover Up His Expose of Misery

Dreiser Declares That Misery in Kentucky Equals That of Worst in the World

Desperately seeking to cover up and sidetrack the unearthing of appalling mass misery and company terror in the Kentucky coalfields by the committee of writers headed by Theodore Dreiser, the local Harlan authorities have resorted to a deliberate, and crudely executed frame-up of the noted novelist by ordering him arrested on a formal charge of adultery.

That it was a deliberate effort to get Dreiser was admitted by County Prosecutor Walter B. Smith, who told of sending one of his men to knock at Dreiser's door at his hotel and then concoct a story of Dreiser going into a "mystery woman's" room and falling to come out. The "mystery woman" is Marie Pergain, Dreiser's secretary who accompanied him on the investigation.

But their chagrin and fear of the report of the Dreiser committee caused another of the coal officials, Circuit Judge D. C. Jones to admit the real reason in trying to frame Dreiser.

"He is a wild speaker who came here to inflame the public." That committee came here with a pretense of conducting a fair and impartial inquiry. But it turned out to be a one-sided affair, likely to revive the disorders which have cost several lives in this district in recent months.

"There is no terrorism here. We can run out our own troubles." Dreiser not only denied the frame-up charge against him but issued a statement saying that the actual physical misery and conditions in the Kentucky coal fields equalled the worst anywhere in the world.

Canadian Communist Leaders Answer Charges of Sedition

(Special to the Daily Worker) TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 10.—On Friday the fifth day of the trial of the Canadian Communist Party leaders. Tim Buck, was in the witness stand. The Crown presented many exhibits including the Communist Manifesto of Karl Marx and theses of the Communist International in order to prove that the Canadian Communist Party takes orders from Moscow and advocates violence to overthrow the government, blaming the Party for riots. Comrade Buck outlined the origin of the Workers' Party of Canada referring to the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Report of Mutiny in Australian Navy Reaches London

(Cable By Inprecorr.) LONDON, Nov. 10.—Smith's Weekly, leading Sydney journal, dated Oct. 3, arrived here and reports that a mutiny in the Australian navy occurred simultaneously with the Invergordon revolt. The Australian revolt was caused by wage-cuts, poor food and outrageous punishments. The revolt led to a complete refusal of duty on the vessels Albatross, Canberra and Garica. A Red flag was hoisted on the western part of the naval depot. The pack drill was abolished as a punishment, thanks to the revolt.

PLAN HUNGER MARCHES IN ALL SECTIONS

Public Hearings, Jobless Conferences Preparatory to Natl. March

California March on 15 Raise Funds to Take Care of Marchers

NEW YORK—Events will be crowded into the next few weeks, in the preparations throughout the country for the National Hunger March to Washington December 7.

On November 15, the State Unemployment Convention will be held in Sacramento, Calif., at which National Hunger Marchers will be elected and plans made for a State Hunger March.

In Denver, a United Front Conference is being held on Nov. 13, and the local Hunger March follows on Nov. 16. An affair will be held Nov. 14 to raise money for the March.

Public hearings are being held in the New Haven district this week. In Bridgeport, Nov. 12; New Haven, Nov. 13; New Britain, Nov. 16. In this district United Front Hunger March Conferences are taking place also. In Bridgeport, Nov. 20; Stamford, Nov. 20; Danbury, Nov. 19; New Haven, Nov. 21.

Seattle, Wash., is holding a United Front Hunger March Conference Nov. 11. In Minneapolis, neighborhood meetings are being held from 19 to 19 in preparing the National Hunger March. Local Hunger Marches are being held in St. Paul on Nov. 23, and Duluth-Superior, Nov. 25.

In Chicago City Conferences preparing for the National March are being held on Nov. 15. Also in Springfield, Illinois. The Milwaukee County Hunger March takes place Nov. 17. Local Hunger Marches are being held in Gary and South Bend, Ind., on Nov. 22 and in Hammond and Indiana Harbor on Nov. 15. The Springfield, Ill., local hunger march takes place Nov. 23.

These are but part of the nationwide preparations for the National Hunger March being made in the next two weeks. Other preparations will be given tomorrow.

GERMAN FASCISTS KILL WORKER

Store Arms for Slaughter of Toilers

(Cable By Inprecorr.)

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Yesterday the fascists attacked the Reichsbanner procession at Eutin. During a furious fight one fascist was killed and many were injured on both sides. The Reichsbanner were searched by the police, by two arms were found. The fascists fired revolvers.

Fierce collisions between the fascists and Reichsbanner also occurred yesterday at Bremen. One fascist was killed and many were wounded on both sides.

Fascists also attacked workers leaving a meeting of the newly-formed Socialist Workers' Party. Reinforcements came, but the fascists fled.

Owing to various denunciations, the police searched the house of a furniture manufacturer in Neumberg yesterday, discovering an arms dump containing three heavy machine guns, ten infantry rifles, eight carbines, two machine pistols and ten thousand rounds of ammunition. This manufacturer is a fascist.

On Saturday and Monday the police of Wilhelmshagen, near Hamburg, searched the homes of many workers. Although nothing was found, nine workers were arrested.

ent at the hunger hearings and to answer on the amount of aid they are extending the jobs.

Williamsburgh to Hold Hearing On Hunger and Want

Calling a public mass hearing for Wednesday, Nov. 18, 8 p. m. at Public School 196, Bushwick & Meserole Sts., the Unemployed Council of Williamsburgh issued a leaflet telling of the spread of unemployment and unemployment misery in Brooklyn.

"In only two buildings on Moore St. six eviction notices were given out in one week" the leaflet says in part, showing the increase in evictions in the Williamsburgh section.

Organizations are invited to have 5 delegates apiece present at this hearing, where the situation affecting the masses will be revealed.

Preparations are going ahead for a hunger march for immediate winter relief, November 20. The march will proceed to Court and Fulton Sts., where an unemployed delegation will be elected to present the demands for relief to the Borough President of Brooklyn.

Government officials, city and federal, have been challenged to be pre-

City Unity Council Calls for Active Support of Nat'l March

Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in New York Has Much Responsibility, Call Says

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity Council yesterday issued a statement addressed to all members of the revolutionary union, members of opposition groups inside the A. F. of L. locals and to all supporters of the Trade Union Unity League calling for active support of the National Hunger March, December 7. The statement follows:

"Comrades and fellow workers: Only three more weeks are left before the National Hunger March. The revolutionary trade union movement in New York has a great deal of re-

sponsibility in making the Hunger March a huge success. There is very little time left, we must act with real speed and tempo. It is our duty to live up to our responsibilities we must successfully carry out the following tasks:

1. Every TUUL member and sympathizer must actively participate in the organization of huge industry mass meetings, where delegates to the November 22 conference and marchers to Washington will be elected.
2. All unemployed TUUL members must actively participate in the work of the Unemployed Council, as well as form unemployed councils consisting of A. F. of L., TUUL and unorganized workers of one trade or industry, wherever possible.
3. To introduce resolutions in the A. F. of L. locals condemning the decisions of the last A. F. of L. convention against unemployment insurance. Calling upon the locals to support the National Hunger March by electing marchers and sending delegates to the November 22 conference.
4. The unions and leagues must raise \$1,500 for the support of the Hunger March. Each union was assigned a minimum quota and we must get over the top. Do not wait till your next union meeting, report immediately to the TUUC office for "ammunition"—boxes, coupons, buttons, credentials and leaflets.
5. Every TUUL member must actively participate in the Tag Day for the Hunger March on November 28 and 29.
6. TUUL members belonging to other organizations must take the initiative in proposing to the organization to send a delegation to the November 22 conference.
7. The TUUL members and sympathizers must become organizers for the mass welcome of the out of town hunger marchers, and send off of the New York marchers in the Bronx Coliseum on December 2.

BRAMHALL FILES FACT THAT WHITE IS BOSS GRAFTER

Ex-Mayor White Was A Bribe-Taker and A Boss Servant

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 10.—One of the opponents of Samuel Bramhall, Communist candidate for mayor of Lawrence, is a former mayor named William P. White. This White was once before mayor, was convicted of taking bribes, and served a term in prison. To expose the character of the capitalist agents slated for office in Lawrence, Bramhall has filed with the clerk of the Board of Registrars the following formal objection:

"I Samuel Bramhall, a qualified voter of the City of Lawrence, do hereby object to the name of William P. White being placed upon the official ballots to be used at the next preliminary election to be held on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of November, 1931, for violations of his oath of office, while holding the office of mayor of the city of Lawrence and specifically referring to his conviction on charges of accepting money in the filing of city appointments.

"Common decency and the moral law forbids, and the city charter makes provisions in Section 10, page three, second paragraph in the petition accompanying statement of candidates which clearly indicates that candidates must be men of good moral character. Sections 23 and 48 and the Oath of Office further indicates that the name of William P. White should not be placed upon the ballot at the next preliminary election."

SCORE ORDER FOR GUARD MOVEMENT

Bosses Order Guards Ready for Winter Against Jobless

CHICAGO, Ill.—On the occasion of the 14th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the local office of the Communist Party, at 1413 West 18th St., issued a statement condemning the mobilization of the Illinois National Guard, and urged the workers to fight for immediate cash relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses state.

The statement came as a result of the announcement by leading military authorities that secret plans had been evolved providing for the mobilization of the Illinois National Guard "for the control of domestic disorders, riots, industrial disturbances and public disasters," stating that the attack on the workers at home is a step towards imperialist war. The statement goes on to say, "this is another one of the long chains of facts proving that war is being prepared against workers' Russia. Fourteen years after the Russian Revolution the war-makers are taking the final steps for the declaration of open warfare on the Workers Republic. It is significant that the government which declares it cannot feed the starving, unemployed workers and their families, yet has funds for military purposes. The National Guard is mobilized not only in preparation for war on the Soviet Union, but also for an attack on the workers at home. The bosses intend to turn this winter's snow red with the blood of starving and evicted workers. As usual the Negro workers will be sought out for special terror. The bosses are not satisfied with the murder of three Negro workers last August. With organized resistance the workers must meet this wage-cutting, starvation offensive of the bosses.

"The National Hunger March to Washington on December 7 must be made a high point in the struggle for social insurance, against starvation and against the brutal terror of the bosses."

Mass anti-war meetings will be held throughout the state on November 20 and 21. Simultaneously with similar meetings throughout the U. S. These demonstrations are being organized under the following slogans:

Down with the Hoover-Laval Secret War Facts.
Defend the Soviet Union.
The workers want no war! They want immediate relief and unemployment insurance.
Not a cent for imperialist war! Every penny for immediate unemployment relief and insurance!
Joint Workers Committee against imperialist war!
No funds for police terror! All funds for unemployed relief!

GERMAN POLICE SUPPRESS COMMUNIST WEEKLY.
BERLIN.—"Das Neue Volksblatt," a Communist weekly in Magdeburg, has been suppressed for two months by the police.

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

CALLS FOR FIGHT TAILORS MEETING

United Front in Shops Against Boss Attacks

With nearly 300 tailors filling the Royal Manor Hall, Brooklyn, one of the best meetings of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America yesterday heard Ben Gold, Sol Hertz, E. Oswald and Dominick Flaminio call for a united front among the men's clothing workers in a fight on wage cuts, and the company union agents of the bosses.

The tailors showed their support of the demand that the Hillman machine be forced to pay unemployed insurance out of the fund established years ago and which has been a source of revenue for the bureaucrats and not the jobs in the trade.

Many right wing workers present at the meeting expressed a strong sentiment for a united front of all tailors on the basis of struggle against wage cuts in the shops.

KENOSHA JOBLESS FIGHT FOR RELIEF

Police Break Up Meet At City Council

(By a Worker Correspondent)
KENOSHA, Wis.—On Monday November 2, the Kenosha Unemployed Council presented demands to the City Council of Kenosha, for immediate relief for the starving unemployed. The City Manager, O'Brien, refused a permit to the workers to gather in front of the city hall when the delegation presented the demands, and the police used this as an excuse to attack the workers, arresting 9 and using tear gas bombs to disperse the crowd. In spite of this attack the workers forced the release of all except 3 of those arrested, these being held by the police because 2 of them wish to make it appear that the crowd was entirely "outsiders." The "brave" American Legionnaires broke several windows in the Workers Center after all of the Unemployed Council members had gone to bed at home and thought that they had broken up the organization of the workers.

The workers of Kenosha are continuing with their organization; 31 applications were gotten at the protest meeting the night following the demonstration of 200 workers where a report of the delegation who visited the city council was also made. At the present time the demonstration can be seen to have had its effect upon the bosses who are giving more and better relief to many workers, in four or five cases twice as much as formerly two or three who were repeatedly refused have been given relief since the demonstration. We workers of Kenosha know that this is only a stall, used by the bosses to keep us from organizing and fighting. We will continue to organize and fight harder than ever until we have won real relief from the bosses of Kenosha and unemployment insurance at the expense of the rich.

—J. S.

Many Nat Turner Meetings in New York This Week

NEW YORK.—The district office of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights announces the following mass meetings in the New York district in connection with the commemoration of the centenary of the death of Nat Turner, heroic Negro revolutionary leader.

Staten Island, 226 Broadway, Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock. Gilbert Lewis Group, 417 W. 53rd St., W. D. Nov. 11, 8 p. m. Great Neck, L. I., 25 Mitchell Ave., Wed., Nov. 11, 8 p. m. Nat Turner Group, Lafayette Hall, 15 W. 131st St., Nov. 15, at 8:00 p. m. Brighton Beach, 140 Neptune Ave., Nov. 16, at 8 p. m.

PHILHARMONIC
The Philharmonic Program which Erich Kleiber will conduct tonight at Carnegie Hall has been changed. The program follows: Kaiser march, Wagner; French Horn Concerto, Soloist; Bruno Janicke, Strauss; "Rosenkavalier", Waltzes, Strauss; Four German Dances, Mozart; Three Hungarian Dances, Nos. 3, 10 and 11, Brahms; Waltz, "Spharenklänge", Josef Strauss.

"MARRIAGE FOR THREE" OPENS AT BIJOU TODAY.
"Marriage for Three," Elmer Harris' new play, will have its premiere tonight at the Bijou Theatre. Verree Teasdale, Jessie Royce Landis, Terence Neill, Frederick Perry and Lolita Lee head the cast.

Ethel Barrymore returned to Broadway last night at her own theatre on West Forty-Seventh Street, in Sheridan's comedy, "The School for Scandal."

Fritz Leiber is announced to return here on November 16th at the Royale Theatre in a series of Shakespearean plays. Helen Menken, William Faversham, Tyrone Power, Pedro de Cordoba and Whitford Kane are in the cast.

Paul Green's play of the South, "The House of Connelly," now current at Martin Beck Theatre, will be transferred on Nov. 16 to the Mansfield. "Reunion in Vienna," a comedy by Robert E. Sherwood, the next Theatre Guild production, is scheduled for the same date at the Martin Beck. Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne play the leading roles.

Important Meeting of TUUC Council to be Held Nov. 12th

Platform Reaches the Homes of Workers

An important meeting of the Trade Union Unity Council will take place Thursday, November 12th, at 7:30 p. m., at 5 East 19th Street. The two main points on the agenda will be:

1. The application of the decisions of the Pittsburgh TUUL Plenum.
2. A report on the Hunger March.

Delegates who fail to show up to this meeting will be removed from the TUUC, and the organizations they represent will be urged to elect new delegates.

Members of the Executive Boards of the unions and leagues are also invited to this meeting.

"Smash Frameup of Harlan Miners"

Fight to Finish on Boss Terror Needed in Harlan, Ky.

