

METAL WORKERS' LEAGUE DRIVES FOR ORGANIZATION OF JOBLESS

Youngstown, Active Section of T. U. U. L., Pushes Plans for National Conference

Youngstown, Dec. 24.—The Youngstown local of the Metal Workers Industrial League in a most enthusiastic membership meeting Saturday night, after listening to a report of the National Secretary of the League, Andrew Overgaard, decided to take the initiative in organizing an Unemployment Council in the city of Youngstown, where practically half of the steel workers are turned out on the streets. The local League further decided to set itself a quota of 200 members before the April National Conference and challenged Pittsburgh to do likewise.

WORKERS CALENDAR

ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND BUREAU OF INFORMATION! It has been generally understood that when any section of the Party... The Young Pioneers of District 8... Chicago Young Communist League... Chicago T. U. U. L. Ball... Chicago National Old Dance... Chicago Daily Worker Birth Party... Chicago W. E. B. DuBois Relief Concert... Chicago T. U. U. L. Ball... Chicago National Old Dance... Chicago Daily Worker Birth Party... Chicago W. E. B. DuBois Relief Concert... Chicago T. U. U. L. Ball... Chicago National Old Dance... Chicago Daily Worker Birth Party... Chicago W. E. B. DuBois Relief Concert...

Churches, AFL, Using Hunger to Try Make Marion Strikers Scab

COMMUNISTS HIT BACK AT FASCIST STRIKE BREAKERS

MARION, N. C., Dec. 24.—The Federal Council of Churches which has been distributing a few free meals to the evicted and blacklisted families of Marion strikers has begun to show the motives of the bosses back of their charity. An announcement yesterday by P. W. Moore, of the "Friends Service Committee" in charge of food in Marion, gave it away completely. The only thing to do with these strikers, says the representative of the churches, is to ship them to other mills, and the plan will be laid before the American Federation of Labor discussion of strike breaking plans and war against the National Textile Workers' Union which meets Jan. 6 in Charlotte. The A. F. L., of course, will send them to whatever N. T. W. struck mills there are at the time. If any refuse to go, starvation will be used by church and A. F. L. as a whip. "There are a number of 'nerd' wells amongst them," said Moore yesterday, "this can't go on, of course."

FASCIST LEAGUE U. S. CASHES IN Italian Workers Give It Death Blow

The Fascist League of North America, Mussolini's tool in the United States, was officially disbanded Sunday in a meeting held in New York under the leadership of Count di Revel. The black shirt thugs disbanded mainly because of their inability to enlist the Italian workers, slaving in American factories, under their banner of reaction and counter-revolution. Also, the fact that the United States itself, through Hoover's "grand semi-fascist council," was itself drifting more toward the fascist forms of strikebreaking, wage-cutting and general suppression of the workers, had a great deal to do with the disbandment. Di Revel denied that instructions were received from Mussolini to take this step of dissolution. Even his own erstwhile partner who realizes that Mussolini has his finger in every fascist pie knows that this is done on instructions from the grand mogul of fascism. Count di Revel pledged his fascist support to American capitalism. He said: "I swear upon my honor to love, serve, obey and exalt the United States of America and to teach obedience to and respect of its constitution and laws."

68 Delegates at Milwaukee Meet of Labor Defense

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 25.—Sixty-eight delegates representing 31 organizations attended the I. L. D. district convention in Milwaukee auditorium, and mobilized to get 1000 members and send delegates to the national convention. The secretary, Cora Meyer, reported that this section handled 28 cases, 15 of which were in Milwaukee, arising out of distribution of literature, speaking on street corners, a cartoon dealing with the oil scandal, five deportation cases hanging over from the Palmer Red Raids, which finally were dismissed. A caravan bearing I. L. D. delegates to the fourth national convention in Pittsburgh Dec. 29, 30 and 31 is planned by the Philadelphia and New York districts. Two buses are to be chartered from New York. They will meet the Philadelphia bus in that city and proceed together across Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh. A number of automobiles bearing delegates will join in the caravan.

Shoe Strikers Give Rousing Welcome to Picket Just Released

A large delegation of his fellow workers in the Independent Shoe Workers Union greeted Max Cohen when he left jail yesterday. He has just served a 10-day sentence and was fined for picketing the Brooklyn Shoe Co. He was escorted to union headquarters, where 250 more shoe workers gave him an enthusiastic welcome. Three shoe strikers were arrested near the Mackay Shoe Co., 117 Grant St., Brooklyn, for picketing. They are out on bail, and their case comes before the night court. The union's entertainment committee reports that tickets are selling well for the concert to raise money for strike relief. It is being held under the auspices of the union and the Workers International Relief, at Central Opera House, January 5.

Congress to Push New Rail Merger

The next step in the scheme for the consolidation of railroads in the United States, a report on which was submitted to Congress by the Interstate Commerce Commission last Saturday, will be taken by the U. S. government. The House Committee on Interstate Commerce will begin hearings on legislation proposed for this end some time next month. According to Senator Fess of Ohio, who introduced a bill on railroad consolidation in the last Congress, "Congress is committed to the policy of railroad consolidation, and legislation is necessary from the standpoint of the carriers, the shippers and the public."

Communist Forums Held in Anthracite Miners Hush Renegade

Block Meetings to Push Fight in Needle Trade

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 25.—The Communist Party open forums in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, held Sunday, with Bedacht of the secretary of the party as main speaker, were well attended, and resulted in a gain of new members and a collection. At each meeting a resolution was adopted by the miners, for full support for the striking Illinois miners. At the Wilkes-Barre meeting a Lovestonite was given the floor, and his arguments afterwards so completely answered that the miners refused to listen to him when he tried to prolong the discussion. The Lovestonite argument that Bucharin and his following might have been right and the Communist International wrong, was refuted by the information that Bucharin now admitted he was wrong and the C. I. correct. These are the first Communist forums held in the anthracite. Much attention was given the struggle coming next year when the mine contracts expire. In connection with the organization drive in the dress trade, the Joint Board Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union is beginning to arrange block and building meetings in order to extend the rank and file organization committee and draw every union worker into activity. The following schedule of meetings has been arranged so far: Thursday, Dec. 26: Workers in shops in the building 260-261 West 36th St., will meet at the office of the union, 131 West 28th St., on the first floor, rooms 9 and 10. Monday, Dec. 30: At the same place, workers in the shops in the building 1884-1935 and 1412 Broadway. Thursday, Jan. 2: At the same place workers in 315, 323, and 347 West 39th St. Friday, Jan. 3: The organized building committees of 347 West 36th St. and 370 West 35th St., will meet at the office of the union to prepare the work for the coming week. Struggle Broadens. The season in the dress trade is fast approaching, and with the increase of work the campaign for the organization of the unorganized will be extended on a wider scale. The best and most effective way of breaking the conspiracy of the bosses and the Schlesinger clique to company-unionize the dress trade, says the N.T.W.I.U., is for every worker to throw himself actively into the organization campaign of the Industrial Union. The Joint Board calls every worker to attend the block and building meetings and help in all ways possible to bring the thousands of unorganized dressmakers into the ranks of the union. This means that shops which do not grant union organization will have strikes, real strikes and not the fake stoppage of the I.L.G.W. The General Executive Board of the Industrial Union at its last meeting considered the question of reorganizing the union in all centers on the basis of the complete shop delegate system. The Joint Board of New York has worked out a tentative plan which will be submitted for discussion and action at a special meeting of shop chairmen and delegates to be held on Monday, Dec. 30, at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., 7:30 p. m. All shop chairmen and delegates are urged to attend this meeting without fail.

