

ALL WORKERS MUST STAND BY THE  
MINERS, AS THE MINERS ARE  
GIVING THE FIRST WORKING  
CLASS RESPONSE TO THE  
WAGE CUT DRIVE OF  
HOOVER!

# Daily Worker

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## A Demonstration of International Solidarity

Militant masses of workers went to the Federal Building and City Hall on Saturday afternoon to voice their protest against the murders in Haiti, to declare their solidarity with the revolutionary workers of that oppressed country, and to denounce "Peace-Pact" Stimson who stimulates war in Manchuria with the Kellogg Pact and makes war in Haiti with marines. From two to three thousands workers gathered for the demonstration, at the call of the Communist Party.

Mounted police were thrown against the demonstration as soon as it appeared. The authorities were furious, especially at the size and spirit of the demonstration, and proceeded against it with clubs. But this time the police found they were not beating passive victims, but were met with active resistance to their customary brutality. A splendid spirit moved the entire body of demonstrators, which communicated itself to the thousands of on-lookers, numbers of whom joined the demonstration, a participation which was felt also by the police.

Typical of the spirit of the New York police, as representatives of U. S. imperialism, was their method of singling out Negro, Chinese and Japanese workers for especially brutal clubbings. It was this which especially aroused the fighting spirit of the mass of demonstrators, who registered some effective protests before being driven off the streets.

This demonstration, the most militant and largest of its kind seen here in many years, reflects the rising spirit of struggle of the working class. It reflects the growing consciousness of the workers of the burning need of international solidarity, for the common struggle against imperialism. It records the rising barometer of class struggle, which finds other expressions in the movement in the South, and in the growing Illinois miners' strike. It gives political edge to the thousands of concrete partial struggle developing over the whole country.

And of especially immediate interest to the members of the Communist Party, it puts the seal upon the process of reorientation of the Party upon the line of the Comintern, and the liquidation of the Lovestone-Cannon renegades from Communism. The Party was mobilized for struggle as it has not been for years. It was filled with the Bolshevik spirit of unity and struggle.

The New York demonstration, as well as the smaller one in Washington at the same time, aroused a sympathetic response in thousands of onlookers, and expressed the deeply-felt feelings of hundreds of thousands in the whole country. The great mass of anti-imperialist sentiment, stirred by the rape of Haiti and the intervention in Manchuria, found its first effective expression.

Let these great positive achievements of the demonstration not cause any neglect in searching out the weakness in its organizational preparation, which prevented it from being twice as effective as it was. A searching, self-critical analysis of the preparation and execution of the demonstration must be the starting point of greater mobilizations, more effective struggles in the near future.

Forward to new struggles! Oust the marines from Haiti! Support the revolutionary Negro masses in Haiti! Help the Chinese workers and peasants overthrow the militarists! Defend the Soviet Union!

## Keep on the Offensive! Win the Miners' Strike!

It is a fundamental principle of tactics, in the strike struggle no less than in military struggle, that the offensive wins the victory. A victory on the defensive is of use merely as a preparation for the offensive, and the offensive is to be seized at every opportunity.

If the Illinois miners had settled down to picket those mines which first came on strike a week ago, they might have had three or four thousand out, instead of perhaps 15,000 at this time. If the miners in the 1928 strike had followed their old traditions of militancy and marched into Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, and the coke region, that strike would have been won.

The official bureaucracy of the United Mine Workers of America was able to prevent mass picketing and marching on a large scale in the strike of 1927-28, though the left wing, and the Communist Party repeatedly urged such tactics as the only possible way to victory.

The striking miners of Illinois, now in their own union, the National Miners Union are on the march. In spite of every attempt at repression, in spite of tear gas, and machine guns, and bayonets wielded by militia, bosses' gunmen, police and deputized U.M.W.A. thugs and "organizers" the miners come out on strike one after the other, and the strikers' ranks grow from day to day.

The U.M.W.A. bureaucracy, International President Lewis, Harry Fishwick, president of Illinois district, and the other district administrators belonging to the Lewis machine in the last strike, did not want a victory. They were engaged, as results have since abundantly proved, in selling the miners into defeat, disorganization, and the slavery of low wages and worse conditions, long hours and unemployment.

They were engaged in transforming their United Mine Workers of America into a company union, and maintaining their position as paid agents of the bosses. This is still the objective of the Fishwick and Lewis administration. Fishwick has even taken back into his ranks that old expert in the sell-out, Frank Farrington, who accepted the \$25,000 a year bribe from the Peabody Coal Co. while still U.M.W.A. president of Illinois district.

Naturally, the State of Illinois, and all its county sheriffs, the whole machinery of repression dominated by the Illinois coal operators' rallies all its forces to stop the mass picketing and the marching miners. The mass arrests in Nokomis, and at Bullpit, the tear gas and gunfire at Coella, these are the desperate efforts of the coal operators, acting through their state, to suppress a revolt that menaces coal operators' profits. They show that this is class war, and that the industrial struggle has become a political struggle almost on the first day.

The immediate support of the coal operators by Fishwick's denunciation of the strike, his rallying gangs of U.M.W.A. hired thugs to raid the Auburn picket lines a few days ago, the immediate deputizing of the U.M.W.A. gunmen at Coella and Nokomis and Springfield—expose completely the role of the company unionized U.M.W.A. official machinery in such crises as the Illinois strike. And it is on such elements as these of Fishwick's that the Muste movement relies for its "new A.F.L.," according to its own publicity!

The action of the Coella local of the U.M.W.A. in refusing to meet with deputies present, the refusal of a thousand U.M.W.A. rank and file to work at Taylorville with militia present, the action of 800 Pana miners, assembled in a park to hear speeches on the strike, from which meeting they bodily ejected a U.M.W.A. international organizer who wanted them to go back to work; all these and many similar incidents show how the rank and file feel.

Miners! Workers everywhere! This is clear cut class struggle. The National Miners Union, the Trade Union Unity League of which it is a section, the Red International of Labor Unions to which the T.U.U.L. belongs, and the Communist Party, the workers' political party, are leading the fight for the working class. The U.M.W.A., the A.F.L. which signed the "no strike" agreement and "no wage advances" agreement with Hoover, and participated in his "Grand Fascist Council" a few days ago, the Muste group, and the renegades like Watt and the rozkyites, whose articles and speeches are used by the operators' press for strike breaking purposes, the I.W.W. who scab at Collinsville. All these are enemies of the workers.

Throw out the labor traitors! Rally to the support of the miners' strike! Spread the struggle! On the offensive everywhere!

## The Working Class Triumphs with Accorsi

It is plain that the acquittal of the worker, Salvatore Accorsi, was due to no such fiction as a "fair trial," but solely to the timely intervention of the American working class, rising in protest to defend this worker whom the Mellon gang of Pennsylvania millionaires fully intended to send to the electric chair.

For eighteen months the State of Pennsylvania, ruled by as bloody

## 2,000 Workers Resist the Police; Demonstrate for Haiti Workers, USSR

### Police Slug Demonstrators in Front of Federal Building; Fail to Break Ranks

### Workers Fight Back Attacks; Dozen Arrested; Militant Mass Spirit

Two thousand members and sympathizers of the Communist Party demonstrated in front of the Federal Building at 1:30 p. m., on Saturday, in militant protest against U. S. imperialist attack on the Haitian revolutionary masses, and against Stimson's Wall Street war threat sent to the Soviet Union.

## SUPPORT HAITI REVOLT IN WASH.

### Demonstration Held Before White House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Riled with the demonstration against Wall Street's attack on the Haitian revolution, and directed at Stimson's war threat to the Soviet Union, which took place under his nose, Chief Imperialist Hoover made a hypocritical show of his "magnanimity" by requesting the jailed workers be let out. George Akerson, Hoover's secretary issued a surlous statement in behalf of the Wall Street chief executive, in which he asked the police to release the demonstrators.

By E. GARDOS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Led by Wilbur T. Upshaw, Negro longshoreman of Chester, Pa.; Sylvia Langdon, Gastonia, N. C., textile worker, and Paul Crouch, of the Young Communist League, one hundred members of the Communist Party and Young Communist League and sympathizers, mostly from Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore, demonstrated this afternoon at the very heart of American imperialism. They carried banners with the slogans of "Fight Against Imperialist War," "Defend the Soviet Union," protesting against the murder of the Haitian peasants by United States marines, espoused the A. F. of L. and socialist party as agents of American imperialism, demanding full social and political equality for Negroes, calling upon the soldiers and marines to unite with their brothers in the factories, mills, mines, and farms, exposing Stimson's "Peace Pact" note as a war maneuver against the U.S.S.R. and Hoover's conferences as a step towards fascism.

These militant workers picketed the White House and State and War Departments. The demonstration started short—(Continued on Page Two)

Realizing that the workers were determined to voice their protest against the war threat on the Soviet Union and the marine attack on the Haitian revolution, the cops became even more vicious in their sallies and clubbed demonstrators and bystanders, indiscriminately. Still they could not break the ranks.

Traffic cops, supported by hurried reinforcements and a dozen additional mounted cossacks rushed in to help their besieged fellow gunmen in their futile effort to smash up the demonstration against the spirited resistance of the 2,000 workers who were encouraged by the on-lookers.

The cops picked out and attacked scattered workers, chasing them for blocks, and in desperation threw their clubs at them.

The main body of demonstrators, unbroken, with ranks closed and determined, continued the march up Park Row into City Hall.

Here speakers mounted benches and spoke for several minutes. Efforts of the uniformed gunmen to arrest the speakers were fought on all sides by the demonstrators.

The demonstrators continued shouting out the slogans they could—(Continued on Page Three)

a band as ever dipped their hands in workers' blood, planned the frame-up meant to send Accorsi to his death. These murderers, whose chief sits in Hoover's cabinet, whose coal and iron police only a few months ago tortured to death the miner John Barocski and freed the thugs who killed him, whose state governor found it possible without batting an eye to seek Accorsi's death at the very moment he was appointing to the United States Senate the known bribe-giver of big business, Grundy, by no means intended to allow Accorsi to escape the electric chair.