HARLAN, Ky., Nov. 7.—Declaring that the struggle for the rights of the workers, the right to assemble and organize, for the self-defense of the miners, as well as for the right to distribute the Daily Worker, would go on more energetically than ever, after the Dreiser investigating committee leaves, the International Labor Defense, through its representative here, George Maurer, issued the following statement:

The International Labor Defense, whose organizers have been arrested and terrorized in Harlan County and in Kentucky, will continue the fight for workers' rights after the Dreiser Committee has completed its investigation. It will especially organize and rally the workers and sympathizers in a struggle for the right of self-defense against the attacks of the company thugs.

The holding of open, public meetings under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the National Miners' Union, which takes place in Straight Creek today and in Wallins Creek, Kentucky, on Sunday, will be continued from now on in an effort to gain for the miners the right of free speech, free assembly, the right to organize and picket against starvation.

The International Labor Defense calls on all miners, as well as other workers and sympathizers, to rally to and support the International Labor Defense in this struggle for the basic rights of the workers.

All effort will be made to mobilize mass support to break down the vicious frame-up murder charge against Burnett and fifteen others now in prison at Mt. Sterling and Winchester, Kentucky. These cases are coming up for trial at the beginning of the Nov. 16 term. This represents a vital period in the struggle against the murder reign of the Harlan coal barons.

The existence of eight criminal syndicalism cases against miners whose only "crime" is either reading the Daily Worker, belonging to the International Labor Defense or aiming to organize these workers' groups, is proof that the terror in Harlan County is unabated.

The Dreiser Committee brought out the fact that a vicious attack is directed by the coal operators and the county authorities against the distribution and sale of the Daily Worker. The International Labor Defense will lead the fight for the right to circulate the Daily Worker and other workers' papers which are a powerful instrument in the struggle of the miners against the damnable conditions of starvation and disease exposed by the Dreiser Committee.

We demand the immediate cessation of the operators and government terror in Harlan County and Kentucky. We demand a complete investigation on the part of the state government, of the collusion of the coal operators and the government officials in their outrageous attempts to legally murder these innocent miners. We demand the removal of officials responsible for this frame-up in the courts. We demand the right of self-defense to miners who must have the right to protect themselves against the murderous attacks of "the law" and of the company guards, both in the hands of the coal operators.

REVIEW GAINS OF PARTY IN CANTON

Platform Reaches the Homes of Workers

CANTON, O.—Reviewing the weaknesses and the achievements of the Communist Party in the recent municipal elections, a statement issued by the Party tells of the gains made in reaching the masses of workers and unemployed.

A platform of practical immediate demands for the workers, and approved by them, reached into 10,000 homes accompanied in many cases by discussions with workers.

A systematic distribution over two days of an eight page folder containing the platform of the Communist Party and pictures of its candidates took place.

"By using the pictures of our candidates we made a great stride in exterminating white chauvinism, both inside and outside the Party, as one of our candidates was a colored comrade."

More Activity Now
Two Unemployed Council branches were established as a direct result of Communist election work and now are active. "We have noticed, a change in the workers attracted to the Party, more militant and enthusiastic than in the past," the statement says in part.

The election campaign was closely linked up with all Party campaigns and made the central one up until the time of the elections.

At Massillon the candidate supported by the Party on an independent ticket turned out to be a drunkard and who was publicly thanked by the Republicans for helping them win.

Alliance Vote Weak
Because of the weakness of the revolutionary movement in Alliance, O., the two Communist candidates did not get much support. Leaflets were distributed. The Republicans put forth a Negro demagogue to fool the Negro workers.

At New Philadelphia the Unemployed Council under Communist Party leadership put up four candidates for city council and distributed fourteen hundred copies of the Party platform. Lack of a unit of the Party to guide the work is the chief shortcoming in New Philadelphia.

I. L. D. Fights Brazen Court Denial of Rights to Jones

Attorney Ades Demands Right As Counsel to See Negro Farm-Hand—Jones Defense Committees Being Built

NEW YORK.—Despite the furious attack of a lynch-inflamed mob upon its attorney, Bernard Ades, and two representatives, Helen Mays and Oscar Rabovsky, in Snow Hill, Md., the International Labor Defense announces that it is using every legal and mass organization measure to save Orphan Jones, 60 year old Negro farm hand from being "railroaded and legally lynched," in a Worcester or adjoining court.

Ades, who, as the I. L. D. lawyer retained by Jones, has been fighting for a change of venue to Baltimore, has been met by the attempt of Judge Dalley of the Snow Hill Court, to prevent him from defending Jones. Instead, an attorney appointed by the court, F. Leonard Wailes of Salisbury, has been granted a petition for a change of venue to Cambridge, very close to Snow Hill. The trial was set for November 9th, but will probably be postponed.

The International Labor Defense states that with lynch mobs mulling the streets and packing the court rooms, no jury can be found that would dare give anything but a death sentence to the aged farm worker either in Snow Hill or Cambridge. Ades has received and published in the Baltimore press a written retained signed by Jones, saying, "I do not desire any other attorney."

So intent was the lynch mob in Snow Hill on preventing Ades and Miss Mays, and Rabovsky from filing their motion for changing the trial to Baltimore, that they crowded around the I. L. D. representatives, shouting "Lynch them! Kill them!" Miss Mays was bruised in the back and on the arms, Ades was clubbed and punched on the head and Rabovsky received an injury resulting in internal bleeding of the eye.

Attorney Ades has filed an appeal in the First Circuit Court before Chief Judge Patterson for an order enforcing his right as counsel to see Jones. If this is not granted, the I. L. D. attorney will get out a writ of mandamus from the Baltimore courts.

In a telegram of protest to Gov. Ritchie, the I. L. D. demands a change of venue for Jones to Baltimore, all rights, including a workers' jury, half of them Negroes. The telegram demands the right of workers to bear arms for their defense against lynch attacks and immediate dismissal of the fake charge against Helen Mays, and immediate safe release of Orphan Jones.

A mass meeting of Negro and white workers will be held in Baltimore on November 14th. Meanwhile the I. L. D. is building up Jones defense committees in cities throughout Maryland.

NEW YORK.—Reviewing the weaknesses and the achievements of the Communist Party in the recent municipal elections, a statement issued by the Party tells of the gains made in reaching the masses of workers and unemployed.

A platform of practical immediate demands for the workers, and approved by them, reached into 10,000 homes accompanied in many cases by discussions with workers.

A systematic distribution over two days of an eight page folder containing the platform of the Communist Party and pictures of its candidates took place.

"By using the pictures of our candidates we made a great stride in exterminating white chauvinism, both inside and outside the Party, as one of our candidates was a colored comrade."

More Activity Now
Two Unemployed Council branches were established as a direct result of Communist election work and now are active. "We have noticed, a change in the workers attracted to the Party, more militant and enthusiastic than in the past," the statement says in part.

The election campaign was closely linked up with all Party campaigns and made the central one up until the time of the elections.

At Massillon the candidate supported by the Party on an independent ticket turned out to be a drunkard and who was publicly thanked by the Republicans for helping them win.

Alliance Vote Weak
Because of the weakness of the revolutionary movement in Alliance, O., the two Communist candidates did not get much support. Leaflets were distributed. The Republicans put forth a Negro demagogue to fool the Negro workers.

At New Philadelphia the Unemployed Council under Communist Party leadership put up four candidates for city council and distributed fourteen hundred copies of the Party platform. Lack of a unit of the Party to guide the work is the chief shortcoming in New Philadelphia.

Milliners Strike Is Still Strong

Hold Affair Thursday to Aid Strikers

The strike at the Robinhood Millinery Shop is standing firmer than ever. The referee appointed to sit at the hearing in connection with the application for an injunction made by the Robinhood has not yet issued his decision, although it is a week since the hearing is over. Clearly, the bosses, the Amalgamated, and their other agents are maneuvering and cannot come to a decision in face of the fact that the Industrial Union has declared it will not recognize the injunction but will fight and violate the injunction by mass picketing.

On Thursday night, Nov. 12, there will be an affair for the benefit of the strikers who are now on strike for the fourth week. The entertainment and party will take place at the new union hall, 131 West 28th Street. There will be a fine program, dancing and refreshments. Admission is only 20c.

All workers are urged to come to this affair which will be a union "get together" and at the same time assist the strikers.

The mass picketing conducted so far has been very effective. In order to prevent the issuance of the injunction, and to insure a successful end of the strike, we appeal to all needle trades workers to come to the picket line at 65 West 39th St., at 8:30 a. m.

12-Year Old Newsboy Selling Worker Is Beaten and Arrested

Harold Brown, the 12-year old newsboy, who sells the Daily Worker at the E. M. T. Union Square station yesterday was beaten and arrested by a policeman because the boy insisted on selling the Daily Worker and resisting the cop's cowardly attack upon him.

The police judge tried to bulldoze the worker's child who showed a plucky fighting spirit against the Tammany thugs' throat. Though Harold tried to tell that he was struck first and that he only a 12-year old child, tried to defend himself, the judge belittled "shut up."

When he was released Harold was threatened by the same policeman "if I catch you selling the Daily Worker again I'll break your neck." But Harold, a militant worker's child, who understands the role of Tammany police who beat children, will continue to sell the Daily Worker.

TEL. STUYVESANT 9-3557
CARL BRODSKY
ANY KIND OF
Insurance
799 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

D. W. Readers Club
Meets this
Thursday Eve., Nov. 12th
1931, 8 P. M.
All Readers of D. W. Are Welcome
At **WORKERS CENTER**
511 FIRST STREET
Hoboken, N. J.

Wm. Z. Foster Waldo Frank
SYMPOSIUM
Sun. NOV. 22, Afternoon
MAXWELL STUART FT. SMITH
WEBSTER HALL
FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION

Cooperators' Patronize
SEROY
CHEMIST
657 Allerton Avenue
01-2-7584 BRONX, N. Y.

Dr. MORRIS LEVITT
SURGEON DENTIST
Southern Blvd., cor. 176th St., N. Y.
Phone: TRemont 3-1233
Special low prices for workers

Phone Stuyvesant 2316
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHERS
A place with atmosphere
where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant
199 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food

MELROSE
DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., Bronx
(near 174th St. Station)
TELEPHONE INTERVALE 9-5160

A NEIGHBORLY PLACE TO EAT!
Linel Cafeteria
Pure Food—100 per cent Frigidair
Equipment—Luncheonette and Soda Fountain
830 BROADWAY
Near 12th Street

Ideal
BUSINESS SCHOOL
DAY AND EVENING
Stenography—Typewriting
Bookkeeping
Individual instruction
14th St., at 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.
REDUCED RATES
For Daily Worker Readers

CAMEONOW
42nd STREET & 6th AVENUE
BEGINNING TODAY
Authentic War Pictures of All Fronts
"HEROES ALL"
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
By **ELMER RICE PAUL MUNI**
Theat. W. 45 St. Ev. 8:20
Plymouth Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 8:20

HIPPDRONE 9th Ave.
BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK
RKO WARNER BAXTER
8 ACTS
incl. "The Cisco Kid"
ANN CODEL With Edmund Love

UNFURNISHED APT.—438 E. 13th St., 3 rooms, electric, bath, hot water, reasonable rent. Inquire Santo, Apt. 5.

Advertise Your Union Meetings Here. For Information Write to Advertising Department
The DAILY WORKER
80 East 12th St. New York City

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A. M. C. & E. W. of N. A.
Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 645 East 84th Street
Room 12
Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 A. M.
Employment Bureau open every day at 4 P. M.

What's On—

WEDNESDAY
Medical Workers Industrial League
Will hold a meeting at 103 E. 14th St., at 7:30 p. m. Please be on time.

Brooklyn Beach Women's Council
Will hold an educational meeting at 140 Neptune Ave., at 8 p. m. Topic of discussion to be "Asia." All workers invited.

Office Workers Union
Will hold a general membership meeting tonight at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave. Elections to take place. Members are urged to attend.

Red Front Band
Will meet at the Hungarian Workers Home, 250 E. 51st St., at 8 p. m.

Prepare for November 21
The Friends of the Soviet Union will hold a meeting at 12 Crown St., Brooklyn, tonight at 8:30 p. m. in preparation for the Anti-War Demonstration. Marcel Scherer, National Secretary, to speak. Admissions, Prospect Park Br. P.S.U.

Workers Ex-servicemen's League, Branch 1
Will hold an open air meeting on 8th Street, between 3rd and 4th Aves., at 8:30 p. m. All speakers to report at headquarters at 7 p. m.

W.J.R. Band Rehearsal
Will be held at Chernishevsky Club 122 2nd Ave. (bet. 7th and 8th Sts.) at 8 p. m.

DSU Downtown Br.
Will have a regular membership meeting at the Manhattan Lyceum, 65 E. 4th St., 8 p. m. Preparations for the November 21 Anti-War Demonstration. All workers are urged to participate.

Celebrate Russian Revolution
A meeting to celebrate the 14th Anniversary of the Soviet Union will be held at Hunts Point Palace, room 44, 844 Southern Blvd., Bronx, at 8 p. m. Discussion on the Manchurian Situation and preparations for the November 21 demonstration to take place.

War Drama
Will be the subject of Harry Raymond's lecture at the Brighton Beach Workers Club, 140 Neptune Ave., at 8:30 p. m. All workers are invited.

THURSDAY
Greek Comrades, Attention!
A general membership meeting of all Greek Party members will be held at the Workers Center, 55 E. 12th St., 7:30 p. m.

Harlem Progressive Youth Club
Will have a special meeting at 1422 Madison Ave., at 8:30 p. m.

F.R.O. Italian Branch
Will show the Soviet Newspaper at the first meeting of the Williamsburgh Branch, Workers Center, 795 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m. Preparations for the Nov. 21 demonstration to take place. Workers invited.

Steve Katsos Br. I.D.
Will hold an indoor meeting at 5th St. and Ave. B, 8 p. m.

FRIDAY
Steve Katsos Br. I.D.
Will hold an indoor meeting at 27 E. 10th St., 8 p. m. All workers invited.

Tenth Workers Club
Will hold a lecture by Joe Paas at the John Reed Club on "Revolutionary Literature" at the New Clubrooms, 2075 Clinton Ave., near 180th Street.

Prospect Workers Center
Will hold a lecture by Comrade Zougheb on "Recent Elections and the War Drama" at 1157 Southern Blvd., 8 p. m.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO JOBLESS PREPARE FOR DEC. 7 MARCH

TRY TO SMASH STRIKE WITH COPS, COURT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

morning. All were found guilty and sentences range from \$20 to \$100 on charges of disorderly conduct, intimidation and loitering. There was no evidence except the unsupported word of the arresting officer in any of the cases. A feature of the court proceedings was the general attack by the judge and police on the International Labor Defense attorney, Connelly.

In the very first case Connelly formally objected to the continuance of the case requested by Immigration Inspector Chase, who has no standing in court, but takes full charge whenever he desires. The answer of the judge to Connelly's objection was simply filing him \$10 for "contempt of court." The judge then stated that Connelly could not appear in any more cases until his fine was paid. Connelly paid the fine immediately and continued with the cases.

When Police Captain Barry rose to testify against a striker, Barry abused Connelly from the stand and threatened, "We will get you, too, if you stay around here." There was no criticism of Barry's remarks by the judge. Barry arose to argue for heavier sentences, particularly in the cases of Martha Stone and Marie LeGrand, who were arrested last night leading the Arlington picket line. Martha and LeGrand were both fined \$100 and the case appealed with bail set at \$500. The same sentences were handed down for two others arrested leading the Arlington picket line.