'SUPPORT DAILY', MILLER URGES

NTWU Secretary Hails Anniversary Issue

"The anniversary of the Daily Worker comes at a time when the workers in the textile industry as well as in other industries are facing sharp struggles," said Clarence Miller, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Textile Workers Union, urging support for the anniversary issue which will be published Jan. 11. Miller, who was sentenced to 17 to 20 years imprisonment as one of the leaders in the Gastonia strike, said: "In the increasing pressure against the workers is to be found the key to the fighting mood of the Southern workers. Mr. Lovestone and the other renegades with their theory of the 'second industrial revolution' and with the vision of a growing capitalism could not and cannot see the big social movement in the South covering one third of the country and one third of the U. S. population. 'The Daily Worker, which has in the past played such an important part in the aiding and coordinating our struggles in the South must increase its circulation in the South, and elsewhere. The Daily Worker is known amongst large masses of workers, but more and more must be reached by the Daily. 'This anniversary of the Daily Worker should mark the beginning of an increased drive on the part of the Daily Worker to become the collective organizer and agitator for the Communist Party and the militant labor movement.' WHITE HOUSE OFFICES BURN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The executive offices of the White House were destroyed by fire. This should give Hoover a big splurge in his building program as a means of solving the growing crisis. Lawrence Richey, one of Hoover's secretaries, blames a short circuit. Hoover and his wife enjoyed Christmas eve by watching the flames. FEE BARS MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS. PHOENIX, Ariz. (By Mail).—A visa fee of \$10 a head on passports of Mexican workers coming here has aided the 100 per cent workers who shout ed for the barring of Mexican workers from entering the United States. The fee will be lowered when open shop bosses, needing more cheap labor, desire it. LURE WORKERS TO SCAB. NEWMARKET, N. H. (By Mail).—Workers are being lured from New Bedford and other New England mill centers to scab on the Newmarket mill strikers. They are not told in advance that a strike is on in Newmarket. EIGHTY-HOUR WEEK. MT. HOLLY, N. J. (By Mail).—Workers in the Royal-Pilkington and other upholstery mills here are working from 70 to 80 hours a week. The mills run Saturdays and Sundays besides week days. unformed and ununiformed murderers. 'The workers of this country will continue the fight. The statements of the Department of Labor, merely expose the real strikebreaking character of the imperialist government with its National Fascist Council. The workers will not be terrorized by the imperialist government, but will be organized into the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League, and will go forward to battle. 'Yes, Mr. Woods, the issue is Communism against your growing fascism. The workers will decide as the Russian workers and peasants decided, as the workers of the other capitalist and colonial countries are deciding. They will sweep your governments aside, and build up Workers' and Farmers' Governments, the Soviet Governments of the Revolutionary Workers and Farmers. (Signed) "Bureau of District 2, Communist Party, U. S. A."

Attention! Members of the Communist Party! Matters of great importance to every Party member, makes it necessary and imperative to hold the following membership meetings: Boston—Friday, Dec. 27—Bell New York—Mon., Dec. 27—Minor Phila.—Monday, Dec. 30—Bedacht Cleveland—Fri., Dec. 27—Stachel Minnesota—Fri., Dec. 27—Grecht Frisco—Thurs., Dec. 26—Simons Every member must attend these meetings of the Party. All other meetings must be cancelled. Admission by Party card only.

Physical Culture Restaurants QUALITY FOOD AT LOW PRICES 10 North 8th St., Philadelphia 77 Bleecker St., New York City 21 Murray St., New York City American Restaurant 1003 SPRING GARDEN ST. PHILADELPHIA Clean White Table Linens Friendly Service, Popular Prices

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PHILADELPHIA Spruce Printing Co. 152 N. SEVENTH ST. PHILA., PA. 19111—Market 6282 Keystone—Main 7666

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PHILADELPHIA Philadelphia will celebrate the Sixth Anniversary of the Daily Worker with a Concert Friday Evening, January 10th, at Girard Manor, 909 15 Girard Avenue. Get Ready!

Workers of Detroit, Take Note! A BIG CONCERT AND DANCE given by the Communist Party, District 7 will be held on NEW YEAR'S EVE, DECEMBER 31 Come and bring your friends. Refreshments and lots of fun. Admission 25c in advance, 50c at the door.

DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE CONCERT 9-11 DANCING 11-3 Tuesday, December 31, 1929 TILL Wednesday, January 1, 1930 NEW INTERNATIONAL HALL 48 WENONAH STREET, ROXBURY CHECKING ONE DOLLAR. DANCING—REFRESHMENTS

International Costume Ball New Year's Eve Tuesday, December 31st, 1929 BALL ROOM — PUBLIC AUDITORIUM CLEVELAND, OHIO BENEFIT: COMMUNIST PARTY PRESS Ring in the New Year and help make it a Red Year!

"Only by becoming a member of the Communist Party can you give your greatest services to the cause of the working class. Only as a Party member can you really fight effectively against the enemies of the working class"—EARL BROWDER

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

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British Communist Party in Congress Corrects Its Policy

Delegates Launch Criticism Against Old Leadership and Change Both Policy and Leaders; New Unions Forecast as Old Ones Turn Fascist; a British "Daily Worker" on Jan. 1; Make Ready for Struggles

LEADS, England (By Mail).—The change of policy and leadership in the Communist Party of Great Britain was reflected in the discussion at the Eleventh Party Congress.

Harry Pollitt, one of the leading reporters, towards the end of his report proposed to postpone the date of the appearance of the British Party daily newspaper, but then withdrew this suggestion as it was his own and not that of the Central Committee.

The discussion which followed Pollitt's report dealt mainly with the mistakes of the Party leadership. The resolution presented by the Central Committee was criticized for its lack of decisiveness, particularly in the question of the war danger, and because it did not put forward the slogan of a revolutionary workers' government as the revolutionary struggle for power.

The confusion with regard to the role of the minority movement was also severely criticized and delegates cited instances where the Party alone and in other cases the minority movement alone had come forward claiming the exclusive right to lead the masses.

The delegates complained that in the past the Party had consisted of leaders and led, whereby the led had had no possibility of controlling the leaders. No single delegate supported Pollitt's suggestion to postpone the appearance of the daily.

