





"LABOR" GOVERNMENT SETS UP SECRET FASCIST "STATE COUNCIL"

To Meet Hoover Drive on British Trade—Sneaks Enemies of Workers into Power Literally by Back Door—Uses "Economic" Fascist Demagoguery

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The swift transformation of MacDonald's government into fascism thinly disguised as a "Council of State" to meet the economic emergency...

Differing slightly from Hoover's method of boasting advertising the "big business chiefs" who were invited to form the Economic Conference...

But what they are to do can scarcely long remain a secret. MacDonald calls these mysterious bosses his "general staff" claiming that they are from "all political parties"...

The noisy reactionary demagog, General Smuts, for example, is spreading propaganda (which incidentally sounds much like the an-

Supreme Court of Ecuador Supports U. S. Dictator

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (By Mail)—Harry De La Vergne Tompkins, American financial dictator, was supported by the supreme court in his arrogant and dictatorial actions...

The case went to the supreme court, and the judges showed their respect for American imperialism by cutting out the mild punishment of the imperialist boss.

Illinois Miners Strike in Winter for Results

(Continued from Page One) The snow flies, when the furnaces are blazing, when the demand for Illinois coal in the big industrial centers around Lake Michigan grow insistent...

The miners are fighting for real and fundamental demands of their own this time. The greatest problem in Illinois is unemployment.

"We advertise the number of our unemployed and draw dismal deductions from their total," the Federation says, contrasting English customs to those of America...

TEXTILE TOILERS T.U.U.L. FIGHTS UNCOVER FAKER READING SELLOUT

Greenville Lawyer in Treacherous Attack Exposes Betrayal of Iron Strike

READING, Pa., Dec. 4.—The Trade Union Unity League has issued leaflets exposing the reactionary character of the "socialist party" to the workers of the Reading Iron Mills...

Virtual acceptance of the company's terms is the condition under which the Reading iron workers have been driven back to work.

In commenting on the situation, Heins of the State Department of Labor stated, "We had begun to fear that conditions would become serious here."

The Trade Union Unity League has called on the workers to organize for the struggle against speed-up and for organization into the Metal Trades Workers' Industrial League.

CHICAGO NEEDLE PICKETS JAILED

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 4.—Two members of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union were arrested Tuesday in front of the Value Hat Co. The union is continuing vigorous struggle against all military firms which locked out their workers...

Zaritaky's company union, the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, is carrying on no struggle, and is preparing an open sell-out of military workers.

WEST INDIAN REVOLT GAVE DUTCH FRIGHT

Curacao Republic Is Negro Demand

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.—Gone are the days when the little-noticed but industrious Dutch imperialists can exploit tens of millions of colonial slaves without facing a revolt...

The Dutch governor, who had been overtaken unaware, received harsh criticism, and as the Curacao native Negro colonial workers were overjoyed as long as the revolt lasted...

Repressive measures have been taken, but of course, the memory of the Negro workers and their hopes, still linger. Hence Holland is giving "special attention" to West Indies...

It is also necessary for Curacao and the neighboring island of Aruba, to serve as a base for British naval schemes against United States imperialism...

The Check-off Swindle. The miners demand that the union scale of wages be paid, and that the ignoble form of swindling known as the "check-off" be stopped.

Reopen Marine Toilers Office in New Orleans

(Continued from Page One) were again released, after Morgan and Brown had been sentenced to 20 days and \$10 fines. The greatest anxiety over the organization work of the league was displayed here...

Federal Dicks Called In. Mayor Walmesley and Commander Bodenhamer of the American Legion toasted each other at a banquet Tuesday and made a promise of united warfare against workers organizations...

Hoover's Prosperity Means Bread-Lines For U. S. Workers

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The number of unemployed workers who applied for jobs advertised by the post office to truck Christmas mail was so large that the postal authorities had to call a squad of police to handle the masses.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4.—Hundreds of workers filled the jails to capacity when zero weather forced the jobless wage-slaves to seek shelter. The police cannot find room for the shelterless unemployed.

Slump in Industry is Widespread, Freight Car Loadings Show

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—That unemployment is growing in all industries is proved by the statement issued by the American Railway Association for freight car loadings for the week ended November 16.

The report said that the drop in commodities produced and shipped was not restricted to steel and automobiles. "All commodities fell off."

There was also a drop of 66,152 freight cars loaded under the figure of last week.

