

# Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS  
OF THE WORLD,  
UNITE!

Two Thousand Workers Have Made Application to Join the Unemployed Council of Salt Lake City. Are You Winning Members for Your Council?

Vol. VIII, No. 67

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## Protest Wall Street-Machado Terror in Cuba!

THE toiling masses of Cuba, and their leader, the Communist Party of Cuba, struggling against American imperialism and native capitalism, are now enduring a veritable hell of governmental persecution, torture and assassination.

The fascist dictator, Gerardo Machado, who upon taking power in 1925 openly promised the Wall Street bankers that "while I am president no strike will last more than 48 hours"—has unleashed the wildest terror against the force he fears most, the revolutionary leadership of the workers and peasants.

Not satisfied with the oppression which for six years has forced the Communist Party of Cuba to exist illegally; not satisfied with the "normal" terror of capitalist "democracy" against any workers who dared to strike against exploitation by American and native overlords; not satisfied with the occasional murder of leaders of revolutionary trade unions—Machado has now launched a campaign of wholesale assassination, of a physical extermination of every worker who opens his mouth or raises a finger in behalf of the working class.

With the crisis in sugar production and the raising of American tariff, the whole burden is unloaded upon the working class, affected generally by the miseries borne by the workers in sugar, the principal product. In a working class of less than 1,000,000 nearly 500,000 are reckoned unemployed; yet in the provincial towns the police round up all workers not in the cane fields, and by armed force compel them to work 14 hours a day in the tropic heat for 30 cents a day. Those who refuse this forced labor are shot down like dogs.

The picket lines of striking textile workers and striking fishermen in Havana are not only broken up, but the individual strikers are carried off, never to appear again—thrown to the sharks in Havana Bay, perhaps, a favorite method of murder with Machado.

In the hall of the Central Labor Union of Havana, a peaceful union audience is suddenly interrupted! Police and soldiery fill the doors and windows and open fire upon the workers!

Fake "Nationalists."

Other would-be dictators, seeking to take Machado's place, try to take advantage of the hatred of the masses for American imperialism's lackey, Machado, but fearful of their own capitalist class interests and themselves linked with a section of American capitalism, they compromise their pretended "nationalism." They fear the masses more than they fear Machado.

Machado has only to cry out "Communism!" and the so-called "nationalist" leaders lay down, leaving their earnest but mistaken followers to the desperate futility of individual violence, to bombings and burnings having no connection with the struggle of the masses, but which, falsely ascribed to "Communists" by Machado, covers up still more intense terror against the workers.

These "Nationalist" scoundrels, pretending to be against American imperialism, nevertheless intrigue with imperialism, even setting up a "Cuban Patriotic League" at Washington to urge armed American intervention to help them into power in place of Machado.

The Cuban workers, led by the Communist Party, are the only force really fighting for national independence from American imperialism. It is for this reason that Machado turns loose soldiery in the streets with orders to shoot down workers who "look suspicious." Nero could be no more savage and murderous than Machado, the agent of Hoover and the National City Bank!

The workers of the United States have a duty to aid the Cuban working class, sweat and bled by the same multi-millionaires of Wall Street, shot down by Machado's fascist bands by advice of the U. S. ambassador, Mr. Guggenheim!

The workers of the United States must come forward to protest at the capitalist imperialist barbarities being inflicted on the Cuban workers. Throughout the United States meetings must be held to expose the terror in Cuba, resolutions must be adopted, to rouse a protest that will be heard and heeded!

All aid to the Cuban working class and its brave Communist Party! Rally in masses to protest the murders in Cuba that are ordered by the White House in Washington! Long live the unity of the American and Cuban workers!

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

## The Paris Commune

FROM the birth of capitalism out of feudalism, the wage workers, the proletariat, had—until 1871—shed their blood in war after war for the sole benefit of their "natural superiors," the capitalists.

But sixty years ago today the workers of Paris, for a large part armed in the National Guard to defend the city against Bismarck's Prussian invaders, took an independent position, a class position, against both the Prussians and against their "own" capitalists and capitalist government.

They were forced by the illimitable greed of their own French exploiters. The capitalist government, the Assembly, disregarding the bitter poverty of the toiling masses of the besieged city, revoked, for the obvious benefit of the landlord and merchant class, the moratorium upon all rents and bills. The entire mass of workers and small bourgeoisie was faced with instant ruin. Ignoring the siege and the sacrifices already borne by the workers, the capitalists insisted on their own profit.

Capitalism had become unbearable, and the Parisian workers rose in insurrection. They formed "The Commune," which Karl Marx called: "Essentially a working class government, the product of the struggle of the producing against the appropriating class, the political form at last discovered under which to work out the economical emancipation of Labor."

It is well to remember, in these days of Fish Committees, that the Soviet Government is the heir of the Paris Commune of 1871, and is not, as the "100 percenters" and their apes among the "socialists" imply, something "Russian" or "Asiatic." The Soviet Government, just as the Paris Commune, is a "working-class government," the "political form at last discovered under which to work out the economical emancipation of Labor."

The Paris Commune held power only 70 days. The Soviet Government has held power for 13 years. And under the guidance of the Communist Party—an advantage the Commune did not have—the Soviet Government is, today, working out and accomplishing the tasks of working class emancipation which the Paris Commune could but touch. In other pages will be found a more detailed treatment of the lessons of the Paris Commune.

But here, today, in America, the working class faces the need of learning from the experiences of the Paris workers in 1871; it will be forced to give the same answer. Here are millions upon millions of workers, jobless, slowly starving, being kicked in the face by the multimillionaire class of big capitalists. Mr. Woods, appointed by Hoover, comes out periodically like a cuckoo clock to croak, "Things are better! Things are better!"

But things are NOT better! Starvation, disease and death hover over the homes of the workers and poor toiling farmers! And there, standing across the dawn, is the great FACT of the Soviet Power! There, where there is no unemployment! There, where workers rule! There, where the workers of old Russia, answering the same question as did the Paris workers of 1871—"How can we live?"—answered it in 1917, in the same way by revolutionary overthrow of capitalist government!

Here in America, the haunting hell of misery and insecurity most assuredly poses the same question to every one of the million masses. How can we live? And the only answer capitalism gives to its slaves is a Fish Committee! A new attack upon the workers, more wage cuts, more unemployment, a scheme to war upon and destroy the fortress of liberation and security for the world's workers represented by the Soviet Union!

The old tricks do not work, gentlemen! You, yourselves, admit that history has posed the question: Capitalism or Communism! You may depart and be damned, but you cannot depart nor kill the working class nor its leader, the Communist Party of the United States!

The Communist Party will stand like a beacon of light, guiding the American working class in their daily struggles, for unemployment insurance, against the hellish speed-up, against wage cuts, against war and misery and evictions and all the other crimes capitalism inflicts daily upon the workers.

And ultimately, when the masses can no longer tolerate even for a day the sufferings capitalism thrusts upon them, the Communist Party will lead them to throw it off, and set up a Workers' and Farmers' government!

## Rally at Central Opera Meet Tonight Against "Socialist" Wreckers

### Indian Communists Stagger Gandhi by Exposing Fakery

For the first time in the history of India, Gandhi, the tool of British imperialism, was publicly exposed to thousands of Indians in a Bombay mass meeting, as the willing instrument of the British exploiters and an enemy of the laboring masses of the laboring masses of India.

An Associated Press dispatch from Bombay, India, tells of the startling exposure of Gandhi by Indian Communists who leaped onto the platform from which Gandhi was to speak "Down with Gandhi, down with the Indian National Congress and British imperialism," shouted the Communists when Gandhi came forward to tell the masses to submit to the British masters. The Associated Press dispatch then goes on to tell of the stirring event.

"Gandhi seemed in a daze as the Communists rushed the platform, ripping the Congress tricolor from its staff. This had never happened to him before in a lifetime of peaceful fighting for Indian independence (?).

"A Communist clambered on the platform and harangued the crowd, abusing Gandhi for 'betraying the workers' by failure to provide for the release from prison of labor agitators under his trade with the Viceroy. There was the utmost confusion as Gandhi's men hauled the speaker down, tore from his hands the red flag which he would have placed at the staff, and restored their own banner of red, green and white."

When attacking the Communists, Gandhi's followers forgot their "peaceful" methods.

Gandhi's confusion was indeed great when his real role was exposed before the masses. He was forced to spend a great portion of his speech to "explaining" why he did not demand the release of the Meerut prisoners who have rotting in jail for nearly two years for organizing the Indian workers. Gandhi tried to say that he did not make this a condition with the Viceroy because it did not seem to be "in the interest of independence."

The exposure of Gandhi by the Indian Communists will have its echo throughout the length and breadth of India.

## JOBLESS COUNCIL LOWERS THE RENT

### Fight Evictions in Both Ends of Town

NEW YORK.—The Down Town Unemployed Council has done, through organization of the Tenant's League, a reduction of \$5 a month in the rent of a number of poor families previously threatened with evictions.

Last week the council came down, returned the furniture of a family being evicted at 96 Orchard St., and began to organize the rest of the tenants into a league, with the object of a rent strike unless the landlord ceases his policy of evictions.

This landlord, being wise enough to see what he was up against, then cut the rent all around.

Stop Bronx Eviction  
The Upper Bronx Unemployed Council, with the splendid co-operation of the Bathgate Ave. Council, has succeeded in replacing the furniture of an evicted starving family named Schreiber, at 1973 Bryant Ave., Bronx.

An open air meeting was held in the block, with a sympathetic crowd eagerly listening. Neighborhood tenants were inspired and gave much assistance.

## Dressmakers' Strike Committee to Continue Struggle for Union Conditions With Intensified Organization Drive

NEW YORK.—Announcing the winning of victories in four more shops in addition to those previously won, the dressmakers' big strike committee transforms itself into an organization committee, to spread the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union throughout the rest of the shops.

Twenty-two shops which were struck and still refuse to settle with the industrial union on its terms which are necessary to end sweatshop conditions, will still be picketed to the limit.