Hence there can be no mistake. The evidence against Accorsi was false, of course. But so was the evidence against Mooney and Billings. So was it false against Sacco and Vanzetti, and in many another case. The evidence is never the decisive factor either way in trials of workers before capitalist courts. Evidence was not the weapon in Charlotte which brought 20-year sentences to the Gastonia strike leaders. The decisive factor for conviction is the class hatred of the capitalists against rebellious workers. That which saved Salvatore Accorsi, was class anger of the masses, led by the Communist Party and expressed through the wide protest organized by the International Labor Defense.

In celebrating the release of Accorsi, let every worker understand the nature of the victory and join the Communist Party, whose methods of open class struggle will not only free other Accorsis, but lead to the emancipation of the whole working class from the rule of the capitalist class which now robs and murders them. Support the International Labor Defense! Join the Communist Party!

## Negro and White Workers in the National Miners Union



The N.M.U. has been committed to the principle of complete political, industrial and social equality of the Negro and white workers, from the day of its inception. The Illinois strikers demand the end of Jim Crowism, and no discrimination against Negro miners.

## GENERAL BUTLER JAPAN MENACES REVEALS METHOD OF IMPERIALISM WAR ON SOVIET IN MANCHURIA

### Inadvertently Tells Truth of Marines Blocks Agreement and "Warns" Moscow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The inadvertence of Major Smedley D. Butler, in revealing, in a moment of frankness when addressing a meeting of Pittsburgh manufacturers without cautioning capitalist reporters not to print his remarks, the methods of American imperialism in Latin-America, is proving embarrassing to the Washington hypocrites.

The meeting, or rather the dinner, was told by Butler, who has commanded the U. S. marines in many a dirty deal abroad, that whenever the marines backed a candidate in an "election" in an occupied country, their candidate won invariably. Referring definitely to Nicaragua, Butler said: "The opposition candidates in Nicaragua were declared to be bandits when it became necessary to elect our man to office."

"Our man," of course, means the man whom the Wall Street bankers pick as the most effective tool of American imperialism.

"The Washington spokesmen for imperialism, whose hypocrisy was already being self-exposed by the 'Kellogg Pact' note to the Soviet Union combined with the massacre of Haitian peasants by marines, feel annoyed by this give-away speech of General Butler at such an 'unfortunate' moment. Especially since it is being planned at this moment to have the marines 'supervise' the alleged 'election' to take place next April in Haiti.

Hence Butler is apt to be told quietly that while he is a valuable thug against unarmed Latin-American workers, he is a damn fool politically and must cut out making speeches.

## CARTER, OUT, WILL ORGANIZE SEAMAN TELLS HOW COPS SWUNG CLUBS SATURDAY, HE JOINS COMMUNISTS

Ready to resume his part in helping in organizing the unorganized mill workers of the South, George Carter, last of the Gastonia seven to be released on bail from Charlotte prison, has arrived in New York.

On his arrival here Carter, a young textile worker from Chester, Pa., before he went to Gastonia for the National Textile Workers Union, was greeted enthusiastically by Bill McGinnis and others of the seven whom the Carolina mill bosses' courts have railroaded to 117 years imprisonment.

"Whether we obtain our complete freedom or not depends on how well the workers of the whole country rally to the campaign being carried on for us by the International Labor Defense," said Carter to a Daily Worker reporter.

Carter, one of the N. T. W. organizers in the great strike of the Gastonia mill owners, served six months and two days in prison longer than any other of the defendants. He was to be released in time for the International Labor Defense conference in Charlotte on December 8, but the machinations of the mill owners and the attachment of the bail fund provided for his release, held him in Charlotte prison until the following Monday.

Carter told how Robert Allen, who has treacherously deserted the mill workers for the Manville-Jencks bosses, was instrumental in this attachment of his bail money.

"I was glad to get out," said Carter, "but it was all spoilt when I learned that a warrant was out by the mill bosses' courts for the arrest of Cliff Saylor, on the same charge of 'murder' of Aderholt on—(Continued on Page Two)

## 1,000 More Join Mine Strike in Illinois Pits; Mass Meetings Held

### Livingston, Bend, Collinsville, Springfield Miners Walk Out; Women Fight Militiamen

### Livingston Mayor With Drawn Revolver Tries to Jail Toohey, Miners Rescue Him

BULLETIN.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 15.—Reports to N.M.U. national office tonight are that more Peabody mines in Illinois are struck. Machine guns are set up in Livingston. Bosses' papers in Illinois say four warrants have been sent by Sheriff Dunbar to all counties for the arrest on sight of Pat Toohey on charges of conspiracy and inciting to riot. An undercurrent of grave events in process is noticeable; sheriffs are swearing in U.M.W.A. officials and gunmen, farmers and business men by hundreds; immigration inspectors are swarming around the arrested men. Eight are still imprisoned in Taylorville.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Dec. 15.—Today mass meetings were held in many parts of the Illinois coal fields, and preparations for active picketing made, also preparations for marching on other mines. The National Miners Union district offices here have assurance that a number of mines not hitherto on strike will come out tomorrow.

Among the meetings held today were those addressed by Pat Toohey, national secretary-treasurer of the N.M.U., and by National Board Member Freeman Thompson, who was recently jailed out after having been placed under arrest for leading the marching miners upon Kincaid. These meetings are at Livingston, Staunton, Bend and Taylorville.

1,000 Strike Saturday. Yesterday another thousand men joined the strike. They tied up mines in the Staunton subdistrict, particularly at Livingston, Madison county and Bend (Macoupin county). Croy mine at Springfield and the Peabody mine there struck solid on Saturday.

On Friday, Collinsville mine came out and joined the state-wide struggle, except for 40 members of the I.W.W. The I.W.W. has been trying to inject itself into the Illinois coal fields for some time, and had organized one branch at Collinsville. The miners express the greatest indignation that the first act of this supposedly revolutionary organization in a life and death struggle for improved conditions and organization should be one of scabbery.

Strike Sentiment Grows. Strike sentiment and the militancy of the miners is growing, as the state militia and county sheriffs, with their deputized coal operators' and United Mine Workers of America union continue mass arrests and try to pick off the leaders of the strike.

When 74 automobiles and one large truck carrying pickets from other mines arrived in Nokomis and were surrounded in the center of the town by deputies and militia who held them for a sheriff from Christian county to serve warrants—(Continued on Page Three)

## FIGHT "POGROM" IN IRON UNION

The yellow "socialists" who now compose the officialdom of the Iron and Bronze Workers Union in New York seem determined to out-do the most reactionary of all reactionary A. F. of L. misleaders in applying the gag rule to the membership, it was yesterday revealed, when A. Rosenfeld, former secretary of the union told The Daily Worker that five members of the union, who are members of the Communist Party, have been expelled by the officialdom, because they are Communists.

The expulsion of the five, all of whom are former officials of the union, presages expulsions of the large "pogrom" scale so typical of—(Continued on Page Two)

Fakers to Meet to Help Wage Cut Campaign. Governor Roosevelt has called upon the leaders of the State Federation of Labor to co-operate with him in carrying out Hoover's "fascist council" purpose in New York State. While the announced subject will be a building campaign, the real object is to enlist the New York labor fakers in the national wage-cutting drive. The question of injunctions will come up.

This is one of a series of conferences that the Tammany Hall politician is calling to enlist the reactionary unions in a collaboration scheme with the capitalists against the militant workers. The International Ladies Garment Workers participated in the last conference called by Governor Roosevelt. Schlesinger, at the time, declared his intentions to help the bosses in their speed-up drive. Roosevelt is assured the same kind of support from the State Federation misleaders.

Green's Organizers to Plot in Charlotte, N. C. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The second step in the American Federation of Labor campaign to assist the textile barons of the south in their reign of terror against the National Textile Workers Union was announced here today when President Green stated he would address a conference of A.F.L. organizers at Charlotte, N. C., in January.

Green is to have the co-operation of Senator Wheeler and states that Wheeler's resolution for a senatorial investigation of the textile workers will be pressed and if adopted will help to center interest on the A.F.L.

PHOTOENGRAVERS STRIKE. SAN FRANCISCO (By Mail).—Organized photoengravers have won the 40-hour week in seven shops, and are striking in many other shops.

## HOOVER GIVES BOSSES PRESENT

### Communists Demand Unemployment Relief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Following Hoover's advice, the Senate passed the \$160,000,000 tax cut to the big capitalists as a part of the scheme to attempt to overcome the growing economic crisis.

Not only do the big exploiters get a present of \$160,000,000 but they will proceed to cut wages under the directorship of the Hoover-Young-Lamont-Green combination, Senator Frazier, representative of the rich farmers, who opposed Hoover's policy of donating to the bankers, and wants more for the wealthy farmers, said that this was Hoover's promise to pay back the imperialists for their donations to his campaign funds.

With millions of workers unemployed, the capitalist state hands over big sums to the bosses but pays no attention to unemployed relief. The Communist Party is demanding adequate unemployment relief to be paid by the government under worker's supervision. The struggle for unemployed relief will grow as the ranks of the unemployed are being added to daily.

## MOBILIZE FOR DEFENSE IN N. Y.

### I. L. D. Convention Organizes Work

Over two hundred and thirty delegates, representing shop committees, trade unions, working-class fraternal organizations, International Labor Defense branches, American Negro Labor Congress participated in the fourth annual convention of the New York District, International Labor Defense, held at Irving Plaza, Sunday, Dec. 15.

Brother Hopkins, a representative of the Subway Construction Workers Union, addressed the convention. He received a tremendous ovation. He thanked the I.L.D. for the support given the constructor workers against the A. F. of L. bureaucrats and the Tammany Hall politicians.

A committee of five from the convention went on the picket lines for the Independent Shoe Workers who are on strike. Henry Buckley, of the Independent Shoe Workers, spoke at the convention. He said that the union was fighting the vicious injunctions issued against the—(Continued on Page Two)

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# DROP IN PRODUCTION AND GROWTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT SHOW HOOVER LIES

### Crisis Reaches Level of 1919 when 4,000,000 Jobless Tramped Streets; Wage-Cut Plans Started; Workers Resist

A tremendous drop in freight-car loadings gives the lie to all the prosperity bunk of Hoover, Barnes, Lamont and Green.

There was a decrease of more than 62,000 cars in one week below 1927 and 1928.

This means that 62,000 cars of commodities less were manufactured and shipped in the United States than in any year except 1920, when severe depression reigned.