Leakville Pickets Keeps Mill Closed

(Continued from Page One)

so-called "loyal committee"—a collection of scabs from other sections and mill hirelings—did not compose it. Its lurid and vicious phrases—quite characteristic of labor-baiting, radical-baiting documents calculated to inflame hatred against the union—were presumably framed by the mill officials who arbitrarily secured the signatures of the scabs.

The statement in dealing with the conditions in the mill becomes ludicrous. Many of the young workers received as low as \$12 a week. The stretch-out was extended to a maximum point.

The sham of civil liberties of citizens was illustrated when the mill super immediately fired the entire Mill Committee, who, representing the Leakville woolen mill workers, came to him to protest against the projected attempt to further worsen the working standards in the mill.

Concrete proof that this statement was issued by the mill owners is the sixth declaration in the statement. It definitely calls for legislation from the state machinery of the mill-owners to stifle and suppress all attempts at organization on the part of the textile workers for better conditions, and inflict severe sentences upon union organizers.

All the attempts of the mill owners to break the strike Monday morning were of no avail. Notices were given to all the strikers that the mill would open Monday morning, Nov. 25. The Charlotte Observer, servile tool of the mill owners, published their vicious blow at the strikers and their union. Yet Monday morning the mill did not even attempt to resume work.

IN THE SHOPS

Farmers Union Proves to be Aid to the Capitalist Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BISMARCK, N. D. (By Mail).—The Farmers' Union has met in state convention here. It was announced there might be 2,000 farmers in attendance but on account of "bad weather" it was said there probably wouldn't be more than 1,000. Actually 500 delegates were present.

No one should have any illusions about the Farmers' Union being in the least radical. It is simply a capitalist business organization, merely representing a revolt inside the capitalist system.

The Farmers' Union is now definitely hooked up with the Farm Board and finance capital. A. W. Ricker, editor of the Farmers' Union Herald, one of the leaders, said in his speech: "We now have the marketing act and back of this act is power and money."

Graham Case Is Up Today

(Continued from Page One)

America protest as sharply as they did for the Gastonia strikers, involved the brutalities of the Coal and Iron Police and State Police of Pennsylvania.

The third case, is that of John Tapolchany, of Herminie, Pa., whose citizenship papers have been revoked because of his membership in the Communist Party.

The fourth case is that of section in which William Murdock, William Brown and Anna Burlak, of Bethlehem, stand in danger of 10 years of the Flynn anti-union law of Pennsylvania.

The International Labor Defense, which is fighting all these cases, in addition to scores of others in all parts of the land urges direct contributions to be sent to the national office, at 80 East 11th St., Room 202, New York City.

Monday morning the mill did not even attempt to resume work. The complete solidarity of the workers against attacks upon their conditions, and the firm purpose to build and maintain their own fighting National Textile Workers Union in the Leakville Mill, will steel them in their strike against the vicious measures of the mill-owners.

Try to Inflamm White Miners Against Negro

(By a Worker Correspondent)

VAN VOORHIS, W. Va. (By Mail).—Northern West Virginia coal operators want miners only with strong muscle and no brain.

In Everettsville, West Virginia, the New England Fuel and Transportation Co. hired Negroes and white miners alike during the strike. All were living in the same camp then. But now, since the fakers of the U. M. W. A. helped to break the strike, the New England Fuel Co. is moving all the Negro miners to separate quarters.

But the Negro and white miners are getting their heads together, and they will light hell's fire among the coal operators in the fight for the building of the National Miners' Union.

At Scotts Run, W. Va., the mine foremen are going to the miners below and saying: "If you don't want to work with the Negroes I'll take them out and we won't hire any more."

The miners said nothing, because they knew that taking the Negroes out of the mines would do them no good—these miners are organized in the N. M. U.

Next day the foreman said to the Negro miners: "I must change you to some other place, because the white miners, especially the Hunkies, won't work with you here." And he gave them the worst place in the mine. The white miners—especially the so-called "Hunkies"—knew nothing about those boss lies.

Outside the mine a Negro miner asked the foreman for a job. The foreman looked him over and said: "I'd give you a job but the white miners won't work with Negro miners here." Again the white miners had nothing to do with the lying statement.

Why do the bosses do this? Because the Negro and white miners are joining the N. M. U. and they will be able to fight in a body for equal rights, better wages and working conditions. So the bosses go around trying to inflame Negroes against whites and whites against Negroes.

Because the bosses know that once the Negro and white workers unite in one union—the National Miners' Union—they could not use one against the other as they have done in past strikes. They would not be able to go to the Negro miners and say "I must chase you out of here—the white worker won't work with you." Because the workers would all be members of one union—the National Miners' Union.