The fight to smash the injunction at the "Jerry Dress" Co., goes on. All workers are called to meet at 7 a. m. at Bryant 121 today to take part in the picketing.



GANDHI  
Tool of British Imperialism

## PROTEST TODAY SUN INJUNCTION

### 69 Pickets on Trial! Come to the Court!

NEW YORK.—Smash the injunction at Sun Market! The Smash-the-Injunction-Committee of the Trade Union Unity Council has called all workers to come out and protest the arrest of 69 pickets arrested for picketing in violation of a general injunction obtained by the Sun Market and the A. F. of L.

These arrested workers will be on trial this morning at 10 a. m. at the magistrate's court, 151 St. and Amsterdam Ave. Employed and unemployed workers, men and women, must be in front of the court-house to voice their protest against these arrests and to demand the liberation of those arrested.

The workers of the three Sun Markets (184 St. and St. Nicholas; 188 St. and St. Nicholas and 178 St. and Riverfront) struck against long hours and low wages. They struck under the leadership of the Food Workers Industrial Union. The A. F. of L. then came in, without a single worker in the shops at the time of the strike, and made an agreement with the employers to provide scabs, thugs to keep them at work, all at low wages and long hours. The strikers picketed, and the A. F. of L. and boss got the injunction. A. F. of L. leaders come down to point out the pickets they want arrested.

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## JAIL COMMUNISTS IN CHATTANOOGA

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 17.—Mack Coats, Negro worker and Communist candidate for judge was arrested last night. Dave Doran, Communist organizer was also arrested. Both were seized when the police raided a Communist Party election rally in Union Hall.

The two workers are being held incommunicado, "for investigation." Thursday the trial of Mary Dalton, H. Gordon, and Elsie Larson starts. These three leaders of the unemployed were arrested for their part in the unemployed demonstration February 10.

The charges against all three are: vagrancy, loitering and blocking traffic, and inciting to riot. In addition, there is a frame-up charge, intended to prejudice the jury, against Dalton and Gordon for "lawlessness."

Bail on these two is \$7,200, and bail on Larson is \$2,300.

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Strike Committee participated, the recommendations of the Strike Committee was approved unanimously. The Strike Committee also decided to dissolve and to turn into an organization apparatus for the carrying on of a militant organization drive in the dress trade, during the entire season.

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## Foster, Amter, Olgin to Speak; Commemorate Commune

Central Opera House at 67 Street and 3rd Avenue will be the scene tonight of a demonstration of thousands of New York workers in protest against the sinister counter-revolutionary activity of the Mensheviks in the Soviet Union, and of Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas in plotting together with Czarist emigres wrecking activities in the Soviet Union, and armed intervention of the imperialist powers. William Z. Foster, M. J. Olgin and I. Amter, as the main speakers, will expose the leaders of the American socialist party as collaborators with Abramowitch, and the whole crew of Menshevik enemies of the Soviet Union and the revolutionary working class, for their intervention plots. Morris Hillquit, as representative of the American Mensheviks, signed the infamous manifesto passed by the second socialist international, which called for imperialist war against the Soviet Union.

J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, will be the chairman representing the I. L. D. at this mass demonstration, which will also commemorate the first Proletarian Revolution, the historic Paris Commune. The brave communards will be remembered as the forerunners of the successful proletarian revolution in the Soviet Union, of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, and the great Canton uprising. In the names of the Communards and the proletarian fighters of all countries the New York workers will express their determination to defend the Soviet Union, to smash the counter-revolutionist wrecking activity of the socialist party leaders, Hillquit, Thomas and Co., and to put a stop to the new wave of terror against the foreign born, Negro and native workers.

Rally to the demonstration! Smash the counter-revolutionary intervention plots of the Menshevik agents of Imperialism! Greet the memory of the Paris Commune! Protest the attempt to deport Yokinen, Bebris, Serio and Li!

## COPS ARREST TWO JOBLESS WORKERS

### Tried to Stop Eviction, To Stop It Tonight

NEW YORK.—A janitor, A. Cooston, was evicted without notice from his home yesterday, March 17, at 162 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn. A member of the Bronxville Unemployed Council, hearing of the case, reported it to his fellow workers who immediately went to the place and found the furniture in the street. They broke down the door of the house and put the furniture back.

They went back in the morning to see if everything was alright, when they were encountered by the janitor who informed them that the furniture was thrown out of the house again and that policemen were placed on guard to see that no one touches the furniture.

The Bronxville Unemployed Council together with the janitor held a meeting, and they decided that they were determined to put the furniture back in the house. They went to the home and spoke to the landlord next door and organized the tenants there.

When they did so, some policemen, fearing the tenants would be aroused at this injustice inflicted upon the janitor, arrested two of the members of the Unemployed Council. However, the tenants did not fear this procedure, since they held a meeting of their own together with the rest of the Bronxville Unemployed Council and the janitor. They are going to

put the furniture back again at six o'clock regardless of the fact that policemen are guarding it.

## OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA JOBLESS TO MARCH ON THEIR STATE CAPITALS

### Socialists Prevent Workers' Protest of Fascist Murders

#### Rote Fahne Says Fascism Must Die If Working Class Is to Live to Build Socialism

(Cable by Imprecoc.)

BERLIN, March 17.—The socialist-led Hamburg city senate prohibited two Communist dailies and the fascist daily from appearing today. All indoor and open-air Communist and fascist meetings and demonstrations likewise were prohibited until further notice. This action is taken exclusively against the workers because the present furious indignation would not permit the fascist meetings anyway.

The revolutionary organizations decided on a general strike in Hamburg on the day of the funeral of the Communist city councillor, Henning, who was murdered in cold blood at the order of the fascist leaders.

Yesterday noon's Reichstag sessions ended in general disorder when the Hamburg murder was discussed. The Communists proposed to legalize the Red Front League, which the bourgeois and socialist deputies vetoed down.

The socialists presented a draft law "against political murder." Their speakers declared that the law was intended against both sides, that is, murderers and the murdered. Experience shows that such laws are applied exclusively against the workers, as, for example, the Republican defense law.

Today's Rote Fahne, Communist daily newspaper in Berlin, publishes as its leading article a declaration showing that fascism is proceeding from general terrorism to particular terrorist acts against revolutionary leaders. Ernst Henning is the first victim. For months the fascist press has been inciting the murder of workers' leaders without interference. Murder is an expression of the political bankruptcy of fascism. The Rote Fahne then appeals to the workers to mobilize to settle accounts with fascism. Fascism must die if the working class is to live to build Socialism.

The Anti-Fascist League issued an appeal for a special Hamburg recruitment of thousands of new fighters and new factory and labor exchange and district groups.

Workers everywhere are adopting protest resolutions against the fascist murderers. Indignation against fascism extends far beyond the workers. Examination of one of the murderers exposed the lie that the murder was committed without premeditation. The murderer admitted his deed was planned and described the instructions he received.

The Workers International Relief calls on you to show your solidarity with the injured of the historic Albany Hunger March! Who need immediate medical attention and rest for their recovery from state trooper's clubs! Send money immediately to national W.I.R., 131 West 28th St., N. Y. C.

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ERNST THAELMANN  
Leader of German Communist Party

## HILLMAN THUGS ASSAULT JOBLESS

### Call Police to Help Club 300 Unemployed

NEW YORK.—When 300 unemployed tailors clamored for work in the club of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on West 15 Street, Hillman strong arm men were rushed into the place and after a sharp battle beat the jobless workers and evicted them from the room. Knives, blackjacks and other weapons were used to disperse the tailors and drive them from the building. Several were injured and then the Hillman misleaders called the police to finish the job.

"Clear out or you'll be in the grave" was the brutal reply of the Hillman henchmen, Barton, one of the business agents, to the demands of workers for work or unemployment relief.

A group of tailors who came to the Daily Worker office told of being unemployed as long as 3 years. Occasionally they would get a pass to work and would work only 2 or 3 hours and be sent off the job.

No Relief; Only Sell-Out  
The relief that Hillman boasted he was giving the tailors never materializes. The conditions of thousands of men's tailors continues to grow worse daily.

Hillman had reached an agreement with the Tammany agency not to place any tailors at the 3-day work relief jobs, since he said he was giving relief.

His relief consisted of giving a select number of henchmen \$10 or so at frequent intervals. The majority of workers get nothing.

Hillman officials pull down \$50 or \$70 a week regularly, and may get ten times as much more in graft.

The Amalgamated has a system of check-off dues on those workers who get a few hours work. It is done without the consent of the workers. Usually the gang takes 50 cents.

Starving, Jobless Man Pleads to Be Shot to End His Miserable Life

NEW YORK.—"Why don't you take out your gun and shoot me," a starving unemployed worker thus pleaded with Patrolman Doebler of the West 47th Street police station after a fruitless hunt for work or bread.

The ragged worker was then arrested on the charge of "vagrancy" for pleading to be killed because he did not want to die of starvation. In the West Side court he said his name was Christopher Mario, 53 years old. He said his family was broken up when he was out of work for over a year. His wife disappeared taking

\$2.11 for 108 HOURS WORK.  
(By A Worker Correspondent.)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Times are mighty hard here. I recently saw the pay check of a piece worker who worked in the shop two weeks (108 hours). The check was for \$2.11. His car fare was \$2.00 so you can see he and his family had 11 cents to live on.

## Jobless Form Defense Corps In Dallas; Will Demonstrate

### More Cuts, Overtime Girls Worked Without Pay; More Jobless

BULLETIN  
DALLAS, Tex., March 17.—The Unemployed Council here has announced that it will hold a demonstration and parade and is organizing a defense corps to protect Corder and Hurst when these two arrive in Dallas.

News has just come to light that several weeks ago a member of the Trade Union Unity League was kidnapped by five men armed with revolvers. He was just about to enter a restaurant near the City Hall. He was carried away in an automobile and told not to return to Dallas. Before he was released he was whipped.

