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WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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SMASH THE WAGE CUT DRIVE! ORGANIZE AND STRIKE!

Voices of Fascism

TIME and again the Communist Party has explained that the rule of the capitalist class is a dictatorship...

We are obliged to the N. Y. World-Telegram of Sept. 24, for at least admitting that there is a capitalist dictatorship in America...

Of course the W.-T. editor could have a hard time explaining just when the dictatorship began, although he intimates that it began ONLY when the U. S. Steel Corporation announced a wage cut last Sunday...

But the very fact that the leading paper of the great Scripps-Howard chain admits now that there IS a crisis, and that in this crisis there IS a capitalist dictatorship, means something...

This is not surprising, workers, because the fake "socialists" of Germany, France, Italy and, just recently, of England, have always aided in introducing fascism in one way or another...

But if the "liberal" supporter of the "socialists," the World-Telegram, shamelessly whistles an apology for the coming fascism of the capitalist dictatorship...

The resolution, introduced by Howard Coffin, vice-president of the Hudson Motor Co. and adopted by the Legion convention, demands "War Rule"...

The fascist demagogues pretend, thus, that there would be no "depression" if there were no "unrest," that the "unrest" CAUSED the "depression" rather than the other way about...

The Legion demands that the "democratic" form of the capitalist dictatorship be discarded. Its resolution states:

"The principal causes (the unrest) cannot be promptly and efficiently met by existing political methods, namely, of course, "democracy" elections, popular rights supposedly "guaranteed" by the U. S. Constitution...

So, workers, the capitalist dictatorship which has been ruling in America under the mask of "democracy," already, in 1916, provided a legal authority for throwing away that mask...

Workers! Let no treacherous "socialist" fool you with the idea that "democracy" is one thing and capitalist dictatorship is something else!

See, workers! The difference! In the Soviet Union, the workers rule—and there is no unemployment, wages are being raised, the seven-hour day and five-day week, food and security for all who toil...

The dictatorship of the capitalist class, or the dictatorship of your own class, the working class! That is the issue, workers! That is your choice!

4 More Leaders of N.M.U. Arrested On Syndicalism Frame-Up in Kentucky

BULLETIN

CORBIN, Ky., Sept. 25.—Charged with criminal syndicalism and possession of magazines for Browning automatic rifles, several additional leaders of the National Miners Union were arrested today in the coal operators' campaign of terror to break the strike and crush the militant miners union...

"It is absolutely necessary for the best interests of the Harlan miners held here and in Winchester on murder charges that they have advantage of defense attorneys proposed by the I.L.D. such as Leo Gallagher of Los Angeles, Albert Goldman of

LXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 24.—The Harlan miners, facing death sentences on framed-up charges, must have the advantage of attorneys with the widest experience in labor cases...

Minn. Farmers Force County to Consider Immediate Relief

Boss Terror Continues—Miners and Families Face Starvation; Reynolds Supports I. L. D. Defense Policy

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 25.—The United Farmers League farmers delegation met with the County Commissioners on Wednesday. The Commissioners argued that the demands of the delegation are out of their jurisdiction. The Commissioners were forced to consider the immediate cash relief to the farmers whereupon they stated that they will give relief if the cities in the county will care for their unemployed workers...

U. S. GOV'T ARMS FOR WAR ON SOVIET UNION

PROTEST AT HUNGER PLAN IN BRITAIN

Capitalist Admits That Inflation Means Rise In Prices

Pound Goes to \$3.45

Socialists Support Further Inflation

Latest reports of the demonstration when 30,000 workers demonstrated, are that the workers "burned copies of a prominent "labor" newspaper on the main square of the city."

(Cable by Inprecorr)

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Following the sentence of Bob Stewart to one month's imprisonment at Dundee on the charge of assaulting the police arising out of the recent demonstrations, yesterday the largest demonstration ever held in the city was held despite repeated attempts of mounted and foot police to disperse the crowd...

Thirty thousand workers protested in Dundee in Scotland Wednesday

GREEN AND STEEL CO. WAGE CUTTERS TO HIT AT JOBLESS

Meet in Wash. Sat., to Enforce Hunger

CO. WAGE CUTTERS TO HIT AT JOBLESS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—William Green and Matthew Wolf, officials of the American Federation of Labor, are acting together with the bosses in the United States Steel Corporation...

On Saturday, Green will meet in conference with Walter S. Gifford, who is on the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation...

"Curiously enough, the president of the world's largest enterprise, Walter S. Gifford, was not so long ago elected a member of the Steel Corporation's inner circle, the finance committee."

Besides, the Hoover committee with whom Green will meet Saturday to plan his strike-breaking activities, has on it the following:

Myron Taylor, head of the United States Steel Corporation Finance Committee. Taylor announced the ten per cent wage cut.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who stated that the railroads will cut wages.

Walter Teague, officer of the Standard Oil Co., where wages have been cut ten per cent.

John D. Ryan, copper magnate who has ordered heavy wage slashes in all the copper companies.

Both Green and Wolf are members of the executive committee, ruled by these leading wage cutters. There is no doubt that these big bosses consulted with Green, not only on how to fight the demands of the unemployed, but how best to cut wages and secure the co-operation of the A. F. of L. officials.

The meeting of these big wage-cutting bosses, and Green and Wolf of the A. F. of L. on Saturday in Washington will take up the question, not only of enforcing starvation for the unemployed, but will consider the best methods of combatting strikes against wage cuts.

Steel Workers Meet Today to Plan Action to Stop Wage Cuts

R. R. Misleaders Plan To Break Strike Against Pay Cuts

Hoover, Doak for Cuts

Gen. Motors Worker Calls for Walkout

NEW YORK—As the general wage cutting drive sweeps on, engulfing all workers, both the capitalist government officials and the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, behind their phrases of "regret" prepare to smash the oncoming strike struggles of the workers.

Every worker, in preparing immediately to organize for strikes in the industries hit by wage cuts, should exercise the role of the A. F. of L. leadership, which is acting in harmony with the capitalist government.

While the capitalist press at first tried to have the workers believe that Hoover did not approve of the wage cuts, the truth is now seeping out, that Hoover, Doak, Lamont and others in the cabinet now remain silent or state the wage cuts had to come. The New York Times reports that:

"The administration today continued its policy of silence concerning..."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

B'KLYN WORKERS CALLED FOR SAT. SUN. TAG DAYS

Need More Signatures And Funds for Campaign

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Tag Day collection to build funds for mass carrying on an intensive election campaign will continue this week.

All Communist Party members and members of all other revolutionary organization who have participated in the collection in Tag Days last Saturday and Sunday are called upon to participate in the Tag Day this Saturday and Sunday.

Members of the Williamsburgh Workers Club, Women's Council YCL Pioneers and members of the trade unions are called upon to report to the collection boxes at the following headquarters which will be open on Saturday from 1 p. m. and on Sunday morning at 10 a. m.

Those who live in Williamsburgh should report at the Workers Center, 61 Graham Ave., those who live in Boro Hall, should report at 73 Myrtle Ave.

Those worker members of the IWO who live in Middle Village, L. I. should report at 1 Fulton Street and get their boxes and participate in Tag Day among the workers in Middle Village, L. I.

Put the Communist Party on the ballot by collecting signatures.

Solidarity Days For Miners' Relief Are a Call For Action

EVERYBODY OUT FOR COLLECTIONS ON SAT. AND SUN.

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Listen carefully, comrade! (1) A new registration of all striking and blacklisted miners and families has just been taken. The reports from the mining camps in western Pennsylvania show that 5,557 miners and families are today upon our relief lists, getting the same amount of food as at any time during the big struggle.

Add to this the many hundreds of families on our relief lists in Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, and we have a minimum total of 8,000 starving workers who still look towards you for continued assistance. This

means that we are still giving relief to at least 20,000 miners, miners' wives and children.

(2) The struggle against starvation is still on. The miners in Mollenauer Pa., have just had their wages reduced by 30 per cent. A heavy wages reduction went into effect in the Renton and Newell, Pa., mines. Deep unrest is reported in these three mining camps. Central Pennsylvania reports a new strike and a mass picket line, led by a miner on horseback, is attempting to spread the strike to the 1,000 workers in the neighboring mines. Strike sentiment is growing in Kentucky and we can

New Soviet Steel Mill Starts Oct. As Wages Go Up 30%

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

MAGNITOGORSK, Soviet Union, Sept. 25.—Through the heroic efforts of the workers in the Soviet Union, there has been successfully built in the stronghold of the world proletariat, Magnitogorsk, the metallurgical giant. Magnitogorsk, which is now the largest steel mill in the Soviet Union, has a capacity of four million metric tons a year and is built in the Ural Mountains at the foot of the Magnitaya Mountain, containing reserves estimated at 275 million tons of ore.

Two blast furnaces will be put into operation on October 1st. This is our greatest victory on the front of the fight for Socialist construction. A great role was played in the struggle by the fighting banner sent by the proletariat of Wedding, Germany, a revolutionary working class center.

We invite you to participate in the celebrations. We will issue a special copy of the shop newspaper on October first when the steel mill will start up.

In the above cable from the Magnitogorsk workers the American workers are informed that while in the Soviet Union a new tremendous steel plant is being set into operation, to employ thousands of new workers, with their wages being increased as high as 30 per cent, on the very same day, October 1, 1,000,000 steel workers in the United States will have their wages slashed 10 per cent so that the steel bosses can increase their profits.

In answer to the above cablegram, the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and the Worker Correspondents and Staff of the Daily Worker, have cabled the following reply:

"Warmest revolutionary greetings to the workers in the Soviet Union upon the occasion of the successful completion of the third and decisive year of the Five-Year Plan.

"We especially congratulate the workers in the Magnitogorsk metallurgical section on the successful operation of two blast furnaces on October first at a time when the capitalist steel furnaces in America are operating at only 25 per cent of capacity.

"The large increases in wages in the Soviet metal and mine industry comes simultaneously with the capitalist in America cutting down wages from 15 to 60 per cent, while over 10,000,000 workers are unemployed and starving, without even charity or dole. The workers of the United States look to the working class of the Soviet Union as the leaders showing the only way out of the crisis for every country.

"We pledge, with all our strength, to fight for the defense of the workers' fatherland and for the establishment of a workers' government in America."

Glen Alden Miners Strike, May Involve 68,000 Men

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 25.—The strike of the miners in the Loomis local of the Glen Alden Coal Company is spreading to all the mines in the Glen Alden district. The Glen Alden General Grievance Committee issued a general strike call and called the miners of Hudson, Lehigh Valley, Pittston, and

strike in the beginning and the miners threw them out of the local unions. Later Maloney secured the Glen Alden company lawyers to appear against Boylan and finally at the biennial convention made peace with Boylan, proving conclusively that Maloney was fighting for his job and not for the miners' interests.

The Unity Committee called and helped the miners organize rank and file strike committees in each mine to prevent the sell out.

The Hazelton police closed the hall where the anthracite Unity Committee is supposed to hold their tri-district conference on Sunday, Sept. 27. The committee is planning to transfer the conference to Minersville, the exact address to be announced later.

PUT THE PARTY ON THE BALLOT IN EVERY NEW YORK DISTRICT

The special mobilization this week-end of members of the Trade Union Unity League, of the Needle Trades Union and of all workers in shop and factory to continue the Red Election Campaign Tag Days is a political task of the first importance for all class-conscious workers. The Communist Party has just issued 50,000 copies of the Election platform which must be spread among workers on the street and from house to house in the final canvass to place the Communist Party candidates on the ballot. The alarm was sounded yesterday calling upon all class-conscious workers to help avoid defeat in Harlem, Downtown, East and West Side, Williamsburgh, East New York, Brownsville and Astoria, Queens.

There is still time to turn the situation into a decisive victory for the Communist Party but all workers must set aside a time to go out and collect signatures from house to house to get the Red candidates on the ballot. Hand in hand with the

collection of signatures should go the collection of funds this weekend to enable the campaign to move forward during the remaining few weeks at top speed. Posters, stickers and a special leaflet calling the workers to register from Oct. 5 to 10, are also in preparation.

In addition, the Communist Party will provide a truck equipped with loud speaker which will be made available one night a week in all boroughs for street rallies, torch light parades and meetings. All of these things cost money, and he funds for the campaign must be raised from now at top speed to enable the Communist Party to carry on its campaign without being hampered by lack of funds.

Every working-class organization is called on to see that coupon books with stamps which sell for 10, 25 and 50 cents are sold among the workers in shop and factory in the house to house canvass for signatures and on

USE MOVE OF JAPAN FOR WAR EXCUSE

More Delegates From Steel Mills Come to Pittsburgh

Miners Aid Organizing Mass Meet Saturday to Rally Thousands

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 25.—Everywhere steel workers are getting together of their own will, organizing and electing delegates to the Metal Workers Industrial League's National Conference in Pittsburgh, Sunday, September 27. Several days ago three workers from the steel town Verona who picked up a copy of Labor Unity and several copies of the call to the Conference, came to the headquarters of the League in Pittsburgh to tell John Meldon, national secretary, that they had organized a group of 83 men in their mill within the last two days, and wanted to know how many delegates they were entitled to.

Everywhere the same thing is happening. Thousands upon thousands of calls to the conference in leaflet form are being distributed before scores of mills. Convinced of the necessity to organize in preparation to strike against the new wage cut and build a strong steel workers union, workers are not waiting for organizers to come to them, but are doing their own organizing.

On one day credentials were received from Cleveland, Youngstown, Canton, Massillon, Newport, Mansfield, Middletown, Cincinnati, Covington, Sparrows Point.

Groups of miners have taken thousands of conference calls and stickers into steel towns and plastered up the walls and streets. Just as steel workers helped on the miners' picket lines and relief committees, so the miners of the brother union, the National Miners Union, are helping to prepare this fight against wage cuts in the steel mills.

The night before the conference opens, William Z. Foster, leader of the great steel strike of 1919 and now general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, will speak at a mass meeting at the Pythian Temple, Pittsburgh. Bill Dunne, leader of the metal miners' strike in Butte, Montana, and now national organizer for the T.U.U.L. in the Pittsburgh area, John Meldon, acting national secretary of the M. W. I. L., Frank Borich, national secretary of the National Miners Union, and Ike Hawkins, chairman of the Penn.-Ohio-W.Va.-Ky Striking Miners Relief Committee, will speak.

