

AUTO WORKERS SPEAK

At the Detroit Auto Workers Conference last Sunday, a resolution was adopted to "boycott capitalist papers as they boycott us in our struggles, and to support the Daily Worker and Michigan Worker as the only two English papers supporting us in the present strike."

The "Daily" not only supports the workers, but guides them in their struggles. Save the Daily Worker!

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

(Section of the Communist International)

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IN TWO SECTIONS—SECTION I NATIONAL EDITION

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TOM MOONEY ISSUES CALL FOR CHICAGO CONGRESS

150,000 Ford Workers Thrown Out of Jobs in Move to Break Briggs Auto Strike

BIG STRUGGLE SPREADS AS MURRAY WORKERS STRIKE

Auto Bosses, Mayor Murphy, A. F. L. Leaders Join in Effort to Crush Walkout

Mass Picketing Continues Strong; Union Seeks to Rally Ford Men in Support of Strike

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 27.—While the great strike of more than 10,000 Briggs Body workers spread today to the Murray Body plant, about 150,000 workers in plants of the Ford Motor Company throughout the country, were thrown out of work in a move to break the Briggs strike and prevent it from spreading to Ford's and other plants.

NEW CLASH NEAR IN SO. AMERICA

Wall St. Blesses Its Colombian Puppets

Behind the pacifist screen thrown out by the Wall Street Government and the League of Nations, the Colombian puppet of Wall Street prepared yesterday to resume the undeclared war with Peru.

Colombian warships and troop transports have arrived at Leticia and are preparing to disembark troops. South American dispatches admit that a clash is expected any moment.

Most of the Colombian warships are commanded by Americans. Several, including the former U. S. freighter "Bridgetown" were purchased in the U. S. with the knowledge and consent of the State Department.

The preparations at the Colombian Government for an immediate attack at Leticia follows directly on the dispatch by the U. S. of a sharp note to Peru, in which Washington supports its Colombian puppets in the struggle with Peru.

The two undeclared wars in South America (Colombia vs. Peru; Paraguay vs. Bolivia) reflect the increasing bitter rivalry between U. S. and British imperialism for control of markets and raw resources in South America.

Comments On Herdon Verdict to Conceal Boss Justice

NEW YORK.—The World-Telegram of the "liberal" Scripps-Howard newspaper chain published an editorial on Thursday on the Herdon case. The editorial merely repeats the fact that Herdon was convicted under a misty statute. It attempts to differentiate between capitalist justice and Georgia justice in an effort to cover the class nature of the verdict.

"Georgia Justice." "Georgia thinks it has saved its institutions from revolution by sending to prison black Angelo Herdon, a nineteen year old Communist organizer. He was tried and convicted under a statute passed sixteen years ago to prevent carpet-baggers from upsetting the reconstruction govern-

Boss Press "Discovers" Auto Strike; Answer Its Lies by Aiding "Daily"!

THE capitalist press has at last "discovered" the auto strike. Yesterday's New York Times carried a headline on the front page: "Briggs Body Factory Strike Closes Ford Plants; 100,000 Made Idle as All Production Halts."

For more than two weeks the auto workers in Detroit, under the leadership of the Auto Workers Union, have been waging a splendid fight against wage-cuts and for higher wages in a number of plants. But the capitalist press outside the strike area has deliberately suppressed this news.

Record of Daily Worker in Present Struggles of Detroit Auto Workers

ONLY THE DAILY WORKER HAS FROM THE BEGINNING PRINTED THE NEWS OF THE AUTO STRIKES, AND GIVEN THEM LEAD-TO STRIKES, HAS SUPPORTED ERSHP.

POLICE CLUB AND CHOP DOWN DOORS

500 Fight to Resist Rent Strike Eviction

NEW YORK.—One person was knocked unconscious, three were arrested, and more than a score were beaten up in the course of several evictions yesterday at Paradise Alley, Avenue A and East 10th Street.

Japanese War Minister Boasts of Armed Power

Araki Tells House of Peers Japanese Militarists "Are Ready"

There was a further sharpening yesterday of the tense situation between the U. S. and Japan over the latter's threat to Wall Street's conceptions and spheres of influence in China, as the U. S. Ambassador in Peking sharply protested against a proposed military maneuver by Japanese troops in that city.

Steel Companies Cut Wages Again

Workers in the U. S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel Company fabricating plants had their wages reduced again yesterday, for the third time since the beginning of the crisis.

POLICE TERROR IN N. Y. EVICTION FIGHT



Scene at 11th St. and Avenue "A", New York, when police attacked strike pickets.

800 FARMERS IN OHIO HALT SALE

General Farm Strike in Argentine

Halt Foreclosure

Push Phoney Farm Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—Hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the proposed \$1,500,000,000 "emergency farm credit" bill will begin soon in Washington. The bill is sponsored by Senator Joe Robinson, of Arkansas, democratic leader.

APPEALS FOR UNITED ACTION IN DECISIVE MASS FIGHT TO FORCE IMMEDIATE FREEDOM

Preparations Now Under Way for Lining Up Millions of Workers Behind Congress

Must Wage Struggle to Defeat Bosses' Drive to Beat Down Toiling Masses Below Chattel Slave Standard

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—In a vibrant appeal written in his cell at San Quentin Prison, and addressed to "every worker with a drop of red blood flowing in his veins," Tom Mooney has issued a call for the FREE TOM MOONEY CONGRESS to take place in Chicago beginning April 30th and lasting, in a three day session,

through the traditional working-class holiday—the First of May.

The call states that the fate of Tom Mooney is in the hands of the toiling labor and farmer masses of this country. Although the entire issue of the vicious frame-up of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings will be raised anew through the hearing set for February 11th in Superior Court where the motion for a new trial for Tom Mooney will be argued, Mooney realizes that chief reliance must be placed upon the working class forces which can be rallied at the Congress.

The outcome of the hearing will depend largely on the mass support which will develop between now and the time of the hearing, behind the demand for the new trial and the efforts of the defense to have Tom Mooney brought to the hearing to personally argue the motion for the new trial.

Challenging the "labor-hating bankers and industrialists" who thru "their tool, Governor Rolph" decided that "I die in prison," and calling upon the workers to rally in his defense because he fought "with every fiber of his being," conditions which today are showing labor in the U. S. into a "state of penance which even the coolies and chattel slaves never knew," Tom Mooney invites all labor organizations regardless of race, creed or color to rally behind the Chicago Congress.

The Congress preparations which will last through the historic days of February 24th, the 15th anniversary of Mooney's death sentence, and the 25th of April, the anniversary of the decisive demonstration of Russian workers in Petrograd, compelling the commutation of the death verdict and saving Mooney's life,—will develop into one of the outstanding events

of the year. (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

New York State Asks RFC for \$19,000,000 "Work - Relief" Loan

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation received yesterday an official request by the State Emergency Relief Administration of New York for a loan of \$19,000,000 to be used during the months of February, March and April under the "work-relief" plan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Several hundred unemployed workers, Negro and white, fought militantly against police who, armed with clubs and black-lacks, attacked a demonstration today in front of a relief station in the Negro South Side section. So staunchly did the unemployed defend themselves that they sent seven cops to the hospital, while two of the demonstrators also had to be taken to the hospital. Six workers were arrested, including two women.