A law was passed in Texas about three years ago which practically forces Mexican workers to remain in the state and work for starvation wages. When employment agencies began shipping workers out of Texas to other states, the Texas farm bosses got the law put over, but the law was finally declared unconstitutional by the courts. But in its place a license fee was made these agencies, which put it impossible for them to operate, thus forcing the Mexican workers to become practically forced laborers at \$1 a day or less under the most terrible conditions of exploitation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 17.—From all parts of this intensely industrial state, where miners, steel workers, ship builders, and textile workers are alike suffering from terrific unemployment, wage cuts and speed-up, there will be a state-wide hunger march on Harrisburg, the state capital. The march is to take place April 10 to 14.

A mass meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. at 3640 Eastwick Ave., Philadelphia, to prepare that end of the march.

The jobless will demand immediate relief, on a cash weekly basis, and appropriation of a sum of money to insure the regular payments of this insurance.

Ohio March April 16.  
CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—A state conference of unemployed workers was held here March 14. It was attended by 46 delegates from many industrial centers of the state and a few from the Finnish Workers

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

## MOONEY EXPOSURE TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW.

Owing to lack of space Tom Mooney's article on his betrayal by the A. F. of L. leaders had to be left out today. It will be continued tomorrow.

## Saturday Page of Features Bright

A French worker, recently deported from the United States, writes, "But They Can't Deport Communism!" Myra Page tells a story of a Pawtucket girl weaver; Harrison George reviews "The Kaiser's Coolies"; John Peterson begins his sea story, "The Holy Bedbug"—in next Saturday's feature page. A drawing from Mexico by Paul, cartoons, etc., add to the liveliness of the edition. Order extra bundles now at 1 cent a copy, \$8 a thousand. (60,000 circulation weekly report on page 3.)

# Unemployed Workers in Port Huron Turn to Daily Worker for Guidance

By SARAH VICTOR.

One day toward the end of February a man entered the office of the Daily Worker at the Party headquarters, District 7, Detroit, Mich., to get a paper and to have a chat about daily events in the working-class movement.

The man came from Port Huron, where he lives, and, considering himself a close sympathizer of the movement, he wondered why the Daily Worker is not freely distributed among the unemployed and among the workers generally in Port Huron, and finally offered financial help to make a start.

The man counted his money, \$15 in his possession. Well, he took off \$1 for his immediate need and then asked: "Will \$14 suffice to begin work with?"

Yes, certainly, was the glad reply. Arrangements were soon made, and the first day of March the Daily Worker agent of District 7, with the help of Comrade U. and two Negro comrades, were successful in distributing 1,000 copies of the Daily Worker among the unemployed in Port Huron. It proved that the Port Huron workers were eager to read the paper.

There are hundreds and thousands of workers who live in foundries and other metal shops in the city of Port Huron. There are also many foreign-born and Negro workers who suffer from severe unemployment conditions, without leadership and with no one to enlighten them in the working-class struggle they are groping in the dark, everyone for himself, in his miserable hole. The Daily Worker brought light and encouragement into their lives.

The comrades were accepted with open arms by the workers in Port Huron, and realizing the fertile field to work upon decided at once that Comrade U. should remain there to carry on a daily sale of the Daily

Worker, and for that purpose a special bundle of Daily Workers for Port Huron was ordered. Comrade U. took upon himself to try to bring the workers, especially the unemployed, together, in order to organize an Unemployment Council, etc., and in the course of a few days' work Comrade U. was successful in summoning a meeting of fifty workers. The bundles of the Daily Worker were sold to the last copy, and then a call came to the Party office of the district to send speakers to Port Huron to address a big mass meeting. Comrades A. Gerlach, Sarah Victor (Daily Worker district agent), and a Spanish comrade responded. The mass meeting, which took place on March 6, proved to be a great success, with over 175-200 attending. The speakers were rewarded with a most enthusiastic audience. An unemployed council was properly formed and the executive has already met.

Now, only nine days have passed since the first attempt was made to acquaint the workers of Port Huron with our Party press, and we received word from Comrade U. to increase the bundle of the Daily Worker. The most important message is to send an organizer to have the metal workers in Port Huron organized, also for a supply of necessary Party literature. All this led to the awakening of old militancy in some workers in Port Huron to come out and be ready to take the lead.

Comrades, there are so good many cities and towns like Port Huron in our country where workers are ready to respond to the working-class struggle. All that is needed is to carry the message of the movement to them. It is a great task. It is high time now, while the worker is hit hardest by this crisis, to put all our energy and all our efforts to do our share as Communists should.

On with the great work, comrades!

## THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



### TO HOLD MAY DAY CONFERENCE MON.

#### Meeting of Workers to Map Plans for Work

The May Day conference called by the Communist Party, Trade Union Unity League, and Unemployed Councils will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., on Monday, March 30, at 7:30 p.m.

All working class organizations—unions, unemployed councils, shop committees, shop groups, workers' fraternal and cultural organizations are invited to send three delegates each to this conference, which will prepare the plans for gigantic demonstrations on May 1. The plans call for a march of the working class organizations through the working class sections of the city to Union Square where the demonstration will take place.

The increasing unemployment as a result of the deepening crisis, part-time work, stagger system, wage-cut, speed-up, persecution and threatened deportation of the foreign-born, sharpened discrimination and lynching of the Negro workers, general attacks upon the militant labor organizations of the country, particularly upon the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League, indicates clearly the necessity of the workers organizing for struggle. This May Day conference will be a powerful mobilization of the working class forces in New York City, demonstrations against the deepening crisis and the refusal and inability of the boss class to find any way out of the crisis except to prepare for war against the Soviet Union.

Make this May Day a gigantic demonstration of solidarity and unity of the fighting working class for immediate unemployment relief and unemployment insurance, against wage cuts and speed-up, against imperialist war preparations, and for the defense of the Soviet Union. Elect your delegates to the May Day conference and prepare your organization for the demonstration on May Day.

### Yokinen Defense Meetings Calendar

**MARCH 18**  
2853 West 23rd St., 8 p. m., LSNR.  
1375 43rd St., 8 p. m., I.D.  
**MARCH 18**  
Camp Nitgedalge, 8 p. m., C.P.  
**MARCH 20**  
73 Myrtle Ave., 8 p. m., LSNR.  
764 40th St., Brooklyn, 8 p. m., C.F.F.B.  
Irving Plaza, 8 p. m., C.F.F.B.  
Rockaway Mansion, 8 p. m., LSNR  
Brooklyn near Rockaway and Levozia Ave.

**MARCH 21**  
Newark, N. J., four outdoor meetings, 2 p. m.  
Newark, N. J., indoor meeting, 93 Mercer St., 7 p. m., LSNR.  
Bronx, N. Y., five outdoor meetings, 8 p. m.

**MARCH 22**  
Ambassador Hall, 23rd Ave. and 174th St., 2:30 p. m., LSNR.  
569 Prospect Ave., Bronx, 2:30 p. m. Jamaica, L. I., 10925 Union Hall St., 2 p. m.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., 1660 Fulton St., 2 p. m.  
Harlem, N. Y., Renaissance Casino, 137th St. and Seventh Ave., 2:30 p. m., I.D.

### W.I.R. TO SHOW 2 SOVIET FILMS SUN.

#### Scout Group of W.I.R. Ever on Increase

The "Living Corpse," a Mejrabomfilm, will be shown at the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 East 81 Street, Sunday, March 22, from 2 to 11 o'clock p.m., under the auspices of the Workers International Relief.

The film is from the striking story by Tolstoy, of the conflict of emotion, morals, and the czarist law, in the days before the Revolution. Pudovkin, director of "Storm Over Asia" is cast in the principal role of Fedya. This is the first time he has acted in the cinema. Admission is 35c in advance, 40c at the door.

Workers International Relief Scouts will show "Children of the New Day," a Sovkino movie of Russian children, at the Czechoslovakian Hall, 347 E. 72nd Street, Sunday, March 22, from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.

Use your Red Shock Troop List every day on your job. The worker next to you will help save the Daily Worker.

### 1931 CALENDAR FREE!

Quotations from Marx, Lenin, etc., in the first annual Daily Worker Calendar for 1931. Free with six months subscription or renewal.

### BUTCHERS' UNION

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### STATIONERY AT SPECIAL PRICES for Organizations

### FEATURES AT THE NEEDLE BAZAAR

#### Special Sale on Wearing Apparel

The Needle Trades Bazaar, which was organized to raise funds for the organizational work of the union, will open tomorrow in Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., and will continue from Thursday to Sunday, March 19 to 22. In an appeal issued by the union, all workers and workers' organizations are asked to do their utmost to help to raise funds for the dress shops that are still on strike.

The union bazaar which will start tomorrow in Star Casino, is one of the means of raising funds for this work. Workers can get at the bazaar anything they need at the lowest possible prices. There will be special sales on cloaks, millinery, furs, dresses, etc. The union bazaar prices can compete favorably even with wholesale dealers, because of the large number of donated articles.

Workers are asked to come to the bazaar right after work, and eat their supper in the bazaar restaurant. On Thursday, there will be a special Red Cabaret organized in the restaurant. There will be concert, entertainment and dancing nightly.

Admission prices for this bazaar are very low. Tickets are only 35c for Thursday, Friday and Sunday, 50c for Saturday, with the combination ticket for all four days, costing only \$1. This will make it possible for every worker to come to the bazaar. We call upon all bazaar committees of the union and of sympathetic organizations to report on Thursday afternoon for work at the bazaar. A great number of volunteers will be needed at the bazaar. Every worker is asked to help. The union calls upon all workers to turn in all money collected for bazaar tickets and to return unsold tickets. It is the duty of every worker to make this bazaar the most successful of the year.

### NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

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### TOSCANINI TO REVIVE SIBELIUS' FOURTH

Arturo Toscanini will revive the Fourth Symphony, in A minor, of Jan Sibelius, which has not been heard in these parts for almost 30 years, at the Thursday evening concert of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall. The balance of the program includes Dvorak's Overture to "Othello" and Strauss' "Don Quixote." This program will be repeated at the Friday afternoon and at the Students concert on Saturday night. The same numbers will be played next Sunday afternoon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Alfred Wallenstein and Rene Pollain are the soloists in Strauss' "Don Quixote."