The conference will open Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at the Workers Center, 2157 Center Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Meanwhile, Japanese imperialism is quietly distributing its troops throughout Manchuria, shoving more and more closer to the Soviet border. Congressman Britten, foreseeing the war of Japanese imperialism against the USSR, calls for greater "Wall Street armaments so that American imperialism can obtain its share of colonies in Manchuria, as well as to take part in the war on the workers' republic.

The capitalist press in the United States, at the same time, is carrying on an anti-Japanese propaganda charging Japan with being the "aggressor" in Manchuria. The purpose is to whip up a war spirit in the United States so that Wall Street can be armed forces also rush in and get its share of colonies in China. The real aggressors are all the imperialist powers who have been in China for decades, bleeding the Chinese masses, and struggling with one another for the largest share of the spoils. Japanese imperialism, being on the spot, has rushed in to make the most of its opportunity of robbery, and the United States cry of "aggressor" is an effort to advance Wall Street interest as against the Japanese.

"I believe this period of world depression is not the time to economize on naval and army appropriations. Not only Asia, with its trouble between Japan and China, but Europe is sitting on a volcano, which may involve the world in another war.

"If Russia should take sides with China against Japan in Manchuria, a most serious world situation would be on us overnight.

"Instead of curtailing the navy I hope the administration will proceed to build the navy up to the London Treaty in the shortest time."

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

ALL OUT TODAY! DEMONSTRATE FOR RELEASE OF 10 CHILEAN SAILORS AT 17 BATTERY PL. AT 1 P.M.

ORLOFSKY CLIQUE ORGANIZES DUAL COMPANY UNION TO GARNER GRAFT FOR SELF; CONDITIONS WORSENING

Standards In Men's Clothing Industry Being Torn Down By Hillman and Orlofsky

NEW YORK—Forces of the Orlofsky-Beckerman - Wertheimer group of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America formally organized a new national organization at a meeting Thursday. The new organization will be known as the International Clothing Workers Union. The Orlofsky-Beckerman clique of Local 4, cutters, were forcibly expelled from the A.C.W. when the former refused to accept an offer by Hillman to work as a section of the Hillman machine only in garnering the big graft revenue accruing to the company union. The Orlofsky-Beckerman group had become independent racketeers to such an extent, especially in out of town work, that they threatened the power of the Hillman group.

The Daily Worker had pointed out several weeks ago that the two racketeer groups in falling out were headed for a split in the A.C.W. The Orlofsky forces have captured sections of the South Jersey markets and a section of Local 4 of the cutters in New York.

For their immediate purposes, the Orlofsky-Wertheimer group were forced to reveal the worsening situation in the men's clothing industry and demagogically pose as fighting against it. While as a matter of known fact to all tailors, racketeering reached a fine art under the aegis of Orlofsky as manager of Local 4 cutters.

The manifesto of the dual company union makes the following admissions:

"From all parts of the country have come appeals from large groups of clothing workers—union as well as non-union—urging that definite action be taken immediately to prevent the constant lowering of their wages and degrading of their working conditions."

DECLARED AMALGAMATED A DRAG

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, whose function and historic duty was to maintain fair wages, decent working conditions among organized workers and achieve organization of the unorganized workers has failed utterly in fulfilling its mission. Boss-ridden, inefficient, incompetent and futile, the Amalgamated has become a drag on the clothing workers. It is solely responsible for the ever growing non-union fields in the industry and the pauperization of the thousands of men and women who are laboring in the clothing industry."

What Orlofsky forgot to add was that his name made a united front with Hillman to suppress a real strike against the bosses, and that his gangsters were the most vicious against the rank and file left wing workers.

The dual racketeer union decided to call a national convention to organize their national officials.

Racketeers Are Officials

Leaders of the two opposing company unions are prominent members of the socialist party. The National Committee of the socialist party made an effort to reconcile their warring members on the basis of submission to arbitration. But so great is the booty of the A.C.W. that neither Orlofsky nor Hillman would agree to it. The Amalgamated Rank and File Committee has called for a united front of all workers in the shops for an immediate struggle against the rapid lowering of the already low standards, on the basis of strike against the employers and over the heads of the two company unions now in the industry.

Millinery Workers Score Scabbing of Company Union

The strike at the G. J. Engel and H. A. Rosen shops, 42 W. 39th St., continues in spite of the efforts of the officials of Local 24 to break it.

The strike committee issued a special appeal to all members of Local 24 and 42 (company union) calling upon them to protest against the officials of their organization sending scabs to take the place of the strikers.

All members of Local 24 and 42 should sign this petition and turn it over to the strikers.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union stands ready to form united front committees in all the shops for the purpose of fighting for conditions regardless of the trade union affiliations.

All workers are urged to come to the picket line, 42 W. 39th St.

PUT THE PARTY ON THE BALLOT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The streets. Fifteen thousand dollars must be raised within the next ten days in connection with the collection of signatures and must be completed by Oct. 1. All shops, unions, leagues and working-class organizations are urged to arrange special street meetings to prepare the workers for the Red canvassers who will come to request the signatures. From now on, shop gate meetings and election campaign meetings in the various trade markets must be held every day. Also street meetings in the various residential neighborhoods every night.

The Tammany Hall, Republican and Socialist machines have now started their election drive to fool and betray the workers. The latest proof of the racketeering and gangsterism by which these reactionary political machines of the bosses are supported comes in the form of an expose that the Tammany club houses are gambling joints and murder dens. During the house to house canvass to send the workers to vote Communist and to sign the petitions to enable the Red candidates to get on the ballot is the time to explain the rottenness and corruption of the bosses political machinery.

The Communist Party, District 2, calls on the working-class of New York for a tremendous mass mobilization from now until Oct 1 to assure that Red Candidates will get on the ballot in every workers' section of New York. There is no time to lose. Only the solid support of the workers and an enthusiastic response from all workers' organization can assure this victory. Collect funds and signatures at top speed. Make this election campaign a Red Victory for the revolutionary workers of New York under the leadership of the Communist Party.

In spite of the careful sifting, 27 militant delegates representing various organizations got in and put up a stiff fight for a real struggle for Mooney's liberation, and against a motion of the labor racketeers to exclude the International Labor Defense. When Antonioni, one of the strikebreaking chiefs of the International Ladies Garment company union made a vicious attack on the I. L. D. one of the women delegates yelled out: "You're a goddam liar!" A follower of the well-known labor traitor, Ludwig Lore spat in her face. The delegate hit back, whereupon she was seized by a strong-arm squad and thrown out. The motion to exclude the I. L. D. delegates was then passed.

Byrd Kelo, supposedly a representative of the Mooney Molders' Defense Committee participated in the betrayal of Mooney's cause. Not a single copy of Mooney's fiery pamphlet exposing the A. F. of L. betrayal was on sale.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense calls upon all workers' organizations who really want to free Mooney to come in masses to a big Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro demonstration, to be held Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12:30 p. m. in Union Square. All organizations are also called to send delegates to the Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro Defense Conference on Sunday, Oct. 11 at 10 a. m. in Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place.

One way to help the Soviet Union is to spread among the workers "Soviet Forced Labor," by Max Bedacht, 10 cents per copy.

Under the auspices of the IVO at 1844 Pitkin Ave., Admission 25c.

Food Workers Industrial Union Will hold an open-air meeting for the Communist Election Campaign at 8 p. m. at Allerton Ave and Holland Ave., Bronx.

Hinsdale Youth Club Holding a dance tonight at 313 Hinsdale St. 8 p. m. Young workers invited.

Alteration Painter Attention!

Hicksville Daily Worker Club is having a dance and entertainment tonight at 102 W. John St. L. I.

Brooklyn Park Youth Club Will hold a hike tomorrow in Bronx Park. Meet at the Allerton Ave. and Bronx Park East entrance 9 a. m. All invited.

Red Sunday Will be held by Unit 5 in East New York at 524 Vermont Ave., 10 a. m. Y.C.L. members instructed to participate.

Needle Trades Demonstration All out to the farewell mass meeting this Sunday on the leaving of Louis Hyman, President of the N.T.W.U. for the November Plenum of the Red International of Labor Unions. There will be many prominent speakers and a concert has been arranged by the Artiff.

Office Workers First Fall Hike! Will meet at headquarters, 39 E. 11th St. 9:30 a. m. sharp. For those living in the Bronx meet at Pelham Sub. Station, 10:45 a. m. Come and have a good time.

Workers Ex-servicemen League Br. 1 Will hold an open-air meeting in Columbus Circle tonight at 7:30 p. m. All ex-servicemen invited. Don't forget the open forum tomorrow at 79 E. 10th St. 2 p. m.

Alfred Levy LSNR is giving a dance tonight at 569 Prospect Ave., Bronx, N. Y. All workers invited.

Brooklyn Youth IVO Dancing and entertainment tonight

STETSKY AGAINST FUR SHOP UNITY

Aids Bosses to Tear Down Working Conditions

The hypocrisy of the so called "unity" campaign carried on by Stetsky, Kaufman and other company union agents was clearly revealed today by the disclosure of the following facts. While these agents of the bosses mouth phrases about "unity" and "one union," they are continuing their strikebreaking activities against the striking fur workers exactly in the same manner as before. Here are some facts.

The workers of Krigel and Krivoy went out on strike against the discharge of a cutter, against the demand of the bosses for a standard of production. Stetsky immediately got on the job to supply the shop with scabs. In a signed statement made at the office of the Industrial Union yesterday a fur worker revealed the following facts.

"I went out to work at Krigel and Krivoy on the advice and instructions of Mr. Stetsky to whom I explained the reasons for this strike. I also told Stetsky that I was getting \$40, which was below the minimum scale. Nevertheless Stetsky insisted that I continue working."

The worker realized that he was playing into the hands of the bosses, left the shop and came down to the Industrial Union to pledge his support to the union and the strikers. This worker is but one of the many furriers who have been convinced by the fake maneuvers of the cliques which refuse to permit the furriers to sit in at the so-called "unity conference" that the aims and objects of Stetsky and his supporters is to interfere with the struggle of the fur workers for better conditions.

These workers are turning in their company union books and are joining the Industrial Union. The storm of protest against the company union agents who refuse to admit the furriers to the conference is spreading throughout the fur market. Workers from whole shops and buildings are mobilizing their ranks to come to the conference on Monday and to insist on the right to sit in at the conference where their problems are being discussed.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE-BRONX

RKO THEATRES
Cool and Comfortable
Today to Tuesday
JEFFERSON
8 ACTS
New Reduced Summer Prices
9:45 a. m. 25c to 3 p. m.
Exc. Sat. Sun. and Hol.

FRANKLIN
Prospect 1812
Korun Lew Pollack and Co.
Bayer & Speck
Beratino
The Melifords
BERT WHEELER and ROBERT WOOLSEY
"CAUGHT PLASTERED"
With Dorothy Lee

PUTNAM, Conn., Sept. 25—A mass stoppage affecting the Proper McCullum Hosiery Company Northampton, Mass., took place today, also an unknown mill in Springfield. The perspective is a spread of this stoppage. The local of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Union is against mass picketing, the excuse being that there is insufficient ball money. The stoppage was arrived at by an agreement with the mill owners pending negotiations of a thirty-five to forty-five per cent wage cut. The local will return its charter.

25% REDUCTION TO CITY AND UNION WORKERS

Have Your Eyes Examined and Glasses Fitted by **WORKERS MUTUAL OPTICAL CO.** under personal supervision of **DR. M. HARRISON** Optometrist
215 SECOND AVENUE
Corner 13th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Opposite New York Eye and Telephone Exchange 3586

Company Union Sends Workers Back To Worse Conditions

Several open air meetings were held in the dress market yesterday afternoon by the United Front Committee. At these meetings the workers exposed the lying statement in the "Forward" that one hundred shops were organized by the company union during this season. Hochman at the last meeting reported only 28 shops, and now the "Forward" has increased the number to 100.

In practically all instances the workers returned to the shops under even worse conditions than existed before the company union sent its gorillas to the shops.

The Industrial Union plans to extend the drive next week and calls on all dressmakers working in open shops to bring their complaints to the union so that these shops can be unionized and better conditions secured for the workers.

WORKERS IN YONKERS
Buy Your Daily at the Following Stands
CUTMANSTEIN
51 Riverdale Ave.
LESCHS
71 Riverdale Ave.
ZACCIO
250 New Main St.
J. FRIEDMAN
144 Neppercha Ave., cor. School St.
WEINERS
211 McLean Ave.
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Depositors Renew Fight for Return of All Their Funds

The Committee of 25 of the depositors of the Bank of the United States has renewed the fight for a full return of the lost deposits, it was reported yesterday.

A meeting of the committee will be held at the HIAS building, 425 Lafayette to work out further plans for the fight to get the swindled funds.

The committee has information that many of the depositors did not even receive the 30 per cent on their deposits promised by Broderick.

Pauline Rogers, FSU Speaker, On "What I Saw In Soviet Union"

A vivid, first-hand account of the building of Socialism in the Soviet Union will be given by Pauline Rogers, who has just returned after spending a year in the U. S. S. R., in a talk at Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., on Monday, Sept. 28, at 8 p. m. "What I Saw in the Soviet Union" is the title of her talk, which is being given under the auspices of the New York Local of the Friends of the Soviet Union. Discussion will follow the talk.

The F. S. U. is also arranging a big Ratification meeting and gala entertainment on Friday, Oct. 2, at 8:30 p. m. in Central Opera House, 67th St., near Third Ave.

FIRE 50 SILK MILL WORKERS

Most Militant Among Strikers Thrown Out

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 24—Fifty workers at the Colt Paces Dye plant of the Associated Dyeing and Printing Co. were fired today. During the strike the militancy of the workers forced the company to take back the planned wage cut. Now they are putting through the cut by firing fifty out of the three hundred workers in the shop and sending up those who remain in the shop. The company has fired the most militant workers in the shop, those who participated most actively on the picket line. The workers in the shop must prepare to struggle against the speed-up that the company will try to put through in order to save their profits.

NEEDLE TRADES FRACTIONS MEETINGS

The following fraction meetings will be held at the Workers Center on the second floor on Saturday Sept. 26, at 2 p. m. sharp. All Party and YCL members must positively attend. Bring along your membership cards.