OIL PRODUCTION DOWN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Oil production continues to go down. The daily average production of oil has decreased 67,000 barrels daily since September, according to the department of Commerce.

AS PART OF THE PARTY RECRUITING and DAILY WORKER BUILDING DRIVE

We Now Announce the Special Sixth Anniversary Edition of the Daily Worker

(To Be Issued in January)

All Units, Sections, Districts of the Communist Party of United States; All Sympathetic Organizations; All Party Members and Sympathizers Are Requested to Insert Greetings in This Special ANNIVERSARY EDITION

- 1. Congratulating the workers of the Soviet Union on the success of the Five-Year Plan and promising co-operation.
2. Firmly resolving to mobilize the masses of workers to defend the Soviet Union.
3. And to fight the war danger.
4. And to fight social reformism.
5. And to fight the speed-up and wage cuts.
6. And to build the Party into a mass Party, and the Daily Worker into a mass organ to give adequate leadership to the workers in the coming struggle.

Greet the Workers of the Soviet Union! A special printing in the Russian language of the Sixth Anniversary Edition of the Daily Worker will be sent to the Soviet Union for distribution in the shops and factories.

Strengthen the bond of solidarity with the workers of the Soviet Union by sending them a message which reads: "We shall help defend the Soviet Union against the attack of the imperialists! We congratulate you upon the wonderful success of your Five-Year Plan! We shall enter the mines, mills and factories in the United States, participate and give leadership to the workers' struggles, recruit the Party; build the Daily Worker, so that ever larger masses of workers may be mobilized to fight the war danger, rationalization, social reformism!"



New Masses Costume Ball FRIDAY NIGHT Tickets \$1.50 in advance, \$2.50 at the door—at Workers Bookshop, 30 Union Square or New Masses, 112 E. 19th St., Phone Alg. 4445.

WE MUST HAVE a Mass Distribution of this pamphlet as an organic part of the Party Recruiting and Daily Worker Building Drive. WHY EVERY WORKER SHOULD JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY 32 pages of mental dynamite for every class-conscious worker. Presented in simple style and in the language of the workers of the shops, mills and factories. Five Cents Per Copy Unusual discounts for orders in quantity lots. Rush Your Order with CASH to WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS 39 EAST 125TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

Act Quickly! FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY Special Offer to Daily Worker Readers ON A LIMITED QUANTITY OF THE FOLLOWING BOOKS: MAY DAYS—Anthology of Revolutionary Poetry (\$3.00) reduced to \$2.00 CITY OF BREAD by Alexander Neveroff (\$2.50) reduced to 1.65 I SAW IT MYSELF by Henri Barbusse. (\$2.50) reduced to 1.65 All Three for \$5.00 WORKERS BOOKSHOP 30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK CITY

J. L. D. IN GRAND RAPIDS. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 4.—Grand Rapids workers will hold a second International Labor Defense conference, on Sunday, Dec. 15, following the first conference held on November 14. Support for the Gastonia Defense Drive was pledged. TORRES WENT "CLEAN PRESS!" LONDON, Eng. (By Mail).—The summer press plays clean in politics, the better for the country. This was the novel statement of E. A. Viner at the annual conference of the Junior Imperial League, an organization devoted to fostering imperialist sentiment—with the aid of the press—among the youth.

# LOVESTONE -- LORE -- BOURGEOISIE

THE tendencies expelled from the Communist Party are of one opinion on all important questions." With this statement Ludwig Lore repulses Lovestone's attempt to deny his political relationship with the editor of the Volkszeitung and with the latter's political line. But perhaps it is bad policy to take the "poor relative's" word as proof of genuineness of the claimed relationship. We therefore must search for corroborating evidence. This is not difficult. The surprising thing in this search, however, is that a new link is discovered that is denied publicly by all the rest of them. Lovestone denies Lore and Cannon; Lore openly, and Cannon covertly, admit relationship to Lovestone; but Lovestone, Cannon and Lore are united in vociferously denying any relationship with Mr. Bourgeois. Their mutual relationship with the bourgeoisie, however, has led to a point of political intimacy that can no longer be concealed from the eyes of the workers.

## RENEGADES AND BOURGEOIS PROFESSORS.

About two months ago the Soviet government in Russia issued a decree increasing the authority of the factory managers. This decree establishes responsibility for the factory managers in carrying through the specific quota of the Five Year Plan assigned to their respective establishments. It also clothes them with the necessary authority to overcome possible obstacles.