Walter Damrosch will give the last of his series of five dramatic recitals on the Wagnerian drama at Town Hall Tuesday afternoon, March 24, presenting "Parsifal."

The Musical Art Quartet will make its final appearance here at Town Hall Tuesday evening, March 24. The assisting artists will be Harry Kaufman, pianist and Harry Neidel, violinist. The program will include the first New York performance of "Tarantella" by Ernest Schelling and "Meditation" by Josef Suk.

**Fight lynching. Fight deportation of foreign born. Elect delegates to your city conference for protection of foreign born.**

### LEATHER WORKER HOLD OPEN FORUM

#### To Fight Sell-Out of Fakers to Bosses

The Fancy Leather Goods section, Trade Union Unity League is holding an open forum tonight at 6 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St.

In the last number of the newspaper of the union, the manager of the Union, Barnet Wolf (a leading figure in the socialist part) states: "Our union is ready to give cooperation in view of the industrial depression to the bosses."

The Trade Union Unity League section of the union distributed a leaflet to all the workers in the trade pointing out to them how the union administration is preparing to cooperate with the bosses in the coming conference to renew the agreement. In this leaflet the administration is challenged to come to this open forum to make clear before the membership its collaboration policy printed in the last number of the Union Journal.

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## Federal Reserve Head Tells Bosses How to Make Money During War

WASHINGTON, March 17.—War planning is being taken up here every day now through a special government commission, headed by the Secretary of War, Patrick J. Hurley. During yesterday's session, Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, representing the bankers who make huge profits out of war, told the War Policies Commission how he thought the next war should be run so the bosses could make good profit out of it.

He was for "preliminary planning" for the war, so that the capitalists would be fully prepared the moment it arrived—even if it came tomorrow—but he was against making any laws "taking the profits out of war," as he said conditions are changing rapidly and the capitalists must have mobility in their war making.

During the last war, Meyer was the head of the War Finance Corporation which floated billions in "Liberty Bonds," and collecting funds to conduct the war—a good profit to the bankers. He said the last war was a good guide for the next war, so far as profits were concerned. He was against "conscription" of capital, as

the bosses must be free at all times to make big profits that war brings them.

The main point he said was to get "the men available to operate the financial agencies." These men, of course, are Mr. Meyer himself, J. P. Morgan, Bernard Baruch, and the other Wall Street bankers who showed how to reap millions out of the blood of the toilers who are slaughtered in the imperialist conflict.

The last war, Mr. Meyer said cost \$136,000,000,000 and the United States capitalists shared in \$23,000,000,000 that was spent by the United States government for the war. From this flood of wealth the capitalists gleaned billions in profits. Naturally, they look forward hungrily to another war that will let loose another flood of one hundred and eighty six billion dollars in gold, and will kill off at least ten millions of the world's unemployed.

For war the capitalists readily find billions, but when the unemployed demand unemployment insurance not a penny can be found—unless the workers force the bosses to disgorge.

## WELSH MINERS IN STRIKE DEMAND

#### Ready to Fight Pay Cut; Leaders Betray

CARDIFF, Wales, March 17.—Sharp resistance of the coal miners in South Wales to a wage-cut of 14 cents a day, awarded recently by the chairman of a joint conciliation board, was shown yesterday at a conference of miners' delegates. The "joint conciliation board" was the scheme by which the British Labor Party attempted to put over a wage-cut without a strike. The union misleaders agreed to the wage-cut.

### FORD DISCHARGES 95 MORE NURSES

Detroit, Mich.  
Daily Worker:  
You will be interested to know that in Detroit things are turning for the better, that is, for the better of the workingmen's cause.

The other day I happened to stop in a restaurant on Brush St. A nurse walked in and began to address a friend of hers, telling him that she and 94 other nurses were fired at the Henry Ford Hospital recently. Then the talk developed until she, together with her friend, inquired about Communism.

I took the floor and gave them a short explanation as to what Communism means.

"That's the only sane thing to do," they commented after I had finished. "We'll go on propagating the very same thing from now on."  
—A Worker.

### What's On—

**THURSDAY**  
L.I.D. Branch 43  
Open air meet at 86th St. between Lexington and Third Aves.  
F.S.U. Branch Stallo  
Lecture in Russian at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. Education in the USSR for the last thirteen years.

One of those who were fired had to support a family of five on \$5 a week that she was making working 53 hours a week.

Her husband, who was working in the mines for 40 years, is now sick and can't work any longer.

The shop is a dress shop.—M. M.

Quiet on Surface in Spain Cannot Hide Growing Crisis; 500,000 Are Unemployed; Strikes Show Unrest

Anarcho-Syndicalists Declare Themselves "Politically Neutral", Playing Into Hands of Capitalists

PARIS.—The bourgeois press is full of the happenings in Spain, whereby it means the haggling of the politicians on the surface. It reports little or nothing of the surging tide deep down in the masses of the population.

The economic crisis in Spain is the basis on which the political crisis has developed. The economic situation is becoming more and more acute. The agricultural situation is steadily worsening. The cost of living is rising. There are at the moment at least 500,000 workers unemployed, an unprecedented figure for this agricultural country.

PRISON LABOR USED IN FINLAND

Export Products of "Forced Labor"

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Swedish timber trade is suffering from the forced labor employed by its competitors. However, this forced labor is not in the Soviet Union but in capitalist Finland. Prison labor in Finland has developed rapidly since the fascist victory. A number of railway lines intended for the timber trade were built exclusively with prison labor. Further, the authorities are organizing quarries at which only prison labor will be employed. These quarries will produce flagstones for export in competition with the Swedish quarries which employ normal wage labor. The political prisoners in Finland, of whom there are large numbers, are mostly employed in the timber trade. Sharp punishments are inflicted for failure to produce the norm set. The first time the punishment is four days solitary with bread and water. The second time 14 days solitary with bread and water, and so on. Even the Finnish timber merchants have suffered considerably from the competition of prison labor. The government has come to their assistance by letting them in on the business. Great profits are being made and yet the goods are still underpriced.

TWO CENTS FOR SOLDIERS

GAETA, Italy.—Military service is compulsory in Italy for twenty-two months. The fascist government pays its soldiers two cents a day.

DANE JOBLESS 'FORCED LABOR'

Arrested and Put to Work Without Pay

COPENHAGEN.—With the growth of the economic crisis in Denmark, the police are increasing their campaign against "vagrants" and other homeless persons. Organized hunts are made to round up such unfortunate victims of capitalism. They are being arrested for begging or for being without visible means of subsistence, and delivered in masses to the municipal authorities for compulsory labor. The social democratic municipal authorities lend the police every support in this brutal work.

The victims are held in the great task-wrok colony in Sundholm. There they are compelled to work under strict supervision for "pocket money," about eight cents a week and their keep. The work is performed for private capitalist firms who in this way are provided with cheap labor by the social democratic government. For the most part this forced labor is for the Danish brewers. As Denmark exports large quantities of beer, the exploitation of these unfortunates concerns the workers of other countries. Perhaps the conservative press in Great Britain would like to conduct a campaign against Danish beer and against the forced labor which is used to produce it? But it probably wouldn't.

Oil Refinery Worker Killed in Explosion

Santa Paula, Calif. Daily Worker: An aged employe, John Smith, 60, employed at the Capital Crude Oil Co., was burned to death in a fire which damaged the refinery. Smith was a refined still operator. One of the stills exploded where he was trapped in the flames. These refineries are not built where all protection against danger is given. Many accidents occur where workers lose their lives. Oil refinery workers will be able to fight more successfully against such fire traps when they organize into the Industrial Union under the leadership of the T. U. U. L.—A WORKER.

ORGANIZE TO END STARVATION; DEMAND RELIEF!

PARIS ON THE BARRICADES



By WILLIAM SIEGEL.

Hail 60th Anniversary of the Paris Commune!

OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA JOBLESS TO MARCH ON THEIR STATE CAPITALS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Educational Society. The steel town from the Mahoning Valley were well represented by Negro and white workers.

Triva and F. Miller made reports on the economic situation, problems facing our movement, preparation for the state hunger march and how it should be organized. Many workers took part in the discussion, especially on the point in the resolution demanding full wages for workers' unemployed insurance. Many were not in agreement with that, stating that there must be a more definite demand of so much per week. But after the discussion the resolution was endorsed unanimously.

A resolution condemning the outrage in Dallas was endorsed by a standing vote. The State Hunger March was postponed from April 1 to April 16. This was done because the state legislature will open on April 27. The march is to start from Cleveland and other points on April 16 and be in Columbus at the time the legislature is in session.

An executive committee of 10 was elected: two women and one Negro worker on it. The following were elected on the committee: F. Miller, E. Triva, B. P. King, Sophy Mazzei, C. G. Zehe, from Cleveland, John Underwood, A. Walton, from Youngstown, Nina Vilcox, Joe West, from Akron, and Gust Lahti from Conneaut, Ohio.

The executive met right after the conference and elected F. Miller, 1436 West 3rd St., room 316, Cleveland, Ohio, as secretary. The next state conference will meet on April 26 in Columbus.

The New York officials of the Young Womens Christian Association appealing yesterday to starving unemployed girls to "go home again", and evidently to get back into the country towns from which they were starved out, so their hunger will not affront the rulers and priests of the richest city in the world, accidentally let out a fact that shows why nothing is really being done for the jobless.

Mrs. William Henry Hays, president of the Y. W. C. A., stated: "Girls now at work report that many employers require much overtime work for which there is no extra pay."

Using the Crisis. The situation in office work is seen to be like that in all industry, the employers seizing gladly on the fact that millions are out of work and desperate, to terrorize those still at work into taking lower wages, longer hours, and speed-up conditions. For this reason, the campaign to organize the jobless into unemployed councils is a joint campaign with that to organize these still working into the militant unions of the Trade Union Unity League.