Four other demonstrations took place at the same time, three on the South Side and one on the North Side.

Chicago Jobless Battle Cops; Ill. Mine Women Demonstrate

DENVER, Col., Jan. 27.—Members of the Unemployed Council here used clubs effectively in beating off an attack on a meeting of the Council by the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan bootleggers came in nine cars and tried to force an entrance into the hall, but they got such a warm reception that they beat a hasty retreat. One Klansman was injured.

In the Klan group several members of the Unemployed Citizens League were identified. This outfit is controlled by "socialists" and liberals and is trying to smash the struggles of the unemployed that are being led by the Unemployed Council.

A GREAT WRITER SPEAKS "It (the Daily Worker) is a singular and most needed force, and I would consider its possible suspension an extreme danger. Its suspension would prove an irreparable loss to the thousands of workers whose rights and interests it represents." —THEODORE DREISER Save the fighting weapon of the toiling class.

Vital Steps for Mooney Freedom

1. Immediately send resolutions, addressed to Judge Ward, Superior Court, Hall of Justice, San Francisco, with copies to Matthew Brady, Dist. Atty., 333 Kearny St., San Francisco, and James Rolph, Jr., Governor, Sacramento, Calif., demanding a new trial for Tom Mooney, and that Tom Mooney be brought to court personally to argue the motion for a new trial at the hearing, before Judge Ward, February 11th.

MILITARISM HIT BY STUDENTS

Detroit Youth Demand Relief, No Training

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 27.—Five army officers came into Chadsey High School recently to recruit the High School boys into the reserve officers' training course, but when the Army Officers were through all the students begin to pour questions—what about Relief instead of Military Training? The professors of the High School, who are getting paid by the Motor Barons in order to develop the students into loyal patriots felt very embarrassed before the Army Officers; they did not expect such a reply from the students.

The High School students have a club organized, and are working militantly against this military training in the school for they know that it means they are being trained to be slaughtered on the fields for the profit of the auto barons and other bankers in the preparation of the new imperialist war. The Young Communist League is playing an important role in mobilizing the students against capitalist militarism in the schools.

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Mine Women Demonstrate

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—Seven thousand women, wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of southern Illinois coal miners marched yesterday through the streets of Springfield in an impressive demonstration for unemployment relief and insurance and against the terror raging in the southern Illinois strike area. Marching eight abreast and wearing white headbands, the women paraded thru the downtown streets to the state house, where a delegation of 50 went in to see the governor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 27.—SIX members of an unemployed delegation, elected by workers from three neighborhoods in this city, were arrested yesterday morning while demanding more groceries and coal from the Provisional Association, a charity organization. They were held without charges.







Chats with Our Worcorrs

By ROBERT HAMILTON TWO YEARS FOR 14 YEAR-OLD POLAND.

WARSAW, Jan. 6. (by mail)—A 14 year old boy named A. Milchatch was arrested on the streets and found in possession of a collection list for proletarian political prisoners. The District Attorney demanded a heavy sentence, because Milchatch had been previously arrested for collecting money for political prisoners. The judge agreed, stating that the boy "undoubtedly was an agent of the Party" and was quite old enough to be aware of the seriousness of his offense. Milchatch was sentenced to two years in prison. This is Paderewski's Polonia Restituta, with a megalomaniac pianoflaying founder and another megalomaniac, Pilsudski, now the country's dictator.

COMMUNISM IN JAPAN'S SCHOOLS.

TOYO, Jan. 7. (by mail)—The Jaane Minister of Education has ordered a closer check-up by inspectors of teachers in the provinces because of the spread of Communist ideas among them, and particularly in view of the fact that teachers have in many cases encouraged the growth of Young Communist groups. Thirty-two teachers have already been arrested in various districts, while 70 students have been arrested in Kobe, charged with founding revolutionary groups.

COAL OUTPUT RISING IN SOVIET SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, Jan. 5. (by mail)—The production of coal in the Soviet Union is rising from month to month. In December 1932 the average daily output was 185,000 tons, compared to a daily average of 170,000 tons in November and 164,000 tons in October. A total of 5,753,000 tons of coal were mined in December, or nearly one million tons more than in the preceding month.

ARAKI THREATENS THE SOVIET UNION.

BERLIN, Jan. 5. (by mail)—The Tokyo correspondent of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" has had an interview with General Araki, the Japanese Minister of War. In reply to a query whether "war between Japan and Russia was inevitable," Araki said: "I am opposed to Russia's attempt to sovietize the world, and above all, I am opposed to endeavors to undermine the loyalty of the Japanese people to its ruling house. However, I do not think that war is inevitable. As far as I am concerned, I am in favor of an active policy towards Russia as long as it refuses to abandon Communism, but as soon as Russia gets rid of Bolshevism I shall be Russia's friend."

FORCED LABOR VICTIMS STRIKE Fight Against Relief Racket

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 27.—The forced-labor victims of the East Birmingham charities went on strike today against the miserable conditions under which they are forced to slave for less than a dollar a day relief in groceries. The latest scheme of the charities was an edict that the workers walk two and three miles to work. At a mass meeting in Stockholm Park, at which the workers were addressed by the organizer of the Unemployed Council, they drew up a set of demands and elected a rank and file committee to present these to the "welfare" agencies. The demands are: 1.—No walking to work. The charities to furnish trucks for the workers. 2.—Establishment of a sub-relief station in East Birmingham, to eliminate any necessity of the workers walking three miles back and forth each day. 3.—Increase in relief. The feeble excuse the relief agent gave for making these workers walk was that Negroes rode in the trucks and she did not wish to see nice white workers riding in the same trucks with the Negro workers. These "nice" white workers think otherwise, and are vigorously fighting against this attempt to keep Negro and white workers apart. They realize that the purpose of this boss scheme is to divide the working class and prevent united struggle against starvation and forced labor. Every move tends further to open the eyes of the workers and put them on the road to working class unity.

MANCHURIAN PROSPERITY

MUDEAN, Jan. 1. (by mail)—Deceptive reports have been printed in the capitalist press, tending to show how Manchuria is prospering under Japanese rule. The actual conditions are illustrated by the following data: Spring sowing in 1932 rose 11 per cent lower than in 1931, while the harvest dropped 33 per cent. The area sowed to the soy bean, Manchuria's chief export commodity, fell 17 per cent. The 1932 rice and wheat harvest are conservatively estimated at about 30 per cent below those of 1931. The export of wheat has come to a complete standstill, and about 9,000,000 sacks of wheat and flour will have to be imported to meet the shortage. The damage done to Manchuria by the crop shortage is estimated at about 100,000,000 Manchurian dollars. The flood damage is figured at nearly 300,000,000 dollars. Hundreds of thousands of peasant farms have been destroyed or very severely damaged. Exports of coal, iron and timber have also fallen heavily. The only factories well supplied with orders are the big textile mills working on Japanese army orders. Prospects for 1933 are extremely depressing.