This decree has inspired Ludwig Lore to an article in the Volkszeitung. This article pictures the Soviet decree as a re-establishment of the same relationship between workers and factory management that exists in any capitalist country; the power of the workers shorn, the power of the factory management increased and the workers at the mercy of that management. What difference is there, wails Lore, between the conditions of the workers in Russia and those of the workers in America?

Lore was not the only one inspired by this decree to this conclusion. The November issue of "Current History" contains an article by Edgar S. Furniss, chairman of the Department of Social Science of the Yale University. Mr. Furniss is not a member of any of the "expelled tendencies" of the Communist Party. He is a pure and simple bourgeois professor. Mr. Furniss, in commenting on the order of the Soviet Government, says in this article in "Current History," that "under this order trade unions in Soviet Russia are placed on a footing almost identical with the company unions of this country, which have been the object of scorn and ridicule in Communist circles everywhere."

Of course no one expects a bourgeois professor to see further than his bourgeois nose. Thus we find Mr. Lore and Mr. Furniss "of one opinion on an important question."

But where is Lovestone? We have before us a letter written by an eminent "proletarian" member of the Lovestone-Gitlow-Wolfe "majority" group. This gentleman is now active as an emissary against the Communist Party in the mining territory. He is engaged in "saving the Lenin-

ist purity" of the Comintern. He is a traveling agent of the "Marx-Lenin" school of the Gitlow-Lovestone-Wolfe Hester Street concern, dealers in second hand goods. This "Marx-Lenin" school, as you know, is to preserve revolutionary purity in the theories of Marx and Engels. The name of this eminent "Marxist-Leninist proletarian travelling agent" of Lovestone and company is Judson.

Judson wrote a letter to a friend. It is this letter we have before us. At the end of the letter the pure "Marxist-Leninist" Judson says: "Buy the November issue of 'Current History.' Interesting article by Furniss. Take particular note of the first paragraph, upper right-hand corner, page 401. First part absolutely correct." We follow Judson's advice and find the above quoted statement by Furniss, on page 401 upper right-hand corner, "Current History." So there we have it. Lore-Furniss-Lovestone. The circle is completed.

## COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY NAKEDNESS

The "Leninist" Lovestone, the opportunist Lore, and the bourgeois Furniss are all agreed that the proletarian dictatorship in Russia is a negligible quantity in the consideration of conditions in Russia. They all agree that when the factory manager of a plant of the United States Steel Corporation and the factory manager of a Soviet steel mill issue orders to workers or make rules for them, there is no difference. Furniss-Lovestone-Lore thereby take exactly the attitude of the counter-revolutionists in Russia. It is the counter-revolutionary element in Russia which tries to win the workers of the Soviet Union over to the same attitude toward the Soviet industry as that which the workers ought to have toward the capitalist industry, one dictated by class-antagonism. The fact that the owners of the industries in Russia are the working class and that the administration of the industries in Soviet Russia is for the purpose of building socialism does not concern them.

The great revolutionary task in the Soviet Union at present is that of building socialism. No other force can be mobilized for this task but the working class. All sacrifices which this task demands, all exertions which it necessitates, must be made by the working class. Possible immediate advantages of individual workers or groups of workers must be forgone in the interest of the ultimate advantage accruing for the whole working class from the progress in the building of socialism. It is therefore a revolutionary necessity in the interest of the working class that the whole apparatus of the Soviet industry be orientated toward the execution of the Five Year Plan. The factory manager of the Soviet steel mill therefore is given authority to utilize it for the success of the revolution in the interest of the working class. When, on the other hand, the factory manager of a plant of the United States Steel Corporation exercises his authority against the workers, he does it in order to increase the profits of the capitalists against the interests of the workers. But this distinction is evidently too "small" to be recognized by Lore, Furniss or by Lovestone. All three of them are representatives of the bourgeoisie; all three of them are thinking in bourgeois terms, and all three of them are enemies of the working class.

## THIS IS HOW IT WORKS!

By F. Ellis



# Resolution of the Results of the New York Elections

(Adopted by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the New York District.)

1. The New York municipal elections provided striking confirmation of the fact that the United States shows the main characteristics of the third period of post-war capitalism—sharpening class contradictions, growing war danger, growing concentration of state power, development of social fascism in the unification of the labor bureaucracy and socialists with the employers and state in a concerted drive against the awakening working class and especially against its vanguard, the Communist Party.