Try to Frame Dunne. The procedure in the case of Bill Dunne, who was arrested yesterday on the street and charged with vagrancy, was absolutely amazing. Barry testified, "This is the man who is known as Dynamite Dunne," and thereafter throughout the testimony Barry referred to Dunne by no other name except "Dynamite Dunne." Barry admitted he had no basis for the charge of vagrancy except that Dunne was walking down the street, but knows from the Fish Committee report that Dunne is a Trade Union Unity League official, and believes this is sufficient basis for vagrancy.

Chase then spoke up in open court without being sworn in and over the objections of Connelly asked that Dunne's case be continued for ten days because he is a T.U.U.L. organizer and the immigration department wishes to investigate. Chase also stated that the Fish investigation shows that the T.U.U.L. is a red union. Dunne's case was then continued to Nov. 17.

Deny Right to Picket. Etienne Lebrun, who was arrested with Dunne on the same charge, was dismissed. At one point in the proceedings, Chandler defined intimidation as "any marching of several thousand persons along in front of a mill." His interpretation obviously denies the right to picket.

Three Get Fines. Joe Figuerado, Edward Tomiselli and Sidney Steinbrink were found guilty of disturbing the peace and loitering in the demonstration in front of the police court demanding the release of Biedenkapp yesterday. Figuerado and Tomiselli were fined \$20 each. Their cases were appealed and bail set at \$200. For no apparent reason except that he is only 17 years old the judge fined Steinbrink \$25 and set bail at \$400.

LAWRENCE, Miss., Nov. 10.—Thousands picketed the Arlington mill Monday evening, in spite of mounted police, police in cars, and swarms of police on foot. A big mass meeting at Lincoln Court heard speeches from the United Front Rank and File Strike Committee organizers and officials from National Textile Workers Union officials and from a member of the United Textile Workers who declared himself vigorously for unity on the picket lines. Among those who spoke were Chairman Pizer, general picket captain of the United Front Rank and File Strike Committee; John Fusco, president of the Wood Mill local of the National Textile Workers Union; Magetti, N. T. W. and United Front organizer and Nat Kaplan, district organizer of the Communist Party.

The meeting started the climax of a day of mass picketing by 20,000 workers, and of many arrests. Among those arrested were: Fred Biedenkapp, leader of the strike; Bill Dunne, representative of the Trade Union Unity League, and the following National Textile Workers Union organizers and picket captains: Capuani, Danny Carmasso, Edward Tomiselli, Chairman of the United Front Strike Committee; Serechuk, member of the United Front Relief Committee; Simon Harzigian, Communist candidate for engineer and member of the Lawrence Strikers' Defense Committee. This meeting voted overwhelmingly to march on and picket the Arlington mill. Then the crowd formed in lines of two, and led by Martha Stone swept across to Broadway and started north toward the mill singing as they marched. The picket line by this time had gained recruits and was about 1,500 strong. Four blocks from the mill a squadron of mounted police, riding in line across the street and on the sidewalk

charged into it, and finally broke its formation and drove part of it southward. Police Commissioner Carr and Marshall O'Brien were breaking their own capitalist law and violating even Carr's proclamation, which admits that peaceful picketing is legal. As in the case of the Monomac attack Thursday, the strikers were deprived of the right to simply walk down the sidewalk.

The strikers did not accept the decision of the police, however. They came back in a few minutes, and they came reinforced by such thousands that they flooded past the police barrier and moved down like a wave after time, but could not stop the picketing. About five o'clock, an especially heavy force of mounted police drove part of the pickets south on Broadway and away from the mill. Even then many of the strikers circled around the blocks, got behind the police and continued to walk up and down on the sidewalk opposite the mill entrances. They were there long after five o'clock.

When the mounted police first struck the line marching up Broadway, at the beginning of the picketing, Marshal O'Brien and his bodyguard of dicks with plenty of uniformed police to support them seized Martha Stone, Marie LeGrand, and twenty others at the head of the line and threw them in cars. The girls were severely jerked around, and some of them pickets were beaten up in the police cars. Stone and LeGrand were charged with "intimidation" and "loitering" and are out on \$1,000 bail each. Some of the others have both charges and are held on \$1,000 bail, and others have but one charge and their bail is \$500. Both Martha Stone and Marie LeGrand are members of the National Textile Workers Union and are picket captains for the United Front Rank and File Strike Committee.

It was part of the police program to mistreat prisoners Monday. When Capuani was lodged in the lock-up, burly policemen beat him up until his face was a mass of bruises and blood was running down. When Fred Biedenkapp was seized, police kicked and kned him. Biedenkapp, secretary of the United Front Rank and File Strike Committee was arrested on the Wood Mill picket line in the morning and is now out on \$1,000 bail, charged with "intimidation" and "loitering." Simon Harzigian, Communist candidate for city engineer and member of the Strikers Defense Committee, was arrested with Biedenkapp. He was similarly beaten and kicked when arrested, has the same charges against him, and is now free on the same bail. Bail Monday was all high, \$500 and \$1,000 in most cases. Bill Dunne, here representing the National Board of the Trade Union Unity League, is out on \$500 bail.

The Lincoln Court lot meeting which started the march on the Arlington mill Monday afternoon was militant and enthusiastic. John Fusco, president of the Washington Mill local of the National Textile Workers Union pointed out that the strike has just started, the real right is just now beginning, after all sorts of tricks and lies by the U. T. W. and the bosses to beg the issue. He scored Carr's proclamation against effective picketing, and declared for the right to picket. He wound up his address with a ringing call for all to picket the Arlington. Magetti, of the National Textile Workers Union and Italian organizer of the United Front Rank and File Strike Committee spoke in Italian along the same line.

Nat Kaplan, district organizer of the Communist Party, and member of the N. T. W. analyzed the present position of the strike, pointing out that the thousands of pickets who came out Monday morning in spite of the hints of the U. T. W. leaders that they should go back to work showed the determination to win of the Lawrence strikers. "Put a hot water bottle to your feet," he advised any who might be faint-hearted, "We never lost a strike here before, and we are winning this one."

"The U. T. W. said yesterday that they were trying to prevent the strike and today they are trying to demoralize it by dividing the workers up into craft meetings and trying them to stampede back to work," said Kaplan.

Kaplan called for election of new delegates to the United Front Rank and File Strike Committee, and for vigorous mass picketing. He scored Carr's provocative proclamation. He took a vote on marching from Lincoln Court to the Arlington, and received a great response for the suggestion. Immediately after the meeting, the march started, the pickets singing the songs of the National Textile Workers clear across town.

While this was going on, U. T. W. and American Textile Workers Union and A. F. L. speakers addressed a crowd on Lawrence Common. Watt of the A. F. L., Riviere of the U. T. W., Dawson and Mitchell of the American Union all hammered along the same line. They told the workers to follow their consciences about going back to picket, but they all, each of them declared in melancholy voices that "some of you have gone back to work." They made no real effort to expose the lies spread by the papers, which print the most absurd lies, saying "9,000 at work" etc. Slightly disguised by militant phrases, the U. T. W. speakers put forth a defeating program. Attorney Maloney of the American Union pleaded with the strikers not to sing, jeer or boo on the picket lines. This advice

aroused no enthusiasm whatever in the crowd, which knows that the purpose of a picket line is to stop the scabs

ADMIT RISE IN COMMODITIES DUE TO WAR

Times Says Powerful Interests Behind Movement

BULLETIN

Late news last evening showed that commodity prices and stocks had suffered a severe setback. The New York Evening Sun reported: "The stock market pursued an erratic course within narrow limits today, torn by a variety of influences. The silver boom faded out after early gains, with profit taking cutting prices. Wheat settled back after its skyrocketing career and other commodities joined it in weakness."

NEW YORK.—Reports published in the capitalist press yesterday further prove the correctness of the Daily Worker's statement that the rise in the price of wheat, silver, copper and other commodities was due directly to the knowledge of speculators that another world slaughter is being prepared against the Soviet Union and the masses of the imperialist countries and the colonies.

The Journal of Commerce carried the following headline on its front page:

"War Scare In Far East Sends Commodity List Soaring In Wild Trading"

The Journal of Commerce article states:

"Growing certainty of war in the Far East increased nervous excitement in commodities yesterday and sent prices rushing upward on a new wave of speculative buying."

The article states the following on the rise in the price of silver:

"The silver excitement appeared to increase on the war news."

An advance in the price of cotton and tin was also recorded.

The New York Times reporting the rises in commodities declared:

"In some Wall Street circles a parallel was drawn yesterday between the rise in silver and the great European scramble for gold which had preceded the World War."

The Times also reported:

"The vigor of the recovery in commodities, notably silver and wheat, has led many in Wall Street to believe that the constructive operations in these markets have the encouragement of powerful interests, if not their active support."

The powerful interests behind the movement are the imperialist murderers who are attempting to solve the crisis at the expense of the Soviet Union and the toiling masses of the imperialist countries and the colonies. In the meantime, the lying capitalist press continue their balldash about "returning prosperity" and try to cover up the speculative nature of the rise in prices.

Admit Negroes Are Legally Lynched in Bosses' Courts

Southern Liberals Cover Up Classic Example of Scottsboro Case, Soft-Peddle Lynch Terror

ATLANTA, Nov. 10.—That Negro workers suffer legal lynching in the capitalist courts, is admitted in a report issued here by the Southern Commission on Lynching. The Commission is made up of Southern liberals, many of whom were themselves active as members of the fake Inter-racial commission in helping the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys.

The report carefully avoids the Scottsboro issue, and soft-peddles the lynching terror by lying on the number of lynchings which took place last year, giving the number as 21 when actually there were 43 recorded lynchings in that year.

The report while admitting that "there is real doubt of guilt of at least half the victims of lynching" makes no declaration against lynch law as such. Lynch law for Negro workers is supported by the Southern liberals if only the impression of guilt can be worked up.

The report further admits that "mob leaders can be identified without difficulty but are seldom indicted."

"One man was lynched," the commission found, "solely because he had defended political opponents and another to prevent his appearance in a serious court case against white men."

Deliberate "framing" of Negro workers was "suspected" in some cases by the commission. Illustrations of legal lynchings were cited.

Although in all these cases the vicious role of the capitalist court and press and other boss institutions was plainly evident, the commission tried to explain the brutal lynch terror on the basis of "lack of education, and low economic status." In other words, it tried to make out that it is the

ST. LOUIS JOBLESS TO MAKE DEMANDS FOR AID TO DESTITUTE FAMILIES

"St. Louis Star" Calls for Repression of Militant Unemployed Workers and Councils

City Conference for Steel Cities in Chicago Are Called for November 15th

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Workers of St. Louis are making preparations for a demonstration before the Citizens' Committee and the Provident Association, the two charity organizations of the local capitalist government, to force recognition of demands of the Unemployed Council. As part of this preparation the South Side Council sent a mass delegation to the Provident Association Nov. 2 to demand relief for eleven families in their territory and also the city authorities deal with the Council as an official representative of the unemployed.

When the delegation entered the office the bosses tried to evade the issue and some of the "nice gentlemen" of the Provident Association left by back door. When intimidation did not succeed, they called up the police and had the spokesman of the delegation arrested. However, all the workers stuck together and forced the police to release their leader.

Demonstration Grows

Militancy of the workers attracted attention of many others in the neighborhood and before long it became a real demonstration. The bosses and their tools then reversed their former stand and as a gesture gave each one of the cases \$3.50 and paid rent for two families. The workers, however, understood that it was not their "humanitarian goodness" but the force of their organized power that forced action and granting of relief.

Unemployed branches throughout the city are now mobilizing for a demonstration to demand from the city one empty building where the Council will be established and also where the commissary is to be conducted.

St. Louis Tag Days for March

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At a joint committee meeting of the Workers International Relief and the Unemployed Council Nov. 4 it was decided to hold a citywide tag tag on Nov. 14 and 15, for the support of the National Hunger March to Washington, Dec. 7.

The unemployed branches are being mobilized also to collect food and provisions for the trip and to arrange mass reception and demonstration for the Hunger Marchers who will arrive from the south and the west states to meet at St. Louis on Nov. 29. Shelter and food is already being provided for the coming delegation.

Bosses Call for Repression

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Following the Missouri State Hunger March on Oct. 26, during which tens of thou-

sands of workers and poor farmers heard for the first time program of the unemployed workers and their demands for relief and insurance, the capitalist state government and their press are taking repressive measures by increased arrests of the militant workers. Police are "visiting" active members of the Unemployed Council and trying to force them to keep "away from reds." Along with the open measures of the police apparatus, the bosses' press is openly advocating shooting of those who have the courage to fight against starvation.

In the "St. Louis Star" the following appeared upon return of the Hunger Marchers from Jefferson City:

The "hunger march" of 290 Missourians to Jefferson City was of course a pure bit of Communist propaganda, as are all of the public meetings being held in St. Louis, Kansas City and other places by the Unemployed Council of Missouri. There are two ways to meet this propaganda. One way is to arrest the agitators, ignore the conditions that create their audiences, and shoot those who turn to crime. The other is to see to it that nobody suffers for lack of food, clothing or shelter, that all possible work is created and everything possible done to meet the crisis confronting thousands of our citizens.

When it is possible for agitators to create dangerous conditions, conditions are dangerous without the agitators. When conditions are not dangerous, agitation is harmless. The only things the Unemployed Council of Missouri really fears are an increase of employment and the raising of the Community Fund.

Preparations in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—Preparations for the National Hunger March are being pushed forward energetically. The Cook County Hunger March, the activities in Indianapolis and Milwaukee, are all part of the national campaign, as well as the arrangements for city conference on Nov. 15, in Hammond, Indiana Harbor and Whiting; on Nov. 22, in Gary and South Bend, public hearings in Milwaukee, Racine, Cudahy, Racine and Kenosha; and united front conference and demonstration at the city hall in Springfield between Nov. 15 and 25.

At the Cook County hunger march demonstrations there were two lines of march in Chicago, one from the south side and one from the north, there were 800 in the first and 3,000 in the second. At the demonstration in Union Park there were 12,000 present. There was a most militant spirit, and a committee of 25 was elected to go to the county commissioners at the city hall. But when the delegation arrived, they found the Red Squad had been assigned to meet them. The commissioners had met them, in advance that the committee would arrive at that time. Mayor Cermak could not stay; he had to attend a football game, and then leave for New York to mend his political fences.

picket line and driving strikers from the streets.

"This outrageous violation of the most elementary rights of the workers and residents of Lawrence was entirely provoked by the orders of Carr and the city officials. These officials uphold the rights of scabs to take away our jobs and deny the people of Lawrence the right to strike and picket."

"As the workers candidate for mayor, on the platform of the Communist Party, I urge the workers of Lawrence to protest this denial of their constitutional rights. The people of Lawrence must out the strikebreakers from the City Hall and elect the supporters of the strike in their places."

Soviet "Forced Labor"—Bedeoh's series in pamphlet form at 10 cents per copy. Read it—Spread it!

HOOVER HELPS JAPAN SPREAD WAR THROUGHOUT CHINA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Red Army. The number of Communists in Kiangsi Province amounts to 70,000 under the leadership of Ho Lung; that in Hunan Province amounts to 40,000, and in Eastern Honan, about 29,000.

Communist Influence Grows.

According to the reports of the foreign consulates, the influence of the Communists in Kiangsi Province is much greater since the crushing defeat of Chiang Kai-shek's "Communist Suppression Campaign." Throughout China the Communists are the only ones giving leadership to the Chinese masses in their struggle against Japanese imperialism and its present allies, France and the United States.