A financial writer in the "New York Times" says:

"For November as a whole the crease from last year was 5 per cent, and the important aspect of the change was the fact that it occurred mostly in miscellaneous freight and general merchandise—whose movement has been apt to measure the actual course of trade. The returns of December traffic will now take on added interest. Ever since the war the larger variations of the car-loading returns have correctly reflected important variations in the state of trade."

This indicates that unemployment throughout the country is severe. With production dropping to the figures of the sharp depression of 1919-21, when 4,000,000 workers were unemployed, the unemployment program of the Communist Party assumes first place of importance.

Production of steel has fallen below 60 per cent of capacity in such important districts as Chicago and Pittsburgh. In Buffalo and Youngstown production is below 40 per cent.

Automobile output is at a virtual standstill. In all these industries thousands of workers are being laid off daily.

In the steel mills, some of the workers are kept on the job on part time, at wages steeply reduced.

This is the first step towards the nation-wide wage-cutting attacks to be launched by the United Chamber of Commerce's semi-fascist organization.

A severe depression in the anthracite coal industry was brought to the attention of Hoover and Lamont by the Anthracite Co-operative Association of Pennsylvania, headed by Roy C. Haines, an organization of mine owners.

Haines reported mines closing down and predicted one of the most severe slumps in the anthracite mine industry.

He asked Hoover to speed-up his fake budgeting program in order to help pull the anthracite industry out of the morass.

The Hoover-Lovestone theory about the soundness of American imperialist economy is crumbling amid the ruins of rapidly declining production and growing unemployment.

Out of the sharp depression will grow gigantic class battles. Already the working class is resisting the onslaughts on their standard of living. Hoover and his gang of experts, with special government functions, cannot stop the severe crisis as quickly as they hope to even by drastic measures against the American toilers. The crisis in American industry is part of the world crisis of capitalism.

# The Five-Day Working Week in Soviet Union

(Continued.)

A six-day week (five days' work for each worker and one day's rest) is allowed for plants which, because of the worn out state of their equipment, cannot effect repairs and overhauling as they go along and are compelled to hold up production if they are to effect such running repairs, so as to enable such plants to stop work entirely for one day in each month for repair purposes.

For the purpose of showing what changes occur in the balance of working hours in applying the continuous week, we may cite the following table:

Working Days	Five-Day Week		
	Today	Total	Percentage changes.
Working hours per year per worker	2,200*	2,208	+ 0.4
On seven-hour day	1,964	1,932	- 0.63
No. of off-days	77	89	+15.6
Of which:			
(a) are rest days	65	77	
(b) workers' vacation	12	12	
	Six-Day Week**		
Working hours per year per worker	2,200	2,232	+ 1.45
On seven-hour day	1,964	1,953	- 0.6
No. of off-days	77	86	+11.6
Of which:			
(a) are rest-days	65	74	
(b) workers' vacation	12	12	
	Seven-Day Week***		
Working hours per year per worker	2,200	2,216	+ 0.8
On seven-hour day	1,964	1,936	- 1.4
No. of off-days	77	88	
Of which:			
(a) are rest days	65	76	
(b) workers' vacation	12	12	

\*On the eve of any rest-day or holiday plants work only six hours. This must be borne in mind in making all calculations.

\*\*With a stoppage of one day per month for repairs.

\*\*\*With a stoppage of two days per month for repairs.

From this table we see that in all cases the annual total of working hours is increased by a very large percentage indeed, and thanks to the increase in the number of rest-days per year by twelve (with a five-day week) and by eleven (on the six- and seven-day week) per year the gain works out (on an eight-hour working day), at 88 to 72 hours. There is no doubt that such a balance of working hours is an advantage, quite apart from the fact that the more frequent off-days for the worker undoubtedly make his labor considerably easier. It is true that instead of his old 42 hours of unbroken rest will now get forty (on an eight-hour day), but this is made up for by the fact that he will have his day of rest after 42 hours of work and not after 46 hours, as has been the case up to now.

But the advantages of the continuous week do not stop at that as far as the working class is concerned. The opportunity thus afforded of making full use of all machinery throughout the whole year will render it possible to increase our total annual production by an average of 20 per cent. Already in the present fiscal year of 1929-30, when the continuous week is only in its beginning, we will obtain five per cent extra production. In this wise the continuous working week opens up boundless vistas for the

more rapid development of industry and the expansion of our national economy as a whole and offers endless opportunities for effecting a very considerable expansion of our country's productive forces. The continuous week will also cheapen the cost of production, as much expenditure will be reduced on the unit of production. In addition, the more rapid use of machinery and equipment will make it possible to introduce new and more perfect technical equipment into industry at a speedier rate.

Further, the continuous week will require a considerable increase in the number of workers employed in production. Preliminary calculations indicate that on the five-day week 25 per cent more workers will be required; on the six-day week, 20 per cent; and on the seven-day week, 60.6 per cent. This means that the amount of labor power employed will increase by about one-fifth. Hundreds of thousands of workers will be absorbed into production and thus considerably reduce the numbers of the unemployed. And since the recruiting of new workers priority consideration will be given to the children of workers, the advantages of the continuous week for the working class will become still more palpable.

(To be Continued.)

# SUPPORT HAITI WORKER PEASANT REVOLT IN WASH.

### Demonstration Held Before White House

(Continued from Page One)

By after 2 P. M. For 15 minutes the picket line marched up and down until the White House police with the help of City police reserves, rushing in patrol wagons, broke up the demonstration, tore up several banners, and arrested 36 workers. Two were Negro workers.

The prisoners were led to the police headquarters singing the International and shouting the Party slogans. Resisting arrest, a number of them were able to get away.

The comrades who were taken to the police headquarters are being charged with the violation of Article 8, Section 4, U. S. Park Regulations of "parading on government reservation without a permit."

Six young workers were taken to Juvenile Court. The bail was set at \$100 each. The prisoners' decision that they all stay in prison until they are bailed out and the refusal of Negro comrades to get out first before the other comrades, shows the militancy of these workers.

The demonstration of the Communist Party before the White House against the U. S. war maneuvers against the Soviet Union and the invasion of Haiti by the U. S. warships and marines, created a great stir in the capital city. The headlines of the capitalist newspapers with pictures are devoted to the demonstration. The presence of Negro workers and the militant slogans of the Party, such as "Only proletarian revolution will stop imperialist war" and "Workers in uniform, join with us to fight the common enemy" together with the slogans against the war danger and rationalization will certainly have a great effect upon the workers.

In spite of the refusal of the police department to grant a permit for the open air demonstration at Seventh and Pennsylvania Ave., 7:30 P. M., we will go ahead with the meeting. Special efforts are being made to reach the Negro workers and Negro students of the Howard University.

The Communist Party, District 3, and the Young Communist League issued a statement after the demonstration in Washington in which they said, in part:

"Simultaneously with the attack upon the Haitian masses, war ships and troops of the imperialist powers are being rushed to China, in order to support the fight of the various mercenary clique against each other and to prevent the Chinese masses to overthrow the bloody rule of the imperialists and their lackeys. The 'peaceful' Messrs. Hoover and Stimson are out to maintain the rule of agent Chiang Kai Shek and the Nanking government, the butcher of the Chinese workers. The very support of the Chinese bandit generals by the various imperialist powers expose the differences between the imperialists, that cannot be hidden with fake 'disarmament' conferences and the 'peace' trips of the yellow McDonalds that rapidly lead to war.

At the same time all the imperialist powers are united to attack the Soviet Union, the only country that liberated the workers and peasants from Czarist oppression, where the five-year plan of Socialist Construction will lead to a trebling of production, to an enormous improvement in the standard of living of the workers and peasants, while the masses in the capitalist countries are suffering more and more from the evils of capitalist rationalization. Regardless of the differences existing between themselves, the imperialists are out to destroy the Workers' Fatherland, the inspiring and leading force behind the struggles of the oppressed masses the world over. The hypocritical note of Mr. Stimson—who is rushing marines to Haiti to enforce the Kellogg Peace Pact of Dollar Diplomacy is a smoke screen to cover up the imperialist war preparations against the Soviet Union."

Carter and others of the Gastonia seven will be delegates to both the National Textile Workers Union in Paterson on December 20 and 21 and that of the International Labor Defense in Pittsburgh on December 29 to 31.

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# "Red Rust" Opens Tomorrow Night at the Martin Beck

This being the week before Christmas, matters theatrical are rather weak along Broadway, and so we have but three openings, compared to the list of some 12 or more listed for next week.

The outstanding event of the new openings is, of course, the play, "Red Rust," from Soviet Russia, the joint effort of Kirshon and Ouspensky, two writers well known among the young writers of the Soviet Republic. The play will be presented by the Theatre Guild Studio, a new group formed by the Guild, on Tuesday night, at the Martin Beck Theatre.

The cast is headed by Herbert J. Biberman, Gale Sondergaard, Franchot Tone, Eunice Stoddard, Luther Adler, Ackland Powell and William Challoo. "Red Rust," which is announced as a dramatic panorama of modern Russian life, was produced at the Moscow State Proletarian Theatre in 1927.

Two other plays scheduled will have their first showing at the end of the week on Saturday night. These include the Sidney Howard opus and the return of William Hodge to Broadway.

On Saturday evening Arthur Hopkins will present Sidney Howard's new play, "Half Gods," at the Plymouth Theatre. Among Howard's previous plays may be mentioned, "They Knew What They Wanted," which won the Pulitzer Prize some seasons back. "Ned McCobb's Daughter" and "The Silver Cord."

The cast will include Mayo Methot, Dorothy Sands, Laura Hamilton, Elizabeth Goddard, Donn Cook, Siegfried Rumann and Walter Walker.

William Hodge will be seen at the Bijou Theatre beginning Saturday evening, December 21, in a new play, "Inspector Kennedy," by Milton Herbert Gropper and Edna Sherry.

## Communist Activities

Party Membership in N. Y. Will be held in Union City on Tuesday, Dec. 17 at 8 p. m. at 347 West St. There will be a report on the 7th Plenum.

Unit 2F, Section 6. Will hold a meeting tonight at 6:30 p. m. at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Roll Call.

Unit 6F, Section 3. Meeting will be held Tuesday, Dec. 17 at 8 p. m. at the section headquarters. There will be a discussion on the recruiting drive.

Unit 6F, Section 1. Will have an industrial meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 17 at 6:30 p. m. at the headquarters.