STRIKES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 6. (by mail)—The workers of the Zinn and Engels steel rolling mill in Duesseldorf have won all their demands after a successful two week strike under the leadership of the revolutionary trade union opposition. The strikers have won a guaranteed minimum wage and a written agreement by the firm not to strike any of the strike leaders. The final strike meeting at which the management's surrender was announced adopted a resolution of thanks to the Communist press for its support during the strike. Another resolution was adopted calling for joining the revolutionary trade union opposition en masse.

The strike of the Duesseldorf Worsteds Mills workers was won in two days. The firm agreed to withdraw its posted wage cuts. A meeting of the strikers decided to join the revolutionary trade union opposition en masse.

Offer 'Daily' Sub With Order of 1 Ton of Coal PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The People's Co-operative Association here announced that all persons ordering one of coal will get a month's subscription to the Daily Worker or any other Communist paper published in his country.

CALLS ALA. STATE RELIEF CONF.

U. C. Leads Fight on Starvation

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 7.—The State Committee of Unemployed Workers of Alabama has issued a call to all unemployed and part time workers, both organized and unorganized, Negro and white, to elect delegates for a mass delegation to the special session of the State Legislature to raise the following demands:

- 1.—\$3 cash relief weekly for every family, in addition to the wholly inadequate local relief; and for State or federal unemployment insurance; 2.—Free gas, light, water, etc., for unemployed workers and for part-time workers paid less than \$7 weekly; 3.—Adequate care for homeless young and single workers; 4.—Immediate re-opening of the schools, payment of back salaries to the teachers, hot lunches and free text-books for the children; 5.—The right to vote without payment of poll tax; 6.—Absolute equal treatment for Negroes in the carrying out of these demands.

THE UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR OPPOSITION TO THE SALES TAX, DEMANDING INSTEAD A CUT IN THE SALARIES OF OFFICIALS RECEIVING OVER \$2,500 A YEAR, REDUCTION BY HALF IN EXPENDITURES FOR COURTS, JAILS, POLICE AND MILITARY, INCREASE IN INCOME TAX AND PROPERTY AND INHERITANCE TAXES, ESPECIALLY IN THE HIGHER BRACKETS. THE COUNCILS DEMAND THAT THE STATE SECURE A LOAN OF \$10,000,000 FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION FOR RELIEF TO THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Councils have called a united front conference for Feb. 19, at 2 p. m., at the Old Pythian Hall, 1524 1-2 Second Ave., North, Birmingham. Delegates are expected from Mobile, Montgomery, Gadsden, the mining camps and from many organizations in various sections of the state. The conference will discuss the next steps in the fight against starvation and the increasing police terror against white and Negro workers. It will take up the question of militant support for the nation-wide mass fight to free the Scottsboro boys, against the chain gang sentence against Angelo Herndon and for the smashing of the whole vicious chain gang system and vagrancy laws.

But they made a simple mistake one day, by calling one man to their office. This man happened to be working on day work. He had not loaded any coal for two weeks. The boss said, well how much did you deal in the company store, and fired him anyhow.

Miners have asked other miners to join the National Miners Union, and have found that they loaded dirty coal as a means of victimizing hundreds of miners in certain districts. In the same mine previously mentioned, miners having dirty coal have to perform one day's work for the company, other operators in the states of West Virginia and Ohio fine the miners fifty cents per car. That means at thirty cents a ton about 75 per cent is taken away, from every car he loads. The coal co. has no way of finding out the miner who loads dirty coal, unless they unload a car by itself and examine it. In most of the mines the coal is dumped into a pan that holds probably four cars, then the coal goes from there on to the shaker or screen, where the dock boss is stationed. If he sees any dirty coal he pulls the bell and notifies the weigh-boss of dirty coal, but he has to pick out a check from four cars previously dumped, and I maintain that it is merely guess work.

How long are the miners going to stand for this stealing by the bosses at the mine? I believe the miners are ready for struggle, and this point is getting to be a bigger issue every day. The miner is talking dirty coal all the time.

There is only one way to stop the bosses from their exploitation of the miners: that is to organize, join the National Miners Union, demand that your representative appointed by the miners see that coal is weighed, and that there will be no discrimination used in docking the miner for dirty coal. The N.M.U. is a working class organization. It believes that all conditions inside the mine should be made by direct representation of the miners themselves. They are showing the way out of the present conditions to the miners. Every miner in his mine should find the N.M.U. organizer, and join that organization.

In Eastern Ohio section the miners are organizing rapidly. We can win conditions in the mines. We can put down discrimination against workers. We can win the fight by organizing and fighting in this struggle. The Negroes, the whites, and all different nationalities have to fight side by side. Let's show the bosses that we are determined to win. Join the N. M. U. See the nearest office for necessary information in forming a local and getting application blanks. —C.W. Powhatan Local, Ohio.

OLD FORGE, Pa.—The Keheough-Berg Coal Co., formerly the old Jermyn Coal Co., has just stopped operations, throwing 350 men out of work. This means that more miners will face the boss misery.

First they stopped right after Jan. 1, being idle for about a week. Then they again resumed operations, but only for a day, and on this day a miner by the name of Stanley Stefanowicz was gravely injured by a fall of rock, breaking his leg and one arm, also inflicting very deep wounds in his head and body. This victim of the ruling class will live, but he may never be able to do any kind of work for the rest of his life.

The reason for this accident is that the miners work piece work, being paid by the car. The more loaded the more bread you can buy. Thus the bosses are responsible for crippling this worker, who tried his best to earn bread for his family. He gave all his energy and endangered his life—all for the greed of the boss. It is impossible to put safety first when one is speared to such a degree.

We have a union here, the so-called Independent Anthracite Miners Union. What is the Union doing to better the conditions of the miners? Nothing at all. This is the shadow of the U. M. W. A., a fake outfit, which is ready to sell out any time to the bosses. Yes, the President of this union is given a permit by the company to operate a small slope, where he employs non-union men himself. So we can see very clearly how the union fakers work hand in hand with the bosses.

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WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

READY FOR ORGANIZATION, WRITE MINERS

Dirty Coal a Great Issue With Miners; Used by Boss to Stifle Union Organization

National Miners Union Making Active Fight Against This Boss Weapon in East Ohio

POWATHAN, Ohio.—Dirty coal is one of the greatest problems the miner has to fight. In most of the modern mines today, the bosses use it as a weapon to suppress the miner's activity, they use it to further cut down the earnings of the miner. This was proved true two years ago in Moundsville, W. Va. The mine's there were confronted with having to deal with the company stores, which took all of their earnings. The mine belongs to Paisley or the Valley Camp Coal Co. There was no organization to protect the miner. The state law in West Virginia prohibits company stores. The miners started a petition which almost everyone signed. The prosecuting attorney of Marshall County took it to court and the company was fined fifty dollars.