Japanese Chinese Too in Maneuver

The Chinese General Ma Chenshan, a Kuomintang tool of the Japanese who is playing the special role of providing Japan with the necessary pretext to advance northward, yesterday "declared" war on the Japanese invaders. That this is nothing more than a gesture is seen from General Ma's previous action in abandoning a strongly entrenched position to a vastly inferior Japanese force, and in the fact that other Kuomintang tools of Japan continue their betrayal of the Chinese masses, confining their "resistance" to the Japanese invasion to futile "appeals" to the imperialist League of Nations.

The Japanese War Office gave out the news of General Ma's "declaration" of war. It also announced that "General Ting Chao, commander of the Chinese railway guards doing duty along the Chinese Eastern Railway, has decided to assist the Heilungkiang army and is gradually massing his troops in the neighborhood of Anganchun."

Try Involve Soviet Union.

This is another attempt on the part of the imperialists and their Chinese militarist tools to involve the Soviet Union. General Ma is reported as calling for a mobilization of Kuomintang forces at Taisihar. Taisihar is north of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Soviet Tass News Agency has received a report from Khabarovsk, Siberia, that an official of the Japanese military mission in Harbin, Osava by name, invited the Tsarist General Kosmin on behalf of the mission to organize a plot against the Chinese Eastern Railway and to arrest prominent Soviet officials, such as the consul and the manager of the railway.

White Guards Peddle Lies

This plot has been repeatedly indicated in dispatches from Manchuria. A dispatch from Buffalo, N. Y., reports the publication in that city of a petition by White Guards in Manchuria. The petition resurrects the religious attack on the Soviet Union. It declares that priests and other clergymen in the Soviet Union are being forced to work for a living. It peddles the lie that "5,000,000 persons have been deprived of the right to vote, work or draw rations. Many have taken refuge in huts dug in the earth, in tents and haystacks, and according to Mr. Graeff, 8 per cent of the Russian population is moving closer to the border in order to be able to escape into China."

This vicious lie is peddled at a time when even the capitalist press has been forced to admit the tremendous increase in the well-being of the Russian masses, and a few days after millions of workers and peasants in all parts of the Soviet Union celebrated the 14th anniversary of the triumph of Socialism over capitalism. This lie is a follow-up to the lie in the capitalist press on Monday that

the Siberian masses were experiencing "intense misery." This is part of the ideological attack on the Soviet Union to "justify" the imperialists in their attack on the Soviet Union.

Sees War In Europe "Any Moment"

A dispatch from Geneva reports Counsellor-Minger as declaring at the opening of Berne of the conference on chemical warfare that "a serious conflict in Europe might start at any moment." This is in line with the admissions of other imperialists that Poland, Rumania and other French vassal states in Eastern Europe will attack the Soviet Union in the event the Soviets are involved in the Manchurian war.

Japanese Set Up Puppet Gov't

In Manchuria, the Japanese yesterday further consolidated their hold on the country by carrying out a fake "revolt" through their Chinese militarist tools. A Mukden dispatch to the World-Telegram reports "the formal inauguration of an independent government." The dispatch further states:

"Yuan Chin-kai was at the head of the government, presumably assisted by Japanese 'advisers' who have become a part of civil units in other Manchurian cities."

The same dispatch reports Japanese support to Chang Hai-peng in an effort to gain control of the Manchurian territory north of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and including the strategic city of Taisihar.

Japanese Fomented "Revolt" In Tientsin

Evidence that the Japanese fomented a "revolt" in Tientsin is contained in a Washington dispatch to the New York Times. The dispatch states:

"Official advices of the American Government, however, indicated the outbreak was fomented by Japanese. What troubled officials was the motive for this action."

At the Japanese embassy at Tientsin, it was stated that "the trouble there appeared very serious and apparently pointed to a Chinese revolution." It is clear that the Japanese are fomenting this "revolution" which is being led by their own tools and is designed to facilitate the occupation not only of Manchuria but of all China.

U. S.-Japanese Antagonism

Antagonisms within their agreement are sharpening between United States and Japanese imperialists. Yesterday the American-owned Shanghai Post-Mercury charged that the Japanese censors were suppressing and changing reports from Manchuria. The Post-Mercury declares: "A censorship comparable only to that during the World War has been placed on news concerning Manchuria by the Japanese military. Many of our dispatches from Mukden have been held up, while others have been distorted by the deletion of phrases and some even have been rewritten."

The antagonisms between Japanese and U. S. imperialists were further brought out in a statement by Dr. Peng Chum-chang, who declares:

"American business in Manchuria was already feeling competition from the Japanese and the latter would never permit Americans to get any of the trade there."

United For Attack On Soviet Union

In the meantime the greater contradiction, that of the irrepressible conflict between triumphant Socialism in the Soviet Union and decaying capitalism, with its mass unemployment, and home and colonial revolts, is forcing the United States and France to the use of Japanese imperialism in their attempt to encircle the Soviet Union. This is shown by

Canadian Communist Leaders Answer Charges of Sedition

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ney, informed the court that Esselwein, the spy witness gave an interview to a local newspaper calculated to prejudice the jury. When Comrade Tom Ewan was put on the witness stand he testified that the unemployed demonstrations were organized to obtain the needs for the masses. Violence was introduced by the police against the demonstrations. He said that the Communist Party does not have to foment grievances as the capitalists create enough grievances. Judge Right prohibited any criticism of the reformist labor unions by Ewan.

In cross examination, Crown Prosecutor Somerville insisted that Moscovitch dominated the activities of the Canadian Communist Party as well as those of the Workers Unity League, Farmers Unity League and that the Communist Party finances these organizations. He claimed that the Party dictates to the mass language organizations. The Crown was very aggressive and often vehement in asserting that the Red International of Labor Unions is controlled by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Among the questions asked of the accused were: Did Lenin lead the Russian revolutions? Must mass organizations carry out the program of the Communist International? Were you against singing the song of Canada? Why do you organize Defense Corps at demonstrations? Is the Young Communist League a part of the Communist Party? Do you want a Soviet Government in Canada? Do you teach members loyalty to Soviet Russia instead of to Canada? Are you for the destruction of parliamentary government? Who arranged the picketing in the Estevan mine strike? (Two workers were shot and killed by the police at this strike about a month ago.—Ed.) The Judge frequently interrupted the defense. He did not permit speeches or interpretation.

The next witness on the stand was Tom Hill who testified that the Communist Party works in mass organizations through the influence of its members and but does not dictate "to anybody," although it tries to win over members of mass organizations. The Judge refused to allow Comrade Hill to explain the conception of force and violence since the constitution of the Party is supposed to explain this matter clearly.

During the morning session three attorneys of the Crown studied the Party organ, The Worker, apparently for evidence of contempt of court in the papers' report of the first week's trial proceedings.

the exchange of secret notes between Japan and the United States. The Japanese Ambassador in the United States yesterday received instructions from his government to deliver an oral answer to the Stimson note. The New York Times states, "The nature of the instructions was not disclosed tonight."

British Attacked by Japan

The antagonisms between British imperialism and the United States-Japan-France combination is also sharply brought out in a Tokyo dispatch accusing the British of helping in sending anti-Japanese propaganda to Geneva. The dispatch states:

"During the recent events, it is alleged, Dr. Bajchman, T. V. Soong, Nanking Finance Minister, and an Englishman named Watson, formerly one of the League Secretariat and now employed in Shanghai, moved their beds to the offices of the European Asiatic Wireless Company which operates a radio communication direct with Berlin. These three were busily engaged in sending messages to Geneva during the crisis."

Demand Unemployment Insurance! Demand Winter Relief!

SUPPORT

The Hunger March to Washington

Spread the Daily Worker NOW to Mobilize Masses of Workers. Make the March a National Mass Demonstration!



Sell the Daily Worker Along the Lines of March to Strengthen Them By Many More Thousands.

TEAR THIS OUT AND MAIL WITH YOUR ORDER IMMEDIATELY

ORDER YOUR BUNDLES OF DAILY WORKERS NOW!

Send me..... Bundles of 10 at one cent a copy
 Bundles of 15 at one cent a copy
 Bundles of 25 at one cent a copy
 Bundles of 50 at one cent a copy
 Bundles of 100 at one cent a copy
 Bundles of 1000 at \$8.00 a thousand

Find enclosed..... \$.....

Temporary Bundles... Cash in Advance Permanent Bundles (Rec. every day). Cash one week in Advance

Daily Worker 50 East 13th Street, New York City

INDIAN SUMMER
 The Most Beautiful Time of the Year
At CAMP NITGEDAIGET
 All the necessary improvements for the Fall and the coming Winter months have already been installed

THE PRICES ARE THE SAME
 A WARM COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE
 WELL-PREPARED HEALTHY MEALS
 PROLETARIAN ENTERTAINMENTS

Large Comfortable Rooms are Available in the Attractive
 To enjoy your vacation or week-end, go to Camp Nitgedaiget
 The Only Fall and Winter Resort
HOTEL NITGEDAIGET

Adopt Protest Resolutions Against the War of the Imperialists in Manchuria and the War Plots of Hoover and Morgan! Demand Immediate Publication of Secret Agreements!

THE LEADING ROLE OF THE U. S. IN THE WAR ON THE SOVIET UNION

By CYRIL BRIGGS

THE bloody fruits of the secret pact recently arrived at between Hoover and Laval are clearly seen in the war moves in Manchuria. The new World War is on. The capitalist solution for the world economic crisis is another world slaughter at the expense of the colonial masses, at the expense of the Chinese People, and aimed at destroying the Soviet Union and lowering the standard of living of the workers in the imperialist countries. This was the purpose of the secret pact between Laval and Hoover. The fascist Italian Foreign Minister is now on his way to America to complete the final arrangements, to forge the last link in the plot against the world proletariat and their Socialist Fatherland. The German bourgeoisie have already been whipped into line by American and French imperialisms. The vassal states of France in Eastern Europe, Poland, Rumania, etc., are ready to pounce on the Soviet Union. The Russian Tsarists are being mobilized on both the western front where they have been sheltered for years under the protection of French imperialism, and in Manchuria where the Japanese imperialists are already openly speaking of capturing "Vladivostok and all Siberia west to Lake Baikal" with the aid of the Russian White Guards.

Leading Role of U. S. Imperialists

The leading role of the United States in the war moves against the Soviet Union is clearly revealed. The United States had its Consul General rush to Tsitsihar to oversee the Japanese advance towards the Soviet frontier and to give credence to the Japanese lies of Soviet military aid to the Chinese militarist tools of Japan and the United States who are pretending resistance to the Japanese advance. The United States has sent a secret note to Japan, the contents of which are carefully guarded. The United States is selling huge quantities of war supplies to Japan. Japan has just bought 9,000 tons of nitro-glycerin from the United States.

United States troops have been called out in Tientsin to co-operate with the Japanese in their maneuvers to lay the basis for the extension of their military invasion to Central China. The United States has at least 735 soldiers in Tientsin. A dispatch from Washington admits that the United States have strong naval forces either in Chinese waters or nearby:

"Naval forces now in the Far East include 39 ships of the main Asiatic fleet, based in Manila, as well as the Yangtze River patrol... "Forces off the Philippines include the new cruiser Houston, a flagship, 19 destroyers, 12 submarines, 2 mine-sweepers and 5 auxiliaries, such as submarine tenders and others. In addition there are two squadrons of airplanes. "On the Yangtze River are 7 light gunboats. There are 4 other gunboats variously stationed off the China coast. "These are the forces the United States imperialists admit to be in Far Eastern waters. In

addition, there are American troops in many Chinese cities.

Significantly, too, the peace-time advance guard of American imperialism, the missionaries, have been instructed by United States Consul General George E. Hanson, to withdraw into Harbin.

Plan New Division of World

American and French imperialisms are joined with Japanese imperialism in a war for a new division of the world, for the partition of China, for the destruction of the Soviet Union and its victorious socialist economy which has abolished unemployment and raised tremendously the living standards of the Russian workers while in the capitalist world millions of workers walk the streets and mass misery continues to increase. The American imperialists are also concerned about their trade with Japan. This is frankly pointed out by the Detroit Mirror, which gives figures comparing the United States imports to Japan with imports to China. The Mirror calls for an alignment with the best customer, Japan. It quotes the figures for 1929, exports to China, \$124,000,000; exports to Japan, \$260,000,000. It admits that the crisis has affected these exports, but declares the proportion still stands. It openly calls for the support of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet masses and the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

Other American capitalist papers are just as frank. They openly gloat over the prospects of pushing the Soviet Union into war. They openly declare their belief and wish that this would destroy the Five Year Plan.

Try to Push Soviet Union Into War!

In the meantime, the Japanese army continues its advance toward the Soviet frontier, while the imperialists strive by every means, by the most brazen provocation, to push the Soviet Union into war.

Workers! Stop the bloody war moves of the bosses! Stop the new world slaughter! Raise the alarm in your unions, in your shops, everywhere! Adopt resolutions against the new imperialist war! Organize joint committees of workers against war, for the defense of yourselves and your families, for the defense of the achievements of socialist construction in the workers fatherland, the Soviet Union! Organize demonstrations on November 21 against the new world butchery! Fight against the capitalist Hunger Program! Demand all war funds for unemployed relief and social insurance! Support the National Hunger March to Washington! Defend the Chinese masses! Defend the Soviet Union!

The capitalist press on Monday reported that "persistent reports that Japan was inquiring for copper and zinc for use as war materials were circulated in Wall Street today." The same reports declare that a shipment of 9,500 tons of nitrates, "often used in the manufacture of explosives," has just been made to Japan.

Riding Into War

—by BURCK



By HARRISON GEORGE.

WHERE are they going, these imperialist shouters about "peace?" They are moving toward the Soviet frontier! At WHOM are they shouting—"You must be peaceful! At the Soviet Union!" But—WHO IS MOVING TROOPS AND MOBOLIZING WAR SUPPLIES? Japan, France and her Polish and Rumanian lackeys—AND THE UNITED STATES! Is Japan moving troops? IT CERTAINLY IS! And over the prostrate body of China! Is the League of Nations putting a stop to it? It is NOT! Is the Kellogg-Briand Pact putting a stop to it? It is NOT!

How do these fake "peacemakers" explain their failure? It is simple, in Japan, the Tokio Government says that the Soviet Union has a "secret agreement with the Chinese." So the Japanese must take "positive and effective" action—MORE TROOPS SENT TO NEAR THE SOVIET FRONTIER!

In Washington it is also simple, but very different. Stimson hints that "The Soviets have a secret agreement with Japan." But it is STIMSON who has openly approved of Japan's seizure of Manchuria, while the Soviet denounces it! And in Geneva, still another simple explanation, Briand "fears," that is, he SAYS he "fears"—that "Russia will invade Manchuria to protect its interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway, and this will PREVENT JAPAN FROM WITHDRAWING ITS TROOPS."

Briand simply oozes "fears." Because he "fears" also that IF Soviet Russia is "involved," why then, of course, that "will worry Poland and Rumania." And also, OF COURSE, the League CANNOT PREVENT Poland and Rumania making war on the Soviet Union! Why, if Japan attacks the Soviet frontier six thousand miles away in the Far East, should Poland and Rumania attack the Soviet Union in the West? Because France desires it!

Does not France completely control the finance and the army of Poland and Rumania? IT DOES! Therefore, workers, BRIAND'S TALK ABOUT "FEARS" IS THE TALK OF A HYPOCRITE, who makes WAR and talks "PEACE!" So, workers, thus far we see that JAPAN AND FRANCE ARE UNITED AND MOVING TOWARD WAR ON THE SOVIET UNION!