Before dealing with the agenda the congress decided on a declaration against the colonial policy of the MacDonald government, and on a telegram of congratulations and greetings to the Soviet Far Eastern Army in connection with its splendid victory.

Comrade Campbell then commented his report upon the economic struggles and the tasks of the Party. The closer co-operation of the employers organizations, the trade unions and the state increased exploitation and oppression of the workers. The percentage of unorganized workers not under the influence of the trade union bureaucracy was growing and the role of the women and young workers in the process of production was increasing as a result of which the situation for the Party was favorable.

One of the reasons for the weakness of the Party was the fact that it had failed to recognize the fascist development of the trade unions and the fact that the extension of the arbitration system by the "Labor" government increased the oppression of the workers. As we are not deeply rooted in the factories it appears as though we approached the workers from outside, and many spontaneous movements take place without the Party knowing anything about them.

New Unions to Come. Our factory work must be systematically organized and the Communists in the factories must gather groups of workers around them. The minority movement must become a mass organization around the Party and its groups and fractions. The organization of new fighting organs must be developed.

Our new daily must show the workers as though in a mirror what is happening in the factories particularly in connection with the struggle against rationalization. For the future it is no longer our task to lead the unorganized into the old trade unions, on the contrary, we must win them for the Party, the majority movement, the W. I. R., the Red Aid, etc.

New trade unions are on the agenda today, and the resolution of the Tenth Plenary Session (of the Party workers' government and the Executive Committee of the Communist International, held at Moscow last summer) leaves no doubt about the matter, it stresses the necessity of forming the mass basis upon which new trade unions can be formed. In all branches of industry, and particularly in the mining industry, the textile industry and on the railways, we are faced with new great struggles.

Set in England for Colonials. Many delegates criticized sharply the work for the maintenance and extension of the Party relations with the revolutionary movement in the colonies, and the insufficient work for the support of this movement. It was pointed out that in the future the work for the support of this struggle would have to be increased and strengthened by activity in Great Britain itself.

A number of delegates urged the necessity of extending the workers defense organizations and encouraging their development in the present period of developing fascism in Great Britain.

Amidst great enthusiasm the congress decided unanimously to issue the Communist daily from the 1st of January, 1930 on. The delegates demanded that the whole Party should be organized in support of the campaign for the daily and that each Party member should be given some concrete task to perform.

Out of the Night. The congress then elected the new Central Committee of the Party in its final composition with 73 against 17 votes. The composition of the new Central Committee offers the British workers a guarantee that the new policy as laid down in the resolutions of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International will be carried into action in Great Britain. Comrades Horner, Inkpin, Rothstein and a number of other members of the old Central Committee were not re-elected. At the same time a considerable number of factory workers were elected into the Central Committee for the first time.

The congress adopted a number of amendments to the resolutions which were presented. The analysis of the economic situation was altered in a number of important matters and supplementary passages were added. The resolutions on the danger of war and on the work in the colonies were also altered in the same spirit.

Crisis Sharpens Big Decline (Continued from Page One) said the Times. Car loadings dropped at a rapid rate for every week in December.

Every basic industry in the United States is involved in the throes of the crisis. "The holiday week has marked the low point of iron and steel production for the year," says the New York Times (Sec. 25).

Masses of Nicaragua Fight On While Many Leaders Desert Them

A poet, who has managed to become secretary of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, Salomon de la Selva, and who instead of appealing to revolutionary workers of the United States is engaged in the ridiculous business of starting legal proceedings in the Federal courts of the United States over a quibble as to whether it is legal or not under American laws for U. S. armed forces to act as authorities in foreign countries, spoke Monday night in New York City, but not to workers—only to the bourgeois liberals of the City Club.

De la Selva is reported to be a follower of Sandino, who to all appearances is retired from the struggle and is certainly living peacefully in Mexico, though De la Selva claims that the Nicaraguan workers and peasants are still fighting the U. S. marines in Nicaragua "until the last man is dead or the marines are withdrawn."

Strangely, De la Selva claims that "his" partisans do not seek the overthrow of Moncada, the tool of Yankee imperialism "elected by the marines," as he admits. He states that news of the fighting is suppressed by imperialist news agencies because they are connected with the U. S. consular and Yankee business interests.

De la Selva has been taken in by Green and the A. F. of L., the "labor" agency of American imperialism, which may explain some of his absurd actions.

Illinois Miners Strike Committees Are Built (Continued from Page One) local demands, to correct particular abuses by the owners in each mine, but also for certain general demands: The six-hour day and five-day week, a \$35 a week minimum wage, recognition of the N.M.U., abolition of the check-off, no more bug lights, no more fines and penalties, social insurance for the unemployed, to be paid for by the bosses or the state, no speed-up, equal wages for young miners, 15 minutes' rest in each hour on machine work, bigger crews on the machines, one man on each job, no discrimination against Negro miners.

The terroristic drive, now carried on largely by deputized operators and Fishwick gangsters goes on with arrests every day.

The entire community is greatly incensed, particularly at the arrest of Henry Corbushley, Illinois district secretary of the N.M.U., by the state parole office. It is clearly the intention of the millionaire-ridden state of Illinois to establish the principle that when a worker is framed up and paroled, engaging in union activity or strikes is considered a breach of his parole. Corbushley was sentenced to 14 years after the Zeigler case frame up. With several others he was tried for murder, because a crowd of Farrington gangsters were shooting up the local of the N.M.U., and one of them killed a progressive miner. None of the gunmen were tried, but the state, operators and Farrington combined to railroad through to prison the militants in the local. The case was so rotten that an early parole was thought desirable by the oppressive forces in Illinois in order to quiet the publicity. But now they want Corbushley behind bars again.

ILL.D. Defends Corbushley. "This vicious attempt to punish Henry Corbushley for leading the strike in the Southern Illinois mine fields by sending him back to serve eleven or twelve years in the Illinois state penitentiary will be fought to the limit by the International Labor Defense," stated Louis Engdahl, its national secretary, yesterday.

"The I.L.D. defended the Zeigler defendants against a frame up in which coal companies and the U.M. W. united to try and hang militant miners during the 1926 trial. It has never stopped fighting for them."

position compels him to be governed by these conditions rather than by a consideration of the policy that might be socially desirable if it were practicable in each particular case. (In plain words Hoover's business conference cannot check the business recession because capitalists cannot co-operate to do so, each capitalist putting his own private interests above the social interests—something which we've always known but which is an interesting admission from the anarchist. That's how the stock market crash reveals the strength of American capitalism.)

Unemployment which now stands at least 5,000,000, in the face of these facts will grow in the next few months by giant strides. The capitalist class as soon as it feels the pinch of the further decline will let loose a campaign of wage cutting on a national scale—the like of which has not been equalled before in the United States.

Against this only the strongest organization of the workers under the Communist Party and the militant Trade Union Unity League can put up a battle of resistance and struggle.