Millinery, Fur, Miscellaneous District Secretariat: Communist Party

AMUSEMENTS

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For the Benefit of Socialist Upbuilding in Biro-Bidjan, U.S.S.R.
Saturday Eve., September 26th
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and Seventh Ave., N. Y.
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FAREIN and MANDOLIN ORCH.
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MINERS WIN DEMANDS IN PA; STRIKE FEAR INTO KENTUCKY BOSSES

MINERS AT MAPLE HILL SHAFT STRIKE 14 DAYS; WIN PARTIAL DEMANDS

UMWA Officials Fight With Mine Operators Against Rank and File of Miners

Miners Override the Lewis Machine Forcing Bosses to Terms On Two Points

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SHENANDOAH, Pa.—The Maple Hill mine is located 30 miles east of Shenandoah. For years this mine worked every day with 900 miners. It was always difficult to get a job in this mine without a pull with the boss. The exploitation has always been terrible, we have had several wage cuts and the miners are discharged for the slightest infraction of the rules.

Work Naked in Heat

Men work naked in the terrible heat and black damp. The mine is full of dust and water. The lights supplied us have always been the poorest. The U. M. W. A. gave us no protection and when the miners complained, the bosses, upon learning the names of those complaining, fired them.

HUNDREDS OF HOMELESS WOMEN SLEEP IN PARKS

Chicago Welfare Head Does Nothing But "Investigate"

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHICAGO, Ill.—Hoover's unemployment relief plan is sure working out wonderfully here. Since Hoover appointed his committee with wage-cutting Gifford at the head of it, the unemployed army has increased here and there are hundreds of homeless women sleeping in the parks every night.

Strike Develops

Three miners were working on shift lowering lumber. They were told by the boss that they were only to work two days a week. This matter then became the basis of a local grievance out of which a successful strike developed. On August the miners of the local called a meeting to decide on strike action. A struggle developed—the rank and file of the miners against the officials. We miners demanded that the three miners be allowed to work 6 days a week. We demanded new lamps. The strike started August 17 and lasted until the 31st of the month.

Fakers Try To Smash Strike

Several times meetings were called at which Brennan and other fakers tried to deceive the miners and bulldoze them into resuming work and not pressing their demands further. The UMWA officials also condemned the strike in their statements to the press.

Miners Win

The miners fought on, however. The police were called, but there were no arrests made. Every meeting that we held was a stormy one with the miners fighting against the U. M. W. A. officials and Lewis, who signed a 5 year contract which meant that the miners must work for practically nothing. In face of this the bosses were compelled to make concessions to us. They gave us new oil lamps and also employed the three miners on full time. On the first of September the miners resumed work. The miners here do not believe Lewis. They are all talking about the new union, the National Miners' Union.

BLAST DESTROYS KY. MINE SCALES

Used To Gyp Miners For Years

(By a Farmer Correspondent)
GARRETT, Ky.—The scales of the Standard Elkhorn Coal Co were blown up last week. After interviewing a few workers, I find that the only loss lies in the destruction of the weigh house, etc., as the scales were hardly ever used, even though the mine runs very steadily and thousands of tons of coal are dumped monthly.

SEATTLE JOBLESS SERVE DEMANDS

Force Relief for 22 Families

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SEATTLE, Wash.—The Unemployed Council of Seattle has increased its activities manifold this past week and are progressing rapidly with an organizing campaign. The unemployed masses are rallying in many parts of the city and thru the Unemployed Council have forced organized charity to provide relief for 22 acute cases (families).

Force Relief for 22 Families

The Council held a mass demonstration at the charity flophouses, and demanded:

1. That beds be installed instead of benches.
2. That more and better food be issued.
3. That the overhead be greatly reduced or abolished.

Boss Beats Up Miner At Shennadoah Shaft

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SHENANDOAH, Pa.—I was passing by the Shennadoah shaft and I heard a noise which came from a shanty occupied by the boss. I stopped and ust then the door opened and a miner came out with a bloody face. I did not see what happened, but learned that the miner was unemployed and was beaten up by the boss. The bosses attack many miners when they learn that they are organizing to strike against the intolerable conditions. They generally single out one miner at a time and get him into an isolated spot where they beat him up.

A. F. OF L. UNION CUTS SCALE TO SUIT BOSSES

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SHELTON, Wash.—Although Austin and Co. engaged in building a large warehouse at Shelton, Wash., had hired and been paying all their union carpenters the Olympia scale of \$8.50, for 8-hours, local Shelton called a special meeting and notified the contracting company that their scale was only \$7.20, which they should pay. Some Union, eh?

Deny Miners Right To Receive Mail

Harlan, Ky.
Daily Worker:
The bosses here have given orders to some of the miners who were fired from the mines that they must keep off the company premises and not come to the post office again.

The post office is in the company commissary store and the company gunmen are posted around the place to keep the miners whom the bosses placed on the blacklist from coming in and getting their mail. These miners have been told that if they come in the post office they will be arrested and thrown in jail.

I wish the outside world knew about the conditions that exist inside the Harlan County Coal Co. camps. The coal miners here today have no more freedom than the Negroes did before the Civil War. A HARLAN MINER.

WAGES CUT TWICE IN ONE MONTH IN WHEELING STEEL

Work Doubled; To Send Two Delegates to the Metal Conference

(By a Worker Correspondent)
STUEBENVILLE, O.—The guagers and loopers in the bar mill at the Wheeling Steel mill here used to get paid 67 1/2 cents an hour when working 8 hours, and 60 cents when working ten hours. First they cut us from 10 to 8 hours with the 10-hour pay—that is, to 60 cents an hour on 8 hours (this was August 23) and now we learn that we have been working since the first of September at another 10 per cent cut, down to 54 cents an hour—eight hours work.

The company has taken off the butt-catcher and left the guager do two men's work, and also taken off the scrap-hole man and left the greaser to do two men's work. They took off the steel-makers from each turn, put the bosses in the mill recorders' place, put the mill recorders in the tally-boys place, and put the tally boys in the steel makers' place.

On the 35-inch blooming mill they took the manipulator off and put turn-foreman in his place. They fired the crop-shearer, putting the slab-shearer in his place, replacing the slab-shearer with a new man getting less money. The result of the general switching around is further reduced wages for several of the men, and extra work for several with the scrap-holeman and the buttcatcher gone.

Some of the men in our mill whom I talked to before this cut shrugged their shoulders. Now they are anxious to learn more about the Metal Workers Industrial League. We will have several delegates from La Belle at the big conference in Pittsburgh next Sunday.

CHICAGO JOBLESS LIVE IN VACANT LOT



Scene in a vacant lot at Monroe and Sanson Streets, Chicago, where over fifty unemployed workers live facing a winter of starvation and misery. Workers can put a stop to this degradation by organizing into Unemployed Councils to fight evictions and demand unemployment insurance and relief.

Marine Workers Industrial Union Defeats Wage-cut in Stockton, Cal.

Boatmen's Ranks Solid Despite Deportation Threats of Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent)
STOCKTON, Cal.—In an effort to smash the Marine Workers Industrial Union the boat owners of Stockton backed by the Chamber of Commerce have called into play their tool the U. S. Immigration Service.

Ten workers, all foreign born were taken off 4 boats Saturday and Sunday by the U. S. Immigration Service and held for deportation for belonging and having membership cards of the M. W. I. U.

The entire action has been made clear to the rivermen.

After the M. W. I. U. led a successful strike against a 35 per cent wage cut—this success was due to a great extent because of the solidarity between the foreign-born workers and the American workers, the boat-owners tried many schemes to split our ranks. Trying to start a competitive fight between the workers for jobs by playing one against another proved unsuccessful. The rivermen were wise to this tactic and refused to play into the hands of their enemies. The boatowners attempt to break green men who were placed by the bosses so as to weed members of the M. W. I. U. off the boats also proved unsuccessful due to the fact that quick action was taken by forcing the boatowners to hire members of the M. W. I. U. first and then if rivermen could not be obtained allowing these men to break in. Finding themselves dealing with a union leadership that could not be bought like the A. F. of L. the boatowners then brought the Immigration Service into play.

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BOSSCLASS DREADS NEW WAVE OF WORKING-CLASS MILITANCY IN KY.

Mine Bosses Spend Sleepless Nights Trying to Stop Spread of 'Daily Worker' in Mines

Mine Manager Endorses UMWA; Says National Miners Union Is Intolerable (for the Boss)

(By a Worker Correspondent)
HUEYSVILLE, Ky.—The light begins to penetrate Eastern Kentucky. We have Judge "Baby Face" Jones of Harlan County dreading the powerful combination of workers' organizations now defending the "railroaded" miners of that county. R. J. Thomas, coal Supt., South-East Coal Co., dreads the Daily Worker so that he lost many a good night's sleep trying to track down those responsible for its appearance at his mines. He and other nearby superintendents went so far as to fire a number of employees for reading it. Mr. Ernest Logan, manager of the Wells Elkhorn Coal Co went so far as to admit to the writer that the United Mine Workers would not be so bad—but oh, those Communist organizations, that National Miners Union was just too intolerable (for the boss).

OAKLAND HOTEL WORKERS GET A SLASH IN PAY

A. F. of L. Puts Stamp Of Approval On Latest Attack On Wages

(By a Worker Correspondent)
OAKLAND, Cal.—Oakland Hotel (a high-class establishment) couldn't meet payments—or so it was reported. A cry was raised through the local press about Oakland's pride. Immediately the "cream" of society rallied with donations and the Chamber of Commerce took it over as their special charge.

With this the first sufferers were naturally (according to Hooverian standard) the workers. Employees received a wage-cut. Men waiters laid off and now the girls are hired for special dinners at \$1.50 for four hours' work. What the cut of the other employees is I cannot say definitely.

LEGION LEADER VOMITS VENOM FIRED WHOLESALE

Trots Out Red Bogey To Hide Boss Crimes

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.
Commander O'Neil of the American Legion, in an article in the N. Y. Times dated Sept. 15 endeavors to link up Communism with lawlessness.

The republican and democratic parties are examples of lawfulness itself personified, eh? Judge Seabury's findings show this. Hauling of hooch in the city dump scows, bribing of judges, framing, jailing and clubbing to death of unemployed workers for daring to ask for relief, were not of Communist suggestion, were they?

How about Senator Gates' clandestine debaucheries at the expense of the widow's pension and unemployment relief funds? Was he a Communist? As I now recall it—this conspicuous pervert recently suggested that the red movement be smashed. We would do well, wouldn't we, to take advice from this typical republican racketeer, robber of widows and starving children?

Commander O'Neil acts as pumpman and the capitalist newspaper the pipeline for the vomiting out of this odorous cesspool of lies and false interpretations.

An ex-buck private of the last commercial war (1917 issue).

GOVT EMPLOYEES FIRED WHOLESALE

Many Workers Let Go From U. S. Payrolls

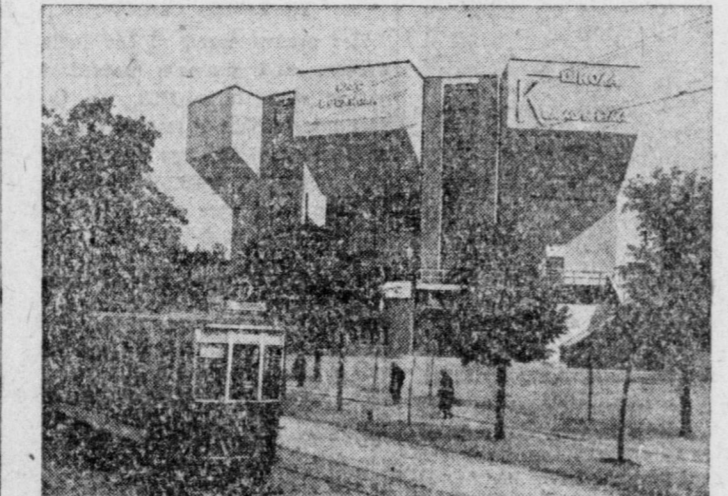
(By a Worker Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
While the Hoover government puts out press reports and appoints commissions and committees to investigate this and that and stabilize the unstable (the capitalist system), right here in Washington at this moment this same batch of four-flushers are reducing the working staffs in the various government departments.

It works somewhat in the following manner: A certain department head is notified that he must reduce the forces in his department within a certain length of time. He is instructed to reclassify, or does so on his own accord, the employees under him. He proceeds to weed out the number he has been instructed to drop through the medium of marking their efficiency rating below the required minimum, which automatically release them to join the overcrowded army of unemployment.

I discovered this unique process of firing the government workers at a recent meeting of the Disabled Veterans. The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Babcock of the U. S. Civil Service, outlined the above in explaining to the disabled veterans why some of them had been fired from their jobs. Of course Mr. Babcock did not say that the Hoover administration was doing this in order to reduce the amount of employees. The forces are being reduced however. The Hoover plan of starvation is being carried out among the government workers.

A Government Employee and A Red

MOSCOW WORKERS' CLUB



While the bosses in America are building jails for the workers, the Soviet government is building clubs and cultural centers. This new building is the municipal workers' club. Each industry has its own clubs and recreation buildings.

ANACORTES LUMBER WORKERS WALK OUT ON STRIKE AGAINST 30 PER CENT WAGE CUT

Strike Led by Lumber Workers Industrial Union; Rank and File Strike Committee Gains Support Of All Mill Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)
ANACORTES, Wash.—The Anacortes Lumber and Box Co. has cut the wages of its employees 30 per cent. This is the most vicious wage attack in the lumber industry in a number of years. The lumber barons' greed for more profits has driven them mad, and the workers are the victims.

Vote Strike

One hundred forty-four workers immediately walked out of the mill and formed a strike committee from the rank and file. Taking a vote out of the sixty-four workers that attended the mass meeting called by the National Lumber Workers Union there were sixty-two votes cast for strike and two to back to work. The demands were drawn up, and a demands committee was sent to the mill to present them. The superintendent stated the company would not fight with the workers, that if they did not want to work for this wage they would close down. After

lined up at once on the bosses side of the struggle. The workers, resenting the tactics, immediately formed a delegation backed up with one hundred workers. When he faced a group of determined workers he immediately changed what the bosses told him to publish.

Must Build Union

This action is the action that all workers must take protecting their rights. These workers will fight. They will not starve producing profits for the bosses at their own expense and misery in a land of plenty.