What about the United States? What is the American Government's attitude toward the Soviet Union? It is one of impudent hostility!

Workers, DEMAND TO KNOW WHAT WAS THE SECRET AGREEMENT BETWEEN STIMSON AND THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON—AFTER WHICH STIMSON CEASED TO OPPOSE JAPANESE INVASION OF MANCHURIA AND BEGAN TO "FEAR"—ALONG WITH BRIAND—THAT THE JAPANESE ADVANCE MIGHT "INVOLVE" THE SOVIET UNION! WAS NOT A SECRET AGREEMENT FOR WAR ON THE SOVIET UNION MADE BETWEEN FRANCE, JAP-

AN, AND AMERICA, and the general plan for that war settled with the Japanese Ambassador Debutchi, when LAVAL held secret meetings with HOOVER at Washington?

Did not the entry of Stimson's agent, Gilbert, into the League of Nations, AT BRIAND'S INVITATION, mean—among other things—AN AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE FOR WAR ON THE SOVIET UNION?

Why did the Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, GENERAL MCARTHUR, review French and Yugoslavian ARMY MANEUVERS two months ago? Why did the head of the French Army, MARSHAL PETAIN, just HAPPEN to be in the United States when LAVAL secretly talked with HOOVER? Why is the Chief of Staff of the Polish Army, GENERAL DRESZER, today busy in AMERICA?

Why—JUST AFTER HOOVER TALKED WITH LAVAL—did the Federal Reserve Bank finance WHEAT SALES TO FRANCE? Is France broke? NOT AT ALL!

Why the BIG BOOM in the PRICE OF WHEAT THEN OF OIL—THEN OF COPPER? These are WAR MATERIALS, the VITAL WAR MATERIALS!

AMERICA IS BACKING FRENCH, POLISH AND RUMANIAN ARMIES AGAINST THE SOVIET—ON THE SOVIET'S WESTERN FRONTIER!

Why, workers, are all these WAR MOVES accompanied by shouts at the Soviet Union—"YOU MUST KEEP QUIET!" All the WAR-MAKERS are demanding that the Soviet Union be peaceful! WHAT A MOCKERY!

The Soviet IS peaceful! The Soviet is building Socialism. It is busy and in peace! The imperialist wolves snarl around its borders! They reject its disarmament proposals, whether for total or partial disarmament—and they arm themselves to the teeth!

They only yesterday rejected the Soviet economic peace proposal—and only yesterday the U. S. Government ordered American manufacturers to sell to the Soviet "only for cash"—A FINANCIAL BLOCKADE!

Workers! These war-makers are PLAYING WITH YOUR LIVES! They intend to RIDE OVER THE CORPSES OF MILLIONS OF WORKERS, in order to DESTROY THE SOVIET UNION!

These are the SAME HOOVER, STIMSON AND MEL- LON who force you to starve by refusing UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AT FULL WAGES to protect capitalist profits! Who cut your wages! And to protect capitalism from the inspiration of SOCIALISM IN THE SOVIET UNION, to be free to CONTINUE STARVING YOU, they would destroy YOUR NSPIRATION TO FIGHT—SOVIET SUCCESS!

Workers! ONLY YOUR PROTEST MAY FORCE THE WAR-MAKERS TO HOLD THEIR HAND! Just as only YOUR mass fight for Unemployment Insurance will force them to feed the starving! Just as only YOUR organizing strikes will force them to stop wage cutting!

Rally to the Anti-War Demonstrations Nov. 21st! Support the National Hunger March to Washington. Organize strikes against wage cuts! Defend the Soviet Union. Defend your LIVES FROM STARVATION AND CAPITALIST WAR! DOWN WITH SECRET AGREEMENTS!

The Working Class In the U.S.S.R. at the 14th Anniversary

By A. BUROV

(Conclusion)

AS proof of how the Soviet Government provides for the needs and requirements of the population, there is the state fund for improving the cultural and living conditions of workers and employees, as, for instance, free public service, house construction, health production, public feeding, etc. In 1929 that State Fund consisted of 3,372,000 rubles; in 1930 it grew to 6,571,000 and in 1931 it reached the sum of 9,690,000 rubles.

The Soviet Union is the only country in the world which had not only proclaimed the slogan of a 7-hour day, but had actually applied it in every day life. Already in May, 1930, 47 per cent of all workers had the benefit of a 7-hour working day. This year the 7-hour day will be applied in 82 per cent of all branches of industries.

The Soviet Union is the only country in the world where women workers are relieved from work during the eight weeks before and eight weeks after confinement with full pay. A wide spread net of day nurseries, homes for mother and child, free consultations for children and other similar organizations, give a clear picture of how women and mothers are cared for and protected.

As to youth in industry, no one is allowed to start work before 16 years and the work does not exceed 6 hours. In 1913 the working day for youth was an average of 9 1/2 hours; while already in 1929 it was only 5 hours and 20 minutes and in 1930 the average hours per day were only 4, the rest of the time given to study.

The Soviet Government also lays much stress upon labor protection, creating sanitary-hygienic environments in all industry concerning health, safety and technical improvements. In 1928-29 the expenditure for labor protection amounted to over 54,000,000 rubles. In 1929-30 it was 79,000,000 and in 1931 it has already spent 240,000,000. Much attention is given by the Soviet Government to the construction of homes for workers. The House Construction Fund in 1930 amounted to 682,000,000 rubles; in 1931 it has increased to 1,156,000,000 rubles.

Energetic measures have been taken by the Government in the line of trade unions, cooperatives and social organizations in the course of reconstructing the cooperatives into communal bodies, the growing of public feeding, of meat and canning industry, of live stock collective farms and dairy farms—served as a basis for the general improvement of living conditions.

In the U. S. as a result of mass pauperization, the mortality rate among children is extremely high; infantile paralysis is a frequent occurrence in the workers quarters, ruthlessly carrying away hundreds of proletarian children, whereas in the U.S.S.R., due to the measures taken by the Soviet Government, proper care

and attention to the needs of the population and to the rise of the general welfare, the mortality among children has been reduced to 50 per cent. The Soviet Government pays particular attention to questions of health and sanitation so that the proletarian class in the U.S.S.R. have the preference against workers in other countries.

Two Weeks Vacation With Pay

All the workers and employees in the U.S.S.R. get a two-weeks vacation and those working in dangerous industries get additional two weeks with full pay. The former royal palaces, magnificent mansions of former manufacturers and wealthy homesteads have been transformed into sanatoriums and rest homes for workers. In 1928-29 546,000 workers were provided with splendid rest in those sanatoriums, summer resorts and rest homes; in 1929-30 671,000, and in 1931 about 1,000,000. Not only do they save their salaries during their vacations, getting free room and board, but the fare is covered by the insurance. There are also specially organized night sanatoriums for workers of poor health, to rest after their day's work; a wide net of dairy restaurants, dispensaries and other health organizations.

Cultural Facilities For All

Thus, in comparing the standard of living of the Soviet workers and those of the capitalist countries, one must take into consideration all the mentioned privileges and preferences and facilities. In 1931 a number of considerable achievements were checked up in the line of cultural reconstruction. The intense and successful campaign for elimination of illiteracy is greatly augmented by the craving of the masses for general and technical knowledge.

New cadres are growing fast, a network of technical schools of the higher type is spreading rapidly, a new type of school is being created, factory schools, industrial schools, a combination of work and study. The villages and collective farms, too, have a well organized widespread net of cultural institutions. While in 1920, out of 100 there were only 32 literate people who could read and write, that number grew in 1931 to 70, when compulsory education has been introduced for the entire population. In 1914-15 the number of pupils in the grammar and middle schools was 7,800,000; in 1930 their number had grown to 14,000,000 and in 1931 their number had grown to 20,000,000. In the majority of those schools hot lunches are being supplied with shoes and clothes. Over 1,206,000 students attend factory schools; 364,000 in higher types of schools (colleges); 715,000 in technical schools; 331,000 in special workers' faculty schools. One must remember that all of those workers and peasants attending various colleges are provided with room and a stipend. Their slogan "knowledge for toilers" is broadly applied in practice in the

U.S.S.R. Palaces, theatres, libraries, museums, etc. are all in the possession of the working class.

Proletarian Democracy

The U.S.S.R. is the only country in the world where proletarian democracy is carried through in actual life. The whole Soviet system is based upon the principles of broad proletarian democracy with the participation of the broadest masses of city and village toilers in the government of the country.

Also the trade unions of the U.S.S.R. counting 14,000,000 members this 14th year of the October Revolution, are based upon the broadest principles of union democracy; they are the vanguard of mass activity drawing in broad masses

of trade union organized workers into the socialist construction, expressing and organizing on the largest and unheard of scale, the direct initiative and self-activity of proletarian masses. This mass activity of the members, as a result of union democracy in the Soviet trade unions, finds its expression in active daily union volunteer activity of a functioning body of 2,370,000. The entire functioning body of the Soviet trade unions consist of over 13,600,000 members. There are over 4,000 trade union clubs and 91,000 "red corners"; a wide-spread net of physical culture institutions; a labor press, richest in the entire world, party and trade union press, factory papers and finally a whole army of peasant and worker correspondents of over 2,000,000 men and

women. Taking it all into account, together with the actual participation of the broad masses in the government of the country, one may get a clear vision of the very nature of the Soviet system with all its preferences as compared to the capitalist systems of government.

All these tremendous achievements of social construction became possible only on the basis of a clear and straight Party line and as a result of an intensive struggle against the dangers of right-wing opportunism, as well as the "left" opportunist deviations; on the ground of the immensely growing creative energy, initiative and activity of the working class expressed in the powerful development of socialist competi-

Edison Not Religious

The attempt by all manner of religious dope peddlers to make out that Edison was religious, believed in God and all such things, is of course, an effort to boost religion.

In view of this attempt, it might be well to recall what was said in the N. Y. Times of Oct. 19. One paragraph quoted Edison as, on an occasion three years ago, saying:

"People are drifting away from superstitions and bunk. Increase in scientific knowledge is responsible."

It is also said that the Freethinkers of America sent to the press a tribute to Edison, praising him as:

"A member of and liberal contributor to the Freethinkers of America for many years."

The Times continues: "With the tribute were enclosed facsimiles of checks paid to the organization from Mr. Edison's private account for dues from 1926 through 1930, together with two contributions of \$100, on one of which was typed 'to help along.'"

This, we think, establishes that Edison was not religious, but we want to make clear that we do not endorse the various agnostic and atheist associations, such as the Freethinkers of America, which are led, or better misled, by a lot of capitalist dilettantes.

The working class is the ONLY genuinely progressive force in decadent bourgeois society, and only the workers can lead a really scientific struggle against superstition, against religion. This is because only they can give it proper coordination with the class struggle that is the foundation of society composed of hostile classes.

That is why we are glad to learn of the formation of the Workers Anti-Religious League, which holds regular Sunday afternoon lectures in New York at 63 West 15th Street. In fact we were so glad that we promised to lecture for them on November 22, providing the deity does not bear down too hard on our crippled liver in the meantime.

We had last Sunday's announcement written up, but it didn't get into the paper. It was our mistake though, and should not be laid to divine intervention. And those interested should go every Sunday at 2:30, whether the Daily Worker announces it or not.

In Darkest America

The Dreiser Expedition into the jungles of Kentucky seems to have encountered the savages who use poison arrows. But if it had went a little further, it would have run across the Kansas cannibals who offer up human sacrifice to evil spirits.

All of which is told in an Associated Press dispatch of Nov. 3, from Arkansas City, Kansas, as follows:

"Fear of an automobile wreck which would cause them suffering, caused Mrs. Edna Moyer to kill her husband, James E. Moyer, railroad blacksmith, with a hatchet and end her own life by taking poison. 'We are both to be mangled in an automobile wreck,' said a note left by Mrs. Moyer, who wrote that 'God revealed the plan.'"

We cite this as proof that the Filipinos, Porto Ricans, Nicaraguans, Haitians, or anybody else with a fair amount of natural resources needed by American manufacturers, are "backward people" who "believe in voodooism," and require the "Christian guidance" of the U. S. Marines.

To Those Who Write Us: And expect that we can publish everything we get, we must explain that it is physically impossible. It is an additional grief that we get many complaints, many apparently justified, without the name and address of the sender and, not being able to publish them, we cannot even write an answer telling the comrade that we are taking the matter up with a view to correcting the thing complained of. Nor can we do much that way, when you won't sign your own kick. Moreover, isn't it showing a lack of confidence in us when you fail to tell us who you are? If you don't trust Red Sparks, how can Red Sparks trust you?

tion and shock brigades. There are 200,000 shock brigades and 3 1/2 millions of individual shock workers in industry. No doubt there are still difficulties to overcome. But those are difficulties of growth which will be overcome by way of direct activity and self-sacrifice and enthusiasm of the toiling masses.

Capitalism Breeds Misery for Toilers. The difficulties and misery of the proletarian masses in the capitalist countries grow out from the very nature of capitalism and is based upon the brutal exploitation and oppression; they are the result of the decaying process of the entire capitalist system and could be eliminated only by way of daily revolutionary class struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party—with the abolition of capitalism.

One must not forget that the difficulties in the Soviet Union are being aggravated by the policy of hostile isolation and preparation for intervention on the part of the capitalist countries which are trying to disrupt the successful socialist construction. They are too well that each step ahead of the Soviet workers serves as a stimulant for the working class in the capitalist countries in their struggle against wage-cuts, lowering of the standard of living and for their own social liberation from the deadlock of capitalism.

Therefore, each new success of the Soviet proletariat fills the world bourgeoisie with alarm and thoughts of aggressive intervention. There is undoubtedly a close connection between the growing political and economic power of the U.S.S.R. and the recent developments in Manchuria with the danger of a new imperialist war. But, regardless of all difficulties and plotting of the imperialists, the Soviet workers bravely continue their socialist construction. The international proletariat had more than once averted the sword raised for war and intervention against the workers' government and will again rise in defense of the only Workers' Fatherland.

The 14th Anniversary of the October Revolution was not only a review of the power, strength and achievements of the Soviet Union, but served also as a roll call and mobilization of the world proletariat for the defense of the only proletarian government in the entire world—the U.S.S.R.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1931

Resolution of the Trade Union Unity League National Executive Committee Points Out the Road to Build Mass Revolutionary Unions

Adopted at a Meeting of the National Executive
Committee of the TUUL in Pittsburgh
on October 3rd and 4th, 1931

The economic crisis continues to plunge into greater and greater depths. Already it is the sharpest world crisis in history. In the United States, production is constantly declining and the number of unemployed has already reached twelve millions. The employers have now officially abandoned the so-called "high wage" policy and have gone over to the open reduction of the living standards of the masses. The plan of the capitalists is to make the recent wage cuts inaugurated with the U. S. Steel cut a beginning of general wage cuts. The program of the capitalists is to let the unemployed starve and to throw them a few charity crumbs.

While this condition of crisis and offensive against the living standards of the masses exists in all capitalist countries, the Soviet Union is making the most rapid strikes forward in the carrying through of the five-year plan and in building Socialism. The workers

in the Soviet Union are receiving tremendous increases in their wages and are experiencing a general all-around improvement of their conditions. The Soviet Union has abolished unemployment, and is experiencing a lack of industrial workers. This situation in the Soviet Union, side by side with the growing depth of the crisis, is pushing the capitalists of the entire world to perfect their war plans on the Soviet Union. The capitalists are determined to try to save their decaying system at the expense of the workers and toiling masses of their own countries and at the expense of the Soviet Union.

practically non-existent, so that the Lewis machine had no need of the Musteites, as it did in other cases.