Unit 11, Section 1. Will have an educational meeting tonight at 8 p. m. at the section headquarters.

Unit 4F, Section 6. Meeting tonight at 6:30 p. m. at the headquarters, 129 Myrtle Ave.

Paterson Y.C.L. Forum. Will be held Thursday, Dec. 18 at Union Hall, 205 Paterson St. Max Harris will lecture.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletariat.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).



HELEN MORGAN

Well-known stage star, who makes her debut in "Applause," the chief film feature at Loew's Paradise and Pitkin Theatres this week.

HELEN MORGAN IN "APPLAUSE" AT PARADISE THEATRE

Helen Morgan, Broadway stage star makes her screen debut in "Applause," the all-talking dramatic film, which is now showing at Loew's Paradise Theatre. The supporting cast includes Fuller Meller, Jr., last seen in "What Price Glory" and the "Front Page"; Joan Peers, Jack Cameron and Henry Wadsworth. The picture was directed by Rouben Mamoulian, formerly of the Theatre Guild.

Wesley, Eddy and the Paradise Serenaders head the stage show, "L'Parfum," an Arthur Knorr production, that comes to the Paradise direct from the Capitol Theatre. Adler and Bradford, Mills and Shea, Charlotte Woodruff and the Chester Hale Girls are other entertainers of the week.

## Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Needing Lectures to Office Workers. On Monday, Dec. 16 at 6:30 p. m. at Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave. All workers are invited. The subject will be "Where is Civilization Going?"

Gastonia Branch I.L.D. Will have a meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 17 at 6 p. m. at 112 Broadway. Nessim will speak on the new policy of the I.L.D.

Boro Hall A.N.C.L. Meeting will be held on Wednesday at 8 p. m. at the Boro Hall Workers Center, 129 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.

Council 4, Williamsburg. Will hold a lecture on the Five-Year Plan on Tuesday at 8:30 at 56 Manhattan Ave. Novick will lecture.

Central Body U.C.A.W. Will have a meeting Thursday, Dec. 19 at the Workers Center, 26 Union Sq. All C. B. delegates and secretaries must come.

Speakers Class, U.C.A.W. Meets Thursday at 8:30 at the Workers Center, 26 Union Sq. All members of the class must attend.

"Build the Working Women" Will be held on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 8 p. m. at 26 Union Sq. All representatives and agents must be present.

# FIGHT "POGROM" IN IRON UNION

### "Socialists" Expelling Communists

(Continued from Page One)

The A. F. of L. and the yellow-socialists once their bureaucrats gain hold of the machinery of a labor organization.

The five expelled are Leo Hoffbauer, former president, of the union; A. Rosenfeld, former secretary; A. Korin, former organizer; J. Dinoff and J. Obolovsky.

The yellow "socialist" officials of the union, headed by L. Smetona, president, and M. Karasik, secretary, are now seeking to re-affiliate the union, which has been independent to the reactionary A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. for its militancy years ago. They were told by the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers' leaders that readmission to the A. F. of L. would be given consideration if the yellow "socialists" saw to it that all Communists were expelled from the union, and that no Communists be allowed to enter the union in the future.

The first five Communists to be expelled by the "socialist" officialdom happen to be the oldest members of the union, men who built it up and were instrumental in obtaining the 44-hour week for the iron and bronze workers.

"When the 'socialists' took control of the union machinery the membership of the union had grown to 2,200, due to the organizational drives of the left wing," Rosenfeld pointed out.

"Now only about 150 come to meetings, despite threats of fines for failure to attend. Many have dropped out and are dropping out, due to the wrecking tactics of the 'socialists.' Only 200 were present Tuesday when the 'socialists' decided to expel us. The packing of the meeting was shown by the vote, 92 to expel and 76 against.

"Before the meeting the officials ran around to the shops to pack the hall with their own henchmen.

"The 'socialists' are afraid of the coming election in January, for the membership is growing more and more disgusted with their wrecking tactics daily.

"Therefore they want to get all Communists and other militants out of the union before the election.

"The militant workers in the union have got to fight harder than ever to get the union out of the hands of these misleaders, who want to hand the union over to the betraying A. F. of L.

"The way to fight these expulsions is for the iron and bronze workers to organize a powerful iron and bronze workers' section of the Trade Union Unity League. Workers should get in touch with that section of the League at 26-28 Union Square, New York City.

# Paterson Young Mill Workers Meet Tonight

(Continued from Page One)

distributed directly to the young workers in the mills. A house to house distribution was also held.

The organizational activity of the union will be carried on in full swing for the next few days. Besides the systematic distribution of leaflets, a number of open air meetings with Harris and Guido as speakers will be held in front of the mills. The Second National Convention of the N.T. W.U. will start here Dec. 21.

Also in preparation for the convention the women's section of the union is calling a women's shop delegate conference of all the women silk and dye workers in Paterson. This conference will take place on Wed., Dec. 18, at the Union Hall.

A special shop leaflet will be issued to those mills where there is a preponderance of women workers. A leaflet containing the general call for the conference will also be distributed.

All women working in shops are urged to hold meetings and elect delegates to the conference.

New York Prepares A special Trade Union Unity League meeting was held at the headquarters of the National Textile Workers Union, New York district, 16 West 21st St., Thursday evening, Dec. 12. Joseph Magliacano, organizer of the Independent Shoe Workers Union, and Executive Board members of the T.U.U.L. spoke on the subject: "The Trade Union Unity League: Its Role and Function in the American Labor Movement."

The meeting was spent in questions and discussion, practically the entire gathering taking part in the discussion. The meeting was arranged by the Educational Committee of the union.

Final preparations for the National Convention of the National Textile Workers Union, to be held in Paterson, Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 21-22, 1929, will be made at the membership meeting of the New York District of the union, to be held at 16 W. 21st St., Thursday, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock. A bus for delegates and visitors to the Convention will leave New York on Saturday, Dec. 21, in time for the opening of the convention in Paterson. All those wishing to go on the bus must be at 16 W. 21st St. on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 12:30.

# Shoe Boss Boasts of General Strikebreaking; Warns Police Raid

The employer at the La Valle Shop has had printed in the Italian "Corriere d'America" an article linking himself with the Department of Labor in Washington. He pointed out that Mr. Woods has "advised him to break relations with the Independent Shoe Workers Union because it is a Communist organization."

At the same time he employs gangsters and police for the purpose of breaking the strike in his shop. Copies of the Italian fascist paper mentioned above he sent to the homes of every striker in his shop.

From very reliable sources the Independent Shoe Workers Union is getting information that since La Valle cannot produce any shoes the few scabs that he managed to persuade, he proposed to pay them \$25 and \$15 for hanging around the shop.

Reports are circulated in the Brooklyn locked-out district that the bosses demand that the police raid every strike headquarters of the fighting shoe workers.

# MOBILIZE FOR CARTER, OUT, DEFENSE IN N. Y.

### I. L. D. Convention Organizes Work

(Continued from Page One)

strikers and praised the I.L.D. for its assistance in this struggle.

Clarence Miller, William McGinnis, two of the Gastonia defendants, were present at the convention.

Comrade Fishman opened the convention. Irving Potash spoke on the Mineola case. The convention decided to launch a drive on the Mineola case, as well as to press the Illinois miners defense, and the Gastonia case. Stress was laid on the local struggles growing out of the strikes.

Resolutions were passed supporting the Haitian revolution and expressing unity with the striking Illinois miners. A resolution of greetings was sent to Salvatore Accorsi. Revolutionary greetings were sent through Mario Gilletti who is being deported to the Soviet Union, after the I.L.D. was able to thwart the attempt to deport him to fascist Italy. Greeting was sent to all class war prisoners. A resolution for the defense of the Soviet Union and against the war danger was passed. Three delegates were elected to the national convention. The delegates were: Lewis, Negro member of the Window Cleaners Union; Buckley of the Independent Shoe Makers Union, and Nesis, New York district organizer of the I.L.D.

An executive committee of 25 was elected for the New York District of the I.L.D.

The convention decided to carry out a thorough mobilization to greet Accorsi who will speak at a mass demonstration at Central Opera House, at 67th St. and 3rd Ave., Dec. 19, 7:30 p. m.

## WORKING WOMEN CONFERENCE

A build "the working woman" conference will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 17th, at 8 p. m., at 26 Union Sq., to organize a drive for 5,000 new subscribers, to circulate the paper in all shops where women work and to get workers' correspondence from women workers.

All shops organized or unorganized, local unions, local branches of fraternal organizations, Communist Party units must send delegates to the conference.

# CARTER, OUT, WILL ORGANIZE

### Eager to Return to Struggle

(Continued from Page One)

on which we seven were railroaded. It is a maneuver to put Saylor out of the way because of his testimony that Carter and Balwin led the flogging mob of black hounders that kidnaped Cliff, Ben Wallis and Lell.

Carter, in no uncertain terms, scored the treacherous lawyers, Jimison and Abernethy, for their selling out to the mill owners and preventing the release of the seven workers.

Carter pointed out the need of the Daily Worker for the Southern workers, and told of the big part it has and is playing in awakening these workers to the class struggle. He urged all workers to aid the Daily Worker, as the organ of the Communist Party, an organ which will serve to bring thousands of Southern workers into the National Textile Workers Union, the other militant unions and into the Communist Party.

Carter and others of the Gastonia seven will be delegates to both the National Textile Workers Union in Paterson on December 20 and 21 and that of the International Labor Defense in Pittsburgh on December 29 to 31.

## Accorsi Welcome Meet in New York

A mass welcome and demonstration to welcome Salvatore Accorsi, militant Italian worker, who has just been acquitted on a framed up charge of murder despite the efforts of the Pennsylvania coal barons to send him to the electric chair, will be held Thursday evening, Dec. 19, at 7:30 at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave.

Accorsi, his wife and three children will be present and both he and his wife will speak. Leaders of various working class organizations will also speak. The welcome has been arranged by the New York District of the International Labor Defense. The I. L. D. defended Accorsi and it was the mass campaign organized by it that forced the acquittal of the worker.