The workers have adhered to the line and program of the National Lumber Workers Union as they fully realize the correctness of a rank and file control. Lumber workers of the Northwest, you must build this weapon in order to gain your concessions from this greedy, vicious, capitalist controlled industry. Join today and answer the wage cuts with resistance as the A. L. and B. Mill workers have.

The scandal sheet that is controlled by the bosses was faced by a demonstration in front of their office. The editor, who had seen the picket line

EXPERIMENT IN FORCED LABOR

Jobless Slave Hard in Wood Yard for Tasteless Meal

(By a Worker Correspondent)
OAKLAND, Cal.—The plans of the city government to put delinquent tenants to work in order that the landlords may not suffer, causes us to cast an eye over the municipal woodyard the city's initial experiment in forced labor.

Here workers are given a bed for the first night and 25c for subsequent evenings, provided they arrive before p. m. They are provided with a knee length "nightie" and at 6 a. m. in the morning thrown out into the cold as they amusingly express it "to look for work."

For those that have no money the bed and a "breakfast" of mush and astless hot cakes with no butter is generously given for two hours labor in the woodyard. And I mean labor. The unfortunate who is forced to submit to the sarcastic and insulting bullying of those in charge is allowed only three nights of such generous hospitality, and then is not permitted to return to the "hotel" or 90 days. Needless to say, few take advantage of the opportunity a second time.

Capitalist rationalization is not absent. The so-called yard foreman was fired and the truck driver forced to do his work without any increase in his miserable wages of \$2 a day. While all the employed here are ex-

ploited at the most miserable starvation wages—the bed maker works most of his waking hours 17 to 18 a day for TEN DOLLARS A MONTH! The superintendent cleans up to the tune of \$250 a month plus "expenses," a city automobile and the usual clean up in graft.

There was a deficit of over \$1,500 this year despite the fact that thousands of dollars more was taken in for wood than previous year. Evidently forced labor is profitable except for the forced laborers. JOIN THE UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL. DON'T STARVE FIGHT!

"Come to Russia in Ten Years"

By C. VASILKOVKY

In September 1920, the famous English writer, H. G. Wells visited Soviet Russia. Wells spent 15 days in the RSFSR. He walked about the streets, went to Petrograd and Moscow. He talked with Lenin. He saw a lot and understood practically nothing. When he returned to England, he wrote a book, "Russia in the Shadows."

As is to be expected from a bourgeois writer, he looked down on Russia. Wells was not a vicious writer, and he goodnatureedly patted the country on the back and with subtle and exquisite humor he sneered at the "Bolshevik experiment" and in doing so exposed his great ignorance.

In one of the chapters of "Russia in the Shadows" under the title "The Dreamer in the Kremlin," Wells describes his interview with Lenin. Lenin asked Wells if he knew of the electrification of Russia. Wells was not acquainted with the matter. But this did not prevent him from moralizing on this question with the confidence of ignorance. In his book he wrote:

"For Lenin, who like a good orthodox Marxist denounce all 'Utopians' has succumbed at last to Utopia, the Utopia of the electricians. He is throwing all his weight into a scheme for the development of great power stations in Russia to serve whole provinces with light, with transport, and industrial power. Two experimental districts, he said, had already been electrified. Can one imagine a more courageous project in a vast flat land of forests and illiterate peasants, with no water power, with no technical skill available, and with trade and industry at the last gasp? Projects for such an electrification are in process of development in Holland and they have been discussed in England, and in those densely-populated and industrially highly-developed centers one can imagine them as successful, economical, and altogether beneficial. But their application to Russia is an altogether greater strain upon the constructive imagination. I cannot see anything of the sort happening in this little crystal of Russia, but this little man at the Kremlin can see the decaying railways spreading throughout the land, sees a new happier Communist industrialism arising again. While talked to him he almost persuaded me to share his vision."

But it was difficult to persuade Wells. The author of fantastic novels took his stand on the "firm ground" of reality. He objected to Lenin.

"But these are only sketches and beginnings."

"Come back and see what we have done in Russia in ten years time," answered Lenin.

Ten years have passed. Wells still doubts, still does not believe, when a single 50,000 horse power turbine from the Stalin factory gives the same power as the whole of the Volkhov station which the USSR was building at that time with such tremendous difficulty. Wells doubts still, at a time when the USSR is completing the Dnieper hydro-electric station, when new powerful sectional electric stations have been built and are at work, when about 2 million k. w. of new high voltage cables have become a regular feature of the Soviet landscape! Even now when the Five-Year-Plan is being surpassed in four years, Wells still doubts the practicability of the Five-Year-Plan. Evidently the "time machine" of Wells is going full speed astern.

Wells is going full speed astern. Ten years later, on the eleventh year after the visit of Wells to the USSR, another prominent English writer, Bernard Shaw arrived.

The revolution is rushing ahead at full speed. The USSR is a construction camp. The foundations of socialist economy are being completed. A new socialist country is in creation.

"Come back and see what we have done in Russia in ten years' time," Shaw was able to see what had been done, that the words of Lenin had been converted into hundreds of industrial giants, into Soviet farms, into hundreds of machine and tractor stations, into tens of thousands of collective farms, that the country—one-sixth of the globe—was prospering! Shaw was able to see the shortsightedness of his friend Wells.

Shaw's statement that "my personal feeling when I see your great Communist experiment is the same as the feeling of many other people in the part of the world from which I have come—a feeling of shame that England was not the first to

take this line instead of Russia," is not only an admission of the grandiose historical work of the working-class in the Soviet Union, but also an expression of disappointment at that which capitalism has performed during the last ten years.

Wells came to Russia at a time when the English bourgeoisie considered their position to be strong. They had not yet sobered up after Versailles.

Wells pompously stated at that time that "devastation is the main feature of modern Russian life." Shaw could now repeat the words of Wells, but with a slight change: "Devastation is the main feature of modern capitalist life."

Shaw came from a country where the progressive paralysis of the world economic crisis had fettered productive forces and was dooming tens of millions of workers and their families to death from starvation. The facade of capitalism was crumbling. The foundations of capitalist economy were cracking. And before his departure from the U. S. S. R. Shaw wrote:

"Tomorrow I leave the land of hope and return to the Western lands of despair!"

When Wells was in Soviet Russia, "the lamp of Lenin" was glimmering very dimly in a country devastated by imperialist war and blockade. The last chapters of the civil war were being written in Crimea. Now the "lamp of Lenin" is shining out like a mighty sun. By its light, Bernard Shaw saw and understood very much.

"When you carry your experiment to its final victory" said Shaw in his speech in the Hall of Columns in the Moscow Trade Union League, "and I know that you will do it—we in the West, who are still only playing at socialism, we must follow in your steps whether we like or not."

This statement shows the extent of the waverings of the petty bourgeoisie who are shaken and ruined by the world economic crisis, and shows the enormous construction on the best and most honest representatives of the petty-bourgeoisie of the capitalist countries.

The visits of Wells and Shaw to the Soviet Union at an interval of 10 years, their conversations with Lenin and Stalin, are sufficiently characteristic to define the various stages of a great epoch.

Lenin explained to Wells the programme for the restoration of the country, the plan of electrification calculated on a period of ten years. Wells understood nothing.

At the first All-Union Conference in socialist industry, Stalin set a task for the next ten years:

"We are 50-100 years behind the foremost countries. We must cover this distance in ten years."

Judging by the speeches of Shaw in the U. S. S. R. and after his return home, he understood much of this programme. Bernard Shaw should follow the example of Wells, and write a book not "Russia in the Shadows" but "Europe and America in the shadows."

STEEL WORKERS—ANSWER THE WAGE CUTS WITH MASS STRIKES!



THE WORKERS SCHOOL IN NEW YORK

By A. MARKOFF

WITH the beginning of the Fall Term of 1931 the Workers School starts the ninth year of its activities in the training of workers for the class struggle. The past eight years have been years of steady progress. The progress made by the Workers School is manifest not only in the tremendous increase in the number of students, having reached a registration of over 1,200 in the fall of 1930, but what is more important, the school has developed into an effective instrument in the class struggle of the working class against capitalism.

F. Engels in the preface to the second edition of "The Peasant War in Germany" said: "For the first time in the history of the labor movement, the struggle is being so conducted that its three sides, the theoretical, the political and the practical economic (opposition to the capitalists), form one harmonious well-planned entity."

In the present period, when class struggles are growing sharper, when capitalism in its struggle against the workers is utilizing the social-reformists and the social-fascists to turn the workers into docile slaves; when the workers meet with so much social demagogy by the socialist party, the A. F. of L., the Muste group, etc., it is especially important to acquire a clear theoretical understanding and knowledge of the class struggle.

The Workers' School, through its many and varied courses, based on the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, supplies the workers the necessary weapon, the theory of the class struggle. The School thus becomes an integral part of the revolutionary labor movement.

Special Courses. Under the guidance and leadership of the Communist Party of the United States of America the Workers' School has, during the last eight years, trained hundreds of workers of New York and vicinity. This year the curriculum of the School lays special emphasis on the training of the members of the Party in District Two. The District Committee is actively co-operating with the School Committee in getting many members from the units and nuclei to register for the courses in Party Structure, Trade Union Strategy, Social Insurance, Marxism-Leninism, Public Speaking and many other special courses such as Work Among Women, Negro Problems, etc.

Correspondence Courses. The Correspondence Course in Fundamentals of Communism is an added feature to the curriculum of the School. Already many workers from various parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico have taken advantage of this course. The Workers' School thus reaches many workers who otherwise would be deprived of a chance for a Marxian training.

The weekly forum conducted by the Workers' School at the Workers' Center, 33 E. 12th St., is an important part of the educational system of the School. Here the students and workers outside the school have the opportunity of acquiring additional information and understanding of the current events from the Marxian viewpoint.

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The Party Units, Revolutionary Trade Unions, Industrial Leagues, Workers' Clubs, etc., should remember that the class struggle cannot be carried on successfully without the theoretical training in the Marxist-Leninist theory. Let us also remember the following words of Lenin:

"How, indeed, can you expect a perfectly ignorant peasant to understand the difference between wars and wars, to understand that there are just wars and unjust wars, progressive wars and reactionary wars, wars of advanced classes and wars of backward classes, wars serving to consolidate the class yoke and wars serving to overthrow it. THIS REQUIRES AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE, OF THE FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIALISM, AND SOME ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONS." (Emphasis ours.) (Speech at the Congress on Extension School Education, held May 19, 1919.)

This applies to all problems arising in the Revolutionary Movement. The Workers' School is ready to serve the needs of the movement. It can do so successfully with the co-operation of the Party and the revolutionary unions.

Let us all work for a successful 1931-1932 in the Workers' School.

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The Road Back Is A Trap

THE ROAD BACK, by Erich Maria Remarque. Translated from the German by A. W. Wheen. Little, Brown and Co. \$2.50.

Reviewed by A. E. MAGIL. ABOUT a year and a half ago the International Union of Revolutionary Writers addressed an inquiry to a large number of writers, artists and intellectuals throughout the world: what would be your attitude in case of an imperialist attack on the Soviet Union? Many answers were received; but perhaps those that were not received are just as interesting as those that were.

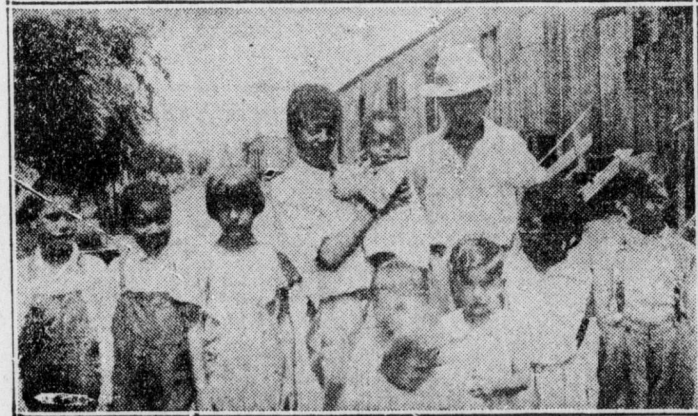
Among those who failed to reply, despite repeated messages sent to them, were two internationally famous writers. One was the pioneer of the modern literature of social protest, the illustrious humanitarian and pacifist (whose humanitarianism and pacifism did not prevent him from whipping it up for "the Fatherland" during the last war), Gerhardt Hauptmann; the other was Erich Maria Remarque.

For those interested in problems of personal psychology perhaps The Road Back, the much-praised successor to All Quiet on the Western Front, will help to clear up the mystery of Remarque's silence. But for us the social content of the book and its possible effect on its readers is

the important thing. And the social content of The Road Back is definitely reactionary. All Quiet portrayed the horrors of war without showing a way out (the way of the proletarian revolution). The Road Back attempts to show a way out—or at least a way back to peace—but it is the way of the intellectual who turns his back on the proletarian masses and seeks an individual solution, a solution that plays into the hands of the imperialists and constitutes objectively a betrayal not only of the workers, but of the intellectuals as well.

The Road Back is the story of a group of German soldiers, most of them young school kids, who, on their return from the war, find that they cannot take up life where they left off, find that something has been shattered inside of them and they have grown alien to all they left behind. Written in the same impassioned, lyrical prose that distinguished All Quiet, The Road Back expresses the befuddlement and despair of the sensitive middle-class intellectual before the harsh realities (in this case the war and the social disturbances that followed it) of capitalist society. It shows that it is possible for a man to have gone through the horrors of the last world war and the terrible, desperate years that followed and—to have learned nothing. Sentimental and humanitarian in approach, the book contains no criticism of capitalism, no understanding of the causes of the wars by which the rival capitalist rulers seek to extend their power. So completely preoccupied is Remarque with the problems of his own post-war adolescence (mentally he seems never to have outgrown that period) that he constantly implies that the armies that for 4 years were at each other's throats considered of nothing but college boys. But The Road Back is not, as the inside jacket of the English translation claims, "in spirit the story of every ex-service man." The workers and poor farmers who composed the bulk of the imperialist armies were not at all plagued by this intellectualistic stewing in one's own juice. These German toilers who came back alive

RELIEF HELPS TO SPREAD NEW STRIKES



Unity of black and white miners' kids! Hunger, which the coal barons are trying to enforce, spares neither black nor white miners' children, and as a result there is being forged a closer bond of struggle and

solidarity between the two in their fight against hunger. Help these miners' kids fight hunger. Send your share of food now to the Penn.-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn. Ave., Room 205, Pittsburgh, Pa.

were concerned with such prosaic things as getting something else to eat for themselves and their families than the turnip soup which the ingenious German men of science had discovered was more nourishing than the best beefsteak. And they were so "insensitive," so thoroughly unlike the moaning, introspective Paul Bauers and Ernst Birkholzes of Remarque's books, that they even took it into their heads to try to wipe off the face of the earth the entire parasite system that makes wars and mass misery inevitable. But of this, of all those stirring heroic days immediately following the armistice, when German capitalism shook under the blows of the enraged working class, only to be rescued by the Scheldemanns, the Noskes and the other "socialist" snipers and stoop pigeons—of all this there are but shadows in Remarque's book. Shadows that are only so much stage props for the greater drama of the bruised emotions of Ernst Birkholz and his comrades. On those few occasions when Remarque does look on the revolutionary workers, it is with the mingled hostility, awe and fear that are characteristic of the bourgeois intellectual.