Two days after the trial the boss visited every place in the mine and told the miner that he had to deal in the company store or they would take further action. The miners who had refused, were called into the foreman's office on coming out at night, and told they had dirty coal and so they can take their tools and go. They carried on this practice, and just checked out the check number they wanted.

But they made a simple mistake one day, by calling one man to their office. This man happened to be working on day work. He had not loaded any coal for two weeks. The boss said, well how much did you deal in the company store, and fired him anyhow.

Miners have asked other miners to join the National Miners Union, and have found that they loaded dirty coal as a means of victimizing hundreds of miners in certain districts. In the same mine previously mentioned, miners having dirty coal have to perform one day's work for the company, other operators in the states of West Virginia and Ohio fine the miners fifty cents per car. That means at thirty cents a ton about 75 per cent is taken away, from every car he loads. The coal co. has no way of finding out the miner who loads dirty coal, unless they unload a car by itself and examine it. In most of the mines the coal is dumped into a pan that holds probably four cars, then the coal goes from there on to the shaker or screen, where the dock boss is stationed. If he sees any dirty coal he pulls the bell and notifies the weigh-boss of dirty coal, but he has to pick out a check from four cars previously dumped, and I maintain that it is merely guess work.

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DEMONSTRATE TO FREE TOM MOONEY

Defense Struggles to Re-Open Court Case

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

In American labor history and will develop the most sweeping united front action of the workers yet seen in this country. Tom Mooney's call for the Free Tom Mooney Congress, submitted through the Tom Mooney's Molders Defense Committee follows in full: Mooney's Call.

"I hereby issue today, Jan. 21, 1933, this call for a Free Tom Mooney Congress, to be held at Chicago, April 30 to May 2, 1933, under the auspices of the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee. To plan the final fight for my freedom, I appeal to every A. F. of L. union—local, district, state and national in its jurisdiction; to the railroad brotherhoods, and all other labor unions; to all working-class organizations—political, economic, defense, social, athletic, fraternal or cultural; and to all liberal organizations sympathetic to the workers, to elect two delegates from every local, lodge, or section to attend this congress.

Strike feeling is very high because of the recent cut and these robber prices, and the company has made this reduction, hoping to cool down the strike feeling. This reduction has been forced upon the company by the National Miners Union, which is busy here among the miners and has exposed the robber prices and forced buying throughout this entire vicinity. —Worcor.

Public Official Lets CO. RUN ILLEGAL STORE WEST BROWNSVILLE, Pa.—Burgess Stevenson talks sweet to miners and then arranges yellow dogs to break the strike at Lilly Mine. A short time ago the N. M. U. Local of Lilly Mine called a mass meeting to take up how to put a stop to the wage cut the Valley Camp Co. announced. Mr. Stevenson came and got up and said "his sympathies are with the miners at Lilly."

He showed very quickly how his sympathy is with the miners. When the mine started up work he had 6 yellow dogs there to put down any move to strike the mine. He has two daughters working at the company store. Robber prices and forced buying is the iron rule at this mine. He is a public official. He knows that company stores are illegal. He is of the same party as Hoover and Pinchot. He and Pinchot are only two-faced demagogic politicians of Paisley and the rest of the coal operators.

It takes them 2 minutes to get yellow dogs and state police to break strikes against wage-cuts and forced dealings in stores, but for ten years they refuse to take action against the law-breaking Valley Camp Coal Co. store. Fight against the two-faced Republican tools of the coal operators, Stevenson and Pinchot! Support the Communist Party and its working-class program and candidates in the coming elections. —Brownsville Worker.

U.M.W.A. AGE 1 GYPS SCOTSRUN EX-MINER OSAGE, W. Va.—The U. M. W. A. representative of Scotstrun, W. Va., Nick Alleo and his brother are typical representatives of the U. M. W. A. misleaders. Next to the U. M. W. A. hall a poor miner, Steve Morris, keeps a little lunch room, and tries to make a living for his family of 8 through hard work. Nick Alleo is getting \$10 a day from poor miners for expense. He and his brother have been eating at Steve Morris place for 28 days, and the bill amounts to \$40 or \$50. When Steve asked him to pay, Nick won't recognize his bill. Then Steve knocked Alleo down and Alleo organized his gangsters and sent one to Steve's place and told him and his wife that if they don't keep quiet about his bill that they would blow his place up with his family. Nick answered that he was in France for 22 months and that Alleo and his gangsters can't scare him.

Many U. M. W. A. members were present when Steve and his wife were knocked him down, and they were glad to see him get hit. They fought for about 2 hours, and when the police came they refused to arrest Alleo. So Steve told them that he would take care of him himself. This is the way the U. M. W. A. officials do around here in Scotstrun. This happened Sunday, Jan. 15 at 2 p. m., during the U. M. W. A. mass meeting. —A Scotstrun Miner.

Worcor Calendar Mon., Jan. 30—Farming Tues., Jan. 31—Forced labor and Relief Jobs. Thurs., Feb. 2—Food and Metal Fri., Feb. 3—Fool Sat., Feb. 4—Unemployment Struggles Mon., Feb. 6—Yets and Soldiers Tues., Feb. 7—Exposing the Misleaders

Your letter must arrive 3 days in advance of publication. Address it to Worker Correspondence. Order an extra bundle for special distribution when you send the letter. District D. W. Agents, organize special distribution at selected places. The miners are looking for leadership and sooner or later they will join the ranks of the revolutionary workers, as this is the only way out. —S. M.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Southern California Conference for the Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law, to be held here Feb. 5, 10 a. m. at the Knights of Pythias Hall, 124 Townsend St., Belvedere, was given added impetus by the Provisional Committee with the organization of special committees to rally delegates from labor, student and professional groups.

The pressure of this campaign, initiated by the International Labor Defense has already been reflected in the State legislature where Assemblyman T. A. Maloney has introduced a measure to repeal the Criminal Syndicalism Law. Support of this measure has been promised to the Provisional Committee by a number of legislators. To Get 225,000 Signatures Not relying upon these promises alone, however, the Committee for Repeal of the C. S. Law has decided to proceed by being present directly before the voters. On February 4th will begin circulation of petitions for signatures to effect a direct vote. The goal of 225,000 names to be obtained by December 31, 1933, has been set.

The campaign now centers around the case of Peter Pan, indicted by the Los Angeles Grand Jury, under the C. S. Law for possession of working-class literature. During 1932 alone 150 persons were arrested and charged with "suspicion of criminal syndicalism," but never tried. In 1930 the law was invoked to break the struggle of the Imperial Valley agricultural workers. Lawrence Emery, who was among the nine workers convicted, is still serving in San Quentin prison.