# AMUSEMENTS

Theatre Guild Productions "GAME OF LOVE AND DEATH" BY ROMAIN ROLLAND GUILD W. 62. Eves. 8:10 Mats. Th. & Sat. 2:40

"RED RUST" By Kirshon & Ouspensky Opening Tuesday 9th Street MARTIN BECK 45th Street W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:10 Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:40

CAMEO NOW 120 ST. & B'WAY WISCONSIN 1 7 8 9 LATEST BRITISH PICTURE "THE LOST PATROL" WITH CYRIL MC LAGLEN

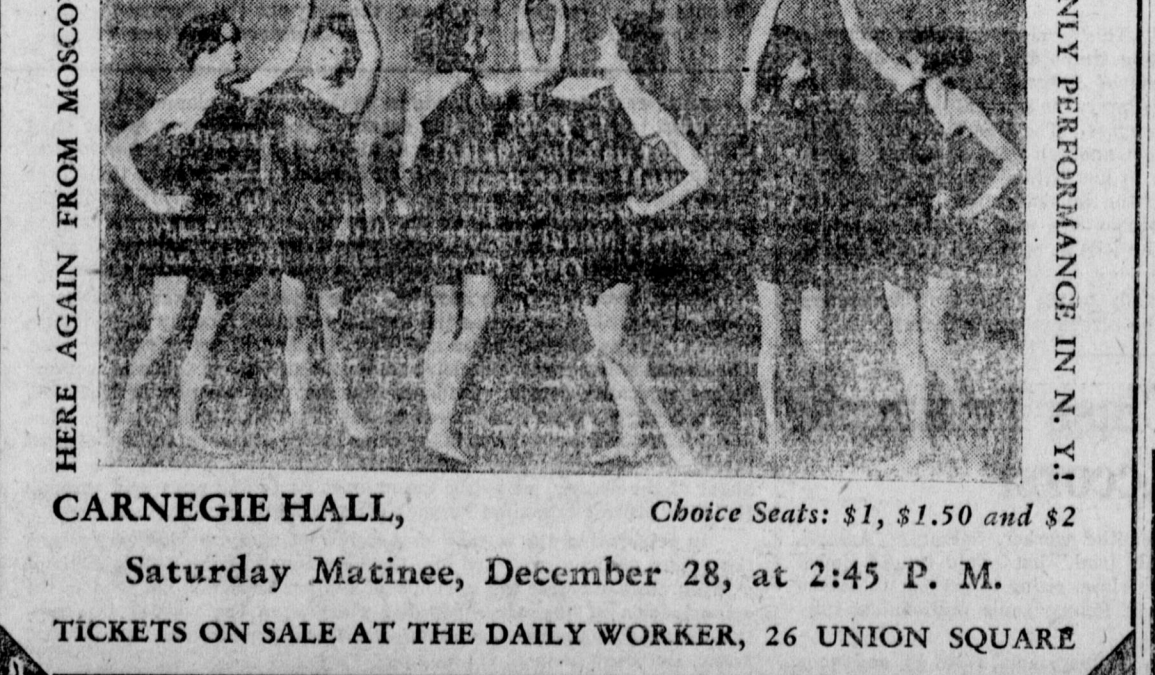
CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. 6th Ave. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thur. Sat. 2:30 50c. \$1. \$1.50 EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director Tonight—"MILLE BOURRIS" Tom. Night—"THE LIVING CORPSE"

Loew's "Big 2" PITKIN 14th Avenue Brooklyn PARADISE Grand Concourse Bronx

ON BOTH SCREENS "Applause" HELEN MORGAN in a Grand Opera

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# Every Capitalist Government Has Got Its Crisis

In Germany a Revolutionary Situation Approaches; Cabinets Shaken by Underlying Decay of Capitalist Economy; Fascism Grows With Crisis and the Rising Counter Attack of the Workers

The government of every principal nation in Europe is in a ministerial crisis which is a reflection of shaken and decaying economic stabilization. This proves how vain and ridiculous are the claims of opportunists of the international right-wing renegades from Communism and those who, as conciliators, protect them from the expulsion they deserve.

It is hardly necessary, in spite of the absurd arguments of the Lovestone-Cannon opportunist combination in the United States, to go into great detail here to show that American economy is also in a crisis. Any ordinary worker can see what these counter-revolutionists cannot. And the Communist Party of the U. S. A., invites these ordinary workers to join it; it urges them to join now, and help the Party of their class make up for the time lost by the obstruction to Communist work and growth these scoundrels put in the way before they were expelled.

The Balkans are in a chronic crisis, while fascist Italy lives only on the financial handouts of Wall Street, which is deeply interested in maintaining fascism's appearance of stability as an example for fascist developments in America. Bulgarian cities are like cemeteries, a capitalist journalist admits, and its rulers have been ordered by the Reparations Commission to fire 40,000 public service workers to cut expenses. Rumania is a beggar, stuffed up with loans to serve as a post in the war fence around the Soviet Union. It, too, has been ordered to fire 5,600 government employees.

Yugo-Slavian fascism holds to power only temporarily by the use of cruel terror against the masses. Czechoslovakia has just passed from one cabinet crisis to enter another. Fascist Poland under the hell of Pilsudski is bankrupt and would be declared so but for its value to imperialism in the war front against the Soviet. Even as that the Polish workers are on a sharp offensive that is shaking Pilsudski as half reflected in the fake fight of the socialist-fascists in the parliament, while Pilsudski himself has become "ill"—a political illness.

Germany in Growing Crisis. Germany has the sharpest form of crisis, which is being mirrored in parliament and in the inner crisis of the ruling "socialist" party. One can see clearly the approach of a revolutionary situation. Austria, too, where "socialists" also are a decisive parliamentary group, fascism grows with the crisis and the amalgamation of the social democracy with fascism is an accomplished fact. The new terror is fascist Hungary is the only answer, and a poor one, to the demands of the starving but rising masses, while the demand for reparations from Hungary by the big imperialist powers threatens a new government crisis.

The Allied Looters, commanded by the American, S. Parker Gilbert, and speaking through the financial dictator, Hjalmar Schacht, head of the government bank, demand their pound of flesh. But to demand it from all classes would unite Germany against them and their Young Plan, which is just as difficult to put through as the Dawes Plan had to be conveniently "forgotten."

Crisis for Deceivers. Germany, with "socialists" in power who murdered Communists that fought to set up a Soviet government, "socialists" who deluded workers with promise of getting them to socialism without fighting, but whose most intense effort is to maintain capitalism by turning fascist and fighting these same disillusioned workers is bankrupt. It needs \$78,540,000 right now, or the government cannot pay its December bills.

The Wall Street bankers, Dillon, Read & Co., offer a loan of \$100,000,000, but only if Hjalmar Schacht will see that the socialist-fascists put through S. Parker Gilbert's plan of "financial reform," and ratify the Young Plan. The plan is to offer the German capitalists a part of the robbery if they will help in loading all the reparations burden on the German workers. Though the treasury is empty, taxes must be reduced—but only on capitalists and corporations. Taxes on goods consumed by the workers are to be raised, and existing relief given the unemployed is to be cut down and eventually cut off entirely.

The Allied Reparation bandits press this program, aided by the German capitalists. The "socialists" are in a dilemma, for if they reject it, they must acknowledge bankruptcy at once. If they adopt it and cut the workers' standards, they will lose workers' support kept up to now by lies and promises. They are choosing the latter and fascist terror against workers who will rise in resentment.

France: Political Turmoil. In France the cabinet is a football of clashing factions representing a growing class differentiation and oncoming depression which its capitalist class hopes to meet by more rationalization—but this is already causing a wave of strikes and a rising proletarian movement. Tar-

## Build Monument to Ella May Wiggins



The granite workers of West Concord, N. H., organized in the International Labor Defense are building a monument to the southern labor martyr, Ella May. Ella May was murdered by the mill barons of Gastonia as part of their terror drive against the National Textile Workers Union. Above: Elmer Johnson at work on monument. Below (Center) Walter Paananen.

## 2000 WORKERS RESIST POLICE IN NEW YORK

(Continued from Page One) not exhibit after the cops tore up the banners.

More and more police arrived from City Hall and elsewhere in an effort to scatter the fighting workers. Even when a dozen attacked small groups of workers who had been cut off from the main demonstration, they met with stern resistance.

By this time a dozen arrests had been made, the police venging themselves on the arrested workers by punching and clubbing them mercilessly, after they were able to pull a few of the workers out of the ranks of the main body of the demonstration.

Several speakers mounted the elevated steps across the street from City Hall and the main crowd of workers in the demonstration massed in front of them to withstand the attacks of the police.

I. Amter spoke for several minutes with 30 or 40 police trying to break the ranks. Several traffic cops joined the others and they met more fight from the workers who prevented them from arresting the speakers.

James Ford spoke in front of the Federal Building and was arrested. A representative of the Spanish Workers Club was pulled down after the crowd surged across the street in front of the Woolworth Building.

Whenever the police saw a few demonstrators leave the crowd, after the meetings were drawing to a close, they would pounce on them, beat and arrest them.

Those arrested and beaten were James Ford, Edward Childs, Totaro Hari, Sophie Beebe, Jack Schwartz, Herman Hinkel, Shirley Linder, Ada Ginsberg, Helen Herman, Sylvia Daniels, Ann Wolf, Gussie Razinsky, James M. Victor Ricardo, Benito Gerion, Echo Wella and Nathan Singer.

Other workers were beaten viciously, but managed to pull themselves out of the cop's clutches. One cop suffered a dislocated shoulder when he attempted to beat one of the workers. Ashamed to admit his defeat he told reporters he had "slipped on the ice." (There was no ice Saturday.)

Several of Whalen's "finest" did a little rolling around in the muddy street. Two or three others plunged with swinging clubs into singing groups of workers and emerged a moment later without clubs or badges. Others were roughly handled in spite of their clubs and horses when they tried to trample down men, women and children.

Following the demonstration in Park Row the workers assembled in front of the Co-operative and in Union Square and persisted in their protests. Several speakers addressed the thousands who participated.

When the arrested workers were brought before Louis B. Brodsky he hypocritically informed the prisoners that "Any citizen, or any number of citizens, has the right to gather, but it must be done in an orderly manner." He did not say anything about the brutal and disorderly conduct of the police when they strove with might and main to break up the unyielding ranks of the demonstration.

Comrades Ricardo and Gerion were sentenced to one day in jail; Schwartz received a two-day sentence. Ford and Childs got one day in jail. Comrades Razinsky, Linder, Wella and Singer were released on a suspended sentence, and the others who were well trounced by the police were discharged.