But after all this breast-beating and wearing of sackcloth and ashes

for his lost youth, Remarque does find a way out. Here it is: "I mean to teach my youngsters what their Fatherland really is," says Willy, one of the leading characters in the book. "Their homeland, that is, not a political party. Their homeland is trees, fields, earth, none of your fulsome catchwords."

Yes, Remarque has found the road back—to the Fatherland. "Trees, fields, earth"—where have we heard that stuff before?

And he concludes with: all will be well, "for something will always be there to sustain me, be it merely my own hands, or a tree, or the breathing earth." The mountain labored and brought forth—a phrase. It is too bad that these hands of Remarque and this tree and the breathing earth will sustain only Remarque, and that the millions of German workers, peasants, the lower strata of the petty-bourgeoisie—yes, and the intellectuals too—will have to find more substantial, if less lofty, means of sustenance.

There isn't a literate imperialist in the world (I don't speak of the moron Fish variety) who wouldn't approve of this book. More clearly and completely than All Quiet it is calculated to disarm the workers and the young intellectuals whom the

The Longest Trial in History

By JAMES LERNER.

The present revolt of the Indian workers and peasants started to gather strength in 1928. In that year mass strikes of railway workers, steel and iron and also jute workers took place. A total of 31 million working days were lost because of these strikes, more than during the whole of the preceding five years. But the most important and largest struggle was that of the cotton textile workers in Bombay. It lasted for six months. At the start there was only a reformist union of 6,000 members. When the strike was called off a revolutionary union, known as the "Red Flag Union" because of its banner, with a membership of 65,000 was in existence. Also in the other industries that had struck revolutionary unions were leading the workers. The textile workers won a partial victory. In order to smash the unions and the Workers and Peasants Party, the Indian section of the Communist International, the British government arrested 31 of the leaders of the trade union movement in March, 1929.

This arrest marked the beginning of what most likely is the longest trial in the history of working class struggle. Today two and a half years later the men are still on trial and the trial is expected to last another year and a half. These workers are

being tried without a jury. The charge is "waging war, or attempting to wage war, against the king-emperor."

Arrested by the conservative government the trial was undertaken by the "socialist" MacDonald-Henderson regime which refused to let English Communists go to India in order to testify in behalf of the prisoners. Those responsible for this policy, Henderson and Lord Passfield, are now members of the opposition.

The arrest of the leaders did not break the union. Soon after a new series of strikes broke including a Bombay textile strike. Many more union leaders have been arrested, some unions having to change their executives three times. Some of the men on trial have been removed to hospitals because they collapsed in the disease-infested prisons. But no bail was allowed.

The men on trial have utilized their testimony in order to spread Communism. The Indian correspondent of the New York Sun wrote recently that the men "are conducting a brilliant and interesting defense. It is unique in that it is planned to expound fully upon the Soviet system of government, and its application to conditions in India." One prisoner spent several days in a discussion of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Another dealt with collectivization of agriculture, a subject which closely affects the millions of Indian peasants, and other prisoners have each taken different subjects.

The Communist Party of India is illegal. Under ordinary circumstances it would be impossible to reach such a large mass of workers and peasants. But since the testimony of the prisoners is printed in all newspapers, the men on trial have turned this trial of themselves into a huge tribunal for the spreading of their ideas.

Three of the prisoners are members of the British Communist Party. One of these is an ex-serviceman who fought in the world war. Thus the trial is an expression of the solidarity of the English workers with the Indian masses against the common enemy—the British Imperial Government, headed by the "socialist," Ramsay MacDonald.

Capitalist Science Is Bankrupt

The super-structure of society (government, art, science, etc.) is based on the prevailing mode of production. And of course when the foundation, the productive forces, begin to collapse, the super-structure goes under. The defenders of science "above classes and politics" have lately suffered quite a shock. The factories, and research institutes attached to them have shut down, building has ceased. Consequently, engineers and scientists are dumped out unceremoniously. American engineering journals carry letters from engineers who bemoan their fate no jobs. College graduates enter the economic system with university degrees for shoe-salesmen jobs. Some have themselves placed on the public-school teachers lists, and wait patiently for years.

In European countries where the crisis has been in existence since the close of the war, conditions are worse. We read in a report of the German Engineers' Ass. that of the 8,000 students who are turned out of the technical high-schools every year only 20 percent are employed as engineers. Twenty percent take any sort of jobs, 10 percent continue their studies (they have nothing else to do) and half remain unemployed. Those who have families with money sponge on their parents, the rest you will find in free lodging houses. Once in a while they hire themselves out as dancing partners, or maybe peddle cigarettes. Every year 4,000 unemployed engineers are added to the roll. By 1934 there will be at least 130,000 unemployed university graduates in Germany.

The same report that gives these figures means that too many students are coming to the schools. And they only count them in the tens of thousands.

Over in the Soviet Union the numbers mount into the hundreds of thousands and the amount of qualified scientific research workers reaches 70,000. Yet the Soviet Union is starved for qualified men. They import them from every country including the U. S. Comrade Stalin delivered a speech early this year which set the Bolshevik task—"We Must Become Masters of Technique." Factory schools, schools for the eradication of illiterate, technical schools, universities. Every nerve strained to push the workers and peasants to become specialists. We can still the echo of the cry "no art or science will be created in Red Russia, because there is no intellectual freedom." But we begin to hear a cry of another sort. Many of the scientists and intellectuals, hit by the crisis are dazed. They look for a way out. They find it by "getting religion" or spiritualism. They cry "the machine is destroying us, let us go back to handicrafts." Stuart Chase finds paradise in a stupid, feudal village in Mexico. Oswald Spengler, the German philosopher sees catastrophe facing the white race. It is the machine! But there are others, for the most part younger, who are still able to reason, to apply the scientific method to life, and these come to the same conclusion that Romain Rolland, Theodore Dreiser and hundreds of others have

reached in the last year—the Soviet Union, the workers' revolution.

This condition of debility amongst the bourgeois scientists contrasting with the growth of science across the Soviet border was vividly brought out at a recent Congress on the History of Science and Technology that was held in London in June. For the first time, a delegation of scientists who use Marikan dialectics met the "intellectually free" minds of capitalism. The delegation was headed by Bucharin. We will let a Cambridge professor, Bernal, express the reaction of capitalism's best.

"What was impressive about the discussion was not so much the antithesis of the importance of the individual and the mass—that we were familiar enough with—but the totally different attitude displayed towards the history of science. It was quite apparent that on the English side both the historians and the scientists were, as far as the history of science was concerned, essentially amateurs. Primarily each pursued his own branch, with occasional attempts at correlating them. The Russians proceeded quite differently. The history of science was plainly, vitally important to them; it was not only an academic study, but a guide to action. They proceeded integrally with the social aspect dominant, in the past as in the present. There could be no effective argument. They had a point of view, right or wrong; the others had never thought it necessary to acquire one."

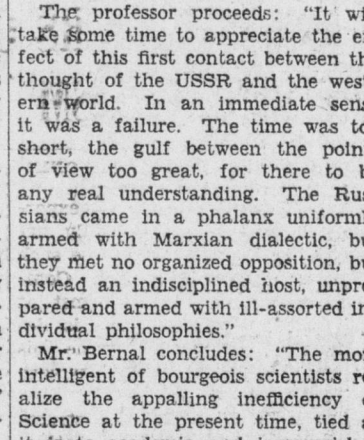
The professor proceeds: "It will take some time to appreciate the effect of this first contact between the thought of the USSR and the western world. In an immediate sense it was a failure. The time was too short, the gulf between the points of view too great, for there to be any real understanding. The Russians came in a phalanx uniformly armed with Marikan dialectic, but they met no organized opposition, but instead an undisciplined host, unprepared and armed with ill-assorted individual philosophies."

Mr. Bernal concludes: "The more intelligent of bourgeois scientists realize the appalling inefficiency of science at the present time, tied as it is to academic and impoverished universities and to secretive and competitive industries and national governments. This is not only in its applications which are fully effective when noxious, but in its intellectual processes themselves. They tolerate this inefficiency because they see no way out of it but slow spontaneous organization, because it is taken as the price of dearly cherished individual liberty of thought. In contrast to this we have now a rapidly growing, relatively efficient mechanized science."

There are 850 link research institutes in the USSR, and 40,000 research workers. This forces on us two insistent questions as to whether our individualist methods in science are not as obsolete and as effectively doomed as was the craftsmanship of the middle ages and whether after all they are worth saving. Is it better to be intellectually free, but socially totally ineffective, or to become a component part of a system where knowledge and action are joined for one common purpose?"

These paragraphs explain themselves. The bourgeois professor is bewildered. He still thinks that capitalism allows intellectual freedom. We recollect the professors who were kicked out right here in America for "dismissing Marx, or speaking against war (only this year professor Miller of Ohio state was given his walking papers for preaching pacifism). But he and the thousands whose thoughts this represents are up against a stone wall. The bourgeois economists foresaw eternal prosperity, organized capitalism, collapse of the economic plans of the Soviet Union. They were shown up as amateurs. The bourgeois scientists lived in the cloistered cells of universities or research institutes attached to huge industrial corporations. They brought out inventions for war, for competition, for making of new millions by their employers. They were turned out by the overproduction they helped create. They must orientate themselves towards a new life. Either of hope or disgust. The Soviet Union offers to anything foreign scientists its congresses, to participate in the work of building Socialism. And in the future Soviet Scientists will make every effort to be present at foreign congresses. Just as the honest peace proposals of the Soviet Union made by Comrade Litvinov at the fake disarmament conferences places in bold relief the differences between two civilizations so will the Soviet scientists armed with Marikan hammer down the remaining dikes of capitalist knowledge.

IN THE LAND OF "EQUALITY"



This is not a line of unemployed looking for a job but representatives of the managing staff of various industrial enterprises giving orders for labor to the Moscow Labor Department

Hundreds of Jobless Women Sleep in Chicago Parks; Suicides Mount

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—That hundreds of homeless, destitute unemployed women workers are forced to sleep in the parks of Chicago, was admitted today by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Conkley, commissioner of public work.

Because of the thorough exposure this state of affairs gives to the rapidly deepening crisis of capitalism and the lies of the bosses who seek to cover up the sufferings of the masses in an attempt to "justify" the denial of unemployment relief, the city administration is quite stirred up by the exposure. Mrs. Conkley herself declares:

"Unemployment and need impose an appalling strain upon standards, and women struggling to maintain their respectability have come to us at their wits' end and literally writhing their hands."

She further admits that prostitutes for rich men are active among the homeless woman workers, deceiving numbers of girls to satisfy the lusts of the rich who oppose being "faced" for unemployment relief but are always ready to satisfy their lusts or the bodies of working class women driven in desperation by unemployment and suffering. In the meantime, winter is rapidly approaching to add to the misery of the homeless men and women workers who have been thrown out of their jobs and their homes by the bosses.

McKEESPORT, Pa., Sept. 24.—The boss press here reports that "out of work, unable to provide for his wife and three children, John Lutheran

Every Jobless Suicide A Murder by the Capitalists

54, of 1034, Worthington Avenue Clariton, ended his life by hanging himself in Shady Park, near his home, early yesterday, police reported.

The boss press tried to cover up this murder by the capitalists by quoting the police as saying that "well-known" organizations in the Pitsman district have provided food and clothing at different times.

Two other unemployed workers here are in the McKeesport Hospital today, expected to die, as a result of an attempt to end their misery. The boss press reports that they are "alleged to have attempted to end their lives because of the unemployment situation."

They are Marion Witherspoon, 64, of 1116 O'Neil Blvd., and John Novak, 37, of 27 Linden Avenue, father of four small children. Mrs. Witherspoon's husband is 72 years old, out of work and destitute.

Local workers are organizing Unemployed Council to mobilize the jobless for the fight against starvation, and for unemployment relief, at the same time pointing out that suicides do not offer a solution to the problems of the unemployed and their families, and that only by a militant fight will the bosses be forced to give adequate relief.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—The Providence Bulletin reports the at-

tempted suicide of an unemployed worker who is now in the hospital in a critical condition:

Dependent because of unemployment, John P. Bowden, 65, of 224 Hanover St., attempted to end his life yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas.

It is to be noticed that suicides of unemployed workers are increasing with such rapidity that even the boss press are forced to report some of them and to admit the cause to be unemployment and starvation.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24.—William Paul Spink, unemployed worker, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through his head. He leaves a destitute widow and a ten-year old little daughter.

Two days after the boss press had reported this suicide of a jobless worker, the Los Angeles Illustrated News published an editorial with the usual boss ballyhoo about no worker being permitted to suffer from hunger. The editorial after parroting Hoover's line of belittling the suffering of the unemployed and part time masses, declared:

"... there is not the remotest danger that any resident of the United States will suffer from hunger or want in the meantime."

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 24.—The Spokane Spokesman-Review reports another suicide of a jobless worker in this land of plenty where the bosses try to fool the workers with social demagogy like there being not "the remotest danger that any resident of the U. S. will suffer from hunger or want." The Spokesman-Review story declares, in part:

"Found hanging to a beam in the woods in the rear of his home at N. 4108 Adams yesterday afternoon, Herman Dau, 40, unemployed laborer, met his death by shooting himself in the head, police declared last evening after an investigation. Dau had been out of work for more than a year."

