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Daily Worker

NATIONAL EDITION



NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1930

Subscription Rates: In New York, by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

Price 3 Cents

5,000,000 Workers Jobless. Bosses Cutting Wages. Bill Green Says: Rely on the "New Sense of Responsibility" of the Bosses. We say: Organize the Unemployed! Build the Revolutionary Unions! Fight Wage Cuts and—Bill Green!

Six Years of Struggle But the Job's Just Started

January is the month of the Sixth Anniversary of the founding of the Daily Worker, central organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. The fact that the Daily Worker was established and for six years has been maintained by the class conscious workers of America is proof that it is needed by those workers.

The fact that it has been able, in this very center of imperialist capitalism, the United States of America, to exist on a clear cut Communist platform, to reflect the daily struggles of the masses in their struggle with the employers, and at the same time to challenge and fight for the destruction of the capitalist system itself, is evidence of the vitality of Communism in America, is another proof that the workers of America are not essentially antagonistic to Communism as has been many times charged by their enemies and pseudo friends. It proves the will to struggle of the working class.

The struggle of the Daily Worker merely for existence and a chance to do its Communist work, has been a severe one. Outside of actual suppression, it has met the usual, and expected opposition to all Communist papers. It has had its editors arrested, and sentenced to prison. It has been sued for libel, by a "socialist" party leader who felt hurt at the exposure of his swindle practiced upon workers. Its distributors have been beaten up by police and by capitalist thugs. It has been formally barred from various countries. It has had severe financial crises.

But in every extremity of danger, the Daily Worker has been able to appeal to the working class of America, and the workers have rallied to its support, and saved it. It has survived the attacks of courts, police, the U. S. government, the labor fakers, the socialist party, and all of the renegades from Communism. It is here to stay.

Though we may point with pride to its successful struggle for survival, we do not disguise from the workers that the Daily has not yet begun sufficiently to fulfill the real tasks for which it was founded. It can do this when it is the daily mass organ, not only of a few thousand of the vanguard of militant labor, but of the millions of the working class itself. The Daily Worker is today in the position of having successfully defended itself and maintained the position of the Communist Party for six years. Now is the time, with every militant worker assisting, to make it a mass organ. This is the workers' own paper. Every worker should send it the news of his immediate struggle—other workers want to hear about it. Every worker should subscribe for it. Every militant worker should see that a Daily Worker club grows up in his own shop, a committee to buy and distribute or sell a bundle of the Daily Worker. Every worker should see that his neighbor knows of the Daily, and has a chance to subscribe to it.

In every struggle of the workers, political and industrial, the Daily will take its part. But its ability to aid depends on the immediate, practical, day by day labor of greater and greater numbers of worker correspondents, and workers who get other workers to read it, buy it, subscribe to it.

A beginning can be made with the issue of January 11, the Anniversary issue of the Daily Worker, a special edition of a quarter of a million copies, greatly enlarged in size, with special articles on every main struggle of the workers here and abroad, with the Communist interpretation of every principal event and grievance of the workers. Let every worker who wants to fight capitalism get back of the Daily Worker, by helping to circulate this first mass edition of the Daily Worker in 1930.

DEMONSTRATE AGAINST RUBIO-MEXICAN TERROR!

FRANKLIN COUNTY STRIKE SPREADING; MINERS WILL BATTLE IMPORTED SCABS

Situation Tense at Taylorville; Lewis-Fishwick Gang Send Special Train of Strikebreakers

National Mine Union Leaders Rush to Critical Points; W.I.R. in Conference; Opens Station

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Jan. 2.—Meetings are being held in Franklin and Christian Counties today to spread the strike of the Illinois miners. The 350 miners at the Stirtz mine and the 500 at the Taylor No. 5 mine who walked out yesterday, joining the struggle started Dec. 9 at the call of the National Miners' Union for redress of many grievances: against the fines and penalties, against the long hours, against unpaid dead work, against the "bug light" and dangerous conditions underground, against the check-off swindle, against discrimination practiced on young workers and Negro miners, are standing fast, and calling on all other miners to join their struggle.