In Illinois, where the influence of the NMU is growing, the Musteites are taking the lead (Edmundson, etc.) in betraying the workers. In Southern West Virginia, where the NMU influence spread because of the miners strike and the work of the NMU in Northern West Virginia, the Musteite, Keneey, asks for conferences with the NMU as a means to keep in check the revolt of the miners against his policies. In the textile industry, the Musteites and Socialist wing of the A. F. of L. led most of the strikes under the A. F. of L. leadership mainly because of the fact that the official MacMahon machine is known to the textile workers as a strike-breaking organization, and also because of the important struggles led by the NTWU in this industry and its growing influence. In those cases where the Musteites also have already exposed themselves (Paterson), the A. F. of L. makes use of the renegade Communists (Gitlow) in its strike-breaking activity. That there is no difference except in the methods used, between the official A. F. of L. and its Musteite wing, is best shown by the fact that the most unprecedented wage cuts ever carried through (30 to 45 per cent) was carried through by the Musteites in the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Union, led by the Musteites and Socialists.

that it can lead struggles and that workers are willing to fight under its leadership. While at the last meeting of the national committee, we had to record the fact that the TUUL was not leading any serious struggles, that the work in the old unions was generally abandoned, that most of the strikes that took place (Reading, Illinois miners, Danville) were led by the A. F. of L. with practically no participation of the TUUL, that most of the unions, including the miners' union, were declining in membership, that the unemployment work had declined since the peak of March 6, 1930, at the present time, the TUUL is in a different position. The TUUL led in the recent period, the most important struggles, and participated, though only very feebly, in practically all the struggles led by the A. F. of L. and in some of them (Allentown) succeeded in giving real defeats to the A. F. of L. The work in the old unions was begun and already in some unions (building, needle) brought important results, not only in the winning of important positions in the old unions (needle, building) but increases in membership of the TUUL union (fur workers), as a result of the correct combination of the united front, work in the old unions, and the organization of struggle under the direct leadership of the revolutionary union. Practically all the unions have stopped the decline in membership, and in some of them, the membership is increasing (mining, needle, textile, agriculture). In the work among the unemployed, steps forward were taken although organization of the unemployed work still remains the burning question in which entirely insufficient progress has been made.

This change was made possible not merely because of the growing favorable objective conditions for our work, but principally because the TUUL to some degree learned "to put forward partial demands applicable to local situations, and to concrete disputes in factories and industries." Because more attention was given to preparation of strikes, based on a program of concentration in certain industries, and in a given branch and territory of that industry. And finally because of the beginnings of the developments of the united front policy from below and work in the old unions.

of the development of the strike movement, the organization of the struggles of the unemployed and the building of the unions as a consequence of these struggles. The examination of the lessons of the recent struggles, particularly the strike of the miners, furnishes the key to the problems and tasks that must be solved and undertaken in order to take hold and develop the struggles of the masses in the present growing favorable situation, and to build our organizations into mass unions. The present developments do not require a change in policy of the TUUL. On the contrary, the recent developments have confirmed the line of the RILU and the TUUL. The present situation demands, however, the overcoming of all the mistakes and weaknesses, and the quickening of the tempo in all our work, and the carrying through of the correct decisions which in a whole series of the most important questions (work in the shops, trade union democracy, development of cadres, etc.), still remain on paper.

Mass Struggles Are Coming

During the year 1931, thus far, indications of the readiness of the number of workers on strike (250,000) was nearly twice the total number of the entire year, 1930. These strikes took place mainly in such industries that were already in a state of crisis prior to the beginning of the present economic crisis (mining, textile, etc.), because in these industries the unemployment and wage cuts were greatest, so that these workers were the first ones to respond. While the most important of the strikes were of unorganized workers, large sections of organized workers entered into the struggle. Practically all the strikes were directed against wage cuts and the lengthening of the hours of labor. The majority of the strikes of the organized workers were led and betrayed by the Musteite elements in sham opposition to the official A. F. of L., whom the workers genuinely wanted to fight. The TUUL led about one-third of the numbers of workers on strike including the most important strike of the entire period, the strike of over 40,000 soft coal miners. The recent strikes demonstrated not only the growing radicalization of the masses in general, but also the growing activity of the Negro masses, as well as the growing importance of the women and young workers. The government played an increasing role as strike-breaker, and the federal government, through the Labor Department and deportations, acted as an open strike-breaker, more so than in any previous period.

Militancy of Unemployed Grows.

The unemployed masses have shown increasing readiness to struggle against starvation. During the year 1931, there took place important struggles of the unemployed. The response to the unemployment insurance bill, the extent and militancy of the February 25 demonstrations, the successful hunger marches in about a dozen states, the numerous local and county hunger marches, numerous spontaneous struggles around the factories and the unemployment agencies, the solidarity of the unemployed and employed during the miners and other strikes—all these actions of the unemployed are in-

unemployed to fight. One of the outstanding lessons of the recent strikes, is the inability of the capitalists to use the unemployed as strike-breakers. The organization of the unemployed did not keep pace with the willingness of the masses of the unemployed to fight or even with the important activities carried through. This was due mainly to the fact that while the unemployed movement learned how to formulate correct slogans of agitation and action, thus mobilizing the unemployed for struggle, it did not organize the day to day struggles for the most burning demands of the unemployed, and also because there was too much formalism and sectarianism in the work of the unemployed organizations.

The A.F.L., Musteites and Socialists Are Now Open Agents of the Bosses.

The A. F. of L. and its various wings from Muste to Gitlow, have played an increasing role as strike-breakers, and against the demands of the unemployed. Every struggle of the masses can only be carried on correctly, if it is directed against the reformists as part of the combination of the bosses, the government and labor bureaucrats. The A. F. of L. policy does not exclude the taking over of the "leadership" of strikes as part of its strike-breaking policy. Not only the Muste wing of the A. F. of L., which plays a more and more increasing role with the sharpening of the crisis, but even the official A. F. of L. undertakes to lead strikes when the masses show their readiness to fight, in order to betray and break these strikes. In only one thing is the policy of the A. F. of L. uniform—always to do that which serves the interests of the bosses, and which can defeat the workers. Thus we have that, while the strike of the anthracite miners was outlawed by the official Lewis-Boylan machine, and led by Musteites of the Maloney-Tomishchek type, in the Hocking Valley and in Northern West Virginia, the Lewis machine element led the strikes directly and sold out the workers. It is interesting to note that in both of these places the TUUL forces at that time, were

This can be seen not only through the whole campaign of lies that the present wage cuts will "help bring back prosperity", and the "wave of regrets" of the Greens and Wobbs about the wage cuts, the gestures of the Thomases, but also in the question of the unemployment relief and unemployment insurance. A whole campaign of demagogy from Swope schemes through the Roosevelt relief program, down to the Musteite and Socialist fake "unemployment insurance bill" is evidence of the fact that the bosses will continue to resort to demagogy, side by side with the attacks on the employed and unemployed masses. It is particularly now that the A. F. of L. and Musteites became even more dangerous and must be exposed before the masses, as a condition for successful struggle against the bosses' offensive.

TUUL Shows It Can Lead Struggles The TUUL has demonstrated

Only First Steps Taken Toward Building a Mass T. U. U. L.

The TUUL has only taken the very first steps in the directions of becoming a mass organization of struggle. The outstanding feature of the position of the TUUL and its unions today, still remains its lagging behind the ever more favorable objective situation, resulting in the ever widening of the gap between the growing tasks of

the TUUL and its activities, between the radicalization of the masses and its leadership and organization of the struggles of the masses. Our aim now is to overcome the still prevailing weaknesses with regard to the formulation of the partial demands, and particularly to overcome the organizational weaknesses that stand in the path

The Main Lessons of Recent Strikes

The question of the tempo is of decisive importance in the light of the new developments and the tasks that flow from them. What are the main lessons of the recent strikes, principally the strikes in the mining and textile industry? They are (a) the readiness of the workers to fight, (b) the willingness of the masses to struggle under the leadership of the TUUL and to join the TUUL unions, therefore the building of mass unions, (c) the solidarity of the unemployed and employed workers in strikes, (d) the possibility of drawing new cadres of leaders from among the masses. These lessons from the strikes show that as a result of the overcoming partly the mistakes in putting forward partial demands, as a result of the beginnings of the application of the policy of independent leadership, the united front from below, the policy of concentration, which was partly carried through, the TUUL has made progress in organizing for strikes. But the TUUL still has not learned how to properly organize the work during the strike and to lead the strike, how to end these strikes at the proper moment and how to sufficiently strengthen itself as a result of these strikes, how to extend the cadres of the unions.

The chief weaknesses in the conduct of the strike by the TUUL unions are: (a) failure to give sufficient attention to the organization of the strike committee (in the shops, mines and the central strike machinery) and the various departments of the strike committee (defense, relief, etc.). This resulted in the weak organization of picket lines, and a looseness in all the work. The strike committees (Paterson) were not organized on a representative basis and did not reflect the composition of the strikers (consisted not of elected delegates from the shops). Also there was insufficient drawing in of the strikers themselves in the leading posts in the strike, most of these positions being filled by trade union organizers. The link between the leading strike organs and the mass of the strikers was very weak, so

Organize to Strike Against Wage-Cuts!

PUSH THE FIGHT FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

that the leading committees did not at all times have a firm grasp on the actual situation, and did not transmit the decisions of the leading bodies to the mass of the strikers. All these weaknesses led to a condition that the leading committees, in formulating their policy, did not fully know the actually existing situation, thus resulting in many serious errors. Thus in the course of the miners' strike, the back to work movement was already very strong, while the strike leadership was still slow to recognize the extent of this, and also slow to draw the conclusions in changed tactics. This also resulted in the policy of the organized retreat being adopted not soon enough. The organized retreat means to reform the front of struggle (concentration in certain places, liquidation of others, modification of demands, etc.) at a time when the enemy has made a breach in our front, but when we still have strength. If we wait until our forces are disintegrated, then it is impossible to make an organized retreat in order to gain concessions, and keep our ranks intact. In the Paterson strike, as well as in the strike of the textile workers in Rhode Island, the leading organs were not aware of the actual situation of the strikes in many instances during the critical moments because of the failure to register all the strikers, to organize the strike committees in the shops, and to organize the central strike machinery on a correct basis representative of all the strikers.

Weak Application of United Front

(b) While in the recent strikes, the policy of the united front was followed, in the actual application, it was very weak. In practice it was the small bodies that carried through all decisions, and the united front organs had too much merely a formal existence. In the matter of uniting the unemployed and employed masses through the organization of the joint struggle for joint demands, only in the miners' strike were real beginnings made, and even here this was not followed up. In practically all the textile strikes little attempt was made to draw the unemployed workers into the struggle. Mistakes were made, particularly in the strikes in textile (Paterson, Weybosset, etc.) in liquidating the role of the TUUL union, and substituting the united front organs for the union. While this is not the main danger, the main danger still being the failure to apply the policy of the united front, we must fight against all tendencies to liquidate the role of our union. While always developing the broadest possible united front, we must from the very beginning in preparation for the struggle, during the strike and after the strike, take up energetically the recruiting into the TUUL unions, and the building of the unions into mass organizations. This requires that at all stages of the struggle and during the strike in particular, that the union shall be the instrument for the mobilization of the masses, to develop and lead the struggles. In the carrying through of the united front policy, we must be on guard to counteract all the fake unity maneuvers of the reformists and always maintain the initiative in the fight for unity. In the Paterson strike, at a certain stage, we lost this initiative because of the slowness and hesitation in carrying through the correct line, adopted in the struggle against the Musteite-Gitlow maneuvers.

(c) Our unions have not given enough attention in the course of the strikes, through their practical work, to smash the lies spread by all our enemies, that we are not interested in fighting for and winning every minute demands of the workers. This lie has some effect among the masses because we have not yet learned how to react properly in every stage of the struggle, and to adapt ourselves to the changing conditions during the strike. We do not yet know how to utilize every possible moment to gain some concessions for the workers in the struggle, when that is possible on the basis of partial settlements or individual settlements. In the miners strike, we have not sufficiently made clear to the masses

our readiness to make partial and individual settlements, when that becomes possible. We must prove to the workers that we are doing everything possible to mobilize all the forces at our disposal to gain immediate concessions for the workers. Our unions have already in the course of the recent strikes, succeeded in many cases to stop the attacks of the bosses and to gain concessions for the workers (for workers, textile, etc.). We must fight against the wrong tendency which states that it is impossible to win strikes in the present situation. We must point out to the workers that if the strikes are properly prepared, if we can better organize the strikes, if we can spread the strikes in the decisive sections of the industry, if we can mobilize all the reserves, if we organize strike funds in advance, organize the relief machinery, etc., it is possible to defeat the combination of the bosses, the government terror, and the reformists and to win the demands.

Weaknesses Due to Lack of Preparation.

(d) Our strikes have shown a number of other weaknesses, some of which grow out of the lack of preparation. We can learn of the necessity of organizing the relief machinery and to build a permanent relief organization, prior to the strike (WIR), to organize the relief locally and on a basis that will serve as an organizing means for the strike (mass kitchens, etc.). Another category of weaknesses that must be overcome and which were prevalent in the strike of the textile workers, is the underestimation of the influence of the old unions and the necessity of work in the old unions prior to and during the

Necessary Steps to Carry Thru the Struggle Against Wage-Cuts and for the Jobless

In the very center of the work of the TUUL at the present time, must be the organization of the struggle against new waves of wage cuts, in the steel, auto, railroad, etc., initiated by the employers, in all the industries, with the wage cut of the U. S. Steel Corporation. The steel industry, in which production is now about 28 per cent of capacity, and in which the majority of the workers now employed work from one to three days, shows the necessity of connecting up the struggle against wage cuts with the struggle against the stagger plan, part time work, and mass discharge now being carried through. Only by connecting up the struggle in this manner, can we carry through a real fight against the bosses offensive on the living standards of the workers. The general slogan **ORGANIZE AND STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUTS** must be linked up with the slogans, (a) **AGAINST WAGE CUTS IN ANY FORM**, (b) **FULL WAGES FOR PART TIME WORK**, (c) **THE SEVEN HOUR DAY WITHOUT REDUCTION IN PAY**, (d) **AGAINST SPEED UP AND FOR THE ABOLITION OF OVERTIME WORK**, (e) **EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK FOR THE NEGRO WORKERS AND FOREIGN BORN WORKERS**, (f) **ABOLITION OF INJUNCTIONS, RIGHT TO ORGANIZE, STRIKE, PICKET**, etc. These general slogans must not be transplanted literally into every strike. Local partial demands suitable to the given industry, and factory, must form the heart of the slogans on which we mobilize the masses for struggle.

The Policy of Concentration.

The TUUL has already achieved some successes as a result of the policy of concentration. The last meeting of the National Committee of the TUUL decided to concentrate the work of the TUUL in four industries (mining, textile, marine and metal). At the present time, while the work in the mining industry still remains in the center of the work of the TUUL, and already we can see new struggles developing (strike in the Anthracite, gain in membership in Northern West Virginia etc.) the greatest attention must now be given to the

strike, in order to mobilize the masses in these organizations in united front actions against the bosses and the labor bureaucrats. One of the important lessons shown in the miners strike, was the strong illusions with regard to Pinchot, which even the most energetic efforts of the strike committee only partially liquidated. This shows the necessity of even more persistent and systematic striving to politicalize the strikes on the basis of the concrete experiences of the masses during the strike with the government and the various capitalist political parties and politicians. Another important lesson of the strike, particularly the miners' strike, is the danger of substituting new tasks and general perspectives in place of the carrying through of the existing tasks and overcome the difficulties. Thus for example in the miners' strike, while the perspective of national strike was brought forward again and again, the spreading of the strike in Fayette and Westmoreland counties in Pennsylvania, which was of decisive importance, received little attention until the later stages of the strike.