Workers! Organize against unemployment, starvation and evictions. Refuse to starve! Don't commit suicide, but fight back! Fight for unemployment relief for your starving families! Fight for social insurance to be paid out of the war funds by taxing the rich and to be administered by committees of workers! Stop the murder of workers by the capitalist denial of relief. Join the Unemployed Councils and the Communist Party!

sooner such culprits are shot at sunrise the better off the United States will be. Most of the distributors of Communist literature and the teachers of the doctrines of the Reds come from foreign elements and should be made to face the firing squad for the protection of humanity.

"All honor to Judge Jones and Sheriff Blair in their efforts to drive enemies of the country and its flag out of Harlan county. It is useless to send men and women of the stripe of the Harlan agitators to the penitentiary. There they will be fed on ice cream and cake and taken to prize shows; play foot-ball, basket ball, base ball, tennis and all too soon will be pardoned or paroled to go out to continue their nefarious work. They would be much safer in a pine box six feet under ground. Sentimental sympathy for perpetual criminals, outlaws, and pirates has been altogether too great in America. Let's get rid of it."

There were three arrests of strikers yesterday at Wallins.

The Kentucky A. F. L. convention here today passed a formal approving resolution offered by the U. M. W. A. delegates asking Governor Simpson to do something about the Harlan situation. The resolution contained no word of condemnation for the murder of mine strikers by impudently and local gunmen by the operators nor any demand for the release of the imprisoned Negro and white miners facing legal lynching in the coal operators' courts.

PROTEST AT HUNGER PLAN IN BRITAIN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

night against the MacDonald hunger wage-cut and dole cut program. This meeting followed a week of demonstrations on the part of the workers. Police, mounted and on foot, charged the workers who defended themselves with clubs. Many workers were injured and 24 were arrested.

This is the answer of the workers to the question of the Journal of Commerce in its editorial of Friday. The Journal of Commerce asks "How long will it take for the worker to realize the situation and demand redress" against the direct wage-cuts of the MacDonald government and the wage cuts for the entire working class through the inflation of the paper currency in England?

The Journal of Commerce points out very clearly the advantages the capitalists hope to gain through the inflation. "In other words, the British employer hopes to deceive the worker into thinking that unchanged nominal wages which buy less goods are preferable to reduced nominal wages with living costs at a lower level."

In the attempt to deceive the workers as to the meaning of the inflation the capitalists have taken the lead to maintain the profits of the capitalist class. The Daily Herald writes that the dropping of the gold standard began a

"currency revolution and dropping the gold standard may change the economic habits of mankind on a new and scientific basis."

The cutting of the living standards of the masses of the workers in Great Britain in the interest of the capitalist class is called by the organ of the socialist party putting "the economic habits of mankind on a new and scientific basis." Scientific wage cutting by inflation. This is the voice of the "socialist" pace makers for capitalist attacks on the working class.

The first severe shock on the New York Stock Exchange as a result of the suspension of the gold standard came Thursday. The capitalist press calls this a "mysterious and unexplainable development," particularly after the rise on the stock market on the previous day. One of the most important causes for the break was the "rumor" that one of the largest banks in France had failed. This indicated to the capitalist class that the effects of the financial crisis had hit even the strongest of the capitalist powers very severely. The market broke despite the deliberate support of big banks aided by the resources of the Federal Reserve system.

In order to strengthen their position the foreign banks have been selling their holdings of commercial paper in New York and the market for this paper slumped sharply. The Federal Reserve system became so fearful of the possible results of this slump that it took the "unprecedented step" and dumped \$125,000,000 into the market in order to prevent a worse break.

The pound sank as low as \$3.49 yesterday and all other foreign markets fluctuated wildly indicating the tremendous uncertainty of the capitalists in those countries as to how

far the British pound will sink and how severely all other capitalist powers will be affected by it.

All of the capitalist countries are making the most hurried preparations to meet the competition of Great Britain on the world market. President Zamorra of Spain has called a conference of financial experts to discuss measures to be taken to prevent British manufacturers from flooding the Spanish market with cheap goods.

Germany is being hit severely by the increased competition of British manufacturers. The New York Times reports from Berlin that:

"The continuing depreciation of the English pound, is being watched with great anxiety in Germany, where it is realized that each penny the pound loses in value means a loss to the German balance of trade."

This increased competition on the world markets is being brought about at a time

"when the market which English commodities can flood is extremely small."

"On the other hand, this should serve to make the struggle for export markets even more acute."

The competition from Great Britain is expected to be so sharp in the coal, machinery and textile industries that even the German domestic market is expected to be threatened by British exports. This is the significance of the wage cutting policy of the British capitalist class. The German capitalists will answer this with further wage cuts, aided by the German socialist just as the British capitalists are aiding the British attack on the workers.

"Moreover, the reduction of wages in coal mining will, it is expected, be permitted by the government in order to strengthen the German industry."

In Colombia, President Olaya under dictatorial powers granted by Congress, has prohibited all gold exports from the country and will appoint a committee to supervise foreign exchange rates. The financial situation of the Latin American countries which was serious before the present financial crisis has been sharpened to such a degree that there is slim possibility of preventing them from complete collapse in the immediate future. Another of the measures of Olaya is designed to cut imports sharply. This will hit particularly the United States and Great Britain, the two chief exporters to Colombia, and will sharpen the struggle between them for the contracted market.

The financial war between France and the United States is becoming sharper. The bankers of these two countries are now struggling as to which shall benefit most from the losses suffered by Great Britain on the world credit markets. The Times reports this Paris quite sharply as follows:

"The question whether the franc or the dollar is destined to replace the pound sterling in the leading role in international markets was uppermost today in Paris financial circles, which have seen the pound divested of one-fifth of its value."

L'Intransigeant, one of the greatest capitalist sheets in Paris, writes that, "In the final analysis the pound sterling has lost its leading role in the world market. The question is whether the franc or the dollar will replace it."

The results of the struggle are already apparent. In Rumania all transactions are being carried on a franc basis while in Czechoslovakia

all export business has been transferred from a sterling basis to a dollar basis.

In the struggle between French and United States finance capital the French socialists have taken a leading role. Leon Blum, socialist leader, has suggested that a new international institution be formed to take the place of the World Bank in order to stabilize the world's finances. In his financial war between the three powers and in which according to Blum, "weeks, days and hours count" and "there is no time to lose", the proposal of Blum is an attempt to establish the leadership of French finance capital as against United States finance capital.

In this struggle the British bankers are making more and more demands for the establishment of silver as a monetary standard. In the League of Nations a very sharp debate developed between Flaminio Piccoli, French minister of finance, and Sir Arthur Salter, financial expert of the Bank of England. Flaminio vigorously opposed the inflation policy of the Bank of England which is a sharp attack on French exports in the world's markets. French bankers have openly stated the present war state with Great Britain.

This is reported by the New York Evening Post as follows:

"They are saying that French prospects have been altered by the devaluation of sterling from gold; that French bankers caught in London banks are being looked upon as hostages for French support of the French policy of currency devaluation, having the earmarks of the dangerous inflation program that was roundly condemned when carried through by Germany, and finally that there is a chance of a campaign launched from London to 'sell other countries off the gold standard'."

The immediate effects of the inflation are seen in the rise of the price of flour. This has been denied by the British "socialists" and by the members of the National government. However, Thursday one of the leading flour millers came out and admitted that the price of flour would go up. This means an increase in the price of bread for the workers. This price rise will be followed by increases in the prices of all commodities and a sharp attack on the miserable living standards of the British workers.

"No responsible miller will want to do this, but it would be foolish to think that the price of flour will not be affected," Sir Albert Humphries, retiring chairman of the National Joint Industrial Council for the flour milling industry, said in a speech at the council's annual meeting.

"No possible economy that can be made between the ports where the ships arrive and the door of the household could wipe out or nearly equal the rise in the price of what due to the difference in the rate of exchange."

So serious has the crisis developed in India that "all sorts of rumors are in circulation," one being that the government of India "would be unable to pay its troops tomorrow, which is pay day." The imperial government in India will follow the lead of MacDonald in England. The India government is planning to introduce "sweeping economy proposals, unsparring of all." This is the same program that the "socialist" MacDonald used in introducing the "economy" budget in Great Britain which has attacked the British workers so severely.

DAILY WORKER CLUBS CORRESPOND WITH WORKERS OF SOVIET UNION! SEND NOVEMBER 7th GREETINGS!

The march has begun. Daily Worker Clubs are spreading. We've just received word from Wilmington of a first meeting there. Three readers were present to organize a Daily Worker Club, but three is better than three hundred when they are all enthusiastic and active. It's



a solid foundation we want, not just a fly-by-night affair. Comrade E.M. writes us the Daily Worker Club will hold another meeting soon to lay more concrete plans for carrying out this week and for activating its members.

The Hoboken Daily Worker Readers' Club is now in full swing. In fact it's doing enough to make it worthy of the name of Daily Worker Club Shock Brigade. At a recent Saturday open air meeting the club sold 30 Daily Workers and \$1.93 worth of literature and made two contacts. This Friday the club will hold a social gathering and discussion. Each member has been assigned a specific duty in the work for this gathering. Last Friday the club held another open air meeting. Good, steady work that's an example for others who have already started or are thinking of starting Daily Workers' Clubs.

Workers, Correspond with Russia! What shall we do at Daily Worker Club meetings? It is a common question. We've already suggested discussions of articles in the Daily Worker, social gatherings, dances, etc. Now here's another suggestion that should have a wide appeal. Workers in the Soviet Union are eager to hear from their comrades in the United States. Workers in the United States are eager to hear from their comrades in the U. S. S. R. The Daily Worker has undertaken to organize a correspondence between both groups. What better way of doing that than through Daily Worker Clubs? Each meeting of a Daily Worker Club can discuss what to put into a letter to be sent to the Soviet workers, telling them about working and living conditions, and what the workers are doing to fight the capitalist enemy. Appoint a secretary to make a final draft of the letter, and send the letter to the Daily Worker. The Daily Worker will forward the letter to the Soviet Union, and the Daily Worker Club will get a reply from Soviet workers, and thus a correspondence can be established. You'll learn at first hand what's going on in a real Communist state and your membership will be increased, because these letters will make your meetings more interesting.

Daily To Exchange Greetings. And this reminds us. Watch for the November 7 issue of the Daily

Worker. The November 7 issue will contain contributions from Soviet workers, telling about the progress of their five-year plan. It will also contain greetings from our Soviet comrades. Daily Worker Clubs and Daily Worker representatives should begin now to get orders for this special edition. It's a big chance to boost circulation. People everywhere are hungry for news about the U.S.S.R., and it's the best opportunity yet for Daily Worker Clubs to increase membership and increase sales.

More letters come in showing how badly workers want a paper that tells them the truth. Comrade ... a school teacher of Chicago, one of the 14,000 school teachers who have received no pay from Chicago since March, sends \$3 to renew her subscription, and promises \$3 more next week. Chicago has plenty of money for gangsters and no money for school teachers, but can't get this teacher from getting her Daily Worker.

Daily Worker indispensable to the unemployed.

And here's a letter from Comrade G. G. of Los Angeles, who writes, "I'm tired of looking and not getting a job, but of course I can't get along without the Daily Worker." The boss' unemployment cure makes this worker tired, but he's not too tired to subscribe to the Daily Worker.

From Racine, Wis., comes a "third" letter. Comrade L. S. writes that people in Racine have no money and so he can sell only 15 copies a day instead of 25 he's been selling. Well, the comrade isn't so tired after all. Fifteen copies a day isn't so bad.

But we'd like to hear more about



the people in Racine. What are the working conditions out there that makes them have no money? If Comrade L. S. will tell us more about it we might print a news article on the subject and then the comrade can use that article as a sales booster.

A letter from Comrades T. J. S. tells us that at Janesville, N. Y., four Daily Worker sellers are now working at the shop gates. Good stuff, comrades. We want to hear more about shop gate activity.

SHARP DECLINE IN CONSTRUCTION WORK

Further declines in the lists of heavy construction and engineering proposals, particularly in public work and school plans, is noted. Comparing contracts awarded with last year this decline significantly shows the crisis in construction growing worse. Contracts for the week of Labor Day, this year, represented a total investment of \$27,750,000; last year, for the same week, total investments were \$53,717,000.

4 MORE LEADERS OF NMU ARRESTED ON SYNDICALISM FRAME-UP IN KY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Chicago. Lawyers with wide experience in labor cases are vitally necessary for the defense because such issues as union organization, Communism, etc., will be uppermost at the trials. The prosecution is determined to attempt to inflame this conservative farming community with the Red issues.

The I. W. W. policy of obstructing the entry of these I.L.D. attorneys is doing the defendants immeasurable harm, and even endangering their lives. Mahler, secretary of the General Defense Council, admitted to me that the present attorneys in these murder cases do not understand the serious political issues involved.

Reynolds offered as an illustration, the prosecution's line as indicated in an article in the Mount Sterling Gazette-Courier, printed just previous to the release of Jesse London Wakefield and Arnold Johnson. That article declared in part:

"This paper has repeatedly warned against Communist and Red teaching in this country and we admire the courage of Judge Jones (coal operators' judge and himself a large mine owner—Editor Daily Worker) in fighting both. There is no place in the United States for such doctrine and it will have to be stopped. There has been altogether too much leniency shown agitators of the type of the man and woman in jail in Harlan (Jesse Wakefield of the I.L.D., Arnold Johnson of Civil Liberties Union—Editor Daily Worker) and the

the industries where they have already been made and to prepare for a strike on the railroads where wage cuts will next be attempted.

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Union has agreed to a five per cent wage cut on overtime for longshoremen, the bosses want more, and they know they can get it from the union misleaders.

Wage cuts have been announced by the Mellon-owned Pittsburgh Coal Co., where the office workers will get a 10 per cent wage slash. This will next spread to the miners who are already on a starvation level.

A worker in the General Motors Co. plant in Detroit writes to the Daily Worker calling on all automobile workers to prepare for the strike. He says:

In the "Mirror" of today General Motors announces a 10 to 20 per cent cut. I would like to see this item in the Daily Worker so the workers of the General Motors, that is, of the Chevrolet Co., the Cadillac Motor and LaSalle Co., the Fisher Body plants and the Ternstadt Co., the Buick Co., and the Oakland-Pontiac Co., get together and organize against this wage cut. I am calling to all slaves of the General Motors plants to organize at once and strike against this unhuman exploitation of Alfred Sloan and Fishers. Fellow workers for the two years we work only part time and now our exploiters come along and tell us that we get the cut in wages—organize and strike and let this be the answer to our bosses."