U. M. W. Scab Train.

In Taylorville the situation is extremely tense. The United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators have united openly to rush in a special train from Girard loaded with scabs. The strikers have decided to oppose the scabs, and there is open talk of a clash when they arrive.

Feeling is high among all the miners against the strikebreaking activity of the U. M. W. officialdom, both the faction led by International President John Lewis, and that by District President Harry Fishwick.

The district leaders of the N. M. U. left West Frankfort today for Taylorville to meet the situation there.

The miners are in great need of food and clothing. Over 500 miners in the midland tract have been discriminated against in unstruck mines, and 500 others throughout the state are blacklisted.

The Workers International Relief is raising money for food and clothing for these striking and blacklisted miners, and is today holding a local conference in Taylorville. The W. I. R. has just opened up a second relief station in Taylorville.

TIDAL WAVE OF INDIAN MASSES WORRIES LONDON

Admits Round Table Conference is Now Ineffective

Demonstration Jan. 26

Masses Going Further Than Lahore Congress

London dispatches reveal a growing anxiety under the surface of imperialist "poker faces" as to the developing revolution in India. While the British "labor" imperialists regard the Indian National Congress with contempt, and correctly estimate its methods adopted as futile so far as in themselves meaning any fight, it is admitted that the masses are astir and that the Congress, by making its gesture for complete independence, "undoubtedly has pulled all Indian opinion in a tidal wave into its wake, so that Britain must offer greater concessions than a year ago."

British Worry.

White this British statement puts the point wrong end foremost, since it is the mass of India which has pulled the Congress in its wake rather than the other way about, the tidal wave of mass demand for independence is real enough to cause the British to worry.

Hence, it is admitted that while the British will use "firmness in maintaining order," it is going to be hard or even impossible to make the advertised "round table conference" at London between Indians and British a success, since any conference "held at this time has no prospect of uniting Indian opinion behind its decisions." Hence it is lamented that the idea was not carried through a year ago.

As to the program of the Congress, British comment says that "some comfort is derived" from the fact that, although the Congress (Continued on Page Three)

STEEL WORKERS DEMONSTRATE To Defy Police in Indiana Harbor Meet

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—A huge demonstration against the white terror in Mexico, and the mass arrests of workers there, is planned by workers of Indiana Harbor, Indiana, this Saturday night. Indiana Harbor is the biggest Mexican center in the Chicago district.

The demonstration will be held under the auspices of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., District 8. In preparation for it, leaflets in English and Spanish have been distributed to the workers at the steel mills and cement plants in the district.

The city police threats to crush the demonstration have made the workers more than ever determined to turn the demonstration into a real blow at the American and Mexican terrorists.

International Wireless News

R. I. L. U. PLENUM ACTION. (Wireless By Inprecorr)

MOSCOW, Jan. 2.—Following the Plenary session of the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions, the Presidium of the Executive Bureau met, consisting of Losovsky, Yusefovitch, Weinberg, Yevreinov and Schvernik. The session elected Losovsky as secretary and Niederkirchner as vice-secretary.

SETTLING MANCHURIAN CONFLICT. (Wireless By Inprecorr)

MOSCOW, Jan. 2.—The new Soviet directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Rudy and Denisov, have taken up their duties at Harbin, Manchuria. The Chinese have released all the arrested Soviet citizens, including those arrested during the raid on the Harbin consulate. The Soviet Union has also released all imprisoned Chinese, including the interned soldiery.

TO EXPOSE FORGERS. (Wireless By Inprecorr)

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—At instructions of the Communist Party, the Communist Obuch, member of the Prussian Diet, has issued a writ of libel against the "socialist" paper, the "Hamburg Volkzeitung," in connection with the paper's publication of a forged document, allegedly signed by Obuch. Class justice must punish the forgers or take the responsibility for the forgery. The forged document purported to be "secret" instructions of what was called the "Orgbureau" — the German Communist Party.

Cuban Workers Fight Mexico White Terror Deportation

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 2.—Four Cuban workers, one Spanish and one Argentinian, arrested in the white terror raids of the Ortiz Rubio, Wall Street government, have been deported.

They will be put on the first ships available, according to information, according to information from government authorities.