The Daily Worker is your fighting paper. Contribute and collect to keep it alive.

Board Loans Billion to Wealthy Farmers

SAY VA. WORKERS 300' at First Lenin Meet Denounce War

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 25.—Over 300 workers attended the Lenin Memorial meeting, the first ever held in Norfolk, last Monday night at the Oddfellows Hall on Church St. A telegram was sent to the Governor Russell of Georgia, supported by unanimous acclamation and furious anger, demanding the immediate release of Angelo Herndon and the repeal of the Old Slave law that sent him to a living death on the chain gang.

A fiery resolution denouncing feverish war preparations, demanding the prevention of war shipments from this point, and all war funds for the unemployed was adopted to be sent to President-elect Roosevelt, who at the time of the meeting was basking in the sunshine of Warm Springs, Ga. A telegram was also sent to Lord Hardee—owner of 2,000 miserable shacks, and cruel oppressor of starving Negro families. Hardee evicted Julia Jones of St. Pauls St. twice, removed the only door and window of the room she and her daughter lived in, even though she was near the point of death from hunger and spinal injuries incurred by a 3 feet fall from a broken porch callously neglected by Brute Hardee. The telegram demanded immediate return of door and window, full compensation for injuries and declared that a mass tenants strike would be organized against him soon if he did not stop evictions, reduce rents and paint and repair the death traps he demands rent for. All present voted to strike any time they were called upon for these demands and pledged to organize their blocks for the coming struggles.

The presence of 7 husky dicks did not intimidate but only increased the militancy of the workers. The fundamental teachings of Lenin against capitalism and imperialism war was strikingly and vividly brought home to the workers amidst burning enthusiasm and revolutionary responsiveness.

Senators Shirk Relief Legislation; Another "Investigation" Voted WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The democratic and republican members combined in a new Senate move to postpone indefinitely any sort of effective relief legislation for the unemployed and the bankrupt farmers, and unanimously passed the Harris "study" resolution.

With three years of growing crisis, and the fourth year showing all indications of increased misery and hunger among the toiling masses, the resolution passed by the Senate provides for an exhaustive "study" of economic "ills" and "remedies," and only after the beer bill legislation does Mr. Harris propose to begin the "investigation."

While the R. F. C. was loaning more than one billion dollars to the largest banks and railroads in the country, it refused to disburse even the totally inadequate sum for relief which Congress had empowered it to lend to the various states. Congress had voted \$300,000,000 for relief that was to be distributed to the various states through the R. F. C., but of that sum the Congress had distributed only \$100,000,000.

The huge loans to the banks and railroads, and the miserly sum loaned to the states for relief purposes, clearly reveals the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be another attempt of the capitalists to bolster the tottering financial structure of the country at the expense of the working class.

Senators Wragg of Massachusetts admitted, however, that relief for the unemployed workers in his state had already been cut to 8 cents a day for those receiving "relief."

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Sen. Norris Aids Farm Betrayals and War Drive

IN spite of all the peace talk calculated to lull the masses into a false sense of security in face of the world-wide imperialist drive toward war, it is becoming ever more difficult for the "statesmen," that is to say the political lackeys of the capitalist world, to conceal their intent. In this connection the visit a few days ago of President-elect Roosevelt to Muscle Shoals is worthy of note.

For years the Nebraska Senator, George W. Norris, one of the "farm bloc" stalwarts, has been urging government operation of this great war time venture, the hydro-electric and nitrate producing works, to furnish phosphate fertilizers for farmers. Norris, who, as an insurgent republican, helped swing the farm vote to the democrat presidential candidate, Roosevelt, is now being used to conceal the real purpose behind the Roosevelt decision to operate Muscle Shoals—which is not to aid the farmers but to aid the war-mongers by spending as initial outlay not less than \$15,000,000 to put the plant in shape to turn out material for munitions. This is only another sample of liberalism in the service of imperialism and emphasizes again how capitalism finds ways of using all varieties of its political puppets in carrying forward its war program.

Norris and the other betrayers of the farmers rallied to the support of Roosevelt in the recent campaign on the farm plank of the democratic party, which claimed to favor "better financing of farm mortgages through re-organized farm bank agencies at low rates of interest on an amortization plan."

From the very beginning this was a fake plan, deliberately intended to dupe the farmers. How small is the percentage of the farm population that would be affected even if such legislation were put into operation is seen when we consider that the federal land banks hold but 13 per cent of the "farm mortgages" in dollars and cents, while only 4 per cent are held by members of the federal reserve system. The balance is divided approximately as follows: 55 per cent of the more than nine billion dollars is in the hands of small banks outside the federal reserve system. Insurance companies hold 22 per cent throughout the country and in many middle-west states as high as 50 per cent of farm mortgages. Another 5 per cent is held by joint stock banks. Federal action through its banking system would affect only a small proportion of the victims of the loan mortgage sharks. Thus, it is seen, that the only effective form of farm relief is that demanded by the Communist Party; that is to say emergency relief for farm mortgages without any restrictions by banks or government. It was to defeat the growing mass struggles for such relief that the demagogues of Norris and other "farm bloc" leaders was thrown into the campaign on behalf of the Wall Street candidate, Roosevelt and the Democratic Party.

A further fraud is now being perpetrated against the farmers. This consists of a "council" of "business leaders" who are studying "farm aid." The tender mercies of such parasites on the farm population as Burton F. Peek, head of John Deere & Co., Moline, Illinois; F. A. Thies, vice-president Simon-Shields-Lonsdale grain corporation of Kansas City; R. R. Rogers, assistant secretary Prudential Life Insurance Company, Newark; Lynn Wakefield, president First National Bank, Minneapolis (grain speculators and mortgage sharks); H. R. Stafford, vice-president Missouri Pacific Railroad; A. H. Stone, president Long Staple Cotton Association, Dumbleth, Mississippi, etc., are to be showered upon the farmers—like a pestilence.

Every robber group is here represented. There is not one farmer on the list. It is these buzzards who prey upon the starving men, women and children of the farm population of the country—the mortgage and land sharks, the bankers, the insurance magnates, the railroads, the cotton market manipulators—who are paving the road for the Roosevelt administration to continue uninterrupted and in a still more vicious form, to correspond to the demands of the deepening crisis and the sharpening struggle against hunger, the starvation and war drive carried thus far under Hoover.

With the most determined struggle the farmers should reply to this attempt to strengthen the war machine of American imperialism under the cynical pretense of supplying enrichment of the soil for them. The hypocrisy of this is apparent when the Jones bill restricting acreage and cutting down production is considered. This visit of Roosevelt to Muscle Shoals is one more imperialist act that should alarm and unite masses of workers and farmers in a struggle against capitalism and war. It is one more reason why inauguration day, March 4th, should be greeted with the mightiest wave of mass demonstrations that has ever swept this country. Only this struggle, rising to ever higher stages will force relief and advance us further toward the one final solution of the crisis of capitalism in the interest of the workers and farmers—the revolutionary way out.