The Communist Party is conducting a big membership recruiting campaign, calling upon the class-conscious workers, especially in the basic industries—and particularly Negro workers—to join the Communist Party. This is the time when the revolutionary party can and should become a mass Communist Party.

Orders District Meets; Places Organizers (Continued from Page One) telling of unbearable conditions, asking for information about plans of the union, and urging a strike.

Shop committees are being organized by workers in all of the silk shops through the assistance of the National Textile Workers Union. These shop committees are getting out shop bulletins, at least, 10 of which are in preparation and will be issued within the next few days. The bulletins will have pages in Spanish, Syrian, Italian and French. They will bring the strike slogan before the workers, and popularize their strike demands.

A national silk committee of the N.T.W. was authorized by the meeting of the executive board Monday. It is being built up of organizers and union members from all the silk districts, and begins to function immediately, making a study of the silk situation, and planning general strategy for the coming national silk strike.

The bureau took action to carry out the national convention's instructions to re-arrange the active organizing forces, and build local leadership for the organization and strike struggles in all parts of the textile field.

It instructed all districts to call mass meetings within the next four or six weeks, to mobilize the workers for action. These mass meetings are to be followed by delegate conferences in each district, with representatives from all N.T.W. locals, mill committees, committees in unorganized mills. At these conferences, district executive boards will be chosen. At the conference discussion will be limited to immediate practical questions in the district.

The bureau sends Executive Board Chairman Reid to be general organizer of the three New England districts, with headquarters in Rhode Island.

Martin Russak is to be organizer of the union for District 2, with headquarters in New Bedford.

Anna Burlak is anthracite district organizer, with headquarters to be established probably in Allentown, but is sent on a special mission first to the Lehigh Valley, to observe the situation in the hosiery strikes there, which are being misled by the Muste group through its Fall Fashioned Hosiery Workers Union.

Joseph Harrison, one of the Gastonia strike leaders sentenced to 20 years in prison in the Charlotte trial, now out on \$5,000 bonds, is stationed as union organizer for Passaic, Lodi, Garfield and Clifton with headquarters in Passaic. Other organizers will be sent out soon.

TEXTILE BUREAU DIRECTS FORCES FOR SILK STRIKE

PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—If anyone tells me Hoover says that prosperity is here, I'll tell him that Hoover and he are damn liars.

I tramp from plant to plant with thousands of others looking for a job, and the bosses tell us they have no work. Here in Kensington there are thousands like myself, with families, who are being put out of their homes and forced to go to the welfare and soup houses.

We don't want the bosses charity or rotten soup, we want work and the capitalist bosses can't give it to us.

At the Veteran's Bureau hundreds of ex-soldiers are begging to be sent away to homes and ask aid be given to their families. I am an ex-serviceman and the capitalists and bosses who caused the last war insult us now after fighting for their interest. They ask: "Why didn't you save your money during the war?" When we tell them we had to fight in it and Uncle Shylock's \$1.00 a day was all we got, they say: "You were a god-damn fool for going."

They're damn right we were. We should have done as the workers in old Russia did—turned the guns on our exploiters and taken the mills away from the capitalist class. Then today we would have what we cannot find in this Hoover prosperity age—a job.—W.C.P.

WAR PLANS SPEEDED-UP (Continued from Page One) within limits which possibly represent that minimum which is acceptable in either country to the advocates of a big war."

"This economic struggle between the two most powerful imperialist states," says Varga, "will undoubtedly be enhanced after the imminent economic crisis in the United States and must, sooner or later lead to open war."

"The negotiations regarding a restriction of naval armaments are part of the preparations for war. The United States, economically and financially the stronger of the two Powers, has already forced Great Britain to give up the traditional 'Two-Power Standard' in regard to great battle-ships in favor of parity with America; they now demand the same parity as regards cruisers: Great Britain has the choice of permitting the United States to attain such equality by tremendous new constructions or of 'voluntarily' agreeing to establish equality by a restriction of its own armaments. The second way is the cheaper and affords the possibility of camouflaging the real nature of the concession by means of pacifist phrases. It is therefore unlikely that MacDonald's visit to the United States will lead to any 'success' in regard to the restriction of armaments—cruiser construction. The 'success' will consist in the fact that through parity in cruisers it will be easier for the United States to choose the moment for the outbreak of a war."

Varga's report on the economic situation in the U. S. deals only with August and September, and does not cover the sharp decline in production which preceded and followed the stock market crash. He says:

"Although production continued during the three months on a very high level, there are increasing indications that the business boom has passed its peak and that the

deterioration of business in August and September is not merely seasonal but the beginning of a transition from boom to crisis. The most important indications of a downward trend (prior to the stock-exchange crash not yet covered by this report) were the all-round decrease in the volume of output in August, the constant diminution of the volume by orders received by the steel trust, the smaller degree of employment, recorded in August for the first time since last November, and the repeated minor relapses on the stock exchange."

"As is always the case at the end of a boom, the bourgeoisie is unwilling to believe that the period of prosperity is drawing to a close. The majority of bank reports and other critics of the situation are still full of optimism."

A good picture of the severe drop in production all along the line in the United States is given by the "Survey of Current Business," for November, published by the United States Department of Commerce:

"Industrial activity, as indicated by operations in steel plants, was lower than in either the preceding month of November of last year. Activity in the automobile industry, as reflected by figures covering Detroit factory employment, was also lower in November than in either the preceding month or the same period in 1928. Petroleum output was substantially lower than in October, but was still above the level which prevailed a year earlier. The movement of goods into consumption was slightly lower than in November of last year."

"The volume of building contracts awarded during the month was running lower than in either the preceding month or the same period of 1928."

Varga's report deals with the Hague conference, "the problems of monopolization and the doctrine of 'organized capitalism'" as well as a complete review of the world economic situation up to September.

WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE --- FROM THE SHOPS

Write to the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, New York, About Conditions in Your Shop. Workers! This Is Your Paper!

PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—If anyone tells me Hoover says that prosperity is here, I'll tell him that Hoover and he are damn liars.

I tramp from plant to plant with thousands of others looking for a job, and the bosses tell us they have no work. Here in Kensington there are thousands like myself, with families, who are being put out of their homes and forced to go to the welfare and soup houses.

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IMPORT PHILIPINOS TO HAWAII TO ENSLAVE THEM IN MILLS, FIELDS

PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—If anyone tells me Hoover says that prosperity is here, I'll tell him that Hoover and he are damn liars.

I tramp from plant to plant with thousands of others looking for a job, and the bosses tell us they have no work. Here in Kensington there are thousands like myself, with families, who are being put out of their homes and forced to go to the welfare and soup houses.

We don't want the bosses charity or rotten soup, we want work and the capitalist bosses can't give it to us.