The Cuban comrades are fighting the deportation order vigorously, and the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, and the revolutionary trade union center, are organizing mass protest meetings against this move, which means the outright murder of the Cuban workers by the Machado dictatorship in Cuba.

The working class revolutionary press has been suppressed. All the bourgeoisie fear the truth of the

Lumberton Mill Thugs Kidnap Totherow

Mellon Rushed Machine Guns to I.L.D. Meet

Workers' Spirit Keeps Cops from Assault

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2.—Gas bombs and machine guns were rushed to the scene of the demonstration at the Monongahela Hotel when white and Negro workers demanded race equality, last Sunday, at the International Labor Defense convention, it was learned today.

The workers, delegates at the Fourth National Convention of the I.L.D., marched through the streets singing the Internationale, and held a mass demonstration in the lobby of the Jim-Crow hotel, which boasted an "Abe Lincoln" room.

"The spirit and determination of the workers caused the police to hesitate in training their machine guns on the demonstrating workers," J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the I.L.D., who left Pittsburgh for New York today, declared.

"This was the most historic convention since the I.L.D. founded," he said. "The powerful demand of the delegates for race equality, their courageous and instantaneous protest against the Jim Crow laws—the extent of their determination to fight for all class-war prisoners, was unbeatable. And its evidence halted the police tools of the Mellon who rushed to the scene in their patrols full of machine guns and gas bombs. It is common knowledge among workers here that the police would have resorted to the greatest terrorism if they had not been discouraged by the militancy and spirit of the delegates."

The convention was attended by 232 delegates from every part of the country. Thirty of them were Negroes, who were the most active elements at the convention.

NTW ORGANIZER 'TAKEN FOR RIDE' IN BROAD DAY

Organizer Summey Escapes After Long Pursuit

Two Besieged in Hotel

Brother Had Taken 65 More Into Union

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 2.—The mill owners' gangsters today kidnaped Elbert Totherow, organizer for the National Textile Workers Union at Lumberton, N. C., and "took him for a ride" in a big car. He has not been heard of since.

Elbert Totherow is a young worker, and brother of Fred Totherow, an organizer who arrived in Lumberton early this week, after the local secretary of the union, Caudle, had successfully defended himself with a revolver against a gang of 125 mill owners' thugs last Friday. Fred Totherow found the workers anxious to join the union, and admitted 65 of them to membership during the few days he was there.

Threatened.

Elbert Totherow, with Organizer Summey of the N.T.W., arrived in Lumberton last night. They were met by mill thugs, and threatened with death unless they left town. They refused, and were besieged during the night in their hotel room by the gang. They were able to hold out during the night, and came out this morning to continue the organization work, the gangsters having meantime disappeared.

During the day they were separated, and both were attacked by gangsters. Summey, after being pursued for a time, escaped and came to Charlotte. Elbert Totherow, Summey reports, was seized by the thugs, and thrown into a car. Since then he has not been heard from.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASE IN 1930

Department of Labor Tries to Hide Facts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—"Unemployment became pronounced toward the close of the year," reported Francis I. Jones, director of the unemployment service of the Department of Labor.

After detailing mass unemployment in the basic industries, Jones fills his report with the Hoover bunk on expected prosperity in 1930.

"While there was some curtailment in production and unemployment during the closing weeks of 1929," says Jones, "an upward trend is expected in the early months of the new year."

This statement of Jones and the Department of Labor is a tissue of falsehoods. It is a part of the Hoover propaganda to slough over the growing crisis.

When Jones says there has been "some curtailment in production," he overlooks the fact that the steel industry is running at 50 per cent, and the automobile industry is at a virtual standstill.

The prospects of unemployment for the future are better outlined by statements emanating from capitalist industry heads. The steel executives, in a burst of enthusiasm, say production in 1930 will be cut only 15 per cent below 1929. The automobile bosses say production will be cut about one-fifth, or about 1,000,000 cars.

This presages growing mass unemployment. The 5,000,000 unemployed at the present time will be greatly swelled.

SILK STRIKERS CALL IN N. T. W.