We must not only draw the lessons from these strikes, but recognize that many of these mistakes were repeated again and again. Thus for example, the Paterson strike saw the same mistakes that were committed prior to this in the miners' strike. This shows that it is necessary not only to really bring to light the lessons of the strikes here and throughout, the world, to popularize the positive and negative features of our work, but also to take steps to so organize the life of our organizations that we will develop some guarantee that these mistakes will not be repeated again and again.

struggle against the new wage cut which means principally to organize the struggle in the steel industry, marine industry. In addition, the TUUL must make the automobile, chemical, railroad, and textile industries as the other industries of concentration. The recent conference of steel workers in Pittsburgh, at which with little preparation 423 delegates were present, shows that it will be possible to develop struggles in the steel industry. It is necessary to mobilize all our organizations and supporting organizations to give assistance to the Metal Workers Industrial League, to develop the strikes of the steel workers and to build the Steel Workers Industrial Union.

The NMU must do everything possible to consolidate the position gained, to stabilize and increase its membership, to activate the membership, to develop normal life of the local unions and the leading union organs, to develop and extend the influence of the MINE WORKER, to begin a serious collection of dues, etc. At the same time, the NMU must pay attention to the development of the struggles. The NMU must direct more attention to the work inside the UMWA and independent miners' unions, and through the policy of the united front, take the initiative as the fighter for one class struggle union in the industry—for the unity of all the miners against the operators and the labor bureaucrats. The TUUL must assist the NMU to carry through the decisions adopted at the last Board meeting of the NMU.

Marine and Railroad.

The TUUL must help the Marine Workers Industrial Union to develop the struggle against the wage cuts and sell-out agreements of the officials. Great attention must be paid to the strengthening of the Marine Workers Industrial Union in the three concentration districts (New York, New Orleans and the Pacific Coast).

The employers are now preparing wage cuts against the railroad workers, more than 350,000 of whom are employed. Our League has made no progress under these favorable conditions. The TUUL must assist

the League in the strengthening of its center and in the working out of its policy of combining work in the R.R. brotherhoods, the other railroad unions, and the work among the unorganized.

In the textile industry we must consolidate the gains made as a result of the recent strikes, strengthen the leadership of the NTWU and assist them in the preparations for struggles now developing in this industry (Lawrence, etc.) in connection with the new wave of wage cuts in this industry. The NTWU must develop a broad united front

policy from below and give much more attention to the winning of the workers in the old unions (Paterson, Kensington, etc.).

Beginnings must be made in the work in the chemical industry because of the growing acuteness of the war danger. The TUUL Bureau shall be directly responsible for the development of this work and make regular reports to the NEB on the progress of this work. The other unions must assist in organizing the work in the chemical industry, giving assistance through organizing groups, finances, etc.

Fight for Unemployment Relief and Unemployment Insurance

The TUUL must carry through a concentration of the work not only in the specified industries, but also in the districts in which the centers of these industries are located—Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago. We must therefore, give special attention to the development of the development of the TUUL in these districts.

Already there are 12,000,000 unemployed and the number is growing as a consequence of the deepening of the crisis, the increasing rationalization and the wage cuts. This requires that the struggle for the demands of the unemployed shall be in the very center of the work of the TUUL. The capitalists and their various agencies of fascists and social fascists are increasing their demagogy, with regard to

the unemployed at the same time when the policy of the employers and the government is one of no relief to the unemployed. The whole program of the capitalists is to doom the unemployed to starvation, to give charity crumbs to certain sections of the unemployed, to discriminate against the foreign born, Negro and youth unemployed, and to suppress every struggle of the unemployed through terror. We must make the TUUL unions the driving force in the Unemployed Councils, organized on the broadest united front basis. We must strive to organize the unemployed into the Unemployed Councils on the basis of the development of the day to day work of the councils on the basis of the struggle for the everyday needs of the unemployed, with the demand for unemployment insurance in the center.

Work Among the Employed and Unemployed Must Be Coordinated

One of the most important of our present tasks is to link up the struggle of the unemployed and the employed on the basis of concrete demands. One of the most serious weaknesses in our general work is the tendency to develop the unemployed movement and the red union movement as separated from each other, exemplified by the situation in Chicago where the unemployed movement is large and vigorous and the red unions are anaemic and small and in New York where the reverse situation is the case with the TUUL unions active and very little organization and movement existing amongst the unemployed. In order to abolish these weaknesses it is important during times of strikes to draw the unemployed into the strike committees, into the mass picket lines, into the collection of strike relief and on the other side, to place in specific shops concrete demands regarding the unemployed. For example, the rehiring of laid-off workers, etc.

The TUUL must fight for the following program for the unemployed:

(a) Unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and the employers, amounting to full wages, for all workers, throughout the entire period of unemployment, and administered by the workers.

(b) Immediate WINTER RELIEF to the sum of \$150 for every unemployed worker, and \$50 for every dependent.

(c) For the reduction of the hours of labor (7 hour day for all workers, 6 hours for miners, etc.) without reduction of the weekly earnings, abolition of child labor under 14 and the provision for vocational training with full government maintenance; 4 hour day for youth workers up to 16 and 6 hour day for all young workers from 16 to 20 years of age.

(d) Prohibition of evictions of workers for non-payment of rent when unemployed for any reason. Free rents, gas, light, water, etc., for the unemployed at government expense. Free distribution of milk for all children of the unemployed.

(e) The struggle against the Hoover schemes of public works which are designed as preparations for war, as wage cutting expedients and systems of forced labor. Against this program, we must de-

mand the inauguration of the program of building homes for the workers to replace the present horrible barracks inhabited by the millions of unemployed, and underpaid workers, building of workers' hospitals, nurseries, etc. All public buildings to be at trade union wage rates and the 7 hour day.

(f) Absolute prohibition of all forms of forced labor or coercion of any kind in connection with relief and insurance.

(g) The development of trade relations with the Soviet Union, in order that the idle factories may work, fill the constantly growing demands of the successful construction of the workers government and its Five Year Plan.

(h) Struggle against mass dismissals from the shops.

We must bring this program to the millions of unemployed, mobilize them for struggle for these demands, win the employed workers to fight for these demands. We must organize the unemployed through the day to day struggle for these demands, and force the capitalists to grant these demands, through the organization and struggle of the unemployed. For this purpose there should be carried through locally, county, and state struggles and demonstrations leading up to the NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH.

The TUUL and its affiliated unions shall give the utmost attention and support to the National Hunger March organized under the leadership of the unemployed councils, and to develop the National Hunger March into a great mass movement involving many hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers. The National Hunger March must serve as an effective means to fight for the masses of American workers for immediate relief and unemployment insurance. The TUUL must use all their efforts to utilize the National Hunger March as the starting point to secure a solid organizational basis for the unemployed movement throughout the country.

Struggle Against the Terror of the Government and the Fascist Bands

More and more the struggles of the workers are met by the terror of the government and its fascist

INSURANCE AND IMMEDIATE CASH RELIEF!

organizations. In every struggle of the workers, we find the full forces of the government, arrests, clubbings, jailings, lynchings, outright killing of the unemployed (Chicago, Cleveland, etc.) deportations, etc. Every right of the workers won through years of struggle (right to organize, picket, assemble, press, etc.) is being taken away. More and more gangsters with the full assistance of the police, are used against the workers in struggle. The T.U.U.L. unions must mobilize the entire working class to fight for the rights of the workers, against lynchings, deportations, and discrimination against Negro and foreign born workers. We must organize defense groups to beat back the attacks of the fascist bands and the police attacks against the workers. The T.U.U.L. must be in the very center of the struggle initiated by the I.L.D. and help to build the I.L.D. At present, we must mobilize all forces for the Harlan-Mooney-

Scottsboro campaigns.

One of the most important lessons of our recent strikes is the intense speed and vigor with which the employing class turns all the powers of the government against our strikes and the intense development of demagogy to hide this offensive. This requires on our part skillful politicalization of our struggles by the raising of concrete political issues growing out of the actual struggle. The need for the politicalization of our strikes is particularly emphasized by our developing orientation toward heavy industries. In these heavy and war industries, every move of the workers to defend even the simplest economic demands is met by special activity on the part of the government. This politicalization must be especially directed against the demagogy of the Pinchots, Murphys and the social-fascists.

Fight Against Imperialist War and for the Defense of the Soviet Union

The bosses are trying to find a way out of the crisis through war and principally through an attack against the Soviet Union. At this moment, we witness the sharpening of the war danger, the mobilization of all the vassal states bordering on the Soviet Union by the imperialists, and the open war steps by Japanese imperialism around the Manchuria attack.

The United States is constantly increasing its expenditures for war, while there is not a penny for the unemployed. We must expose the war moves against the Soviet Union, bring before the masses the meaning of the attacks on the Soviet Union, and how this is part of the enslavement of the workers of the United States. While intensifying our agitation against war and for the defense of the Soviet Union, we must remember that only if we take steps to organize the workers in the key industries of war preparation (steel, chemical, marine, railroad, etc.) we will be able to make good our pledge to the defense of the Soviet Union. We must give all support in building the Friends of the Soviet Union. The T. U. U. L. unions must also take up the struggle of the masses in the colonial countries exploited by United States imperialism, give every possible assistance to their struggles, and give more attention to the winning of the masses of these colonial countries in the industries of the United States (Latin-American, Philippines, etc.).

Of particular importance are the Latin-American workers, as the drawing into the revolutionary trade unions of these workers will give a living expression to the solidarity pact signed by the T.U.U.L. and the Latin-American Federation of Labor and will facilitate the carrying out of our duties to these neighboring countries oppressed by American imperialism.

All the enumerated tasks cannot be carried through without a real and decisive turn to work in the shops. The main weakness of the T.U.U.L. unions, its main unpreparedness to organize the resistance of the workers to the wage-cut offensive, is the lack of contact and organization inside the shops. Without overcoming this weakness, it will be impossible to carry through the task of organizing the workers for struggle, to win the masses still under reformist influence, to build the mass unions of the T.U.U.L. The failure to develop the struggles of the workers in the basic industries is due primarily to the lack of contacts and organized work in these factories. This must be overcome first by reorganizing the existing membership of the T.U.U.L. unions on a shop basis. But this is not the solution to the problems, since the T.U.U.L. unions have little membership in these basic industries (steel, chemical, etc.). We must take the first steps to establish contacts in these factories and organize shop groups of our unions as the basic form of our unions. At the same time, our groups must take the initiative to organize broad united front com-

mittees of action, grievance committees, etc., around the immediate issues of struggle (wage-cuts, etc.). In many instances it will be possible through the initiative of the individual members of the revolutionary unions, or through the influence of the revolutionary press, to form united front committees of action, even before the establishment of the union groups. But we must strive at all times to develop the shop groups of the union, side by side with the united front organs of struggle, which are broad, loose committees, as the leaders of these united front bodies. We must not confuse the shop groups of our union with shop committees that are the representative committees elected by all the workers in the shops and which can only come into existence when the workers come to the point of open organization and have the power to establish the open existence of the shop committees.

Concrete Information for Workers.

One of the reasons for our inability to establish shop organizations is the failure to give concrete information to the workers, how to carry on the work inside the shops, how to function without creating unnecessary dismissals, etc., because of the failure to take up and solve the questions of how to carry on the work inside the shops. The initial contacts for organization in the shops can be secured not only by a real turn to the factories, the activation of the workers in the large plants in our organizations on the basis of a program of struggle, but also by the utilization of the unemployed movements, by increasing the work among the unemployed and part-time workers, by the utilization of the tens of thousands of our sympathizers through the mass organizations and our language press.

In order to lead the struggle of the unemployed, we must create the organization of the unemployed. These organizations must be organized on the united front basis. The T.U.U.L. unions must assist in the building of these organizations and work through them. The basic form of organization of the unemployed council is the neighborhood council, elected by the workers in the neighborhood; unemployment agency, soup kitchens, etc. These councils carry on the work from day to day, through a real division of labor (sub-committee for evictions, securing food for children, defense, legal aid, etc.) and convene regular meetings of the unemployed workers, who pass on the reports of the committee, elect and re-elect these committees, etc. The committee should register the unemployed and the various local organizations decide if they wish to have any regular contributions, etc. The various councils in the neighborhoods of a given city (and in the larger cities of a given section) elect delegates to a City or Section Council of the Unemployed who lead the work in that territory. This form of organization corresponds to the organization of the day to day struggle for the demands of the unemployed in the

neighborhoods (rents, food, evictions, etc.), in the unemployment agencies (cafeterias, etc.), soup kit-

chens, etc. All the unemployed councils have representatives of employed workers.

Work in the Reformist Unions

There are more than 3,000,000 workers in the A. F. of L. and other reformist unions. These unions are not only in the industries of skilled workers. In the industries where the T.U.U.L. unions are strongest (mining, needle, textile) the reformist unions still have a membership more than ten times the membership of the T.U.U.L. unions. The influence of the A. F. of L. extends far beyond the organizational strength of these organizations, including workers in industries where even the A. F. of

the basis of the united front from below.

Real Work in Old Unions.

Without carrying on real work in the old unions, not only in those industries where we have no unions of the T.U.U.L. (railroad, building, etc.), but also in the reformist unions that exist parallel to the revolutionary unions (mining, textile, marine, needle, etc.), we will make it possible for the A. F. of L. and the Mustettes to maintain their influence over and betray the struggles of the masses, we will be unable to organize real mass struggles of the workers and build the revolutionary unions. Special attention must be given to work among the unemployed in the reformist unions. The left wing shall present its program at all conferences, conventions, etc., and strive to elect its delegates as well as all elective posts in the organizations.

United Front Policy of the T.U.U.L.

Only through the application of

the united front policy from below will we be able to develop and lead the struggles of the masses and build our unions. This was demonstrated in the strike of the miners, the textile workers, the needle workers, etc. The T.U.U.L. unions must pay particular attention to the development of the united front organs in the shops. They must take the initiative in the fight for the united front of the members of the T.U.U.L. unions, the unorganized and the members of the reformist unions, on concrete programs of action. The T.U.U.L. unions must take the initiative in the fight for the unity of the workers, showing to the workers how one union in the industry can only be achieved against the reformist leaders. At the present time, when the T.U.U.L. is growing in influence, the A. F. of L., and particularly its Muste wing, will make any maneuvers in order to maintain its influence over the masses. We must be able to take the initiative and to unmask them before the workers by developing a genuine united front policy, studying all the experiences and suitable forms necessary in a given situation, always remembering that we are for a united front with the masses directed against the bosses and labor bureaucrats.



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League

L. has practically no organization. At the present time there is growing resistance on the part of the masses in these unions, to the treacherous politics of their officials. These masses also suffer from unemployment. In the building trades, more than 50 per cent of the A. F. of L. membership is unemployed. In the railroad unions large sections of these workers are unemployed and working part time. All these conditions furnish a basis for and make very urgent that we undertake serious and systematic work in the reformist unions. Without such work it will be impossible not only to win these millions of masses to our banner of struggle, but even to organize the struggle of the unorganized workers.

Some False Theories.