At the Veteran's Bureau hundreds of ex-soldiers are begging to be sent away to homes and ask aid be given to their families. I am an ex-serviceman and the capitalists and bosses who caused the last war insult us now after fighting for their interest. They ask: "Why didn't you save your money during the war?" When we tell them we had to fight in it and Uncle Shylock's \$1.00 a day was all we got, they say: "You were a god-damn fool for going."

They're damn right we were. We should have done as the workers in old Russia did—turned the guns on our exploiters and taken the mills away from the capitalist class. Then today we would have what we cannot find in this Hoover prosperity age—a job.—W.C.P.

WAR PLANS SPEEDED-UP (Continued from Page One) within limits which possibly represent that minimum which is acceptable in either country to the advocates of a big war."

"This economic struggle between the two most powerful imperialist states," says Varga, "will undoubtedly be enhanced after the imminent economic crisis in the United States and must, sooner or later lead to open war."

"The negotiations regarding a restriction of naval armaments are part of the preparations for war. The United States, economically and financially the stronger of the two Powers, has already forced Great Britain to give up the traditional 'Two-Power Standard' in regard to great battle-ships in favor of parity with America; they now demand the same parity as regards cruisers: Great Britain has the choice of permitting the United States to attain such equality by tremendous new constructions or of 'voluntarily' agreeing to establish equality by a restriction of its own armaments. The second way is the cheaper and affords the possibility of camouflaging the real nature of the concession by means of pacifist phrases. It is therefore unlikely that MacDonald's visit to the United States will lead to any 'success' in regard to the restriction of armaments—cruiser construction. The 'success' will consist in the fact that through parity in cruisers it will be easier for the United States to choose the moment for the outbreak of a war."

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More Wage Cuts in Dodge Bros. Auto Plant in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich. (By Mail).—Dropping you a few lines for the Daily Worker about conditions in the Dodge Bros. Plant here in Detroit.

In the core room department No. 82 wages were cut and the cost-makers receiving 58 cents an hour and bonus were cut to 54 cents an hour and bonus.

Women workers receiving 49 cents an hour were cut to 40 cents an hour and bonus.

Laborers receiving 48 cents an hour are cut to 40 cents an hour and bonus.

In the last ten weeks about one-third of the workers got a chance to work ten full days, and the other two-thirds were told there's nothing doing yet but to keep coming around until something "springs up."

Nobody knows how much money he has earned until pay day. That's the day the foreman adds insult to injury by telling them there's too much time lost in their performance of the work, that if a man stops a few minutes to eat an apple or a sandwich he's not making any bonus or his bonus is small.

I'll close saying the Auto Workers Union's the organization that fights for us.

—DODGE BROS. WORKER.

head, is following the same political line as the Hungarian social-democratic party.

"There is as wide a gulf between the anti-fascists and the social democrats as there is between the cause of anti-fascism and fascism. The cunning plan of the socialist party . . . was all in vain. The meeting in the Carnegie Hall is going to be held, all right, but the social fascists will have to watch it from the outside."

The Anti-Horthy League statement, signed by Hugo Gellert, president, and Imre Balint, secretary, states that Karolyi will arrive in New York on Jan. 4, altering arrangements for earlier arrival and thus automatically postponing till later the date made for him to speak at the Central Opera House in New York City.

"Refuse to be monopolized by any kind of political organization. Therefore refuse to lecture under auspices of Rand School. Only under Feakins management. This should be on posters and printed programs. This irrevocable."

The "Feakins" referred to is the lecture-tour agency of William F. Feakins, Incorporated, who contracted with Karolyi for lectures in Hungarian, while his lectures in English were handled through the Anti-Horthy League, a non-partisan anti-fascist organization.

Following the receipt of the Karolyi cable, the social-fascist "socialist" party had to give up its attempt to mask its fascist character, and called off their meeting for Karolyi and their "reception committee."

The Anti-Horthy League, in a statement yesterday commenting on the defeat of the American aids to Hungarian fascism, remarked in part:

"The Rand School and the socialist party, with this, find themselves completely on the outside of all Karolyi meetings. The social-fascists did not succeed with their plan to hide their fascist connections behind the person of Karolyi. The Hungarian social-democrats are the pillars of the Horthy fascist rule. The Second International and its American party, with Rev. Thomas at its

Socialists in Defeat on Trick to Use Karolyi

READING, Pa. (By Mail).—I read the Daily Worker and after I am done I take it to the factory. The boss said anyone reading it will get fired if they get caught. Just for fun I am going to take a whole bunch of last week's up and see what happens. I will always fight for and support what I believe right. I am 18 years old and work in a paint factory nine and half hours a day. —V. Young Worker.

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6TH Anniversary Daily Worker

SEND GREETINGS FROM THE WORKERS IN THE SHOPS AND FROM YOUR UNION, YOUR FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

DISTRIBUTE THOUSANDS at shop, mine and mill gates, in working class neighborhood. Place Your Order Now!

get subscriptions

PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE

Flashes From the Recruiting Drive Front

The City of Philadelphia challenges the City of Cleveland, of their membership quotas that Philadelphia will recruit 50 Negro workers quicker than Cleveland.

Waterbury challenges Akron, Ohio, for a stronger Communist foothold in the ranks of the brass workers of Waterbury, than they will get in the ranks of the rubber workers of Akron.

Fourteen of the 26 new members recruited during the first week in Detroit were taken in at a large mass meeting held in connection with the Haiti and Manchurian events.

Detroit is selling 500 copies of the Daily Worker every day. They expect to raise this to 1,000 copies daily very soon. Other cities should accept the gauntlet thrown down by Detroit.

Of the 36 new members recruited in Philadelphia district the first week, 7 were from Chester, 5 from the Anthracite and 24 from Philadelphia.

In connection with the membership drive, Chicago is simultaneously toughening up and improving its entire organization apparatus. An outstanding shortcoming in the Party is poor attendance at meetings. A registration was taken at a recent membership meeting called for the drive, and the results show: Section 2, 35 per cent of membership present; Section 3, 53 per cent of membership present; Section 4, 63 per cent of membership present and Section 5, 51 per cent of membership present.

Nine new members were recruited in Frisco at the Party demonstration against the Stimson Note and the defense of the Soviet Union.

N. Y. Wins 73 New Members, First Week

The first week of the recruiting drive in New York brought a total of 73 new members of which 18 were Negro workers.

The carrying out of the decision for the developing of a number of new shop papers has also been begun with the establishing of the Western Electric Worker. This factory is in a basic war industry, employing over 4,000 workers including many youth, women and some Negro workers.

The pamphlet "Why Every Worker Should Join the Communist Party" had sales for the first week of 6,477. Over 11,000 were already issued and undoubtedly many more were sold but not accounted for to the District Office. The District has not yet begun to make good on the organization of shop nuclei, but we hope next week to be able to announce results on this as well.

Shop Nuclei in Youngstown

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (By Mail).—The local Communist Party is growing in membership, fighting capacity and determination to build the Party by concentrating on the steel mills of Youngstown.