Communists File 9 Candidates In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—The Communist Party today completed filing the following candidates for the San Francisco elections: Mayor, Sam Darcy; Sheriff, Charles Baker; Supervisors, Louise Todd, Isabel Cross, Thomas Ray, Henry Cohen, Paul Orr and Edward Harris.

RR Misleaders Plan To Break Strike Against Pay Cuts

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

cerning the wage reductions, and it was again stated that President Hoover had no comment to make."

"It Had To Be Done," who did speak, told the workers to follow the lead of Green, who came out against strikes, and advised the workers to accept the wage cuts. "It is deplorable, but apparently it could not be avoided," was his comment. Doak was put into office specifically to put over a wage cut on the railroads, as he was an official of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen before he entered the Hoover cabinet.

That the officials of the railroad unions are preparing to agree to a wage cut, while at the same time laying the basis to attempt to crush any strike, is shown in the latest editorial in "Labor," official organ in Washington of the railroad brotherhoods. This editorial follows the line of Green in carefully avoiding any mention of strike or arousing the workers, while at the same time depicting wage cuts as "immoral." The editorial goes to great length with phrases above the "bankruptcy" of the system that resorts to wage cuts, but ends up by discouraging strikes.

"When President Green of the A. F. of L. declared that the wage-cutting campaign launched by the Steel Trust is 'morally wrong and economically unsound,' the editorial says, 'he was speaking with almost painful restraint.'"

The "painful restraint" of Green and the organ of the railroad brotherhoods refers to the restraint against the workers, striving to keep them from striking.



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ONLY TWO MORE WEEKS LEFT TO THE Daily Worker Morning Freiheit Young Worker BAZAAR Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11 Let us know at once what you have already done, or what you are planning to do for the Bazaar. Buy a combination ticket (\$1.00) and get one of the following subscriptions free: 1 Mo. to the Daily Worker 1 Mo. to Morning Freiheit 3 Mos. to the Young Worker MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

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On the Carrying Out of the 13th Plenum Decisions

ON FIGHTING WAGE CUTS IN A STEEL PLANT

OUR formal approach to shop work is also shown by the fact that we are very slow and clumsy in developing agitation around certain specific grievances, in raising slogans dealing with specific grievances. Our shop papers, which are closest to the shop, yet even they are general in their agitation. This is one of the main reasons why our shop papers are not becoming real organizers of struggles within the shops. The last Plenum of our Party again emphasized the importance of working out concrete demands. The resolution speaks of the need of "the working out of concrete programs of struggle for industries and factories." We are reprinting excerpts from a review of Sparrows Point, a monthly shop paper issued by the shop nucleus in Sparrows Point, Md., which speaks of the need of developing agitation around specific grievances.

On Fighting Wage Cuts in a Steel Plant.
"The story on the wage cuts for the entire

Do the Old Methods of Recruiting Persist?

We printed in yesterday's column the org. directives to the Pittsburgh district bearing on the problem of recruiting and keeping new members. We would like to hear from the districts what measures they are taking to carry out the Plenum directives on going away with the old methods of recruiting and keeping new members. Because of the importance of this problem we are reprinting part of the section of the resolution dealing with it.

"It is necessary to have a drastic change in the methods of recruiting new members into the Party. The present practice in recruiting work amounts in practice to a repulsion of workers anxious to join the Party and excellent material for the building of the Party. It is necessary that recruiting shall be carried on on a mass basis, that every facility shall be given for the largest possible number of workers to join the Party, that red tape and delay in acting on applications shall be reduced to a minimum, and that the entire Party shall be prepared not only to welcome the new members but to hold them and transform them into most active reliable Party cadres. To this end the life of the units must be made politically interesting and valuable for the members. Routine and bureaucratic methods must be liquidated."

steel industry is well written. It is good to give statistics of profits of the company and contrast this with wage cuts of the workers. But the main trouble with your whole story is—"salary reductions" as a gesture, and the first step to cut wages of the workers? Certainly they did! They even tried to bluff that "salary reductions" will eliminate the need for cutting workers' wages. That it was a lie is seen by the present blank declaration for the 10 per cent wage cut throughout the entire industry. The heads of the General Motors and of the deals with wage cuts in the industry, and says nothing on these issues in the Bethlehem Steel Plant where your paper appears. We have pointed this out time and time again. You can not expect to develop a struggle in your own shop against the cutting of wages, if you only speak on wage cuts in the whole industry, but you don't take your own plant as a basis.

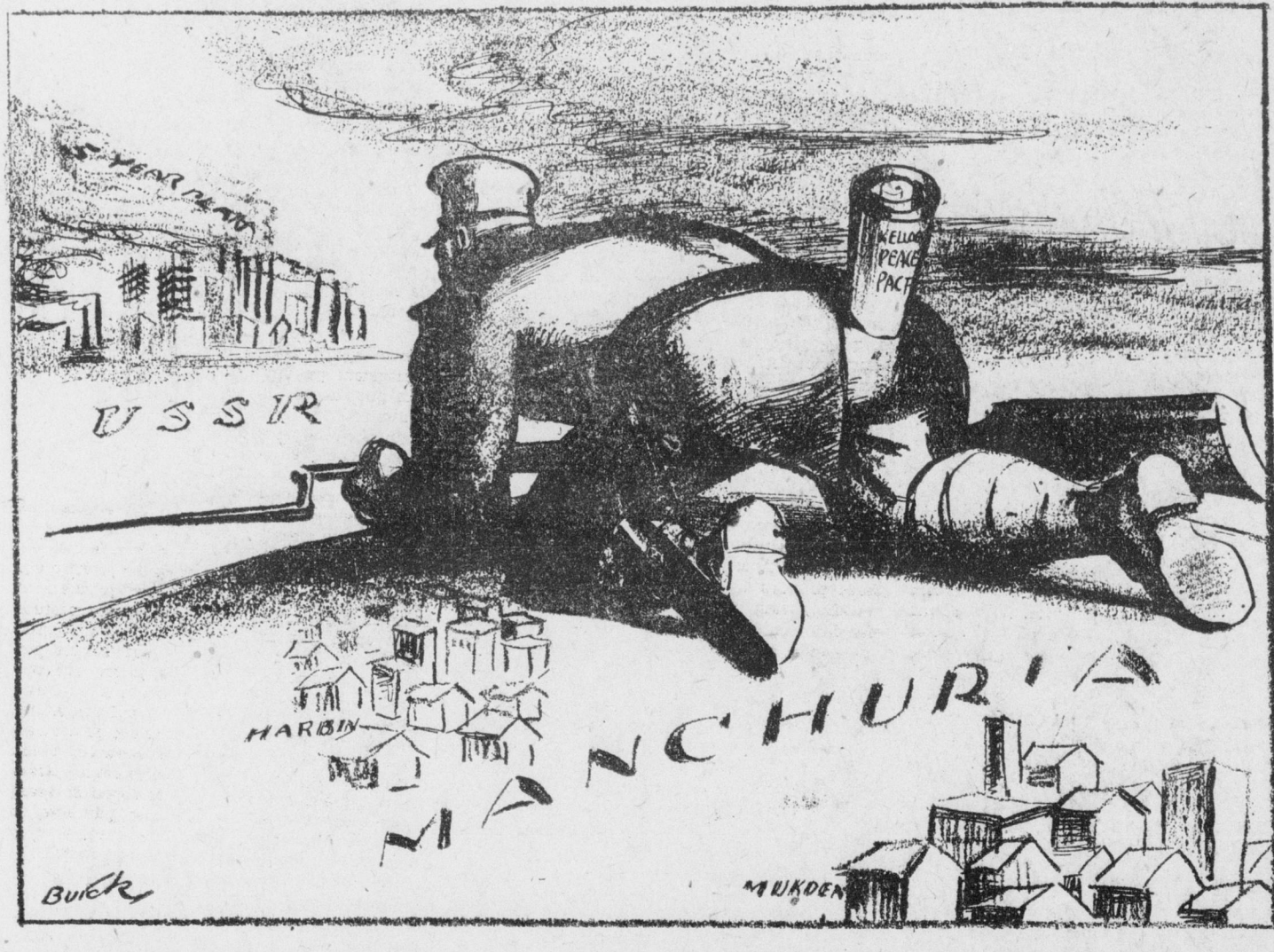
"You say in this story: 'Make them cut down their own salaries and bonuses.' This you suggest instead of cutting the wages of the workers. But this is not a correct slogan. Didn't the heads of the U. S. Steel Corporation make these rubber industry are also starting their campaign for mass wage cuts with the bluffed 'reductions in salaries.'

"Therefore your slogan here is not only improper but misleading. It gives in to the general bluff of 'salary reductions' as a help against wage reductions. In our fight against wage cuts we speak of the fat profits of the corporation, in contrast with the miserable wages of the steel workers, and how still more the steel workers and their families will have to suffer when another wage cut takes place. In speaking to the Sparrow workers, you have to make all these facts and issues Sparrow Point facts and issues, and upon this basis call these workers to struggle.

"You call for the building of grievance committees, but you make this a 'general' call. You should have pointed out the immediate need for these committees, and how to organize them. This becomes still of greater importance with the latest developments—the 10 per cent wage cut. Your nuclei must immediately set to work and organize grievance committees or shop committees (according to the special situation in the shop).

"Organize the struggle against the present wage cut that will take effect in your shop as in the industry as a whole; this work can not be delayed. You must do it right now!"

SNEAKING UP



Building A Steel Workers Industrial Union

By JOHN MELDON.

(This article was written before the announcement of a 10 per cent wage cut by the U. S. Steel Corp.)

THE main task of the Metal Workers Industrial League is the building of a broad Steel Workers Industrial Union. The center of the union must be in the mills of the steel trust in the Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland and Philadelphia areas where the steel industry is concentrated. In this territory there are over 500,000 employed and unemployed steel workers and their families. Especially in the Pittsburgh and Chicago areas, steel predominates over every other category of industry. Cleveland and Philadelphia rank third and fourth respectively in importance.

"Correct Concentration"

The organization of a mass Steel Workers Industrial Union must be based on correct concentration, the development of local struggles around the immediate demands of the steel workers, and the building of a broad mass movement of unemployed steel workers, in the four districts mentioned. Each district must carry on an organized attack on the core of the area, selecting one particular mill of the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and big independents, as its objective for the establishment of mill organization and preparation for strike.

Pittsburgh the Center of Activity.

The Pittsburgh district must be the main concentration territory nationally. The core of the Pittsburgh district is the Homestead section, where the giant mills of the U. S. Steel and the huge independents are located. Surrounding Homestead within a few miles are the towns of Braddock, Rankin, and Duquesne, where the

ership, to split the united front of the workers, to paralyze the revolutionary trade union organizations which carry on a line of independent leadership in economic struggles.

The strengthening of the work in the reactionary unions in reality, the activation of every supporter of the revolutionary trade union movement who is a member of the reactionary union, the charging of every one of them with definite tasks, systematically exposing by means of facts and documents the sell-out and strike-breaking policy of the apparatus; the defense of every worker in the shop and in the reactionary union, the patient individual cultivation of every member of the reactionary unions, the carrying through in practice of the united front with the members of the reactionary unions in the shop, and the united struggles in times of conflicts and strikes, the coming out boldly of the opposition at workers' meetings and trade union conferences with the declaration of a militant program of the revolutionary trade unions on the basis of concrete problems which agitate the workers at a given moment, will aid us in winning over to our side and to start organized revolt of the members of the reactionary unions against the strike-breaking apparatus.

The systematic, stubborn and planned work in the reactionary unions in a great measure depends on the question of the transferring of our work directly to the shop and the organization in the shops of factory groups and trade union oppositions which unite all members of reactionary unions who adhere to the opposition and work in the given shop.

The establishment of the closest contact in the work of the revolutionary trade unions and revolutionary trade union opposition, as well as between the lower organs in the shops, the leadership of the activities of the trade union opposition by the central organs of the revolutionary trade union movement, TUUL and its local organs, have to become an organic part of the work of the independent revolutionary trade union movement.

The plans of work of all the links of the revolutionary trade unions from top to bottom must foresee also the concrete tasks in the field of work of the supporters of the revolutionary trade union movement in the reactionary trade unions. The TUUL and its organs must systematically control the work of the revolutionary trade unions in this respect. Listen to reports of the opposition groups in the reactionary unions, give practical directives to further develop the work, to look after the correct division of the active forces for the purpose of insuring the necessary number of active workers in the work in the reactionary trade unions.

Carnegie Steel Corporation, the biggest subsidiary of the U. S. Steel, is located. The second section, McKeesport, with the McKeesport Tin Plate Corporation and the National Tube Corporation of the Steel Trust, is next in importance in the Pittsburgh district. Third is the Monessen section, with the big mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate, of the U. S. Steel and the Pittsburgh Steel Company. Fourth, the Pittsburgh section proper, with the huge independents such as Jones & Laughlin and the A. M. Beyers Corporation. The last section, but extremely important in the sense of section concentration, is the Ohio Valley, with the base of the National Steel Corporation and large independents.

Carry the Steel Campaign Into the Districts.

This comprises the Pittsburgh area, with its five centers of attack for the building of the Steel Workers Industrial Union. Each section has a full time organizer of the M.W.I.L. and additional forces to assist them in their work. Steel workers conferences are being held in these sections leading up to the mass steel workers conference of the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ohio Valley which will be held in Pittsburgh on September 27. Active steel workers and organizers of the Chicago, Cleveland, and Philadelphia districts will be present to participate. A provisional National Committee will be elected at the mass conference for the building of the Steel Workers Industrial Union. This committee will be responsible for the creation of a national steel organization campaign and responsible for their respective districts.

Chicago Area Second Largest Center.

Ranking next to Pittsburgh in importance is the Chicago territory, with the Gary-Indiana Harbor section as the point of concentration. Gary, the largest mill of the U. S. Steel, must be the center and center of activity, as Homestead is the central point of the Pittsburgh district.

Next is the Cleveland district territory, with Youngstown as the main section. Thousands of steel workers of the Carnegie, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Republic Steel Corporation, are working in this section. While Youngstown must be the concentration point, the huge mills of the American Steel and Wire Corporation, the Otis Steel, and the Lakeland section of Cleveland, must not be overlooked. It is well to remember that 30,000 steel workers walked out of the Cleveland mills in one day during the 1919 strike. Youngstown must receive the closest organizational attention, but at the same time, Cleveland proper is not to be overlooked as an important factor in the district.