Until recently there had developed on the basis of our failure to carry on work in the reformist unions a number of false theories to the effect that all the workers in the old unions are aristocrats of labor, if not fascists; that it is impossible to work in the old unions, etc. But our feeble beginnings in recent months have shown that because of the radicalization of the workers in these organizations, it is now, in spite of all difficulties, more possible than ever to carry on effective work in the old unions, and that the masses readily follow our program. Because of our failure to work in the reformist unions, it was possible for the Mustettes and Lovestoneites in a number of unions to take hold of the opposition movement which was veering into our direction, and lead it back to the channels of the A. F. of L. In the case of the needle workers union, where the Lovestoneites had taken hold of the opposition movement, we could liquidate their influence and take hold of the opposition movements when we began to carry on systematic work in the old unions, and the correct policy of the united front. This work, which must be carried on also within the locals of the reformist unions, can only be carried through successfully if we organize the work in the shops to win the members of the reformist unions on concrete struggles, and if we do not capitulate to legalism and limit the struggle merely on inner union questions, but take up and organize the struggles of these masses through independent leadership on

Special Attention to the Winning of Various Categories of Workers, Negro, Women, Youth, etc.

Our unions, in order to be able to organize and struggle against the offensive, must pay special attention to the work among the various sections of the workers, raising special demands and using methods necessary to win these masses. Until now, the work among the Negro masses, work among the women workers and among the young workers, has been taken up in a formal manner. In order to really appreciate the importance of this work, and to make serious efforts to win these masses, it is necessary to realize the role played by all these masses in the class struggle. The Negro workers have displayed an increasing militancy and willingness to struggle (miners' strike, unemployment in Chicago, Camp Hill, around the Scottsboro, etc.). This must mean for us the exertion of all our efforts to organize the struggle of these masses, to formulate special demands in the strike struggles, in the struggles of the unemployed, in the interests of these masses. This requires that we mobilize the white workers to struggle for the demands of the Negro masses, against all forms of discrimination with regard to dismissals from the job, in the hiring of workers, in receiving of unemployment benefits, etc. The T.U.U.L. unions must set up live functioning departments and committees of white and Negro workers, for work among the Negro masses and work out concrete programs of action. The unions must check up that these plans do not remain on paper but that they become part of the everyday work of these organizations. To achieve this the Negro department in the center, which was organized and began to function, shall receive much more attention and assistance.

Weaknesses in Negro Work.

The greatest weakness of the T.U.U.L. unions in Negro work is a tendency to confine their activities to the propagation of general slogans for equality and general political demands of Negroes, but not to develop concrete demands for the Negroes and to conduct an active struggle for the Negroes' economic demands and against all forms of segregation and discrimination on the basis of concrete facts and cases. This is exemplified by the exclusion of Negro women from the women's auxiliaries and discrimination against Negroes in the distribution of relief (mine strike), failure to defend the grievances of Negro workers in the shops and to develop the solidarity of black and white workers against specific wage-cuts directed against Negroes (needle), failure of the railroad and marine unions to develop def-

inite programs of demands for Negroes, etc.

The women workers constitute 20 per cent of the industrial workers, and in many industries (textile) the decisive sections are playing a more important role in every struggle. But this is not reflected in the membership of women workers in the T.U.U.L. unions (textile), in the drawing in of women workers into the leadership of the unions. This is a reflection of the lack of organized and planned work among the women workers: the failure to raise special demands in strikes and in the unemployed movement. Only through the regular functioning of the women's departments and the careful attention to the work among women will we be able to overcome this situation. Under the present conditions of developing struggles, this becomes indispensable for the revolutionary unions.

The work among the youth is lagging behind the number of young workers in industry, and the active role that they play in the struggles. This is due to the fact that in most of our unions there is even a denial of the existence of youth problems and youth demands. This means in practice a complete underestimation of the work among the young workers. It means to make it possible for the bosses and their organizations to keep the youth chained to the bosses' organization, and to make it more difficult to win the youth to our unions. The T.U.U.L. unions must develop the youth departments, insist on bringing forward youth demands in the shops, etc., and consciously promote young workers in leading posts in the organization.

Similarly, the T.U.U.L. unions must pay special attention to work among foreign-born workers, the Latin-American workers, etc. Without carrying through this special work among these various sections of the American working class, the unions will be unable to properly develop the struggle and grow.

The T.U.U.L. unions can only grow when they represent and are the fighters for daily interests and needs of the masses, in preparation for, during and as a consequence of the leadership of the struggle of the masses. But unless together with this, we develop a real inner life, correct organizational forms, regular meetings, real democracy, the drawing in of workers into activity, and overcome the present formless and bureaucratic empty life of the local organiza-

Build Up Mass T.U.U.L. Unions!

tions, the unions will not be able to increase or maintain their membership and will never become real mass organizations.

The T.U.U.L. unions must be built on the following basis:

- (a) Shop branches, which are the basic form of organization;
- (b) local organizations which con-

sist of the membership of a number of factories in a given locality, plus unemployed and individual members from shops where no shop groups exist as yet. Then the district organization, which is subdivided into subsidiaries where necessary, and finally the national organizations.

replaced by the united front organs.

By carrying through these measures the present situation in regard to the absence of any real democracy and rule from the top by commands and orders will be abolished. This will also be a real turn towards solving the crisis of lack of functionaries which hampers the growth of our unions.

To put this line of the R.I.L.U. into practice, every union must work out a concrete plan of work and devise means by which all the tasks embodied in the plan of work will be carried through and controlled.

The unions must strive in the shortest time possible to overcome the present chaotic situation with regard to finances. This can only be solved through the organization of the dues collections of the membership. To accomplish this, there should be set up financial and dues collection committees, who shall maintain direct contact with groups of members through the factory, the home, etc. The unions must elect financial control committees.

The unions must serve the needs of the membership on the questions of strike relief, defense, cultural activities, the press, etc. These ac-

tivities must be organized directly by the unions and in co-operation with the various workers' organizations operating in these fields (W.I.R., I.L.D., Workers' Cultural Federation, etc.).

The development of systematic cultural work (lectures, workers' affairs, questions and answers, trade union courses), in the revolutionary trade unions is one of the most important tasks. For this purpose we must utilize the Cultural Federation.

The unions must strive to broaden and improve the trade union press and the central organ of the T.U.U.L.—Labor Unity. The greatest attention and support in the present time must be given to build up the Mine Worker, the Marine Worker, the Metal Worker and others of our journals as real mass organs. The building up of the trade union shop papers has a great importance in the task of preparing strikes. Labor Unity, which now is too much detached from the life of the unions, must become the organ reflecting all the struggles and inner life of our organizations. We must look upon the trade union press as an important instrument in the development of the struggle, the leading of

the whole movement, the building of our unions.

Co-operation with workers' mass organizations (a) the Workers' International Relief: With the increasing strike activities of the revolutionary unions, the question of a broad and permanent relief organization becomes of paramount importance. While each union itself must raise strike funds and undertake to the best of its ability to finance the strikes in its industry, there is necessity for a broad relief organization to mobilize masses of workers and sympathizers generally, in support of major strikes. The building of the W.I.R. therefore becomes an urgent question and must be given all possible support by the T.U.U.L. organizations.

(b) The International Labor Defense: With the increasing terror of the government, the bosses and fascist labor leaders against the workers, the question of an organized defense becomes increasingly important. The T.U.U.L. endorses and supports the International Labor Defense, which is leading the struggle for the release of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys, the Harlan miners, the Centralia and Imperial Valley and hundreds of other class-war prisoners. But at the same time, the unions shall not make the mistake of simply turning over their labor cases to the I.L.D. and letting the matter rest there. They shall form joint defense committees with the I.L.D. and assume joint responsibility and mobilize all possible support for the release of the arrested workers.

(c) International Workers' Order. The T.U.U.L. endorses the International Workers' Order and calls upon its members and the workers generally to affiliate to it. Many workers' fraternal orders, the members of which suffer from all the exploitation and persecution felt by the working class generally, are friendly to the revolutionary unions and will lend co-operation to their building if properly approached. They are especially important approaches to the masses of foreign-born workers. In past struggles, these fraternal organizations have given their finances and their halls to the use of the strikers and have carried on active campaigns to enlist their members into the unions. The T.U.U.L. must everywhere establish fraternal connections with these organizations, which support the fight of the workers against wage-cuts, unemployment, etc.

A Decisive Turn to the Shops

It is the duty of the T.U.U.L. to bring all its strength and determination to carry through a decisive turn towards building and developing the trade unions on the basis of the shops. Through the organization of shop branches, transferring the main work and activities of the union to the shops. These shop branches which are the basic organizations of the unions are composed of all the members of the union working in a given factory, shop or mine, and unemployed formerly employed in these places, so far as possible. These branches elect their respective leading committees. The factory branches must divide their membership in small groups, according to shifts, sections and departments of the given place of work. The leading committee of the factory group must maintain close connections with the smaller groups (in shifts, departments, sections) on the basis of permanent elected representatives from these groups to the leading committee of the factory groups.

The same procedure must be followed in the building of the local organizations of the unions which base themselves on the factory branches, unemployed groups and the individual members from shops where there are not yet organized factory branches and who live in the given locality.

The factory branches, as well as the local unemployed groups, must meet regularly and strive to give to every member of the group concrete and specified tasks, making these branches the driving force of all the union activities in the places of work. The tasks of the delegates and members of the union that are drawn in active work are: Carrying out the decisions, collecting of dues, selling papers and literature, and above all, every member of the union in the shops and out of the shops must be an active recruiter for our unions.

The assignments of functions at the base must be accompanied with

a corresponding division of work in the leading bodies of the union by creating various departments (organization, cultural, relief, Negro, youth, women, etc.). These committees must be elective bodies and draw rank and file workers into the work. The custom of one man doing all the work must be abolished.

A Guarantee That Unions Will Play Proper Role.

The rooting of our unions in the shops and factories in this basic organizational manner will be the only guarantee that in time of strikes the union will be able to play its proper role in the united front organs of struggle (grievance committees, strike committees), and build themselves in the course of struggle instead of being entirely

The Wage-Cut Drive in Full Swing in N. Y.

By JOSEPH ZACK, Secretary

It is quite obvious that the capitalists are quickly following the lead of the U. S. Steel Corporation in all industries. Within six weeks of the announcement of the wage cut in steel, we have the wage-cut move on the railroads, a wage-cut of 30 per cent announced by the Building Trades Employers' Association, to take effect on Dec. 1, wage-cuts in textile trades of 10 to 30 per cent, a move by the printing bosses to eliminate all restrictions on speed-up in this industry in order to reduce costs. In fact, everywhere we have the wage-cuts in one form or another either announced or in effect.

These drives will be affecting the overwhelming majority of the workers in New York before the year is up.

The workers are not accepting the

Statement of the Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York

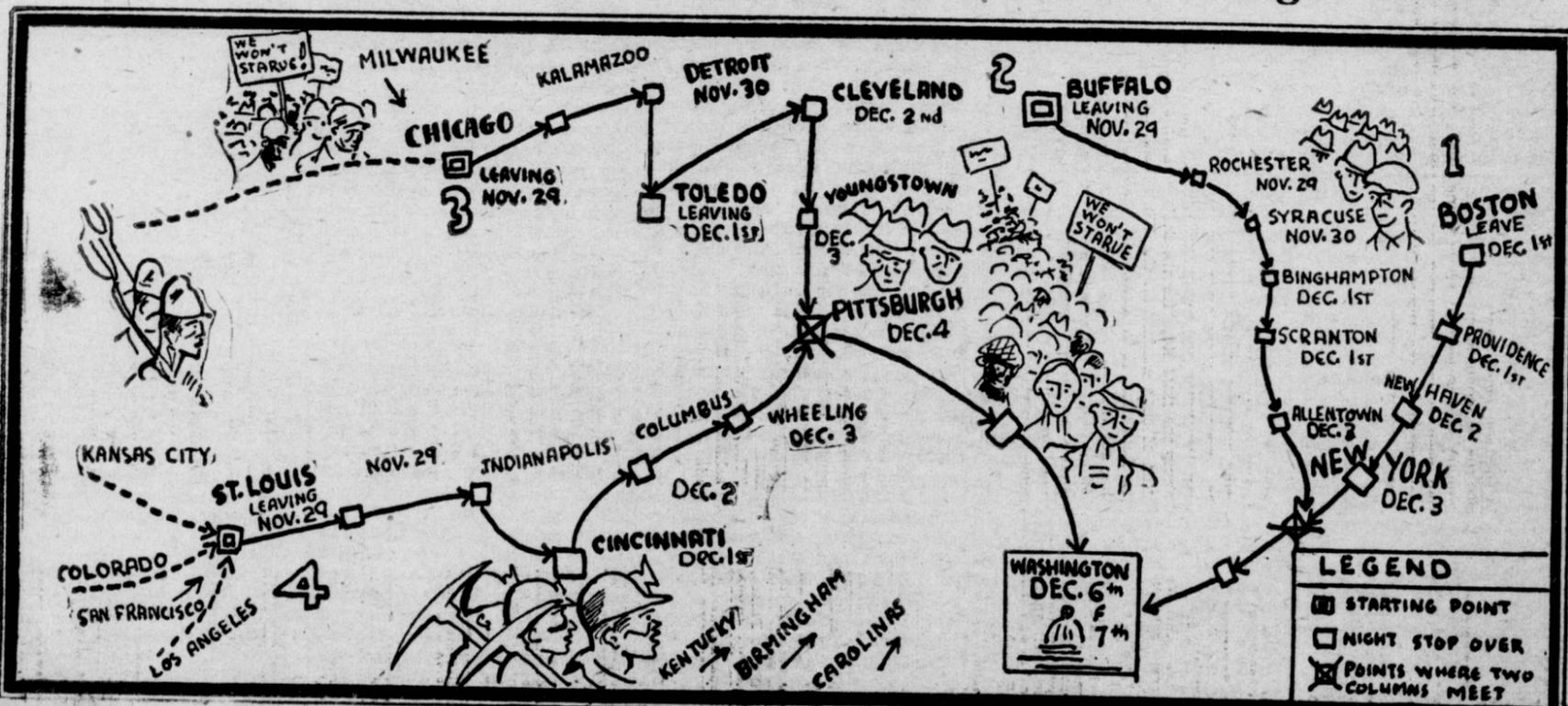
wage-cuts without resistance. Thus far the resistance has been particularly strong among the unorganized workers. We had wage-cut strikes in the food, metal and paper box trades, affecting a total of 4,000 unorganized workers, all of which, led by the T.U.U.L., resulted in the withdrawal of the wage-cuts. The outstanding defeat in the anti-wage-cut strikes in the New York District has been the full-fashioned hosiery workers, who, betrayed by their own officials, had to submit to a wage-cut of 40 per cent. The betrayal in this case was particularly effective, due to the total absence of a T.U.U.L. group in that

union.

On the whole, the new wage-cutting offensive which followed the U. S. Steel Corporation, has not yet hit the organized trades with strong T.U.U.L. organizations. The only attempt thus far has been on the waterfront, where the bosses, fearing our influence, signed up with the A. F. of L. union, withdrawing the wage-cut, but getting other things equivalent to it from the International Longshoremen's Association officials, with Ryan at the head.

The A. F. of L. unions in the building, needle and food trades are rapidly declining in membership and morale, while the T.U.U.L. unions have been increasing greatly in influence. The last few months registered an increase of 2,000 members per month, a distinctly favorable sign for our movement, reflecting the new fighting mood of the workers.

Forward with the Preparations for the National Hunger March!



(A MORE DETAILED MAP WILL BE PRINTED IN THE DAILY WORKER IN A FEW DAYS)

Collect Funds for the Support of the Hunger March to Washington!