Three shop nuclei in the biggest steel mills have just been organized and are already functioning well. Militant Negro workers just joined the Party and are assuring the progress of our units.

The Party membership meeting held Friday, Dec. 6 has accepted the challenge of Cincinnati comrades to triple the membership of our local.

The "Build the Party" campaign is not any more a mere slogan, but an actual fact in the life of our Party.

"WE DESTROYED THE MASON-DIXON LINE" By Ellis



"Now there are no longer any divisions between the workers of the North and South," said Wes Williams, president of the Bessemer City (N. C.) local of the N.T.W.U.

Will Soviet Union Overtake America?

By V. BURDOV.

IF we calculate the wealth of the various states per head of the population, and compare the figures for the United States with those of the Soviet Union, we find the amount to be 12.1 times less in the Soviet Union than in the United States. Shall we ever overtake a country so far ahead of us? And if we do overtake it, will it be within any reasonable time?

The highest trump played by the United States in the struggle for the first place among the nations is the fact that in the United States there are none of the elements of feudalism, so that the states are able to adopt an "American" speed of development.

The United States is the land of true-bred capitalism. A closer survey enables us to recognize all the signs of senility in this country. The average growth of industrial production in the United States lessens from year to year. In 1849-59 it figured at 6.1 per cent (in 1861-65 the civil war raged between the North and the South); in 1869-79 9.7 per cent, in 1879-89 6 per cent, in 1889-99 4.3 per cent, in 1899-1909 3.4 per cent, in 1909 till 1914 3 per cent.

This constant retrogression of the growth of industrial production in the United States has been caused chiefly by the anarchic nature of capitalist production, which is an ever increasing factor on productive forces. This anarchy leads to periodic crises, and inevitably involves great unproductive expenditure, bound up with the commercial process. With the development of capitalism this unproductive expenditure becomes greater. By 1920 it had already reached 50.4 per cent in the United States. Our commercial apparatus is by no means so highly developed, but the costs of selling are still much too high, totalling 25.7 per cent.

Besides this, the rule of capitalism renders industrial strikes inevitable. Various American economists have calculated that between 1881 and 1900 a loss of 449 million dollars was caused to the United States by strikes. In the twentieth century the class struggle became even further aggravated.

The economic development of the United States has been further retarded of late by the extraordinary growth of its military budget. In 1920 91 per cent of the state budget was connected in some way with war aims, whilst only 9 per cent served purely peaceful purposes.

Finally, the speed of development in the United States is further hampered by the prevalent luxury, which swallows up no less than 15 per cent of the national income.

Our main advantage in the struggle against the capitalist world is the socialization of the means of production, and this circumstance secures us a tempo of development exceeding that of America. We have completely overcome the feudal elements, and this in itself greatly accelerates development. The proletariat of the Soviet Union has, however, accomplished more; it has defeated capitalism, and is proceeding to reorganize its economy on a new socialist basis. This reorganization of our economy frees us, above all, of the unproductive expenditure involved by the anarchy of the capitalist system of production. Our economy is organized uniformly and systematically, and our agriculture too, is making great progress towards socialization. Moreover, we have socialized the distribution of goods to a great extent, which gives us another great advantage over the capitalist world. We must now endeavor to attain a further reduction of the costs of selling.

With respect to the losses incident to the class struggle, these have vanished from our industries. The working class of the Soviet Union is conscious that its interests are bound

up with the industrialization of the country, and aids this by all possible means. Besides this, a pace of economic development exceeding the American pace can be ensured for us by the reduction of military expenditure to a minimum. In 1913 the military expenditure amounted to 29 per cent of the state budget, in 1928-29 to only 10.9 per cent. Social strata living parasitic lives scarcely exist in the Soviet Union at all.

All these advantages of the Soviet Union do not exist merely theoretically; they have an actual and enormous effect on the development of our country. The average yearly growth of production from 1924 to 1928 was as follows:

	per cent
In England	1
In the United States	3
In France	3.3
In Germany	6.3
In the Soviet Union	27.2

Our industry has, therefore, developed approximately five times more rapidly than that of the United States. Our speed of industrial development is 27 times greater than that of England.

The transition from the capitalist methods of production to the socialist actually secures for us a speed greater than that of America. At this speed we shall be able to record, by the end of the five year period, the following growth of our most important branches of industry, as compared with 1928:

	per cent
Coal output	+ 116
Steel production	+ 150
Cotton	+ 89
Electric energy	+ 483
Goods traffic	+ 87

The probable growth of production in the United States during this period, as calculated by the Planned Economy Commission of the Soviet Union, will be the following:

	per cent
Coal output	+ 5
Steel production	+ 11
Cotton	+ 8
Electric energy	+ 47
Goods traffic	+ 7

Taking the tempo as standard, we are in advance everywhere; but the absolute figures of production show for the close of the five-year period (1933) the United States considerably ahead, as may be seen by the following comparison:

	Soviet Union	United States
Coal output (in mill tons)	75	542
Steel production (in mill tons)	10.4	56
Cotton (in thous. bales)	706	7300
Goods traffic (in mill. tons)	281	1364
Electric energy (in milliard kilowatt hrs.)	14	122

When shall we catch up with the United States in the production of coal and metal, in the consumption of electric energy? The calculations of our planned economy experts reply to this question as follows: By the end of the five years the industrial production of the Soviet Union will have reached the level of France and England, but will still be below the level of Germany and the United States. By the end of a decade we shall have overtaken France and England and perhaps Germany, but shall still be behind the United States.

By the end of the third five-year period, provided the economic development of the Soviet Union is not hindered by war or blockade, we shall approach the level of the industrial development of the United States, and by the four five-year period we shall outstrip it.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS AND LABOR

By MYRA PAGE.
(Continued)

Unionism in Southern Textiles

Discontent of mill workers with their lot has been seeking active outlet. Recognizing their position as wage-earners, they have begun to act accordingly. Ever since the textile industry has been well established in the South, there have been intermittent union campaigns there. Usually these organizing efforts have been initiated by spontaneous strike movements among southern textile workers, with a national union then coming into the field. In consequence, union efforts have often been rather sporadic and poorly organized. Also company opposition has been ruthless. Nevertheless, in nearly one-half of a century of struggles, this section of the American working class has shown itself capable of a courage, sacrifice, leadership and endurance that speaks well for the determination of southern mill hands to conquer all difficulties and build their union movement.