There has to be a united struggle for unemployment insurance and relief, and to strike against wage cuts. This is the time for intensive organization. The starvation and the wage cutting is just starting. Terrific struggles are ahead.

Former Chief of Police Woods, now head of President Hoover's "Emergency Committee" on employment, issues weekly the usual statements that "conditions are improving". He has a difficult time finding any evidence and admits frankly in yesterday's statement: "Improvement is proceeding slowly". He places his main reliance on the road building campaign in the states — on which only an infinitesimal percentage of the 12,000,000 unemployed can get work. Industry hangs at the same level week after week, with minor fluctuations.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's house organ, "The Pennsylvania News", shamelessly boasts of its profits gained by firing workers and speeding the rest, as follows: "The wide success of the Pennsylvania's program of efficiency in all departments... proved an impressive factor in retaining a sizeable surplus from the year's business." This surplus, in addition to all expenses, sinking funds, etc., and in addition to paying the stockholders an eight per cent dividend, was \$11,500,000 for the year 1930. And this in spite of what the "news" calls, "an unprecedented decrease of more than \$118,600,000 in operating revenues."

A Pennsylvania R. R. worker writes in to say that the company's scheme is to abolish positions, make the rest do the extra work, or those who formerly got higher wages take lower paid jobs, and drop those standing on the margin.

Seattle and Detroit are the only two large districts not yet in line for a district page. Of the smaller districts, we urge Connecticut, Boston, Kansas City, and Denver to lose no time in planning a weekly issue in order to strengthen their apparatus and raise the circulation.

CIVIL LIBERTIES WHITEWASH COPS

Southern Chief Sends Letter to Police

(By a Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES, Cal. — The real character of the Civil Liberties Union is shown in the letter sent by Clinton J. Taft, director of its Southern branch to Roy E. Steckel, chief of Police of Los Angeles. The letter in part says that his organization "took cognizance of the fact that there was no violence exhibited by the Police on Wednesday, February 25th in arresting Communists at their so-called demonstration."

In other words it is merely the violence that Mr. Taft the head of the Civil Liberties Union is worried about. When the workers are arrested on the picket line for demanding higher wages, when the unemployed are taken to jail for demonstrating in hunger marches, when the right of speech and assemblage is followed by sentences of many years in the prison cells, the Civil Liberties Union not only does not dare to raise its voice in defense of the working class but on the other hand it deliberately endorses the action of the so-called law, for the letter further states that, "we feel particularly grateful over the showing that the Police made on that occasion (meaning the Feb. 25th demonstration)." It further says "we as an organization have never objected to the Police Department making arrests..."

White Washing Agency. Of course not. The Civil Liberties Union has long ceased to fight for the principles that its name stands for. It is more and more deteriorating into a tool of capitalism to fool the workers into the enemies camp.

The Civil Liberties Union will have to shake hands with its brother organization, the A. F. of L., the American Legion, etc., but hands off of the working class. We will defend our own class. We will build and support the ILD which is the only organization in this country fighting for all rights of the working class. —A Sympathizer.

LSU BALL LEAGUE IN PHILADELPHIA

Conference March 21, At 1208 Tasker St.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The worker sportsmen in Philadelphia are starting on a real fight against the bosses in the field of sports. Before the baseball season actually begins the Labor Sports Union in this district is getting busy, organizing baseball leagues here. A number of teams have already sent in their requests for admission into the Labor Sports Union Baseball League.

In the call issued for their conference to organize the league and arrange the schedules of the teams, the L. S. U. states in part: For Workers Sports. "Spring is close at hand and the opening of the baseball season with it. The fans are going to be told that they should go to see the wonderful Al Simmons and Jimmy Fox and the World's Champion Athletics. But for us young fellows, many of whom have been out of work and can't even buy a baseball glove—for us the sport pages have nothing to say. In fact, they want to keep our minds off our troubles and keep us thinking about the famous stars. In both professional sports and so-called "amateur" leagues under the control of the AAU and the city politicians they always pick out a few good players and let the rest of the fellows go hang, especially the working fellows who have to work six days a week and haven't the time to practice. Therefore the Labor Sports Union is building LSU Baseball Leagues in Philadelphia.

The Labor Sports Union invites all labor sportsmen to send delegates to our conference regardless of race, color, creed or religion. "Your club or team is cordially invited to send representatives to the Conference for the Philadelphia Labor Sports Union Baseball League to be held Saturday March 21, 1931, at the Labor Sports Union Center, 1208 Tasker Street, 2:30 p. m. sharp. For information, write to the Baseball Committee, Labor Sports Union, 1208 Tasker Street, Philadelphia, Pa."

SHARPEN TOOLS FOR WAR WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Wall Street government is experimenting with dust such as blows about in factories, grain elevators and threshing machines as an explosive to be used in the coming war. Success is reported.

VACATION: — Beautiful Mountain Views, quiet resting place, good food, \$13.50 weekly—Avanta Farm, Ulster Park, New York.

HAMMOND, IND. 'RELIEF' FORCES HUNGRY FAMILY OF 12 TO MOVE FROM CITY

Worker Had Come to Hammond From Philadelphia Looking for Work

Found Many of the Standard Steel Car Company Workers Out on the Streets

Hammond, Ind.

Daily Worker: Joseph Stricko came from Philadelphia in August, 1930, to Hammond to get a job because the bosses' paper informed him that the Standard Steel Car Co. needed 2,000 men to work. So he was sure he would get a job. But when he came he was surprised to see the gates of the S. S. C. C. locked tight and the workers who had been working in the S. S. C. C. thrown out on the street.

Before he came to Hammond Stricko's family was a good, religious family. So J. Stricko went to the priest to ask for help and with the priest's recommendation Stricko's wife and 12 yr. old daughter got a job in the Queen Ann Candy Co. where they both get \$4.80 a week on piecework. There are 12 persons in Stricko's family. So Stricko went to a relief committee asking for help and the chief of the relief found out that Stricko

came from a different state and told him "you don't get help, because you are not a citizen of Hammond, Ind."

"You must get out of here in a period of 3 days and if you don't we will put you in jail for 2 years." And yesterday Stricko moved from Hammond. —M. T.

Chicago Worker Jailed for Selling "Dailies"

Chicago, Ill. Daily Worker: While selling the Daily Workers in this town I was put in jail for 25 hours and they had the nerve to ask me what authority I had to sell the newspapers. They seem to think it is a crime to sell the workers' paper on the street, but they never say anything about the capitalist papers.

While in the cell awaiting the court decision the cops brought in about 20 boys from the ages of thirteen to seventeen who had played some prank. While we were sitting on the benches talking about the unemployment situation in rich America, three sky pilots came in and prayed and sang, telling us what good things Jesus had done for them—they were all well dressed and fed. After they told them that we were locked in and so we could not go to Jesus and that the best thing they could do for us would be to get us some ham and eggs for we were too weak and hungry to pray to Jesus for some.

Since the city's officials are too busy to heed the demands of the workers, the workers here have decided to organize. They have joined the Trade Union Unity League and the Unemployed Councils. They will continue to sell the Daily Worker as a method of organization. Jesus is too busy playing his golden harp and Hoover and Thompson are very much rushed with politics to alleviate the rotten conditions among the workers. —A Worker.

Farmers in Regional Meet Plan Militant Fight On Starvation

Over 100 Delegates At Regional Conference of United Farmers League Show Determination to Fight Boss Hunger System

NEW YORK MILLS, Minn., March 16.—The first United Farmers League Regional Conference of the middle Northwest states was held at the Heinola Hall here Sunday, March 8, with a good representation from North and South Dakotas, Upper Michigan, Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Over a hundred delegates enthusiastically received the reports of the various state and district organizers and the report of the central office.

The Regional Conference formulated plans for an intensified campaign of organization in the states that were represented at the conference. Organizers will be sent to unorganized territories to carry on organizational work among the Negroes and white poor farmers who have been fleeced by Hoover "prosperity."

The reports and the discussion very clearly brought out the fact that never before have there been such opportunities for the United Farmers League to rally farmers around its program for struggle as there are now. Farmers everywhere are awakening through bitter experience to the realization that only through militant organization in alliance with the workers of the cities can they get relief. The Conference discussed thoroughly the methods of approach in carrying on our work as well as the line to be followed in formulating demands on the basis of the United Farmers League program.

North Dakota has an excellent representation of 18 delegates of militant farmers, many of them being young militant workers with such enthusiasm that will assure progress for our movement. Also Upper Michigan, Northern Wisconsin and South Dakota were well represented by a good delegation from each state. Minnesota was represented with the largest delegation.

The conference elected a Regional Executive Committee that will direct the work in these five states. The Committee has members from North and South Dakota, Michigan and Wisconsin who will be constantly in touch with the work of the committee through correspondence and will meet once or twice a year in an enlarged session.

Beside the regular delegates there were almost 200 visitors who followed the conference work throughout the session. Many of the visitors came

from long distances to listen in on the conference discussions. The United Farmer was discussed by the delegates in a very serious manner. All were of the opinion that the United Farmer must be made a semi-monthly in the very near future. Comrade "Mother" Bloor, the North Dakota United Farmers League State Organizer, in her appeal for support for the United Farmer stated that "we must make the United Farmer a voice of the militant spirit of the hundreds of thousands of American farmers who are being reduced to paupers by the system of exploitation and robbery of capitalism, by building a mass circulation and by giving our undivided moral and financial support to our paper." The conference unanimously passed a motion to start a well planned campaign to get five thousand new subscribers for the United Farmer during the next five months. A collection of \$121 for the United Farmer was taken at the Conference in cash and pledges by Comrade "Mother" Bloor.

All the delegates and visitors who participated in the conference left for home determined to work for the United Farmers League in their respective home communities as never before. "We can rest assured," said Comrade Harju, the editor of the United Farmer and the national secretary of the United Farmers League, "that we shall see a new spirit in our movement as a result of the March 8 conference, for the comrades who have been at our conference have seen the fighting spirit of the farmers and now know that we mean "business" and not only mere talk about organizing farmers into the United Farmers League.