I. Amter, district organizer of the Communist Party, District 8, issued the following statement after the demonstrations:

"The purpose of our demonstration was to protest the sending of marines and warships to Haiti and to protest against the savage murder of the workers and the peasants of Haiti.

"The second purpose of the demonstration was to mobilize the workers in defense of the Soviet Union, this being our answer to Stimson's impertinent note to the Soviet Government. We declare that Stimson's stand showed the hypocrisy of the Kellogg peace compact.

"While Stimson warns the Soviet Government to settle the Manchurian dispute peacefully, he, at the same time, sends marines and warships to Haiti to shoot the workers and the peasants.

## WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE --- FROM THE SHOPS

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

### TIME IS RIPE FOR WORKERS' STRUGGLE IN SOUTH.

(By a Worker Correspondent) CHARLOTTE, N. C. (By Mail)—Just a few lines to let you know the conditions of the Southern workers. Comrades, the whole South is rotten. The mill barons claim we work 10 hours a day, but comrades, they are liars.

The textile workers go to work at 6 o'clock and they are not supposed to go to work till 6:30. They get us workers for 30 minutes there, and they claim that they give an hour for lunch. But comrades the machinery never stops, they want us to work all through the lunch hour, and they get us for an hour. So, there the workers make 11 1/2 hours a day and get pay for 10.

Comrades, the only way we can better our conditions is through the National Textile Workers' Union and help it organize the South. So, fellow-worker, if you haven't joined the N.T.W.U. be sure and join the first chance you get, and if there isn't an organizer where you are go to the nearest town where there is. Join and help us get better conditions in the South and stop these low wages of \$7.20 to \$12.65. The time is ripe for a struggle.—From a TEXTILE WORKER.

### HOW WAGES ARE CUT IN CHRYSLER'S

(By a Worker Correspondent) DETROIT (by mail)—The method of cutting wages in our department in Chrysler's is to hire new men in at a day rate of 54c per hour. In this manner the older men do not know how many men are doing the work and when the bonus was 40 to 50 per cent previous to the new model 23 per cent is the best bonus paid since the opening.

CHRYSLER WORKER.

### French Imperialists Admit Plans for Big War Preparations

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Maignot, minister of war in the Tardieu cabinet, reported to the Chamber of Deputies that the French imperialists were building "a powerful organization of France's defenses." It was in this way, said Maignot, that the French would maintain peace.

Maignot admitted great war expenditures in the form of outlays for fortifications of frontiers. While Stimson hides his war preparations behind the flimsy Kellogg "peace" pact, Maignot has another story about "peace securities" against Germany. He urged the speed-up of war preparations.

"I believe that with well-equipped frontiers and a well-organized air force aggression against us will be difficult," he declared, "but this program must be accomplished before 1934 if the country is to feel secure."

Workers! This Is Your Paper. Write for It. Distribute It Among Your Fellow Workers!

hundreds of thousands. "As for the demonstration today, we called upon workers to protest in front of the Federal Building and announced the meeting openly.

"The police were fully prepared, and by the scores used their sticks against the workers who were demonstrating. The mounted police, continuing their practice of a few months ago, trampled on men, women and children.

"This was a demonstration of savage brutality on the part of the police. Heads were cracked and several beatings given to the workers." Commenting on the iron-fisted policy of the Hoover regime as expressed in the brutal attempts to break up the demonstration, the International Labor Defense, issued the following statement:

"The brutal attack on the demonstration at the Federal Building is another fruit of the iron-fisted program of oppression of the working class decided upon by Hoover and his fascist 'business council.' In New York, as in Haiti, the protests of the workers are greeted with clubs and arrests.

"The Tammany police, as usual, co-operated with the Federal Government with fascist savagery, exposing the hollowness of the so-called 'democratic liberties,' free speech and assemblage.

"The New York District of the International Labor Defense, which participated in the demonstration, will defend every one of the arrested workers.

"We protest against these savage attacks on workers' demonstrations and demand that they cease. We pledge our solidarity with the oppressed masses of Haiti and the other countries that are being plundered by American imperialism, and demand the release of all those arrested in Haiti, in New York and elsewhere."

## The Time Is Now Ripe for Militant Organization, Say Worker-Writers

### Lay-Offs Are Daily in So. Chicago, Ill.

(By a Worker Correspondent) So. Chicago, Ill. (by mail)—South Chicago district, as the center of the steel industry of Chicago, has a beautiful panorama, the face of the capitalist system. Just give an eye here:

First, Illinois Steel, where 20,000 workers have been slaving, is working 50 per cent and still the progressive lay-off is going on every day.

Wisconsin Steel, of the Harvester Co., has about 3,500 workers and is working now 60 per cent and lay-offs are going on.

Interstate Steel Co., with "normally" over 2,000 workers working 25 per cent, is expected to be shut down at the end of this month. Illinois Central Railroad repair shop had 3,000 men before it shut down.

Hegesswold Ford plant is shut down too, and Ford announced a "raise" of wages to his workers. But he didn't announce the speed-up system he maintains—throwing out exploited workers—especially

those with higher wages, who are being dropped to make way for "young fresh blood and energy," able to stand the strain working for the \$5 a day.

What more do we want after all this stuff we got from leaders of "prosperity"?

Why all this asking a worker? Well, there are no orders, they say—and I heard there is enough steel in U. S. to last more than two years. So there we are. We produced more than is necessary. Too much of everything the bosses need and we are going to starve and freeze—just because the big leaders of "prosperity" have everything in their hands, the state machinery and all our products.

How long are we going to make this big profit and steel in reserve for what they call "prosperity" for them and freezing and starving and misery for us? J. G.

### SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Gregorie Y. Sokolnikoff arrived here Thursday night as ambassador of the Soviet Union to Great Britain. He said he would issue a statement in a day or two.

Workers! This Is Your Paper. Write for It. Distribute It Among Your Fellow Workers!

### Illinois Miners Spirit Spreads to W. Virginia

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MORGANTOWN, W. Va. (By Mail)—The Illinois strike, under the leadership of the National Miners' Union, encouraged the miners in northern West Virginia, District 31, 100 per cent. The further fate of the N.M.U. and the U.M.W.A. depends on the Illinois strike.

It is the duty of every working man and woman to help the miners organizationally and financially and to help them win the strike led by the N. M. U.

Negro and white miners and their wives attended a local meeting of the N.M.U. at Riversville, W. Va. All the members of the union voted to support the strike. Wages and working conditions here are so bad that the northern W. Va. miners are only waiting for a chance to belong to a good miners' union, under honest leadership, to save themselves and their wives and children from starvation by inches every day. They realize the only union that can save them is the National Miners' Union. —C. C.

# Creditors Demand Cash

THEREFORE WE ARE ARRANGING A

# SALE

To Meet Their Demands We are forced to Sell Our High Grade Stock

SUITS OVERCOATS TOPCOATS TUXEDOS

AT

# \$20

Formerly these garments were sold at \$37.50

Do not fail to come to see this wonderful display of men's clothing. The latest styles! Each garment a masterpiece! Finest materials and best workmanship!

Other outstanding values from \$22.50 to \$37.50! Bargains Which Will Bring the Greatest Surprise!

This Remarkable Sale Takes Place in the Following Stores:

- 871 BROADWAY (Cor. 18th St.)
- 151 EAST 125th ST. (Near Lexington Ave.)
- 605 WEST 181st ST. (Near St. Nicholas Ave.)
- 1375 FIRST AVE. (Cor. 74th St.)
- 17-19 WEST 125th ST. (Near 5th Ave.)
- 517 7th AVENUE (Near 38th St.)

The following stores are open evenings and Sundays:

- 1652 MADISON AVE. (Cor. 110th St.)
- 1002 SOUTHERN BLVD. (Near Aldus St.)
- 3851 3rd AVENUE. (Near Claremont Parkway)
- 1047 SOUTHERN BLVD. (Near Westchester Ave.)
- 969 PROSPECT AVE. (Near Loew's Blvd. Theatre)

DAILY WORKER SIXTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION JANUARY 11TH



# FIGHT ON LOVESTONEISM IN THE ANTHRACITE

By P. FRANKFELD.

THE Party in the anthracite is beginning an intensive mobilization for the struggle against counter-revolutionary Lovestoneism and the Right danger generally. Those proletarian Party members who supported Lovestone during the factional fight have done that in the belief that Lovestone followed the line of the Communist International. Lovestone succeeded to misuse the revolutionary loyalty of our proletarian membership in the anthracite for his corrupt factional purposes. The factional regime of Lovestone prevented the development of real mass work and the establishment of the roots of the Party in the mines and factories in the anthracite.

The anthracite was simply nurtured along for factional reasons, and the real situation was covered up. No real effort was ever made to organize functioning mine or mill nuclei. No real effort was ever made to put out regularly appearing mine and mill papers (one mine paper was issued in New York). A very small section of the Party membership was drawn into the mining campaign. There is a large non-proletarian bloc. The result of all this was, the Party did not grow, nor did it move backwards. It simply continued to exist.

The Party played little of an independent role in the various struggles that have taken place in the anthracite. All kinds of wrong united fronts were carried thru with fakers in the U. M. W. A., which hindered the growth of the left wing movement.

### The New Party Line.

The change in line for the Party as a whole, and for the anthracite as well, was accomplished by the Address of the Comintern. It is no accident at all, that the Address met with such sharp resistance on the part of a strong section of the local leadership, and on the part of a smaller section of the membership. Lovestone's "motherly" protection of the anthracite for years had borne its fruit. The anthracite, relatively speaking, has given stronger support for Lovestone's splitting line than any other section of the Party.

In the anthracite, the Lovestone renegades openly developed their splitting line at a much faster pace than elsewhere. They opened up their own headquarters in Wilks-Barre.

In the units of the Party, the Lovestoneites simply sabotaged all Party work. They carried on endless attacks on the Party, and the Lovestoneite supporters did not deem it necessary to help the Party in any way. When Vratovich came to "appeal" to the membership of the Wilks-Barre unit against the decision of the Central Control Commission, Brennen, a Lovestone supporter charged the Party with "being stool pigeons," "of being composed of fakers," "of being agents of the bosses." Brennen, of course, simply had his addresses mixed. But the important thing to note is the open renegacy of these elements. They use the same arguments and slander that the A. F. of L. fakers, the SP'ites, and all the Party's enemies use.