65 Textile Workers in Lumberton Join Union

The National Textile Workers Union's general office, 104 Fifth Ave., yesterday received an appeal for thirty-four striking workers of the Edna Silk Mill at Allentown, Pa., to send them an organizer. They have kept the mill closed, with a strike of both night and day shift, for a week. The majority of the strikers are young girls and women. They came out against a cut of two and a half cents per yard, piece rates. The organizer will leave for Allentown today.

Struggle Will Grow.

This silk strike, the union points out, is further evidence that the silk workers' conditions are unbearable, and that everywhere they are ready to respond to the call of the N. T. W. for a national struggle against the wage cuts, long hours and piece rates. A national silk committee is working out the strategy of this larger struggle.

Organizer Fred Tetherow also reported to the general office that since his arrival this week at Lumberton, N. C., sixty-five more mill workers there have joined the union. Last week, at Lumberton, the N. T. W. local secretary, T. M. Candie, successfully defended himself with a revolver against a lynch gang of 125 of the mill owners' thugs.

Women Workers Call Chicago Conference

The women's department of the Trade Union Unity League of Chicago has called a conference of women working in industry for Jan. 5, at 2457 Chicago Ave., People's Auditorium, where the problems of the working women will be discussed and basis for organizing shop committees will be laid down.

FRIENDS GET TOGETHER

PITTSBURGH (By Mail).—The National Association of Building Trades Employers accepted the invitation of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department to confer on wage-cut methods included in a demand for "methods to end jurisdictional disputes."

Bosses Organize Propaganda to Hide the Facts of Crisis

Green Aids Hoover-Lamont Wage-Cut Drive; Crisis Deepening in Industries, Facts Show

A propaganda campaign to drum up prosperity illusions is now under way. It equals in size and extent of its fictitious nature, the barrage of publicity let loose by the capitalists in 1917 to prepare the American workers for the World War.

The present drive of prosperity bunk, through which every worker can see the cracking of capitalist economy, has for its purpose to hide

Detroit Workers Aid Mine Strikers

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—Hundreds of workers, among them a large number of Negro workers, gathered at the two meetings organized by the Detroit section of the Workers International Relief, to demonstrate their solidarity with the Illinois mine strikers. Bill Gebert, organizer of the National Miners Union, spoke at meetings held at Workers Home, 1343 E. Ferry and at International Workers Home in Hamtramck. Over \$80 was collected for relief.

PINTERS LOCKED OUT.

BALTIMORE (By Mail).—The Stockton Press, a local commercial printing office, locked out and replaced with scabs, several members of the Typographical Union. The plant prints religious publications.



K. O. Byers, one of the original Gastonia case defendants, who went in the workers' delegation to the Soviet Union, and whose arrest was ordered by the Labor Party government of England if he attempted to accept invitations from the textile workers there to tell them about the struggle in America.

BYERS TELLS OF LIFE IN U. S. S. R.

Gastonia, N. C. Striker Praises Soviet Union

"I wish I could live in the Soviet Union all my life," declared K. O. Byers, young southern textile worker, who returned yesterday from the Soviet Union. "There is no 'stretch-out' system as in the United States, textile workers have a six or seven hour day, a month's vacation with pay, and their homes—compared to the houses of workers in the South—are like palaces."

Feared By MacDonald.

Byers was refused permission to land in England by the MacDonald "labor" government, and after being held on board ship at London for three days was finally taken under guard to Liverpool and placed on the S. S. Megantic for New York.

The British visa given to Byers was cancelled and he was told: "Don't put one damned foot on shore; we know you are." They were afraid that he might speak to British textile workers and tell them (Continued on Page Three)

GIRD FOR BOSTON NEEDLE STRUGGLE

Industrial Union in Call for Conference

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—The Trade Union Unity League, in conjunction with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, has issued a call for a mobilization conference of all labor and sympathetic organizations for Sunday, Jan. 19, at 10 a. m. at Union Hall, 22 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn.

All trade unions, Trade Union Unity Leagues, and fraternal organizations are called to be represented at this special conference, at which measures will be proposed to enlist the support of the labor movement for the struggle of the Needle Trades Workers under the leadership of the Industrial Union.