2. Especially clearly was shown the recognition by the capitalist class that there is going on a deep radicalization of the workers; this was demonstrated above all by the elaborate efforts made to prevent this radicalization from gaining political expression, to divert it into channels controlled by the capitalist class—the specific form of this political maneuver being the open support and building-up of Norman Thomas—socialist party vote, both as a means of increasing the Tammany plurality and of creating a reserve force for beating back the working class struggles, strengthening the socialist party for its strike-breaking role (unity with Tammany and the bosses in the women's clothing industry) and incorporating it into the recognized system of capitalist party government. The socialist party is fulfilling the same role in New York on a small scale as the Social-Democratic Party in Germany and the MacDonald Labor Party in Great Britain.

3. In the measures adopted by the capitalists toward the socialist party is found the complete confirmation of the correctness of the estimation of that party by the Communist Party. This election glaringly demonstrated that (a) the socialist party has become the "third party of the bourgeoisie" (b) it is rapidly taking on more social-fascist characteristics and functions; (c) it is merging with the capitalist state apparatus, and is recognized by the bourgeoisie as one of its reliable tools (d) it has wiped out all fundamental differences between itself and the open capitalist parties. The character of the socialist party campaign ("more efficient police"); the reactions of the capitalist press (open support for Thomas by the biggest capitalist dailies); the current activities of the socialist party in the labor movement (triple alliance of socialist party, bosses, and government in the needle trades and others); the use of Thomas to increase Tammany's plurality; the nature of Thomas' vote (largest increase in the bourgeois residential sections—"silk stocking" districts); the domination of Thomas as an individual over the party (the party vote being only half that of Thomas); the expressed willingness of the socialist party to finally drop even the name of socialism, if and when their bourgeois "allies" tell them to do so—all of these characteristics of the New York socialist party preparation in the election, put the final seal upon its character as THE THIRD PARTY OF THE BOURGEOISIE.

4. In view of the developing crisis, and the radicalization of the worker, the bourgeoisie has understood that the old "two party system" is no longer sufficient, and that it is NECESSARY TO FIND NEW METHODS TO DECEIVE THE MASSES. That is the reason for their turning to Thomas and the socialist party, and deliberately breathing into its rotten carcass a new life, by injecting bourgeois blood. It is in this fact, that the bourgeoisie recognizes that its old methods are no longer sufficient, that it must seek new methods to prevent the radicalization from expressing itself—in this fact is to be found the proof of the growth of this radicalization and the developing crisis.

5. It is the most dangerous illusion, however, to think that the votes for Thomas themselves represent a movement of the voters to the left. It is precisely this illusion that the bourgeoisie wishes to create. This is exactly the essence of their scheme. But it is impossible to "move to the left" by moving from Tammany to Thomas, or LaGuardia to Thomas—from the first or second parties of the

bourgeoisie to the THIRD PARTY of the bourgeoisie. There is not the slightest difference in principle between the socialist party of today and the open bourgeois parties. The workers who voted for Thomas did not move to the left; on the contrary, by their votes they showed that in the elections their influence had been turned toward the right that is, toward support of capitalism, by the deceit of the socialist party and the capitalist press. The Communist Party will create no illusions about the New York elections—the working class was still voting for its class enemies.

6. The essential lesson of the elections is the necessity to strengthen the fight against the socialist party, and especially against its so-called "left wing," the Muste group. The most serious weakness of the Communist Party campaign in this election was the failure to sufficiently bring forward the true role of the socialist party and its "left," as the principle issue of the campaign, and to mobilize the masses on the concrete issues of the class struggle in which the socialist party takes the side of the capitalist class. The mobilization of the working class for struggle against capitalism can only proceed through the discrediting and destruction of the socialist party and the reformists and their influence over the workers.

7. The Party must drastically criticize its own weaknesses in this campaign, which objectively helped the socialist party and the bourgeoisie to achieve a temporary success. This criticism, which applies to the whole Party from Central Committee down, and to our past election campaigns as well as to the latest one, must have the result of fundamentally altering our methods of work in elections. Election campaigns must be taken as one of the principal opportunities for mobilizing the workers on the burning issues of the class struggle; such campaigns must be carefully organized in advance; they must be mass campaigns; they must be concretized in all issues; they must be a mobilization of the full forces of the Party and its sympathetic elements. In the New York campaign (and this is true more or less of our municipal campaigns) we find the following specific weaknesses and shortcomings: (a) late preparations; (b) poor mobilization of forces and especially of the party press; (c) insufficiently energetic campaign; (d) delay in publishing platform; (e) serious underestimation of the danger of social-reformism and therefore insufficient concentration against the socialist party; (f) lack of orientation on shops and factories and insufficient connection of the election with the daily struggles; (g) lack of full slate candidates; (h) poor organization of open air meetings; (i) insufficient centralization of immediate issues; (j) resistance of comrades in the trade unions to bringing the election issues to the unions; (k) grossly inadequate understanding of the meaning of the third period in terms of practical work among the masses, especially in election periods.