The last district concentration is the Philadelphia territory. Baltimore and Bethlehem, Pa., are the centers for the organization and development of struggle. This district is composed mostly of mills of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and large independents. In each of these cities, Baltimore and Bethlehem, there is one huge chain of mills of the Bethlehem Corporation. The organization of mill branches of the Steel Workers Industrial Union and the development of struggle in the two centers mentioned is the main task of the Philadelphia district.

Continuing General Work of M.W.I.L.

Although the main task of the Metal Workers Industrial League, as stated in its new program, is the development of a four district concentration and the building of a mass Steel Workers Industrial Union through organizing and leading steel workers in struggle against their almost unbearable working and living conditions, the general work of the M.W.I.L. must not be neglected in the cities and mill towns outside the concentration areas. For instance, although there is very little steel in the New York district, mostly in and around Buffalo, the New York district is one of the largest metal manufacturing centers in the country. Newark has thousands of metal workers in its shops. The New York district is one of the country's largest electrical manufacturing, shipbuilding, and machine building centers. Especially in the General Electric, Westinghouse, and Western Electric plants, where many thousands of young workers are employed under terrific speed-up, second only to the automobile industry, there is a ripe field for organization.

The same holds true for the Philadelphia district. Along with its main concentration on steel in Sparrows Point and Bethlehem, there must be a coordination of work in the machine build-

ing industry, the shipyards and steel castings companies which abound in this territory.

While Chicago concentrates on steel in the Gary section, there must be work carried on in its tremendous machine and farm implement industries. This holds true for the activity of the M.W.I.L. organizations in all parts of the country outside the steel areas.

The organization of a mass Steel Industrial Union cannot be based alone on concentration. Along with correct concentration, there must be correct approach to win the confidence of the thousands of steel workers and have them accept the leadership of the M.W.I.L. in their struggles. This correct application of concentration is closely tied up with the immediate economic demands of the mill men. If the organizers and other active comrades in the concentration areas are not able to crystallize the daily grievances of the steel workers in the departments, mills and steel towns and put them forth in concrete form, then the concentration program will be ineffective. In the minds of every steel worker, from the laborer to the hot mill worker, there are burning grievances. In every mill department, there are department grievances. In every mill, and very steel town, there are the collective grievances that must be made articulate in specific form by the M.W.I.L. Through constant activity, in the form of individual discussion with all categories of steel workers, through department meetings in the homes of the workers, through steel town and section conferences, the grievances of the steel workers must be formulated, in the language of the mill men, and put on paper, sent into the mills, printed in our press, and spoken of at mass meetings. This has been done recently in the Pittsburgh and Youngstown and Ohio Valley areas and the vague forms of the general demands of the industry are already beginning to express themselves, arising out of the immediate department and mill demands. For instance, a check-up revealed that the demands of the hot-mill workers of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. in Youngstown are almost identical to the hot-mill demands of the American Sheet & Tin Plate in Monessen. A further check-up shows that almost all department demands of all mills where we have organization are very closely related. These facts carry within them the seeds of what will in the near future become national immediate and general demands of the steel workers. As an example, the steel workers in the blast furnaces of the Republic Steel in Youngstown, demand that the company post daily working notices after every turn, in order that the men will not have to report five days a week to get one day's work. This same demand was found to be a burning grievance of the workers in every department of the company. A further study of the demands shows that every department in every mill of the entire Pittsburgh and Youngstown area where we have groups, puts forth the identical demand.

Special Youth and Negro Demands.

Approximately 25 per cent of the steel workers are Negroes. The Jim-crow policy of the Steel Trust, aimed at the separation of the white and Negro workers on the job in the company towns and in the steel cities, is maintained for the purpose of attempting to create a division between the white and Negro workers in the coming struggles in the industry. This Jim-crow policy accompanied by the open betrayal of the Negroes by the American Federation of Labor has resulted in a division of the white and Negro workers to a large extent even to this day.

In the campaign of the Metal Workers Industrial League for the building of a mass Steel Workers Industrial Union we must express our uncompromising policy for full social, economic and political equality for the Negro workers in the steel mills. The basis of our approach for the winning of the Negro steel workers must be the development of struggle in the mills around the fight against discrimination on jobs and in wages. We must be careful not to develop this struggle separate and apart from the demands of the white workers. Instead, the demands of the Negro workers must be stressed in conjunction with the immediate demands of all the workers in the departments and mills.

This also holds true for the youth in the industry. There are special forms of exploitation of the thousands of young workers in steel, such as equal pay for equal work, and the winning of the youth will require the conscious development of struggles centered around the fight



"Steel Does It"

That was the title of an editorial in the N. Y. Post of September 23, and since the Post is J. P. Morgan's property (it combines with the N. Y. Sun and goes out of business shortly), what it says is Wall Street's words.

Steel, as you know, has "done it" all right! And so, since U. S. Steel also belongs to Morgan, why shouldn't the N. Y. Post approve? In the light of Deportation Doak's Labor Day speech in which he "saw" prosperity "just ahead," what the Post says is interesting:

"The largest corporation in the world has decided that good times will return neither soon nor automatically. Steel has determined that the idea of a merely temporary dislocation is to be discarded."

But the way it handles Hoover, who has suddenly been struck with Coolidge dumbness, is delightful: "We do not at all object to seeing Washington deplore the move—wage cuts! Sure, let Hoover 'deplore'! It don't cost a cent and his 'sadness' keeps the workers guessing—maybe."

"But," says the Post, "we decidedly think that Mr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, goes far beyond the bounds of propriety and good sense when he grows out the threat that 'there will be hell to pay' throughout the United States in the event of a general wage reduction."

You see, for Hoover to "deplore" and shed gobs of tears don't hurt anything. But Klein deplored too violently, and used such "improper" words! Words that might get the workers to thinking that the government would sort of look kindly on a little "hell to pay."

Julius Klein, you have been bitten by a capitalist crocodile! Consider yourself rebuked for being such a jackass as to make your "deploping" useful to strikers against wage cuts! What the hell do you think J. P. Morgan keeps you on the payroll for? Whose government do you think you're running, anyhow?

The Decline and Fall of Jazz

When American imperialism was going about kicking all the neighbors' dogs, we happened to spend some time in Spain, without, it is true, fully advising Primo de Rivera, the fascist dictator, of our presence.

It pained us greatly to dissemble, but 'twas necessary. However, what pained us more and wasn't at all necessary, was the way American jazz had replaced the much more harmonious and catching music of Spanish birth. In Madrid and Barcelona, everywhere, in fact, the coffee houses or cafés are the throated centers of social contact. And in almost all of them we found the same jazz, which was not the reason, but might well have been, for our leaving America.

Only in the cheapest and—it must be said, the most disreputable cafes, was there the native music and songs of Spain. The dollar was boss in Spain and so the pesetas had to swallow jazz, too. Well, since the dollar is now falling in relation with the franc on world exchange, we guess that jazz is likely to suffer an unpopularity in many countries, ere long, and not only in Spain.

We were reminded of this because the companions of the "Vida Obrera," the Communist Party's organ in Spanish of this jazz-land, are giving a blowout, dance, entertainment and what not, at the New Harlem Casino this Saturday night (116th St. and Lenox Ave.), and have promised to have something really Spanish.

That is, they have Mexicans and Cubans to sing and play, and we hope someone from Porto Rico, too. These all have the proper kind of pepper, and since it costs only four bits, we think you'll enjoy it that much, anyhow.

It gives me a pain in the neck to go to a Spanish dance and hear nothing but jazz. And we demand that the "Vida Obrera" furnish those who come—not with ham sandwiches—heaven forbid! But with garbanzos, chorizes, and if it's a cold night—we would take a little puchero, gracias!

against these conditions of the youth. The whole organization campaign must be closely connected up with the building of unemployed councils of steel and metal workers. In the company towns, where the overwhelming majority of the population are steel workers, the key to successful organization of the mill men will be based on the building and activating of unemployed councils of steel workers. From this source the M.W.I.L. will gather hundreds of contacts of steel workers still employed and will be able to develop squads of organizers as is being done now in the Pittsburgh area. The terror in company towns will be smashed only through a broad unemployed steel workers movement linked closely with the mill workers.

In the company towns, the unemployed councils must take the form of Unemployed Councils of the Metal Workers Industrial Union. Demands must be directed point blank at the mill offices in conjunction with the general demands for unemployment insurance. The immediate demands of the unemployed steel workers must be centered around the struggle for free rent in company houses, free water and light from the Steel Trust public utilities, non-payment of mortgage interest on company owned homes through the Steel Trust land holding companies, wiping out of long standing debts in the commissaries and company stores, etc.

The link between the unemployed steel workers and the employed workers on three, four and five days a week, must be the steel workers who are working a steady one day a week and one day every two weeks. Thousands of steel workers in this position are easily reached, and the demands for this category of workers are a combination of the immediate demands in the mills and the immediate demands of the totally unemployed. For instance, these workers will join both the unemployed in the fight for free rent in company and non-company owned houses, free water and light, and immediate relief from the treasuries of the Steel Trust. At the same time, as workers working one day a week in the mills, they will enter the struggle for the partial demands on the job. In this way, a welding of the workers and unemployed will take place. The organization of broad mass movements of the jobless steel and metal workers must be an integral part of the steel campaign and the key to the organization of mass struggles in the industry.

For a Decisive Turn in Our Revolutionary Trade Union Movement

III.

By RALPH SIMONS.

(This is the third of a short series of articles, giving valuable direction to our trade union work. The first article stated the shortcomings of the Trade Union Unity League Work. The second article gave definite direction on Factory Committees and Factory Groups—Editor.)

Concentrate in Decisive Sections.

WHICH are the decisive sections upon which we must concentrate? They are: metal, automobile, mine, chemical, rail and marine transport industries. In the most central points of these industries, in the largest factories, must be concentrated the greatest attention and forces of the revolutionary trade unions and oppositions within the reactionary unions.

To utilize all ways and possibilities for penetration into these factories, to organize there factory groups of the revolutionary trade union delegates, factory committees, for the purpose of developing under favorable conditions and on the basis of concrete demands of the militant masses their economic struggles, to endeavor to create in the fire of battle, strong, really mass revolutionary trade unions and to anchor these unions organizationally in these central sections—this is the work of concentration.

These important central points upon which it is necessary for us to concentrate are the following: Pittsburgh, the mine and steel industries; Cleveland, steel; Chicago, mining, steel and food; Detroit, automobile; Philadelphia, steel, mining and textile; Boston, textile; Buffalo, chemical; New York, sea transport, needle and textile industries.

The concentration of our basic attention and forces in these most important branches of industry in the chief industrial centers and largest mills and shops does not mean, must not be understood in the sense that such unions as the needle trade workers, food, textile, shoe and leather workers, and others, do not deserve our attention, that they have to be left alone, that they are to play the role of step-children in the revolutionary trade union movement in the United States. Not one section of the working class, not one, even the most insignificant organization, should be left without attention and leadership on the part of the central organs of the revolutionary trade union movement.

This must be understood only in the sense that the chief and most basic problem for the revolutionary trade union movement is to penetrate into decisive branches of industry and shops and the most important industrial districts, to create there strong starting points, actual mass militant trade union organizations.

The existing revolutionary trade union organizations in these sections which unite workers of other branches of industry must render all possible aid in this respect. This aid must express itself in cooperation for the purpose of establishing contact with workers of large factories of the basic branches of the industry, in the cooperation in mass recruitment of new members, in the penetration of the shops, and in financial aid.

To Systematically and With Increased Energy Develop Our Work in the Reactionary Trade Unions.

In spite of the numerous resolutions of the Red International of Labor Unions, as well as the authoritative decisions of the TUUL, regarding the necessity of increasing the work in the reactionary unions, in spite of the fact that the Fifth Congress of the Red International of Labor

Unions again underlined the importance and necessity of work in the reactionary trade unions, we must recognize and declare that our organization, to be organized, to wrest the toiling masses from the influence and leadership of the reactionary trade unions.

work in the reactionary unions, with a few insignificant exceptions, is extremely weak. Only in the recent period has there been some slight attempts and in many instances systematic work by the supporters of the revolutionary trade unions in the reactionary unions has disappeared.

Everywhere the existing opposition groups in the reactionary unions do not manifest the necessary activity in their work. They do not utilize the very favorable circumstances for a decisive struggle with the strikebreaking trade union bureaucracy, for the mobilization of the masses and the development of militant strikes against the will and the resistance of the strikebreaking apparatus, to carry through in practice the line of independent leadership in economic struggles.

The leadership of the work of the opposition groups is very bad, and very often these groups are left entirely to themselves. This contempt for the work in the reactionary trade unions has resulted in the fact that such demagogues as Edmundson and Keeney, etc., very skillfully utilize some of our slogans and often are quite successful in utilizing the weakness and shortcomings in our work.

At the same time, we cannot overlook the fact that the A. F. L. is still in control of almost three million members, that its official machine is an instrument in the suppression of strikes, that the strengthening of work in the reactionary unions and the winning to our side the broad masses of workers who still remain under the influence and leadership of the reactionary leaders is one of the most important prerequisites of the successful organization and leadership of militant mass struggles of the working class.

There is no doubt that the active work in the reactionary trade unions is becoming more and more difficult. It is true that the trade union bureaucrats do not stop at the mere expulsion of the workers from the job. It is also true that the reactionary trade union leaders resort often and often to the use of gangsters in the struggle with the active revolutionary workers, but nevertheless this cannot serve as an excuse for our passivity, this cannot under any circumstances serve as a basis for the weakening of our activity.

Revolutionary trade unions will become really mass organizations only when they will be able to lead militant strikes to the end, and paralyze the betrayal of the strikebreaking trade union apparatus, if they will develop systematic and intensive work among the membership of the reactionary unions, if they will succeed in carrying on a stubborn, patient work among the members of the reactionary unions directly in the shops and factories, if they will succeed in driving a wedge between the masses and the strikebreaking trade union apparatus, to wrest the masses from the leadership of the reactionary leaders, to lend them in time to strikes and then organizationally strengthen our ideological influence.

If we will not develop with all energy and perseverance our work in the reactionary unions, it will not be very difficult for the reactionary unions to break strikes that are under our lead-