The first union efforts began in the late eighties, when the Knights of Labor led a few strikes in Carolina and Georgia cotton mills. But these strikes were insufficiently organized, local in character, and occurred at a period when the Knights of Labor was in too weakened a condition to give adequate support. In 1891 the National Union of Textile Workers was formed, with a large membership, both North and South. Its outlook was definitely socialistic. Affiliation to the American Federation of Labor was soon effected. The forty southern locals with their many thousands of members took an active part in this new industrial union. A Georgia operative was elected president. Organization was pushed, and many strikes occurred to enforce demands relating to union recognition, higher wages, a ten hour day and improved working conditions. The A. F. of L. was appealed to, but little aid was forthcoming. For example, in 1900, the National Union of Textile Workers' representatives to the A. F. of L. convention reported on the deplorable labor conditions existing in the South and the mill workers' willingness to struggle for improvements and union recognition. Strikes were then in progress in Augusta, Georgia, and various other centers. Although a resolution was passed by the convention calling for organization work

in the South, the only practical action taken was appointment of two organizers to aid the textile union in this field, and a paltry sum of five hundred dollars appropriated.

In 1901 the National Union of Textile Workers was merged with the United Textile Workers, a new organization fathered by the A. F. of L. executive and controlled by unambitious craft bodies. Evidently the influence of the southern militant section was eliminated by this reorganization, for the record shows that at this time all outside support was withdrawn from the southern mill workers, and they were left to struggle alone for better conditions. With the companies using all the weapons at their disposal against the strikers, the southern branch of the union virtually disappeared in a series of harsh defeats. From this period until 1914 the record of the U. T. W. in the South was one of repeated failures. Periodically, southern mill hands, goaded beyond endurance, would plunge into struggles, and appeal to the U. T. W. for aid. A charter would be granted, dues collected—and the workers, given little or no organizational and financial aid, would find themselves within a few months again without an organization and conditions unbearable. The company fired local union leaders, discriminated against union members and drove them from the village. This story repeats itself again and again. Seven or eight locals were created each year during this decade, only to disappear. The union national executive formulated no general program of organization in the south, nor in the country as a whole. Neither did the executive make any effort to spread the unionizing campaigns initiated by southern workers over a wider area. A branch office of the union was kept in Charlotte, N. C., during part of this period, but its activities consisted mainly in filling out charter forms for local groups of workmen demanding them, and handling dues stamps. Evidently the U. T. W. felt no interest in southern textile operatives, for they were too poorly paid to be much of a financial asset to the union. The U. T. W.'s constituent craft bodies catered to New England skilled operatives, and left the less skilled, both north and south, to shuffle for themselves. Furthermore, the industrial, militant character of southern workers' attempts at unionism did not fit into the conservative, craft type of unionism which the U. T. W. sponsored.

(To Be Continued)

United Front of Traitors in Wilkes-Barre Election

By P. FRANKFELD.

IN the Dec. 6 issue of the "Anthracite Miner," official organ of the United Mine Workers of District 7; the results of the court contest between the republican candidate Gerlach, and the democratic-socialist-U.M.W.A.-prohibitionist candidate Harvey are dealt with. The "Anthracite Miner" announces in glaring headline the fact that "Court Return Elects James Harvey" as mayor of Wilkes-Barre.

Says the "Anthracite Miner"—"Throughout the contest, while committed to the cause of Mayor Harvey, the 'Anthracite Miner' has sought to evade personalities." The "Anthracite Miner" then engages in answering the charges of the supporters of Gerlach. One of the republican papers of Hazleton, the "Telegram," declared that "every backer of Harvey was an underworld denizen." The United Mine Workers of America officials then proceed to defend themselves and the adherents of Harvey against the charge of "being gamblers, rum runners and plug uglies."

The "Anthracite Miner" in turn questions Gerlach's supporters and record in a polite fashion.

Undoubtedly, there are more than grains of truth in the charges of both capitalist agencies. But the basic point in this struggle is the fact that each candidate represents another group of operators' interests in Wilkes-Barre and the anthracite. One—the republican party backers of Gerlach—are openly for smashing even the corrupt, company unionized U.M.W.A. The other—backers of Harvey—are for collaborating and using the U.M.W.A. as its tool in reducing the conditions of the hard-core miners.

The open alignment of the U.M.W.A. of the socialist party, with the capitalist democratic party is a further sign of the fascization of social-reformism. The U.M.W.A. bureaucracy helped to mobilize the miners to vote for Harvey, and the socialist party label helped to give the decisive balance to Harvey's being elected. The vote follows:

W. D. Gerlach, Rep., 4,309.
Harvey, Dem. ticket, 3,774; on pro ticket, 78; on Soc. ticket, 448; on N. P. ticket, 16; total for Harvey, 4,316.

By its action, the socialist party endorses the whole black reaction that has prevailed in Wilkes-Barre for years under Mayor Harvey. In Wilkes-Barre street meetings are prohibited. The Communist Party's activities have been constantly interfered with in the past. Comrade Jennie Gorman was arrested in Wilkes-Barre and charged with sedition for distributing leaflets. Gorman, who came to inquire about his wife, was also arrested and charged with sedition. During the strike in a textile mill last summer in Wilkes-Barre, Comrades Michelson, and Zaidokas were arrested by the socialist-U.M.W.A.-democratic-prohibitionist candidate's police of Wilkes-Barre.

And the reaction will become only stronger in Wilkes-Barre as thruout the entire anthracite. With the miners going into battle against the operators, the Lewis-Boylan-Kennedy machine, in Sept. of 1930 when the agreement expires; the terror against the National Miners Union, the Communist Party, the Young Communist League will become greatly intensified. Especially as the N.M.U. succeeds in mobilizing the hard-core miners for this great battle, and as the Party succeeds in building itself up, will the "plug-uglies" of the U.M.W.A. as well as the uniformed police of "genossen Harvey" come into prominence.

This broad united front of the traitors in the last election in Wilkes-Barre is no accident at all. It is a logical development of the class struggle under present conditions. Here the

socialist party made no pretense of retaining its identity, but went even further than endorsing LaFollette as it did in 1924—it endorsed and let a democratic candidate run under its Party emblem and name.

Our Communist Party must ruthlessly expose the real nature of the last elections to the masses of miners. It must expose the role of the U.M.W.A.-S.P. fakery in misleading them into supporting Harvey. Our Party must educate the miners to an understanding of its political problems as well as its economic struggles. In the struggles that are now taking place, and that will develop; the Party must not limit the fight to the economic issues involved, but must broaden them out to include a clear, conscious political struggle against capitalism and the capitalist state. Our Party must combat the Lovestone renegades especially in Wilkes-Barre, who as part of the Lovestone group of right-wingers, fail to understand and who strongly deny the process of fascization of social-reformism, and in that way serve to bind the workers to this fact.

This was not done at the time of the last elections in Wilkes-Barre. Our Party did not even attempt to enter the election struggle. And the anthracite sub-district was at that time under the leadership of Yratarich and the other "great saviors" of the Comintern and Leninism in America and elsewhere. Our task is made a bit more difficult due to that fact, but our Party must proceed at once to unmask the treacherous role of social-reformism in Wilkes-Barre as well as in the entire anthracite.