Chicago and California Districts Lead in Week's Increases; Philadelphia Cut Breaks All Records

Figures in last week's circulation showed a total of 35,696 including special orders, and a solid circulation of 34,682. This week, tables show a total of 34,973, which includes special orders amounting to 95, leaving a solid circulation of 34,578. Due to there being less special orders this week than last week, figures show a total loss of 363, and the loss in solid circulation (in which special orders are not figured) comes to 104.

DISTRICT 8, CHICAGO, STAR FOR THE WEEK

District 8, Chicago, holds the best record for the week, a gain of 191 of which all but 36 is solid circulation. This is a good gain, and shows the results of consistent activity in Chicago and their recent concentration on fraternal organizations.

District 13, California, is next in line with a solid gain of 97, aided largely by increases in Oakland orders, and in spite of cuts from San Francisco. The Oakland section has shown considerable vitality during the last two weeks in the Red Builders News Club, and sets a fine example for the rest of the state.

District 4, Buffalo, put on a good solid gain of 89, indicating that activity is picking up in the Buffalo territory.

GREATEST LOSS FOR WEEK IN PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT

District 3, Philadelphia, shows the worst drop in circulation over any other district, an average of 325 a day. This is principally due to the cut of 200 in Reading, Pa., a minor cut in Trenton, N. J., and a cut of 100 in Philadelphia bundles.

Reading should go back to its original order of 350, now that bundles are delivered there on time. There is no reason why Philadelphia should allow a cut in bundles. If the district spent more time on the Red Builders News Club there would be no necessity to cut down its orders by 100. This is a bad drop for the district, and would be disastrous for this week's campaign figures if not for the good gains in the other districts.

District 2, New York, lost 88 in bundles, a solid loss since no special orders were put on last week, and now dropped. District 5, Pittsburgh, comes next with a loss of 84, but this comes from dropping last week's special order of 99, so that District 5 actually put on a gain of 15. District 10, Kansas City, took a drop of 50, just as we finished commending them on reaching 134 per cent of their quota. Detroit (Dist. 7) lost 45 this week. If the district would communicate more regularly with the national office on the activity of the Red Builders, this loss would probably have been avoided. District 6, Cleveland, showed special orders of 58 last week. This week they had only 25 in special orders, a difference of 33, so that this week's tables showing a loss of 34 indicates a standstill condition in circulation.

District 17, Birmingham, shows a drop of 32 due to special orders taken off this week. District 12, Seattle, dropped last week's special orders of 42, so that this week's figure showing a loss of only 26, indicates a solid gain of 16 for the week. District 1, Boston, lost 22, despite a special order of 16. Boston has done nothing to organize a Red Builders News Club, and still has only one Daily Worker seller, according to the last report received about a month ago. This has been one of the slowest districts since the campaign started, and we urge the new Daily Worker representative to be more regular in reporting to his predecessor. District 9, Minne-

apolis, also shows a loss of 22 due mostly to dropping last week's special orders of 50. Here are the tables:

Summary By Districts table with columns for Districts, Sub-March 7, Bundles March 7, Sub-March 14, Bundles March 14, Total March 7, Total March 14, Increase.

Summary By Cities table with columns for Cities, Sub-March 7, Bundles March 7, Sub-March 14, Bundles March 14, Total March 7, Total March 14, Increase.

Summary By Cities table with columns for Cities, Sub-March 7, Bundles March 7, Sub-March 14, Bundles March 14, Total March 7, Total March 14, Increase.

BUNDLE CUTS STOPPED; MUST SELL BUNDLES

Bundle cuts was the first answer to letters sent to the districts demanding that all papers be paid for. This has been pegged and reductions in orders have stopped when the districts began to realize that this is no solution. Especially in the present economic crisis, we cannot cut down on the distribution of the Daily Worker. Party, League members and sympathizers must demand that every copy received is sold. Whenever the

Daily Workers are allowed to pile up in headquarters, the national office of the D. W. must be informed immediately. This situation, prevalent in the Cincinnati district, is criminal in this



period, and we hope no other district or section is guilty of such gross negligence on the part of leading functionaries.

Were it not for the healthy increases in some of the districts, the loss before the flow of bundle cuts was stemmed would have been several hundred. As it is, the net loss of solid circulation for the week was only 100.

Bundle cuts may be avoided by issuing short, attractive leaflets inviting unemployed workers to the Red Builders jamborees or meetings; carefully organized work on the part of the Party and League members to cover selected spots each day with the Daily Worker, with a different comrade each day whenever necessary; cooperating with fraternal organizations in establishing steady bundle orders for weekly, bi-monthly or monthly meetings, and in drawing in unemployed workers in the organizations to form a group of steady Daily Worker sellers. This last method is very well illustrated by the Chicago district which has established a permanent Daily Worker Builders and Sustaining Council with over 30 delegates (representing organizations), many of whose organizations have already ordered bundles, donated money, arranged for affairs, and are voluntarily contributing an optional affiliation fee.

MORE DISTRICTS NOW PLANNING WEEKLY PAGE

With the popularity of the weekly editions containing articles of local news interest expressed by the three districts now receiving special issues of four columns each, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Cleveland, more districts have shown a response to the value of district pages and are planning such issues for their own territories.

Besides the three already mentioned, the line-up is as follows: Pittsburgh will order four columns every Monday starting March 23. Buffalo asked for a page starting April 17, but we suggested Tuesday, a day not yet selected by any district. Minneapolis has ordered a district page of two columns every Friday, and will receive their first issue March 31. California has placed a definite order, but has not yet selected its date. Butte, Mont., is now negotiating with the various sections in the district for material, and will try to arrange for space. In New York, the Bronx is considering ordering a page of four columns, and contemplates ordering 4,000 extra copies a week!

Seattle and Detroit are the only two large districts not yet in line for a district page. Of the smaller districts, we urge Connecticut, Boston, Kansas City, and Denver to lose no time in planning a weekly issue in order to strengthen their apparatus and raise the circulation.

NITGEDAIGET CAMP AND HOTEL PROLETARIAN VACATION PLACE OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR Beautiful Rooms Heated Modernly Equipped Sport and Cultural Activity Proletarian Atmosphere \$12 A WEEK CAMP NITGEDAIGET, BEACON, N.Y. PHONE 731

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY TO THE DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 13th ST., NEW YORK CITY RED SHOCK TROOPS For \$30,000 DAILY WORKER EMERGENCY FUND Enclosed find ..... dollars ..... cents We pledge to build RED SHOCK TROOPS for the successful completion of the \$30,000 DAILY WORKER EMERGENCY FUND NAME ..... ADDRESS .....

# KARL MARX AND THE PARIS COMMUNE

By V. I. LENIN.

(From Lenin's Preface to the Russian Edition of Marx's Letters to Dr. Kugelmann).

MARX'S estimation of the Paris Commune represents the acme of his letters to Kugelmann. This estimation is especially valuable when contrasted with the arguments of the right wing of the Russian Social Revolution. Plekhanov, who after December, 1905, faintly exclaimed "They should not have taken up arms!" was so modest as to compare himself with Marx. Marx, he said had also "put the brakes on" the revolution in 1870.

Certainly Marx also "put the brake on" it. But just imagine the gaping abyss in this comparison which Plekhanov himself makes between Plekhanov and Marx.

One month before the crest of the first Russian Revolutionary wave, Plekhanov, in November, 1905, not only did not decidedly warn the proletariat, but on the contrary spoke definitely of necessity of learning how to use arms, and of arming oneself. However, when the fight flared up a month later, Plekhanov hastened to play the role of penitent intellectual, without even making an attempt to analyze its significance, its role in the total course of events, its connection with the preceding forms of struggle, and instead cried out: "they should not have taken up arms!"

In September, 1870, a half year before the Commune, Marx had definitely warned the French workers. The insurrection was an act of insanity, he wrote in the well-known address of the International.

He exposed beforehand the nationalistic illusions concerning the possibility of a movement in the spirit of 1792. He understood how to say, several months before, and not after: "You should not take up arms."

And what was his attitude when this, according to his own declaration of September, hopeless enterprise, nevertheless, began to become a reality in March, 1871? Did Marx, perhaps, use this deed (as Plekhanov did with the December event) just to deliver a blow at his enemies, the Proudhonists and Blanquists, who were leading the Commune? Or did he perhaps rave like a governess: "I told you so, I warned you; now there's your romanticism for you, your revolutionary delirium?" Or did he dismiss them, perhaps, as Plekhanov did the December fighters, with the sermon of a self-satisfied Philistine: "They should not have taken up arms!"

No. On April 12, 1871, Marx writes an enthusiastic letter to Kugelmann, a letter which we would like to see put on the wall of every Russian Social Democrat's room, of every literate Russian worker.

Marx, who in September, 1870 had called the insurrection an act of insanity, takes in April, 1871, in view of the mass character of the popular rising, the attitude towards it of a participant devoting the greatest attention to it, the attitude of a participant in mighty and important events which signify a step forward in the international historic revolutionary movement.

This is an attempt, he writes, not merely to transfer the bureaucratic military machine to other hands, but to destroy it. And he sings a veritable Hosanna to the heroic Parisian workers led by the Proudhonists and Blanquists. "What elasticity!" he writes, "what historical initiative, what ability for self-sacrifice these Parisians have! . . . history knows no similar example of equal greatness!"

Marx places the historical initiative of the masses above everything. Oh, if only our Russian Social-Democrats would learn from Marx in reference to the evaluation of the historical initiative of the Russian workers and peasants in October and December, 1905!

The bowing down of the profound thinker who foresaw the failure a half year in advance, before the historical initiative of the masses, and the lifeless, spiritless pedantry. "They should not have taken up arms!"—are these not so far from one another as heaven and earth?