## International Revolutionary Rivalry.

BERLIN.—The Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Germany has sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of France proposing a revolutionary competitive scheme in connection with the 10th anniversary of the Y.C.L. with a view to strengthening the young Communist organizations in both countries. Both leagues should undertake to increase their membership, the number of their factory groups, the membership of their pioneer organizations and the number of readers of their press by 10 per cent. Further, both leagues should undertake to hold factory meetings, 150 in Germany and 100 in France, to issue factory newspapers, 75 in Germany and 50 in France, to hold youth meetings, 300 in Germany and 120 in France, to take an active part in the international frontier meetings and to carry out an energetic and systematic anti-militarist work. The E. C. of the Y. C. I. should decide whether the Leagues had fulfilled these conditions.

# SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS AND LABOR

Starting in tomorrow's Daily Worker we begin the publication of "Southern Cotton Mills and Labor," by Myra Page. Below we print the foreword, by Bill Dunne, to this pamphlet. This is a living picture of the class struggle in the South. Two years of research and five months of first hand study in North and South Carolina were put into this vivid booklet. No worker can miss a line of this booklet which is published for the first time in the Daily Worker.—Editor.

By BILL DUNNE.

THIS little book welds an unbreakable bond uniting the revolutionary traditions of the English and American working class.

Frederick Engels, in one of the great Marxist classics, wrote of "The Condition of the English Working Class in 1844," of the horrors of the early English factory system. In the twentieth century, and in the United States, the most powerful imperialist country, whose "prosperity" is heralded throughout the world, and whose production methods are aped by the ruling classes of the European capitalist countries in carrying out their post-war program of rationalization, are duplicated in the southern textile industry, which, with hydro-electric power and chemicals, form the base of the new southern capitalism, as in the seventeenth century the textile industry was the base of rising English capitalism, the mass misery on which the English factory system was built.

The Reformation swept over England and destroyed the political superstructure of English feudalism. Cromwell and his Ironsides were the midwives of British capitalism. On the ruins of the old order, to the sound of the slogans of Calvinism, were built the factories into which the English, Scotch, and Irish peasants were herded. King Charles lost his head, the peasantry lost the few rights they had wrung from the feudal barons, and the "independent" traditions of the English yeomanry passed into history. Swept from the countryside to make room for the sheep whose wool was the principal commodity traded in by the great maritime towns of the Hanseatic League, the British peasants marched from serfdom to wage-slavery. The prisons were filled with debtors and the "sturdy rogues" of the Elizabethan statutes. To be landless and masterless was to be a criminal. The new factories did not furnish work for all the peasantry driven from the countryside. Neither did the home industry, producing some of the worst evils of the new system, take care of peasants driven to desperation by the closing of Commons and the abolition of all communal privileges.

Yet to be jobless meant to be whipped at the tail of a cart "until the blood ran down to the heels" for the first offense, to have one's ears cut off for the second, and to be hung, drawn and quartered for the third.

The Cromwellian code was as barbarous as the feudal code which preceded it. But by it, in the fierce heat of a thousand fires where its opponents burned, and christened by the blood of a persecuted landless peasantry, British capitalism was born. Ireland and Scotland were brought to heel. The north of Ireland was made safe for the rising British capitalist class.

Thousands of the working class were deported or driven from England, Scotland and Ireland, to the American colonies. The ancestors of the new working class in the Piedmont section of the new South came from the class upon whose backs was built the whole edifice of British capitalism, Scotch, English and Irish landless peasants. They fled from Great Britain to escape the horrors of the factory system. They brought with them all the Evangelical superstitions of Puritanism. Debtors, fugitive indentured servants, the "landless and lawless" settled in the Piedmont region of eastern Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. They fled to escape the unspeakable misery which rising capitalism brought to the masses of Great Britain and from which they found relief, to some extent at least, in the colonies of the New World. Three hundred years later, their offspring, still burdened with the religious and cultural traditions of the Cromwellian period, are trapped by the new marvelous machines of modern American capitalism. These mountaineers, who for three centuries retained the illusion of independence given by the ownership of even a poor patch of land, now are tied to the most highly mechanized industry in the highest developed industrial country in the world. They are the modern serfs.