Salient points in the call are: "Among the workers' struggles, the one conducted in the needle industry for the last several years has been particularly fierce and bitter. The needle workers have been the target of the most vicious and concentrated attack of all enemies of the working class. The needle (Continued on Page Three)

WORKERS RESIST RUBIO TO GIVE SYNDICALIST LAW LANDLORDS CASH

Militancy Stimulated, Says Communist Party

U. S. Land Robbers in Mexico Favored

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 2.—The five-year sentences against the militant workers, L. Andrews, Tom Johnson and Charles Gwyn, members of the Communist Party and Young Communist League, who were sentenced after a few minutes trial before Judge Cowan, is the beginning of a campaign of suppression against the growing struggles of the workers, says the District Committee of the Communist Party of Ohio.

Andrews, Johnson and Gwyn are out on \$2,500 bail, pending an appeal against the sentence of the boss-controlled Judge Cowan.

"These three workers," says the Communist Party statement, "were convicted for the violation of the criminal syndicalism law, which was enacted in Ohio during the World War to smash every resistance of the American workers against imperialist slaughter."

"The condition of the masses of workers is growing worse every day. But also the resistance of the workers against conditions is increasing daily. Hence the brutal attacks of the bosses. The criminal syndicalism law in Ohio must be smashed. The imprisonment of our comrades for a long term of years will not deter the Communist Party in Ohio from its revolutionary work. On the contrary, it will only act as further stimulus to greater activity; the bosses and their government; to more intensive mobilization of the workers against the war preparations, unemployment, wage-cuts, rationalization, etc."

Philadelphians Demonstrate Against Mexico Terror Friday

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—A large number of Mexican and other Latin-American workers living in this section will join in the demonstration to be held Friday, Jan. 3, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, at Garrick Hall, 507 E. 8th St., against the mass arrests of workers in Mexico. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

LABOR FAKER IN HOUSE OF GOD

SASKATOON, Sask. (By Mail).—Alderman A. M. Eddy, reformist misleader, assured local bosses of his work in their interest when he preached on "What Labor Expects of the Church" at a Presbyterian church here.

Police Can't Drive Off Jobless Demonstrators

WINNIPEG, Man. (By Mail).—Police detachments failed to break up a demonstration for relief organized by 500 unemployed here.

LUMBER TOILERS' DRIVE FOR UNION DEVELOPS UNDER LEAD OF T.U.U.L.

Lumber Workers Industrial Conference Draws Mich., Wis., Minnesota Workers

80 Delegates from 20 Lumber Camps Act on Tasks, Munising Section Confers Jan. 12

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 2.—Following on the successful conference at Mass, Michigan, of the Lumber Workers Section of the Trade Union Unity League, at which 80 workers were present, and over 20 lumber camps and towns represent the Munising section will have its lumber workers conference on January 12, at Workers Hall, Munising, Mich., at 10 a. m. A representative of the District office of the T.U.U.L. will be present. Two organizers for the lumber workers are in the field in these two sections.

A. Nurmi, and George Maki. At the Mass conference, the organizational steps taken were the setting up of a section committee of the lumber workers section of the T. U. U. L. with Waino Kauppi, Painsville, Mich., as secretary. It was decided to organize into the Midwestern District of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union with headquarters in room 423 Kasota Bldg., the District office of the T. U. U. L. with four sections, Upper Michigan (Munising), Upper Wisconsin and Upper Minnesota.

U. S. A. Backs Shearer's War Dope, Admiral Fiske Admits Government Policy for War

The publicity campaign William B. Shearer, propagandist of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, for a bigger navy for the United States, is in reality the policy of the United States government admitted Rear Admiral Bradley E. Fiske, in a statement issued to the capitalist press.

Fiske said: "I believe in Shearer," he said to The World. "I admire him very much and I think he has been not only misunderstood, but very much maligned. I have looked into his alleged activities at Geneva and I find he was only doing what the Government was trying to do. The only people he was opposing were the British."

"Shearer was interfering with British propaganda and he was trying to prevent a repetition of what happened at the Washington Conference when Secretary Hughes refused to allow the State Department to give out anything about the Conference and Lord Riddell was taking advantage of the situation and giving out everything Great Britain's way."