The Party in the anthracite sub-district held a plenum on Nov. 10. All sub DEC members, all functionaries, and the membership of Wilks-Barre were invited to attend. All told, there were 33 comrades present. Even Brennen was permitted to attend. After the report on the line of the CEC Plenum was given by Comrade Benjamin, and the report on the situation in the anthracite and the tasks of the Party by the sub-district organizer; discussion was opened for all comrades.

### Bankruptcy of Lovestone.

The political bankruptcy of the local Lovestone group was displayed in full view of all Party comrades and functionaries. They contributed interruptions, attempts to disrupt the Plenum, slanders against the Comintern (like Stalin Comintern, disintegration of the CI, etc.), that the Party was being "wrecked."

## News from the Recruiting Drive Front

Note: All District Organizers—Every Tuesday in the Daily Worker, will be carried the results of each District for the week, the Party Recruiting and Daily Worker Building Drive. In order to be printed, the Weekly Reports on the DRIVE must be in the Party National Office, not later than the preceding Saturday.)

### NATIONAL ORGANIZATION DEPT.

#### District 1.

Boston District has raised their quota from 300 new members to 400 new members and from 10 new shop nuclei to 20 new shop nuclei. A detailed plan for the district has been adapted and is being carried out. In Boston a functionaries meeting of Section 3 had 24 present. This week membership meets are being held in Boston, Worcester and New Bedford. A District Conference of all fraction secretaries was held on Dec. 7th. Each section has been allotted specific factories to concentrate upon.

The following are the quotas according to sections and cities:

#### Recruiting Drive Quota.

- Section 1—60 members, 50 subs, 2 nuclei and 1 shop paper. Concentrate—Shoe, needle and metal.
- Section 2—25 members, 25 subs, 1 nuclei and 1 shop paper. Concentrate—Textile, needle and metal.
- Section 3—40 members, 35 subs, 2 shop nuclei and 1 paper. Concentrate—Shoe and textile.
- Section 4—75 members, 35 subs, 5 shop units, 3 papers. Concentrate—Textile and metal.
- Section 5—30 members, 20 subs, 1 shop unit, 1 paper. Concentrate—Stone, textile and paper.
- Section 6—60 members, 30 subs, 2 shop units, 1 paper. Concentrate—Metal, textile, paper and chair.
- Long Cove and Rumford—10 members, 5 subs. Concentrate—Minerals.
- Brocton—10 members, 10 subs, 1 shop unit. Concentrate—Shoe.
- Quincy and Weymouth—10 members, 5 subs, 1 shop unit. Concentrate—Ship and metal.
- Norwood—15 members, 10 subs, 2 shop units. Concentrate—Printing and leather.
- Maynard—10 members, 10 subs, 2 shop units. Concentrate—Textile and ammunition.
- Peabody—20 members, 20 subs, 1 shop unit,

They made no attempt whatsoever to deal with the situation in the anthracite, and when Stella Vratovich did mention the anthracite, she stated, "Let's hope that the miners are being radicalized the way that Comrade Frankfeld told us today."

### Plenum Decisions.

The Plenum, in spite of the fact that the reports were not discussed sufficiently, that the concrete problems were not taken up in detail, nevertheless showed and accomplished the following:

(1) It proved conclusively that the membership and leading functionaries of the anthracite support the Party line. The votes were 20 for the Party resolution—11 against, 2 abstentions. And the Lovestoneites had a maximum mobilization of their followers at the Plenum.

(2) It revealed the complete political bankruptcy of the Lovestone group. All of the "arguments" advanced were slanders against the Party and the Comintern; and lies and rumors spread by the Lovestone center in N. Y.

(3) The Party in the anthracite was firmly consolidated behind the line of the CEC. The Party Plenum continued its work in a most unified fashion, after the Lovestoneites walked out of the Plenum. A new sub-district committee of 15 was elected consisting of seven miners, two railroad workers, one cook, one housewife, the Lithuanian and ILD organizers, the YCL rep, and the sub-D.O. The elections were unanimous.

(4) The Party was reoriented to the new line of the Comintern, was made to realize the new situation existing in the country as a whole, and in the anthracite, and the tasks of the Party discussed—even if done in a general fashion.

Since the Plenum, discussions have taken place in three Party units on the Plenum of the CEC. The vote to date is 27 supporting and endorsing the thesis of the CEC, and only 1 abstention. The remaining units will have discussions in the immediate period, and units like Shenandoah, Minersville, McAadoo, etc., will undoubtedly unanimously support the Party line.

The Party in the anthracite is getting down to work. Already, the Party finds itself at the head of various movements amongst the workers.

In Tamaqua, Pa., where thousands of workers are in revolt against the Lewis-Hart-nearby machine, the Party has played a positive role in developing this revolt into the NMU channels. In Scranton, Pa., a small department strike of textile workers was led by the NTWU; and the Party and League have helped give leadership to this struggle. Two successful 12th Anniversary Mass Meetings were held in Wilks-Barre and Scranton. All of these activities are only a beginning—because the Party in the anthracite faces great struggles ahead.

### Lead Coal Miners.

Our Party must prepare to help give leadership to the struggle of the hard-coal miners in September, 1930, when the agreement expires. This must be the main orientation of our Party. To accomplish this end, leaflets and bulletins must be issued, mine nuclei of the Party established, new, young native elements must be won for our Party. The National Miners' Union must be built up. The Party must conduct an energetic struggle against all remnants of the Right danger in the anthracite—which expresses itself in passivity; fear to join the NMU, fear to recruit new members for the Party, work limited to fraternal societies at the expense of all other Party work; underestimation of the radicalization of the hard-coal miners, etc.

Our Party is forging ahead. It has great tasks to perform. And with cleansed, united ranks, it will march forward to build the Party in the anthracite.

## CLEANING OUT THE RATS!

By Fred Ellis



## REPORT ON THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

By PETER HAGELIAS.

THE unemployment situation is already severe. It has reached the point where our Communist Party must take definite steps in the direction to "organize the unemployed and connect up their struggle with the struggle of the employed" workers. The unemployment question is of great importance for our revolutionary struggle against capitalist rationalization, and it must become from now on one of the basic tasks of our Party.

The Wall Street crash has certainly had its effect upon the whole economic conditions of the country. In the last three or four weeks the unemployment has become more serious. Economic crisis and sharpened class struggles is the characteristic of the present period.

### Intensification of Labor.

Generally speaking, rationalization of industry creates unemployment. But if we want to understand the nature of the present unemployment, in order to make it clear to the workers and mobilize them for a struggle, it is necessary that we understand all the details and the different forms of the rationalization process. Many comrades who are not closely connected with industry have developed the false idea that because introduction of new machinery creates unemployment this, according to their judgment, is "rationalization," and that is all. This is absolutely wrong. Capitalist rationalization is not only introduction of new machinery or technical improvements in the means of production. This is the capitalist conception of rationalization, and Lovestone's theory of "heightened productivity of labor due to the technical advance" and the "second industrial revolution." This is only a technical progress which we cannot fight against. Rationalization means intensification of labor for every worker through different forms and methods.

First of all, let us examine the results of the new and more developed machinery which the bosses are always trying to introduce in the textile industry. For example, in the picker room of a cotton mill a short time ago, they had in that room 3 separate machines, a breaker, picker, and intermediate. Two workers were working on each machine. Now we find that all three machines are combined in one machine by conveyor belts and the result is that only two workers do the work of six, four workers being thrown out. In the card

ington County, 100; Bronsville, 75; Allegheny, 75; Monongahela Valley, 75; Coke Region, 25; Central Penn., 25, and West Virginia, 50.

### District 6.

Cleveland District has taken up the DRIVE in real earnestness. Already a RECRUITING DRIVE DISTRICT BULLETIN is being issued. The District quotas are as follows:

Cleveland, Sect. 1—50 members; Sect. 2—60 members; Sect. 3—75 members; Akron, 35 members; Toledo, 25; Youngstown, 15; Cincinnati, 15; Warren, 10; Ashtabul, 10; Canton, 10; Conneaut, 5; E. Liverpool, 5, and Steubenville, 5.

The Cleveland bulletin, states as follows:

"The DO of Detroit informs us that he was afraid to accept our challenge. Therefore he called a general membership meeting and placed our challenges before all the members. This only shows that Detroit is awakened to the situations which confronts them. Let us compare forces. The majority of the Detroit members never had a real fight. Our ranks are different. When we speak, we speak the language of the coal miners, the steel workers, etc. They have all been engaged in many severe struggles against the bosses. Detroit is a city of Ford's wage slaves who never had a real struggle against their bosses. Now the question is, 'Will the Detroit auto workers defeat the brave red fighters of the coal and steel industries of Ohio?' We say, NO. And we will prove it by our actions.

room the new vacuum machine took the place of many workers. The vacuum machine cleans the accumulated dust from the card in a minute and also brings all the dust into another room without any human labor. The electric spooler is another highly developed technical machine which throws out of work 8 out of 10 workers. In the weave room, where a few years ago a worker was running only 4 or 6 looms, today we find that a weaver runs 40 to 60 looms.

As we see, according to the above facts, new and more developed machinery creates unemployment, but this is not the real form of capitalist rationalization, and certainly it is not the main source for the unemployment.

### Out on the Streets.

Also, we must not forget the results of the competition, which means mergers and consolidations. Under a merger, one mill is shut down, where the other mill or plants are producing. New machinery is installed in place of the old—the old machinery is re-arranged and set up scientifically in order to produce a maximum amount of cloth with less workers. In the last two years, in Fall River, Mass., more than 10,000 workers were thrown out of work permanently on account of the mergers—many plants shut down completely. In New Bedford, only three or four days ago, the Acushnet Mill closed down completely—1,000 workers at once find themselves out on the streets.