For three hundred years capitalism waited for these new victims. Oceans and continents were no barriers. In the new South has been repeated the process which turned the ancestors of this new contingent of the American worker: class into English proletarians, but the process has been intensified by the dire needs of capitalism in the imperialist epoch—"the period of wars and revolutions" when economic struggles bring workers rapidly into direct conflict with imperialist government.

The author has described this process. No Marxist will underestimate the significance of this book. The author has performed a surgical operation upon a portion of the body of American imperialism, an operation which discloses in detail the misery of the masses, the real basis for all the inflated claims which form the subject of the lyrics of the propagandists for American efficiency and "prosperity"—a prosperity now shaken to its foundations. This is no "study" by a social welfare worker. Sympathy and understanding are here, but primarily it is an incision, sharp and merciless, by a scalpel with a Leninist edge. It is a favorite trick of the liberal fraternity to charge Communists both with an ignorance of and a blinking of facts. Here is a complete reply. Here are the facts upon which the Communist Party of the United States has based its campaign in the South. Here are the facts which prove that the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, and more especially its loyal opposition, the so-called Muste wing, denying the existence of the class struggle and, therefore, the necessity for revolutionary working class strategy, tactics and objectives, is both unwilling and unable to give leadership to this new contingent of the American proletariat in conflicts which inevitably, consisting as they must of challenges to the

whole system of capitalist robbery and oppression, take on, almost from their inception, sharp revolutionary characteristics.

The so-called left wing of the American Federation of Labor and its socialist party allies, precisely because its role is to preserve capitalism and not destroy it, approaches the whole question of the struggle in the South as though the Chartist revolts of the 1830s in England had been transferred to the United States in this period, in the persons of the offspring of the early immigrants, and from this false premise, draw the conclusion that the whole struggle of the southern working class, and especially in the textile industry, is merely a struggle for the right to organize unions, etc., and is not a political struggle having definite revolutionary characteristics. Likewise, having a social democratic conception of the role of the oppressed races, attempting to strengthen capitalism in this imperialist epoch by trying to convince white workers that they should act as "big brothers" to the oppressed Negro masses in the approved Y. M. C. A. style, they will not tell the American working class that the mass basis for a victorious struggle in the South, and consequently in the whole United States, consists precisely in the mobilization of the ten million Negro workers into the ranks of the American proletariat for the sharpest class battles against American imperialism.

The key by which the southern masses will wrench open the door to victory, is the closest union of the "poor whites" so characteristically described in this book, and the still more oppressed Negro masses.

The entry of our Party into the South, the traditional stronghold of reaction in the United States, as the leader of sharp class conflicts, is an event of supreme importance to the revolutionary movement of the world. This book marks an end of one period and the beginning of another—the beginning of the revolutionary epoch in the United States. It symbolizes for all revolutionary workers the third period. Lenin never tired of insisting that Communist programs and tactics must be based on a most detailed knowledge of the conditions and sentiments of the masses. Were he alive today, I am sure he would consider this book as marking the ripeness of the new southern proletariat for revolutionary struggle. The book is a Leninist document.

The fact that wide sections of the new southern proletariat, Anglo-Saxon in ancestry, unschooled in Marxian theory of the social revolution, have fought bitter struggles under the leadership of our Party in the last few months is sufficient evidence to prove that our Party can and does act as the leader of militant American workers as the slogan of "class against class" takes on deeper meaning each day from life itself.

The wealth of first-hand material in this book would alone make it stand out as a working class document in contradistinction to the reformist dribble compiled by social welfare workers. But coupled with the tremendous role played by our Party in the South, the upsurge of the southern proletariat and the growing will to struggle of the whole American working class, this book has a direct revolutionary significance.

## NEWS BRIEFS

### Labor Fakers Support Hoover Fascism

CHICAGO, Ill.—Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor at a conference of labor fakers, followed in the footsteps of Wm. F. Green, and approved of Hoover's wage cutting drive.

Olander favors the Green-Hoover plan of smashing strikes as a courtesy to the big bosses.

Olander called a conference of union misleaders to discuss what the could do to stimulate business. He reported that unemployment is serious because of the let-down in building activity.

### Unemployment Grows in Germany

BERLIN.—Unemployed workers are increasing. At the end of November the number of workers on the streets without work was 1,050,000. This is an increase of nearly 200,000 jobless workers. Steel production is going down. Unemployment this winter is much greater than it was last year.