And as one who participated in the mass struggle which he experienced together with them with the ardour and passion characteristic of him, longing in his London exile, Marx proceeds to criticize the concrete steps of the "insanely courageous," "the Parisians ready to storm the Heavens."

Oh, how our present-day "realistic" wiseacres in the Russia of 1906 and 1907—who condemn revolutionary romanticism, would have laughed at the Marxist Marx! How they would have made merry at the materialist, the economist, the enemy of Utopias, who bows down before an "attempt" at storming heaven! How many tears would have been shed, how many condescending smiles or how much sympathy would all such shop-keeper souls have given in view of the tendencies to rebellion, of Utopianism

# Lessons of the Lawrence Strike

By NAT KAPLAN. (Article II)

THE basic policy in the strike of 10,000 American Woolen Company workers in Lawrence was essentially correct. The fact that the Rank and File Strike Committee and the N. T. W. U. knew how to spread the strike, knew how to extend the concrete immediate demands of the workers on the basis of the spreading strike, succeeded in keeping the ranks of the strikers solid in face of the great barrage of capitalist propaganda and threats and prevented large scale scabbing. The NTWU also demonstrated that it not only knew how to call strikes, but also how to call them off on the basis of a partial victory when no more gains could be achieved for the workers.

At the same time, both the Party and the union, showed great shortcomings in Lawrence both before and during the strike. We openly draw the lessons from these shortcomings so that they can be prevented in other struggles. Although we made Lawrence a point of concentration before the strike we did not extend the Party base there the N. T. W. U. had the bulk of its members in the Pacific print and insufficient attention was paid to the American Woolen Mills, a local collective leadership was not built, we did not raise the ideological level of the workers through a steady campaign exposing the American Legion and Mustettes and through a mass distribution of the Labor Unity and Daily Worker.

The shortcomings before the strike reflected themselves in the course of the struggles. During

and the like in this estimation of a movement storming the heavens!

Marx was not permeated by the wisdom of those pen-vexers who are afraid to discuss the technique of higher forms of the revolutionary struggle. He discusses precisely the technical questions of the uprising. Attack or defense, he asks, as if it were a question of military operations, right before the gates of London, and he decides: "unconditional attack. They should have marched immediately to Versailles."

This was written in April, 1870, a few weeks before the mighty bloody May. . . . The insurgents who had begun the "insane" act (September, 1870) of storming heaven, "should have marched immediately to Versailles."

"They should not have taken up arms," in December, 1905, in order to defend themselves by force against the first attempts at taking away the conquered liberties.

Yes, it was not in vain that Plekhanov compared himself with Marx!

"The second mistake"—continued Marx in his technical criticism—"the Central Committee" (notice that the military leadership is meant here, since he is talking about the Central Committee of the National Guard) "surrendered its power too early."

Marx knew how to warn the leaders against a premature uprising. But towards the heaven-storming proletariat, however, he was a practical adviser, a co-participant in the struggle of the masses who raised the entire movement to a higher level regardless of the false theories and mistakes of Blanqui and Proudhon.

"Be this as it may," he writes, "the present uprising of Paris—even if it succumb to the wolves, swine and common curs of the old society—remains as the most glorious deed of our party since the June insurrection."

At the same time Marx did not hide from the proletariat a single error of the Commune. He dedicated to this heroic deed, a work, which up to the present day is the best guide in the struggle for "heaven" and has remained the most fruitful scarecrow for the liberal and radical "swine." Plekhanov has dedicated a "work" to December which has almost become the gospel of the Cadets.

Yes, it was not in vain that Plekhanov compared himself with Marx.

Kugelmann replied to Marx apparently expressing doubt and pointing to the hopelessness of the situation, to realism in contrast to romanticism; at least he compared the Commune—the uprising—with the peaceful demonstration in Paris of June 13, 1849.

Immediately (April 17, 1871) Marx rebukes Kugelmann properly for this.

"World history," he writes, would certainly be very convenient to make, if the struggle could be "on up only under the condition of unflinching favorable odds."

In September, 1870, Marx called the uprising an act of insanity. . . . But when the masses arose, Marx wants to march with them, wants himself to learn with them, united in the struggle, but not to deliver sermons to them. He understands that an attempt to determine beforehand the odds with absolute precision would be either charlatanism or hopeless pedantry. Above everything he places the fact that the working class is making world history, courageously, self-sacrificingly, with initiative. Marx viewed history from the standpoint of those who make it without the possibility of infallibly calculating beforehand the odds, and not from the standpoint of the petty-bourgeois intellectual who moralizes: "It was easy to foresee. . ." or "They should not have taken up. . ."

Marx even understood how to estimate the fact that there are moments in history when a desperate struggle of the masses even for the sake of a hopeless cause is necessary for the further education of these masses and their preparation for the next struggle.

Such a formulation of the question is entirely incomprehensible, yes, in principle unapproachable to our present day quasi-Marxists who so eagerly quote Marx calumniously in order to get his estimation of the past but not the ability to create the future. Plekhanov did not even raise this question when he proceeded to the task of "putting on the brakes" after December, 1905.

Marx, however, raises precisely the question without in the least forgetting that in September, 1870, he had himself recognized the insanity of an insurrection.

"The bourgeois Versailles dogs," he writes, "put the Parisians before the alternative of either taking up the struggle or of succumbing without a struggle. The demoralization of the working class in the latter case would have been a much greater misfortune than the destruction of any number of leaders.

There was not a persistent enough attack during the strike against the U. T. W. and the Mustettes (the group which met in the police station, etc.). Now that the capitalist forces are trying to rub the N. T. W. U. out of Lawrence the danger of the company calling in the UTW and the Mustettes becomes acute.

On the basis of the first week of the strike the TUUL should have organized mass solidarity meetings in Boston and other centers. It was a costly mistake not to bring in Labor Unity on a mass scale as the strikers' official organ and to bring in the Daily Worker as the champion of the workers' interests. These mistakes could have been called to the attention of the union if the Party District Committee had been called to meet during the strike. Organizational

# THE MAD DOG OF CUBA



# PARTY LIFE

## Write About Your Experiences

WHEN Party comrades are asked to write of their experiences encountered in the struggle, the usual reply is that "I am not a writer," or that "I do not know how." This, unquestionably is a remnant of the old petty-bourgeois conception that to "write" means to possess the ability of an "author," to be an intellectual and that such tasks must be confined to the "professional" cadres in our Party.

This orientation within the Party finds its reflection in the ranks of the workers who follow our Party press but will not write for it. The underestimation of the importance of developing worker correspondents in each District, of encouraging the workers in the mills, shops, mines and agricultural centers to write about their conditions and their organ is due to the fact that our own functionaries do not appreciate the importance of developing this activity among the broad masses, nor do they themselves practice it.

The importance of the interchange of experiences gained in the process of building the Party and developing struggles in the various Districts, was very sharply brought out at the Regional Conferences held recently.

The prevailing conception in the Party is that the big centers, i. e., N. Y., Detroit, Chicago, etc., are the important places and the most significant ones. Yet, while listening to the reports of the Section Organizers from the small, remote industrial sections one felt that their experiences were of invaluable benefit to the comrades from the big centers. These section organizers are largely separated from the Center—due to distance and in many cases due to lack of sufficient directives given from the Center—and must solve their numerous problems themselves, during which process they develop new forces and, what is more significant, they draw in the workers from the mines and mills into the work of the Party.

It is absolutely essential that these comrades from the outlying industrial and agricultural sections begin to write for the Party Organizer and the Party Life column in the Daily Worker. The lessons derived from their mistakes and successes must be put at the disposal of all other functionaries who are faced with similar difficulties while applying the program of the Party in the day to day activities.

When comrades are assigned to write short articles for the Party Organizer they must consider it as a task that must be carried out in time. "Write as you fight" is not only a slogan for the masses but must be concretized by the responsible comrades who put forth this slogan.

## Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A. P. O. Box 27 Station D. New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Occupation .....

Age .....

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, P. O. Box 27 Station D. New York City

Jooseness by the Party was indicated in the failure to recruit individual strikers into the Party. The Lawrence strike was the beginning of a wave of strike struggles in New England against capitalist rationalization. The NTWU is now preparing and organizing for a general struggle in the American Woolen Company mills that have already been affected by direct wage cuts. In these preparations and in the battles to come we must profit from the lessons of the Lawrence Strike.

# Lessons of the Paris Commune

EDITOR'S NOTE: The article of Comrade Alexander Trachtenberg is part of an introduction written by him for the pamphlet: *The Paris Commune—A Story in Pictures*, by William Seigel, just issued as No. 12 of the International Pamphlet Series.

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.

MARCH 18, 1931, marks the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Paris Commune—the first attempt at a proletarian dictatorship. Again and again the story has been told: how Napoleon III (the Little) attempted to bolster up the decaying regime of the Second Empire by declaring war on Prussia in July, 1871; how he met his debacle at Sedan and exposed Paris to the Prussian troops; how a bourgeois republic was proclaimed in September and a so-called Government of National Defense organized; how this government betrayed the besieged city and how the Parisian masses rose, arming themselves for its defense; how they proclaimed the Commune on March 18, when the government attempted to disarm their National Guard, and how they took the government of the city into their own hands; how the traitorous Thiers Government withdrew to Versailles and there plotted with the Prussians the overthrow of the Commune; and how the Parisian workers held the Commune for seventy-two days, defending it to the last drop of blood when the Versailles troops had entered the city and slaughtered tens of thousands of the men and women who had dared seize the government of the capital and run it for the benefit of the exploited and disinherited.

Wherever workers will gather to hear once more the story of this heroic struggle—a story that has long since become a treasure of proletarian lore—they will honor the memory of the martyrs of 1871. But they will also remember those martyrs of the class struggle of today who have either been slaughtered or still smart in the dungeons of capitalist and colonial jails, for daring to rise against their oppressors—as the Parisian workers did sixty years ago.