There are two more forms which in my opinion are the real forms of the rationalization in the textile industry, which, besides increasing unemployment, that is taking on a permanent mass character at the present time, is draining the physical strength of the workers, robbing them of their skill and bringing them into the ranks of the semi-skilled and unskilled workers. These two forms are standardization and speed-up. Under the standardization system, two things are taking place: (1) many workers are thrown out of work permanently; (2) the worker who remains on the job has to run twice or three times as many machines. For example: In many mills in New Bedford, the spinner's are working on 24 frames instead of 12, the carders are working on 32 cards instead of 16, speeder tenders are working on 4 speeders instead of 2, and so on down the line. Each operator is a part of the machine that he works on—all day he keeps performing only one task. The worker becomes altogether mechanized.

### Struggles Grow.

Speed-up through standardization and other schemes, and also the brutal speed-up where the machines are increased without the adding of any help, or by adjusting the machinery, or the speed of the machines, where the worker is forced to go on working with the same speed of the machine, both of these speed-ups reduce to a minimum the amount of workers employed, and create severe unemployment. Furthermore, besides the standardization in the weave room, the speed of each loom was increased to 150 picks per minute. There are many other forms of inhuman brutal speed-up in all departments of the mills.

Capitalist rationalization creates permanent unemployment which takes on more and more a mass character. It sharpens the contradictions of capitalism, and due to the worsening of their conditions the workers are aroused to struggle.

In New Bedford today, as a result of this rationalization, we find that more than 12,000 workers are unemployed. Out of this number, we estimate that there are 5 to 6 thousand workers permanently unemployed. It is the task of our Party to take steps immediately for the organization of the unemployed workers and to mobilize them for struggle.

## SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS AND LABOR

By MYRA PAGE.

(Continued)

Where traditional feuds exist, the habits of family loyalty are broadened to include clan loyalty and activity. Outside of the family, there is little community life and therefore almost no community feeling. Continual "moving in" tends also to prevent development of community interests. Of the outside world, White Trash are almost totally ignorant. One evidence of this is the use of the word "foreigner" for all born outside of their mountains or valley. When asked what they would call a person born across the sea, one lanky farmer scratched his head in thought and then replied, "I reckon them's the outlandish."

However, their common economic hardships, their usually bitter experiences with creditors, their ostracism by the more well-to-do classes in the South have engendered in these "No Counts" a glimmering group or class consciousness. In the period from 1870 to 1890 when the price of cotton fell rapidly and many farmers lost their few acres of land, various movements of revolt such as the Grange and the Farmers' Union, spread like wild-fire among the Poor Whites. Wall Street and the Trusts were now added to the list of farm tenants' enemies, along with the southern city aristocrats. In South Carolina in 1890 Tillman was elected governor on a "mass versus class" issue by the poorer farmers' vote. Later on he was elected to Congress. He definitely preached class war and won his support on this basis. While not as strong as the habits of individualism, there has existed since this period a group solidarity for common economic and political interests.

Practices of hospitality are very common, as with most agricultural and peasant peoples. Many of these customs can be traced back to early pioneer days. A stranger is always greeted in friendly fashion, unless there is reason to suspect him of "a-spyin' fer th' gov'n-ment." He is welcome to bed and board, the only payment being his news of the outside world. A family is never too poor to share what they have, even though (unknown to the stranger) it may be their last pound of corn meal. In more recent years, however, a modification of this custom has been brought about, due to the frequent abuse of this custom by the outsiders, and the changing conditions brought about by commercial and transportation development in the south. Now it is more customary to charge a small fee for such hospitality.

Religion exerts a powerful hold over this poverty-ridden people. It is primitive and highly emotional in character, and furnishes the White Trash with a means of temporary oblivion to the harsh facts of their existence. These religious services of "shoutin' Methodists" and "holiness Baptists" abound in ecstatic trances and tremors and "wrecks of the spirit," intermingled with an illiterate preacher's hysterical chanting, and singing of folk songs. These songs are usually written in a minor key and are burdened with a strange pathos and beauty. Finding this life "full of woe," Poor Whites have turned eagerly to pictures of the "after life where all is res' n peace." The parson's vivid descriptions of hell fire fill them with holy terror. Although unlettered, they can quote pages of scripture; and theological argument on such topics as the exact nature of heaven, hell, and sin, is a customary pastime among them.

Religion also serves as a means of controlling social attitudes as well as the religious beliefs of these Poor Whites. Mission schools and churches are established in the rural districts by the urban well-to-do, and "respect for law" and the social order which the city aristocrats have built up is instilled in the breasts of these independent and rebellious White Trash. Religious activities also furnish this rural people with a little recreational life. The "camp meetin'," which is held for one or two weeks each year, brings in all the families of the countryside. Between morning and afternoon service a picnic lunch is spread out on the common table, each family putting in its contribution and everyone helping himself to whatever appeals. Families visit with one another for the first time since last "protracted meetin'." Funerals likewise are social occasions. In the more remote sections of the country, where a person comes but rarely, it is not uncommon for a service over the buried to be postponed for years at a time—until the parson's next visit. Under these circumstances, it is not unnatural that the "mourners" should get a rather doleful pleasure out of the solemn gathering around the grave and the feasting which follows. Husking bees, log-rollings, square-dances (where not considered a sin), and fiddle contests are the only other forms of recreation.

While the life of Poor White farmers has always been hard, life for Negroes in the south has been even more difficult. Brought over here from Africa against their will, they were forced into slavery and made to labor like beasts in the cotton, sugar cane, and tobacco fields. Economic, political and personal rights they had none, and less than one-fifth were allowed to become literate. On their backs the plantation owners rode into great wealth and political power. Over thirty revolts of Negro slaves against slavery occurred in the south before the Civil War, but these revolts were local and spasmodic uprisings of desperate men, and were ruthlessly crushed.

The cataclysm of the Civil War destroyed the slave-holding system, but the Negroes soon found that while their status had changed from that of slaves to that of day laborers and tenant farmers, most of the evils of their former life remained and fresh ones had developed. The land workers' burdens of poverty, landlordism and creditor-rule, child labor and illiteracy have always been especially heavy for colored folk, for the caste system presses on them at every turn. Tenancy is two and one-half times as prevalent among Negro as among white farmers in the south, while illiteracy rates run from four to ten times as high. Various methods have been devised for keeping the colored race disfranchised. Schools open to Negro children are notoriously poor and inadequate, with five to fifteen times as much being spent on each white child by public school authorities as is spent on each colored child. These conditions of life for Negroes inevitably reflect themselves in high rates of illness and death. In South Carolina, for example, nearly thirteen per cent of Negro babies die before they reach one year of age, while the death rate of Negro women at childbirth is four times that for women in the country as a whole, and

nearly eight times that in England and Japan. The death rate for the colored population in this state is forty per cent higher than that for the white.

In struggling against these conditions, Negro agricultural laborers, like their Poor White brothers, have been handicapped by their lack of understanding of the value of economic and political organization for improving their lot, and the necessity of common action of both colored and white. However, in recent years both sections have begun to organize cooperative societies. Another serious handicap for Negro people, one which they also share with "No Counts," is the hold which religion has over them. Colored churches exert an exceptionally conservative influence, presenting to their memberships a totally wrong slant on this subject race's problems and methods of dealing with them.

Out of their hardships and isolation, Negroes have developed a rich culture of their own. Some of their music, folklore and dances they brought with them from Africa, while much of their art dates back to slave days, or has been added since by cotton pickers, longshoremen loading cotton bales, or work gangs on the highways or along the railroads. Although most of this literature and music reflects the working class nature of their lives, only occasionally does a song or story give forth a call to the toiling and oppressed of this race to revolt against their enslavement.

\* G. Croft, Williams, "Social Problems of South Carolina," The State Co., S. C., 1929, p.p. 28-42.

(To Be Continued)

## Decision on the Suspension of Albert Weisbord.

The Central Control Committee has suspended Albert Weisbord for one year from the Communist Party of U.S.A. for a persistent maintenance of a petty-bourgeois non-Communist attitude toward the work and the leadership of the Party, and for continued refusal to accept and to carry out the decisions of the Party.

By action of the October Plenum of the Party, Weisbord was removed from the Central Committee of the Party for his opportunistic conception of the line to be applied in the mass struggles, for deserting his post in the Textile Workers Union at a critical moment of the struggle in the South, for his petty-bourgeois reactions to Party decisions and his opportunistic syndicalist tendency to separate the mass organizations from the Party.

The CCC established that there has been no change, since the Plenum, in Weisbord's petty-bourgeois individualistic conceptions, a part of which is his idea that by merely donning a pair of overalls and taking a job in a factory he has become a real proletarian, deeply rooted in the masses and fully qualified for leadership in the Communist Party; also that he is still maintaining an impermissible non-Communist attitude toward the Party and its decisions, taking upon himself to decide which decisions of the Party he will carry out and which other decisions he will fight.

In view of this the CCC has suspended Weisbord from the Party.  
CENTRAL CONTROL COM. CP. OF U.S.A.

## British Colonial Unrest Grows

LONDON (By Mail).—Britain's colonial troubles are becoming more and more pressing. There is an agitation at present going on in Uganda for the replacement of the native parliament there by an elected one. The existing parliament is composed for the most part of chiefs, and in the past it enjoyed a considerable degree of autonomy. During the last few years however, the policy of the British administration has been to curtail this autonomy as far as possible, and last year the native secretary of the parliament was removed at the instance of the British authorities.

The Hilton Young report on East Africa recommended the administrative unification of Uganda and Kenya Colony, and any considerable degree of autonomy, not to speak of an elected native parliament, would be a hindrance to the achievement of this end.

In the meantime the British are trying to secure absolute control with the assistance of a few "safe" native chiefs, whilst at the same time frightening the native students who are studying in London from having anything to do with the League against imperialism.

## Letter From a Workers' Child

Dear Comrade Editor:  
In our school we have to go to church every Wednesday because the principal wants us to. And when we are in church, the teachers say we ought to be thankful for our homes, and our mothers and fathers. But lots of children don't have a mother or father because they are killed by the bosses.

And they say that you should bring some money every time you come, to give to god. But when the priest gets it, he just puts it in a bank, or in his pocket and goes around in his machine to have a good time.

They want to make money, so they won't have to go to a mine and get killed. But I'm not going to give them money when I need it myself, to buy clothing.

Your friend,  
Bertha Brosky, age 12.

## Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A.  
43 East 125th Street,  
New York City.

I, the undersigned, want to join the Communist Party. Send me more information.

Name .....

Address ..... City.....

Occupation ..... Age.....

Mail this to the National Office, Communist Party, 43 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.