### Wool Workers Resist Cut

BRADFORD, Eng. (By Mail).—Militant solidarity of the Yorkshire woolen workers has prevented the companies from enforcing a cut of a penny in the shilling (four cents to the 25) in the men's wages. Negotiations by the bosses with the reformist unions have been held for several weeks, but the men are watchful of the union officialdom.

### Anglo-U. S. A. Oil War On

Sir Henri Detering, managing director of the Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Co., the oil trust backed by British imperialism in its war against the Standard Oil, the leading American imperialist oil trust, given support by the State Department, said on his arrival in New York that the antagonisms between the two world competitors is now sharper than ever.

The severe competition between the British and American oil robbers has been world wide and was backed up by the armed support of the respective capitalist powers.

# PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE

## District 3 Decisions on Drive

The following are the Philadelphia decisions for the Recruiting Drive:

- (1) All Sections assigned quotas as follows: Sections 1, 2 and 3.....150 members Section 4.....35 " " 5.....30 " " 6.....15 " " 7.....30 " " 9.....75 "

(2) To call Section conferences as previously decided and unit meetings during the week after the conferences.

(3) That unit executives must meet and prepare all plans for their unit meetings on the membership drive.

(4) To develop "Revolutionary Rivalry" on Section and Unit basis.

(5) To issue a bi-weekly bulletin during the Drive dealing with successes and failures of the campaign, giving suggestions and exchange of experiences.

(6) How to carry on Drive—(a) through colonization of comrades in the assigned factories; (b) regular distribution of Daily Worker and leaflets; (c) formation of factory committees and (d) issuance of factory papers.

## White Chauvinism and the Right Danger.

By ROBERT WOODS.

THE October Plenum of our Party in analyzing the economic and political situation in the United States sharply brought to our attention that in the present third period of the post war crisis of capitalism, with its accompanying intensification of the class struggle, the right danger is the main danger confronting our Party, and that we must be on the alert to ruthlessly expose and eradicate it wherever and in whatever form it may show itself.

White chauvinism both in and outside of the Party is one of the crassest expressions of the right danger. It is spread and cultivated by the ruling class, as one of the best means of sowing discord in the ranks of the proletariat and keeping them divided. Underestimating the importance of the task to win the masses of Negro workers to the revolutionary class struggle, or failure to mercilessly fight any expression of white chauvinism is playing into the hands of the capitalist class and is a serious right wing mistake.

The Party in Detroit has in the past shown itself guilty not only of the above mentioned mistake, but of acts of white chauvinism for which practically the whole district leadership

(7) Agit-Prop Department shall prepare three special leaflets directed to factory workers, to union members and to members of language organizations.

## Recruiting Coal Miners and Poor Farmers

Comrade Frankfeld, Sub-District Organizer in the Anthracite, writes: "We have had a thorough discussion on the Recruiting Drive in our Sub-District Plenum and have set ourselves a quota of 100 new members and have already started to get these members. We are going to make a concentrated drive on the language fraternal organizations to win new members from. These are all coal miners."

From District 11, the District Bureau decided "That we organize a series of mass meetings in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, where we will make a real effort to win large masses of discontented poor farmers to the Party."

California sends in its order for 5,000 copies of the recruiting pamphlet "Why Every Worker Should Join the Communist Party," while Detroit has already bought 3,000 copies.

was responsible. The often mentioned Graystone Ballroom Affair was not the mistake of one sole leading comrade, for almost every District Bureau member was present, and none put up a militant struggle against the decision of excluding Negroes; some even agreeing with Comrade Goetz's position. The capitulation to white chauvinism on the part of these comrades, their failure to aggressively fight against it, proves that remnants of white chauvinism remained within themselves. At this same affair a Hindu comrade was refused admission because he was mistaken for a Negro, and a leading comrade fought for his admission, not on the basis of racial equality but on the basis that he was not a Negro but belonged to the Caucasian race.

Only recently some facts were brought to light which are an indictment to the Party in District 7. At one of the meetings of the Board of Directors of the South Slav Cooperative Restaurant, the question of the attitude towards Negroes was discussed. Some Party members were of the opinion that service should be refused to Negroes. While another, at that time a member of the District Bureau, suggested that they be charged 25 cents for a cup of coffee. Those white chauvinists were not only allowed to remain within our ranks, but were not even called to account for their despicable attitude. It is therefore clear that the Negro must combine its campaign to win the Negro masses with the struggle against white chauvinism.