Swedish Renegades Work With Police Against Communist Congress

STOCKHOLM (By Mail).—The representative of the Communist Party of Norway at the eighth congress of the Swedish Communist Party, Arvid Hansen, was arrested by the police. The arrest was the immediate result of a denunciation published in the organ of the Swedish renegades, "Folkets Dagblad." The police declared that Comrade Hansen was the representative of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. As a matter of fact, this is not true, for Comrade Hansen represents only the Norwegian Communist Party. The reason for the police action is that for weeks "Folkets Dagblad" has denounced him as the representative of the E. C. of the C. I.

The arrest of Comrade Arvid Hansen, the representative of the Communist Party of Norway at the eighth congress of the Swedish C. P. aroused indignation amongst the delegates. The congress adopted a resolution of protest against the arrest and demanded Comrade Hansen's release. The police are furious at their failure to secure the representative of the E. C. of the C. I. and today arrested a number of Swedish comrades delegates to the congress, who looked like foreigners, or at least, the police thought they did. These ridiculous attempts of the police to save their reputation caused much laughter amongst the delegates. Police spies swarm in the neighborhood of the congress hall and do not tire of asking with assumed innocence where the German delegate Mueller can be found. Whilst the police are searching for the representative of the E. C. of the C. I. numerous foreign comrades are taking part in the congress debates, including several representatives of the E. C. of the C. I.

The Swedish right-wing renegades, who have connections with the Lovestone counter-revolutionaries follow the same tactics of siding with the police against followers of the Communist International.

The Right Danger and Passivity in Our Ranks

By A. GERLACH
(Shop Nucleus 21, Detroit.)

The Address of the Communist International to our Party has opened the eyes of many a Party member to what extent the social democratic ideology has prevailed in our Party in every phase of its activity. Prior to the Address we have wondered time and again, why it is, that we react very slowly on the questions of various campaigns and that we could not mobilize the entire Party to carry on these campaigns on a broader scale. We, in our Party could not see the third period with its tremendous rationalization and consequent effect on the working class generally, and the unorganized workers in the automobile industry especially. We could not see the radicalization of these unorganized workers, we could not see that these workers are getting ready and in fact are struggling against the terrific speed-up, wage cuts and long hours. We, who are working in the auto industry, could not see that the "small" department strikes which broke out last spring and summer were forerunners and expressions of these unorganized workers' response and reactions to the capitalist rationalization.

Our Party members, working in the industry could not see that these workers are resisting the wage cuts first with small department strikes and later with larger strikes involving a few hundred workers (Fisher Body strike, Graham-Page strike in Wayne) and only a few months back with over 1000 workers in the Murray Body Corporation of America. In some cases we had members of the Party working in the industry and not knowing that there was a strike in progress (Flint, Mich., Buick). The unorganized workers were calling on the Party and the Auto Workers Union for help, while our Party members were much slower. We have not yet been able to get to the point where we, while working in the shops, could feel and foresee the feelings of the unorganized workers in the industry. Our nuclei in the shops are not as yet functioning as Communist nuclei in the enterprises, to gather the unorganized workers to support us, because our comrades in the shops are too much afraid of losing their jobs, if they say anything to their fellow workers about the rotten conditions, speed-up, etc. We always wait, that the "other fellow" starts, instead of us being the starting and stimulating machinery in the shops. We do not as yet act as the advance guard of the working class in the fights against the capitalist class. Our comrades, editors of the shop papers, have to cross-examine the members at the meetings of the nuclei, like district attorneys, to get some shop news for the paper. This holds true also as to reports of working conditions in the shops. Always the same answer "there is nothing new," while finally the organizer will squeeze out that somebody was hurt, or a wage cut took place, etc. We are getting "used" to these things. Wage cuts are nothing new, neither is the speedup. These things happen every day. But the workers in general are feeling these things and we will have to learn to feel them very soon, or else we will not be the "advance guard" but the tail-end of the workers that are unorganized in the auto industry.

Our language fractions are still carrying on activities among their national groups on a narrow national basis, not linked up with

general Party campaigns. The questions of organizing the unorganized are not discussed at the meetings of these language fractions and other burning questions are left aside, never discussed. The question of organizing the Negro workers never comes up at meetings of the language fractions. Not only that they do not come up at meetings of the language fractions, but time and again we found cases where discriminations have been placed against the Negro workers, e.g. service in our co-operative restaurants, where some Party members have proposed to not serve the Negro workers, because "that will drive away some white workers," and thereby "break down the business" of these restaurants.

We have been told by Lovestone, Gitlow and Company that America is something aside from world capitalism, something "exceptional." That there is a radicalization of the working class "but not in America." That the rationalization under capitalism has only "positive" results. We have been told that world capitalism may be reaching a crisis, "but not here in America." Are we to be surprised that the comrades could not see the masses moving towards the left, when Lovestone and Company always told us that this is "not happening in America"? Are we to be surprised when our members did not respond to demonstrations which have been carried on and organized by the Party while we still were under the social democratic influence of the Lovestone right wingers? No, not at all. We are not to be surprised that our language fractions did function as language groups and not as Communist fractions among the unorganized workers when the Lovestone leadership was trying to keep this foreign language groups as groups for his factional purposes. Many things we did not dare to criticize for fear of being expelled—not from the Party, but from the Lovestone "group."

Our membership has been passive in the past because of the social democratic right wing influence upon the Party. The Comintern was correct, as it always is, there was a right danger in our Party, only we could not see it until it was pointed out to us by the C. I. Now, while we can see the right danger in our ranks, everywhere, in every one of our units, we must fight that much harder, to tear it out by the roots, if we want that our Party shall not be a tail end to the tremendous mass struggles that are taking place and still coming on. The Comintern in its Open Letter to our convention said that "our Party is on a sharp turn, from a propaganda organization to become a mass Party," and we can see and feel that our Party will be able to meet the oncoming struggles, not only meet, but lead the workers in their fight against the capitalist class and all its agents, be they open or concealed. Our Party has shown already that Lovestone and his "90 per cent" support dwindled down to 0.09%, that the proletarian membership has shown that it is a membership of the C.P.U.S.A. and Comintern.

Now the time came to show that every Communist must be an active Communist or else leave the Party.

Pravda Castigates "Peace Pact" Stimson on Haiti

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Dealing with the insurrection in Haiti the "Pravda" points out that American troops are conducting military operations upon the territory of a foreign State which is a member of the League of Nations and which has signed the Kellogg Pact. American troops are shooting down citizens in Haiti. In this, however, Stimson observes no violation of the Kellogg Pact. According to the short and incomplete reports to hand, the insurrection in Haiti would seem to be directed against American imperialism. The United States capitalists who have practically taken possession of Haiti are not content with the fact that the natives of Haiti are compelled to work for starvation wages on the plantations, and the government of Haiti, which is in the pockets of the American imperialists, is now preparing a law to drive the native peasants from their land and to make over the land to the American plantation owners.

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