The Capitalist Press "Plays the Game"

By HERBERT BENJAMIN THAT the capitalist press is a powerful weapon in the hands of the ruling class for the attack upon the toiling masses is well known to all class-conscious workers. That every edition of the boss-controlled press is full of lies, distortions and ruminations concerning the news of the day is also well known to all workers. It is seldom that a capitalist newspaper admits that lying is part of a deliberate, fixed policy.

In an unguarded moment such an admission was recently published. True, the article containing these admissions was not intended for the eyes of workers. It was published in a paper that few workers know of and none are expected to read—the Illinois Journal of Commerce. But, at least one editor could not resist the temptation to boast. So vital sections of this article were quoted in an editorial of a capitalist paper in Bloomington, Ill., which (unfortunately) workers still read. As a result, we have a frank confession of the role and policy of the capitalist press. And here it is, as quoted from the editorial in question:

"PLAYING THE GAME" "The newspapers of this state—and presumably of other states have played the game... If the old motto of 'all the news' had been followed... many a newspaper might have put forth a daily blast of shivers... Instead, the newspapers have sought out (or invented) the hopeful, the cheerful, the unusual and have given these the play which have had the psychological effect of bolstering public sanity!... keeping up sane confidence."

If you ever wondered how it happens that your local paper shows so much surprise in reporting and displaying the news that a factory in a remote town, thousands of miles away, hired a few workers, and yet seems unaware of a mass lay-off right in your own neighborhood, the mystery is now solved. Your kindly editor has merely gone to the trouble of "seeking out the unusual" and "avoided feeding the public on sensational headlines which might easily have been justified."

This, the editorial continues "is not censorship, a suppression of news which ought to have been printed, but on the contrary, a keen study of the effect which an opposite course might have produced."

SPACE does not permit further quotations from this very il-

Letters from Our Readers

DOES NOT AGREE WITH CRITICISM OF "DAILY"

Editor of Daily Worker, Dear Comrade:

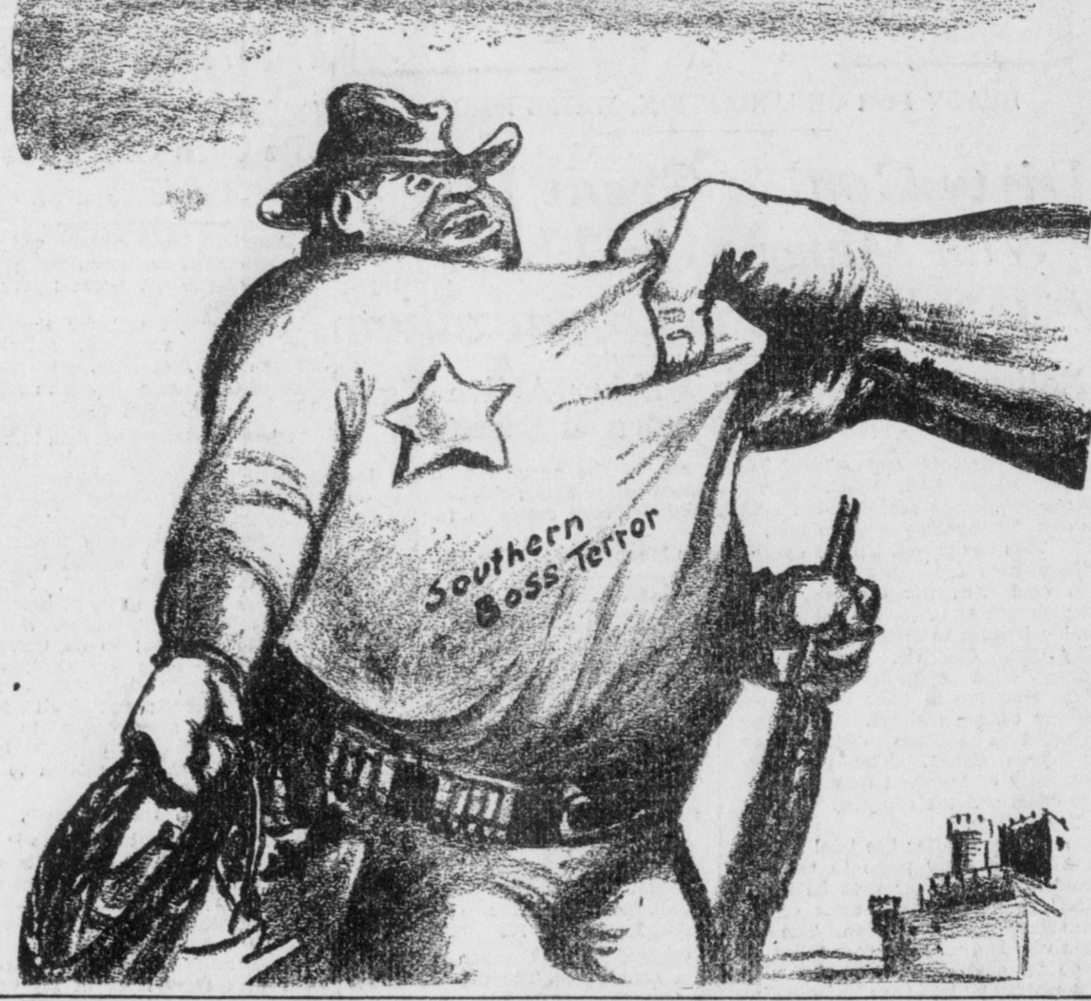
In connection with a letter written by Robert Barak, Jan. 15th, I disagree with his criticism that the circulation of the Daily Worker is retarded because the quality of the paper is poor and it's being printed in small type. I do not think the Evening Journal paper is any better than the Daily Worker. The Daily Worker is a workers' paper publishing nothing but the truth. And what do the New York Times publish on a better kind of paper? Nothing but lies to keep the masses in ignorance, subjection and slavery.

To increase the circulation of the Daily Worker is by distributing, which is the only way. When in the subway I never fail to leave the paper after I finish reading. I distribute the paper among shopmates, friends, in department stores, in schools and everywhere possible.

It may be a good idea to collect back numbers of the Daily Worker and distribute at the factory gate, R. R. ferry docks, in restaurants during lull hour, etc.

I disagree with Comrade Barak about the foreign news in the Daily Worker. Does he not see the excellent column of news printed every day in the first column of the third page? —A.M.S.

DEFEAT CLASS VENGEANCE AGAINST HERNDON



By Burck

The Chief Tasks of the Communist Parties

THE Communist vanguard and the revolutionary trade union movement, however, has not since the Eleventh Plenum of the E.C.C.I. succeeded in rousing the majority of the working class to the struggle against the unceasing attacks of capital. The chief cause of the insufficient development of economic struggles is the still unsatisfactory application of the line of independent leadership of economic struggles, on the basis of the laetia of the united front from below, in the underestimation of partial struggles, in the weak contacts with the masses in the factories and among the unemployed, in the weakening of revolutionary positions inside the reformist trade unions, in the inability to expose the maneuvers of the reformist trade union bureaucrats, in capitulation to reformist trade union bureaucrats, openly or concealed by "left" phrases.