### The Battle-Front is Far Flung

The Paris Commune lasted only 72 days, but it had a great many victims. More than 100,000 men and women were killed or exiled to the colonies when the bourgeoisie triumphed. Today the revolutionary battle-front is spread over a greater territory. It encircles almost the entire globe. Pierce class struggles are being fought in all capitalist and colonial countries; and tens of thousands of workers and peasants are killed or imprisoned. The total number of victims of fascism, the white terror and police brutality during the past years runs into many hundreds of thousands. Workers everywhere are rising to the defense of these victims of capitalist class justice, and the anniversary of the Commune calls special attention to this important class duty of the workers.

In commemorating the Paris Commune of 1871 the workers everywhere will bear in mind the constant war danger that threatens the Soviet Commune of today; and they will organize for its defense. The Paris Commune suffered in part because it was isolated from other industrial centers and from the village districts, and because the international labor movement was then still too weak to be of material assistance to it. That is not true today. The Soviet Union has become an integral part of the revolutionary labor movement in all capitalist countries, and of the national liberation movements in the colonies. The working masses will lead to its defense and fight for it because they recognize that it is a part of their own struggle against capitalism and imperialism.

But the workers will not only draw inspiration from "the heroic deeds of the Communards, who were 'ready to storm the heavens' (Marx). They will not only recall their martyrdom to build defense organizations and arouse the entire working class to struggle for the liberation of all class war prisoners in capitalist countries, but they will also review the story of the Commune in the light of its achievements as well as of the errors and shortcomings for which the Paris workers paid so dearly.

The absence of a disciplined, well-knit revolutionary leadership both prior to and after the establishment of the Commune spelled disaster at the outset. There was no unified and theoretically sound working class political party to put itself at the head of this elemental rising

of the masses. Several groups competed for leadership—the Proudhonists, the Blanquists and the Internationalists were the most representative of them. And this doomed the Commune to continued confusion and indecision, to a lack of planning and of a long range program. Piecemeal, day-to-day treatment of a rapidly developing revolutionary situation with utter neglect of tactics seemed to have been the practice of the leaders.

Even the limited authority of the first days of the uprising was relinquished. As Marx noted in the celebrated letter to his friend Kugelmann, written on April 12, 1871, "the Central Committee (of the National Guard) relinquished its powers too soon to pass them on to the Commune."

Marx, the centralist, realized that a successful revolutionary struggle against Thiers' government could have been carried out by the Paris workers only under the leadership of a centralized revolutionary authority with military resources at its command. This authority was the Central Committee of the National Guard, but by renouncing its powers and turning its authority over to the loosely organized Commune, it dissipated the revolutionary energy of its armed forces.

He followed this with a criticism of another error which was one of the costliest of the Commune: "If they are to be defeated it will be because of their 'magnanimity.' They should immediately have marched on Versailles, as soon as Viny and the reactionary portion of the National Guard escaped from Paris. The opportunist moment was missed on account of 'conscientiousness.'"

Marx, the revolutionary strategist, knew that when the enemy of revolutionary Paris was on the run, it was the job of the National Guard to pursue Thiers' defeated army and annihilate it, rather than to allow it time to reorganize its forces and return to fight the Paris workers.

The "magnanimity" of the leaders of the Commune which Marx criticized led them to allow the ministers of the Thiers government and its reactionary supporters to depart to Versailles in peace, there to reorganize their forces and conspire against the Commune; it kept them from taking hostages from among the prominent bourgeois leaders who remained in the city and who took the opportunity to act as spies and form centers of counter-revolutionary activity. Had the Commune disarmed those troops which were under the influence of the reactionary government and held them in the city, they could have won over a great part of them, and neutralized others. Instead they were permitted to depart in peace to Versailles, and to remain there under the continued tutelage of the reactionary militarists.

After the capture of power comes the immediate task of holding it and using it to spread and deepen the revolutionary struggle. When the Russian workers seized power in October, 1917, they did not rest there. Having learned from the mistakes of the Commune, the Russian Bolsheviks led the workers to a further offensive, not to end until every vestige of the old order has been uprooted and destroyed in the entire country and the working class firmly entrenched.

The Commune was a struggle for power on the part of the working class. It was not merely a change of administration that the Paris workers saw in the development of the struggle. The clearest among the leaders, the followers of the International, knew that the conflict was assuming the proportions of a social revolution, although they, as well as the others, failed to work out the tactics necessary for the direction of the struggle.

The decrees of the Commune separating the church from the state, confiscating church property, taking over the deserted factories, abolishing the payment of fines levied upon workers, prohibiting night work in bakeries, etc., were all acts of great social import. These were the acts of a workers' government legislating in the interest of the working class. But the Commune did not take over all the factories. It did not take over the Bank of France. Instead, it went there to borrow (sic!) money for its revolutionary needs.

Although the Commune seized the powers of the State, it tried to operate within the framework of the old State apparatus. Marx warned

Red Sparks  
By JORGE

## We Catch Fish in the Air!

Whee, and what a whopper! What a flock of whoppers! All because you boys and girls, comrades all, chipped in and fixed it so that a spiffy little radio is now standing over in the corner and we just came back from listening to the Big Fish himself over WEAF.

Now we know what a peril innocent looking pulpwood can be. Fish says it is "murderous," and moreover, it "competes with free American labor," which is about the limit in lies. Practically no American pulpwood is used in American paper mills, and what is used comes from the New England region and cannot be used for high class paper. So the mills used to import better pulpwood from Canada.

The Canucks got wise and, since the Canadian spruce stands on Crown lands, the Canadian government passed a law that prohibited exportation of the pulpwood of King George, so the American paper mills had to move operations mostly into Canada where Mr. Fish's "free American labor" turned out to be Canadians who doesn't know they're free!

Now when the Soviet began to ship pulpwood, which American paper mills say is far better even than Canadian, said American companies saw a chance of freeing themselves from dependency on Canadian crown lands timber and again opening their mills in the U. S. A. where, if Fish really wants "free American labor" employed, they might be employed though they wouldn't be free.

But Mr. Fish stepped forward and, with a tremor in his voice, said: "No! Woodman, spare that pulpwood! It is soaked in blood, b-l-o-o-d!" That's what he said Monday night over WEAF. And we conclude from it that if he is not getting paid by King George's minions he is scabbing on the Prince of Wales.

But we want to acknowledge the contributors to the Daily's radio fund, briefly as possible, though we promise to give some of the accompanying good letters attention later on—take more space for them.

A topline was the Unemployed Council of Albany with \$1. Trachtenburg of Dorchester, Mass., matched Joe Fisher of Monroe, Michigan, with \$1. Comrade Gains of Denver wouldn't walk a mile for a Camel, but showed up in New York with a dollar for the radio. That "little group of serious thinkers" delivered the \$6 O. K. Comrade Leviton from Chicago landed with \$1, and so did Sonia G. from away out San Bernardino way.

M. R. K. comes up with \$1 which he said should be used for the leaflet for the drought-stricken farmers—for which there-is still need and some criticism, we shall take under advisement as the judges say. C. Koster of Chicago thinks we're a wov of a columnist and pays \$1 to say so. Martin D. of Paterson sent a good letter and \$1. The John Reed Club of Chicago lands with \$3 and a letter we'll remember.

Carl Brodsky encloses \$1 with something interesting about the schools. T. R. W. of Brooklyn wrote a check for \$3 but only \$2 of it for the radio fund and the other for the "shock troops." Joan S., also from Brooklyn didn't say much, but said it with a dollar. J. M. S., who'll you remember as asking if he does enough collected another \$1 from I. W., another comrade sympathizer who wants to know if he may help at some other work; he may indeed, and we ask him to call around some time at the Daily office and ask for "Wex." Then Phyllis M. from up Second Avenue, writes us a pleasing note with one large substantial dollar.

Now what's we goin' to do with all that? Well the radio wrangler who saw us at the opportune moment took \$50 and went out and came back with a hump-backed machine that he set up and is still working with to attack earphones and other jmiracks. But it talks now! and sings—and gosh how it lies!

Minus the \$1 from M. R. K. which is to go for the farmers' leaflet, we have \$23 newly acknowledged. Previously acknowledged \$59.52; total \$82.52. Minus the \$50 we are already set back by the radio, we have \$32.52 left. There is some more expense likely on the radio, and we ought to hold some for tubes and other upkeep.

We've a notion that our good comrades who have done so nobly for our radio will not object if we make up the \$10.50 yet needed to make up the \$15 to get out 3,000 of those leaflets for the southern farmers. That would leave us with something around \$15 for radio upkeep. That's enough. So keep your money.

Oh yes, and tell your neighbors about Fish's bold fight for King George's pulpwood!

against this when, in his April 12 letter, he wrote of "the destruction of the bureaucratic political machine" as a prerequisite for a proletarian revolution. In his classic study of the Commune, *The Civil War in France*, an address read to the General Council of the First International two days after the fall of the Commune, he devoted a good deal of attention to the subject, and formulated this theoretical conclusion: "The working class cannot simply lay hold of the read-made State machinery and wield it for its own purpose."

The Commune—the First Proletarian Revolution  
Many are the lessons which the Commune has bequeathed to the international working class. Marx, Engels and Lenin have studied the Commune closely, and the Russian workers showed that they mastered the lessons of the first proletarian revolution.

The Commune is the great tradition of the French working class. The mute walls of Pere la Ouaise remind the French workers of the heroism of their proletarian fathers who fought for freedom from wage slavery. The Commune is also the heritage of the entire proletariat. It was the first revolution with the workers not only fighting in it but also controlling and directing it towards proletarian aims.

The Commune was the first attempt at proletarian dictatorship. It was not victorious, but it was the prototype of the successful dictatorship inaugurated by the Russian workers forty-six years afterwards.

The Paris Commune is an epoch-making achievement of the revolutionary working class. Marx's tribute at the close of his historic "Address" testifies to the fealty of the world's proletariat to the memory of the valiant Communards and to the cause in behalf of which they fought: "Workingmen's Paris, with its Commune, will be forever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of the new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. Its exterminators history has already nailed to that pillory from which all the prayers of their priests will not avail to redeem them."