On the basis of the experience of all the big strike movements, since the Eleventh Plenum of the E.C.C.I. and in view of certain new objective difficulties that have arisen, and also the new and growing possibilities of the Communist Parties, which while being among the masses must always march at the head of the masses, must

—From 12th Plenum Resolution on Economic Struggles.

Lenin Said—

"AND I continue to insist that we start real contacts only with the aid of a common newspaper, as a single, regular, All-Russian enterprise, which will summarize the results of all the diverse forms of activity and thereby stimulate our people to march forward unflinchingly along all the innumerable paths which lead to the revolution in the same way as all roads lead to Rome."

Smash Sectarianism—Penetrate the Factories!

Summary Speech by Earl Browder at the Chicago Shop Conference, January 1, 1933.

IT is clear from the discussion of this conference and the contribution of the conference that we are not standing still. We are making certain small moves forward in shop work, or we are at least creating some of the pre-conditions for a move forward. You see I am not boasting very much about what we have accomplished. However, when we examine some of the composition of this conference, we can say that out of 75 or 80 registered for this conference, about two-thirds are directly connected with the work of some particular factory, and about one-third are working in factories, or are only recently unemployed, still are very close to the inside work of their particular factory. This already gave us the foundation which provided us with a better discussion of shop problems than I have heard before. When I say better, it has to be taken in relation with very bad discussions that we have already had on shop work.

CONDITIONS EXIST FOR RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF MASS STRUGGLES IN SHOPS

However, when we examine the improvement of the work in connection with the shop, one thing stands out clearly in almost every report, that is, the increased activities of the workers in the shops is to a great extent spontaneous, not the result of our organized stimulation and leadership. That the up-swing of the activity of the workers in the shop is greater than the improvement of our work, and that really we are lagging behind in relation to the workers in the shop even more than before. When we hear all of the reports that are made about the conditions of the part-time workers, the stagger system workers who constitute a very large proportion of the so-called employed working class, it becomes clear that in the shop there are rapidly developing a condition for a mass strike movement, mass struggles, which have been moving in that direction since the beginning of the crisis. We never feel under that right-wing Trotskyite theory that workers will not strike during times of crises. We knew it was not so and we orientated ourselves to strikes, and the strike struggles have grown with the deepening of the crisis.

Today we must say the development of these conditions which drive workers into strike struggles are intensifying so rapidly, that during the year 1933, we must expect to have great mass strike struggles far surpassing any that have taken place in 1932. There are thousands of issues of the development of the strike movement, accumulating in the shops and the combination of all these causes for struggle together with that great outstanding cause, that the workers in the shops are actually facing conditions of eviction, the loss of all of the ordinary means of life, and starvation of themselves and their families, even while they are on the job.

PERSPECTIVE FOR DEVELOPING STRIKE MOVEMENT FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

These conditions are not only preparing the masses for economic struggles in the usual sense and on a larger scale, they are giving a necessary political character to these mass strike struggles. And it is no longer a fantastic utopian idea for us to begin to speak about the possibilities of the development of a strike movement of the workers in the bankrupt industry for the demand of unemployment insurance. We are having now maturing the objective conditions for a real joint struggle of employed and unemployed, in which we will have not only the actions of the unemployed on the streets, but around that the strike action of the employed from the shops. In my opinion we should be thinking about this possible development and without any undue haste, we should be preparing in our minds, discussing among ourselves, in just what form we can hasten the maturing of such a movement and bring it to realization.

Certainly our work in the shops

as yet is far too weak and too scattered and too fragmentary to give us any immediate basis for practical proposals for action of this sort. But given even a few months of energetic and correct work in the factories and the consolidation of our growing influence in organizational form, this may rapidly be changed.

LIVING CONTACT WITH THE WORKERS

To the extent that our work is improving in the shops, it shows itself most clearly in our growing understanding of the methods and forms of workers' democracy, of a close consolidation between the Party and the non-Party workers, in the joint working out of demands and grievances. Growing from this is better connection between leadership and masses, a growing initiative from the lower organizations of the Party and the workers and growing mass initiative, liquidation of the bureaucratic methods of leadership from above by decree and the development of organic leadership which has less of the artificial about it, a more living contact with the masses.

OUR STRUGGLE AGAINST SOCIAL FASCISM

Then, too, that aspect of politicalizing our shop work, which is represented by the struggle against social fascists, against the Socialist Party and the Mustelites, the A. F. of L. leadership, renegades, etc. It is quite true, as some comrades said, that this has been neglected in the discussion. As work in the shops comes to a higher stage of struggle, we are inevitably faced with the problem of struggle against the social fascists, and that it can be so much neglected shows the low development of our shop work. Surely, one cannot speak of winning the workers of Illinois without speaking of an intense struggle against social fascism every step of the way. Neither can one speak of progressing very far even in those industries which are entirely unorganized, except in terms of meeting and defeating the influence of the social fascists. There will never be a time when our work progresses to large mass activities in these industries that the social fascists will not appear. They will appear in a very strong position, because they come in not alone on the basis of getting among the workers themselves, but they come in with the cooperation and assistance of our class enemies, the bosses. The conquest of the shops by our forces can only be accomplished as a result of the defeat of the A. F. of L. and the S. P.

LET'S SHOP CALLS FOR SPECIFIC METHODS OF WORK

It is correct, as some comrades remarked, that we have given insufficient attention to the different aspects of the problem of large shops and small shops. Perhaps it would be a little more correct to say between centralized, trustified industries, especially the industries of mass production, on the one hand, and the small competitive industry, on the other hand. The conditions of penetrating shops in these two main categories are quite different. The methods whereby we can organize struggles, win through, etc., are quite different. The small competitive industry gives us very little to go by in tackling the steel industry—very little. They give us very little guidance in the penetration of the automobile industry. The tactics and strategy of economic struggles in these small decentralized industries to a large degree cannot be followed in the development of the struggles in large trustified industries. We must give more attention to examining the concrete problems that have to be solved in these different shops and industries and not try to answer all these questions with single broad generalizations.

SOME WRONG TENDENCIES IN OUR SHOP WORK

I think it is necessary to point out two wrong ways to approach shop work which one meets everywhere. First, there is a tendency to explain all of our shortcomings in the shop work on the grounds that our Party members are afraid to work in the shops, that they are cowardly, they are not sufficiently ready to sacrifice themselves. This tendency tries to find the answer to our weaknesses by methods of shaming our Party members and driving them into more intense activities. That is the wrong approach. The other and opposite kind of wrong approach is the conception that one must not be active at all, one must conceal oneself so thoroughly as to remove all possibility of discharge and thereby remove all activity and possible influence in the shop. These two wrong approaches are opposites, but they both achieve the same result. In the last case it is clear nothing happens in the shop. We have had many shops where we had shop nuclei for the past six or seven years. Nothing ever happened there. The membership of the nuclei have never changed unless somebody died. No new members were recruited, no leaflets were issued, no shop papers, and if there were any, it was something written outside the shop and the workers did not respond. Such shop nuclei are worse than useless because if we did not have them we would recognize we would have to find some new workers there, and we would establish the new nucleus that would live and grow. But as long as we have this nucleus on the records we refer the shop questions to this nucleus. Nor, is it any use to merely drive our comrades into action. In most cases we will find that the lack of activities can be overcome by showing the comrades how to become active and how to do the work. And also, to show the comrades that we do take seriously the question of maintaining our unit in the shop. When we do not take up seriously, with real Bolshevik seriousness the problem of safeguarding the unit in the shop, then we achieve the same end as in shop units which exist for years and do nothing, since in such cases, our unit is destroyed by ill-planned activity and lack of safeguard. One can therefore say that in most cases our best shop units are still those that live the shortest length of time, and those that live the longest are the most useless. We must solve this contradiction. We must find some way to give our "good active unit" a longer life. It is intolerable where we have conditions that a shop unit has an active life of one or two months. As soon as it begins to work it is destroyed by the enemy.

could defeat most of the efforts of these spy agents. It is not impossible to meet them and defeat them, but as long as we neglect them, as we do now, they will continue to spread the impression that the spy system is a highly invincible, terroristic organization. We can only break this fear of the spies by really taking up the struggle against spies very, very seriously.

A POISONOUS CONCEPTION FOR OUR MOVEMENT

Then, I would give special mention to the necessity of struggle against this idea that the workers in the shops have not starved enough yet, that after they have starved a little bit more maybe they will fight. This idea absolutely separates us from the workers. You can not organize workers when your reaction to wage cuts is "good for him." This is a very degenerate form of opportunistic leftism. It is just running away from the problems of the struggle of the working class. This idea is poison to our movement. Such ideas will destroy any organization of the workers unless they are immediately challenged and driven out. We have to declare an intolerant war against the attitude that we get satisfaction out of the misfortunes of the workers. Our attitude toward every reduction of relief, reduction of wages, worsening of conditions has got to be an attitude of anger, rage, hatred against the bosses and demand for immediate action of struggle against it.

HOW INITIAL GROUPS CAN CONTINUE TO LIVE AND GROW

The next problem. Several comrades have pointed out that we have to a certain degree learned how to make contacts in some factories and built up small groups that grew to a certain point. Then we were not able to pass that point and the groups stagnate, fall apart and disappear. What is this problem? This problem is essentially that of learning how to politicize our small beginnings of organization and make them the center of mass interest and real activity inside the shop. If in a shop of 1,000 workers you build up a group of 4, 10, 15, 25, the moment you begin to get to those numbers you can no longer feed the members of that group merely with the mechanical task of increasing its size. The movement can grow beyond this first initial stage, the first small grouping, only if we immediately find the political activities for this group whereby they will feel they are affecting the masses of the entire factory. If we don't find that, then this group will stop growing and it will disappear or will stagnate and become inactive. This means to find the issues of struggle in that factory and to raise these issues before the main body of workers in the factory. Every factory group that has learned how to do this has continued to live and grow. It is when a factory group does not learn how to do this that it stagnates and declines.

SHOP PAPERS HELP TO EXTEND INFLUENCE IN FACTORIES

The lack of attention to this problem is shown in the lack of attention to the shop papers. What are the shop papers? They are the instruments for the political activity of a shop group and extending its influence to a mass of workers. Our shop papers are too much looked upon as a routine and mechanical fashion; we draw an abstract lot of contents that should be put into this paper as if we were producing a national news bulletin of some kind. But a shop paper is not worth anything at all if it is merely to carry general news of the movement, general agitation and propaganda of the movement in the shop; that can be done much better by our pamphlets and the Daily Worker—much better. The shop contributes in the specific raising of the issues of the shop, and the linking up of the shop life with the larger political situation.

WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE

After the shop paper, comes the use of the language press and especially the Daily Worker in connection with the shops. In this respect, the future development of our shop work depends upon a much more systematic and energetic development of workers' correspondence dealing with shop problems, shop conditions, shop struggles and their relation to the trade union life, and the unemployed councils. We hope that it will be possible in the next month or two to show a decisive change in respect to workers' correspondence in the Daily Worker and in all of the language press. If we can't do this, we can not make the turn towards shop work. Every comrade who wishes to be taken account of as a shop worker, or as one who contributes in any serious way to our shop work, must set himself the task to be a worker-correspondent, that is, send in to one of our papers or many of our papers, periodically, a certain number of stories about shop events, shop struggles, shop conditions. A definite task should be undertaken in this respect. Each one should assume the responsibility of sending in once or twice a week, or if that is too much, once every two weeks, at least one small item, 100 to 300 words, a third to a full typewritten sheet of paper—that is all.

BUILDING THE DAILY WORKER IN THE SHOPS

Having improved the contents of the Daily Worker, we have to extend the circulation of it and of all of our language press. The problem of our press is also the problem of penetration of the shops and the dealing with shop problems in such a way as to transform these papers into necessary instruments for anyone who wants to do shop work. The coming campaign of the Daily Worker for circulation and for sustaining funds, which is going to be one of the major tasks of the Party beginning in January, is a task which we must succeed in or we are not going to have a Daily Worker. This campaign must be carried through, not merely as a routine money-raising activity, but as a political activity in connection with unemployment and our shop and trade union work. One means of making the best possible use of these shop work conferences is to begin the transformation of our papers in this way, that the best contributions to the discussion, of which we have a fairly satisfactory stenographic record, should in my opinion be published in the Daily Worker and as much of them as possible in the language press over a period of three or four weeks. I think this will probably be done, and I hope everybody will understand the great value of printing these records of our discussion and of continuing the discussion, making this conference the beginning of a broad discussion involving all members of the Party. Red Unions and all friendly workers organizations should have a large discussion of problems of shop work.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SHOP CONFERENCES

This conference and a similar conference being held in New York is an example of how the Party solves very difficult and complicated problems. We cannot solve these problems by decrees from above, by resolutions of the Central Committee of Petro or Secretaries, by a series of instructions through a clerical ladder. One of the weaknesses in the past has been our reliance on such bureaucratic methods of solving difficult problems like shop work. It is quite clear, in order to solve these problems, we have to create conditions for collective work of all the leading members of the Party and through them a large section of the workers—these conferences are examples of working out such most difficult problems. In this work, we are going to do much more. We are going to do much more to have historical records that will be a part of the process of learning how to work ourselves and how to ourselves solve these problems, we are also learning the proper method of guidance and leadership of the entire working class in the mass struggles that are developing.