The rapid war preparations, and the struggle for naval armaments going on in the preliminary conferences of the London arms meet, confirms the statement of Fiske, that U. S. imperialism fully agreed with the big steel corporations that the navy should be built to powerful war strength.

Needle Workers Strike



A demonstration of needle trades workers on strike. The struggle in the needle trades industry is sharpening. In Boston, Chicago and New York, the militant needle unions are preparing to wage a sharp struggle against worsening conditions.

UNITY LEAGUE IN CONVENTION IN N. Y. JAN. 25

Meet Will Represent Greater N. Y. and N. J.

The Trade Union Unity League of Greater New York and New Jersey has issued a call for a convention to be held on January 25, at 2:30 p. m., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place. The call points out the speed-up and intensification of labor, wage cuts, unemployment and growing industrial crisis, and calls for the building of a powerful trade union apparatus to resist these attacks on the working class, and for revolutionary struggle against American imperialism.

The call issued by the T. U. U. L. follows:

To all new unions!

To all T. U. U. L. groups and class conscious workers in A. F. of L. unions!

To all shop committees!

To all unorganized workers!

Negro, white, women and young workers!—to all unemployed workers! Follow workers!

The bosses, bankers and trust magnates under the direct initiative of President Hoover, have declared war on the wages, hours and working conditions of all American workers. As a result of the developing economic crisis in this country, as expressed in the Wall Street crash, the Hoover Fascist Council with the aid of Wm. Green, reactionary chief of the A. F. of L., is conspiring to put thru general wage cuts, and further increase the speed-up. The capitalists and their government wish to ward off the crisis and make good the billions lost in Wall St. by driving down the living standards of all workers, especially the unorganized, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers.

NEW INJUNCTION IN SHOE STRIKE

Is Move in Effort to Crush Union

An injunction ordering the Independent Shoe Workers Union to abandon picketing for otherwise interfering with the Bressler Shoe Company of Brooklyn was issued Tuesday by Supreme Court Justice Dunne. The injunction followed closely after the "refusal" of Judge Callahan to give an injunction against the Union.

While this injunction applies only to one of the shoe companies which, under direction of the U. S. government, are trying to break the Independent Shoe Workers Union, it is evidently a test case, which would be extended immediately to other companies if the strike at the Bressler Company should weaken.

The injunction was issued by Judge Dunne under the usual pretext of "acts of illegality" on the part of the strikers.

The crushing speed-up and intensification of labor are throwing millions permanently out of the industries. The growing industrial crisis further increases the army of unemployed. Millions are on the threshold of starvation.

DIRT SPILLED ON BOSS SCANDAL

Capitalist Sports Graft Ridden

Some of the graft behind the scenes of capitalist sports are being made public as a result of Francis X. McQuade's suit to compel the National Exhibition Company, owner of the "New York Giants," to reinstate him as treasurer. Financial intrigues on each side are exposed to the other. Judge Landis, official baseball dictator, is involved.

Professional sports are manipulated by cliques and stock in the controlling companies is sold at high prices. The capitalist sports are being promoted to keep the workers' attention away from the class struggle.

John H. Holmes Helps Bosses Who Defraud Unemployed Workers

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, who passes as a liberal, and a friend of the social-fascists in the "socialist party" and the American Federation of Labor, showed his support to the enemies of the workers by bailing out of jail Dora Schneider, one of the owners of the Reliable Employment Agency which was charging unemployed workers \$5 to \$25 on fake promises of jobs.

Over 150 jobless stormed the office of the Reliable Employment Agency with demands for the return of their money. The agency was not able to supply any jobs.

Police were called to protect the proprietors of the agency. The agency bosses were finally arrested because of the obvious fraud charges perpetrated against the workers. John Haynes Holmes rushes to the aid of these lowest type of criminals who steal money from unemployed workers.

Hundreds of revolutionary workers have languished in jail in this city for lack of bail, but John Haynes Holmes sat in his comfortable church unconcerned. Why the great interest in the worst type of enemies of the workers?

ANXIOUS FOR MILL TOILERS' DIMES

EAST MAION, N. C. (By Mail).—Anxiety for the dimes of the mill workers caused the Baptist Church here to restore to membership mill workers expelled for striking. The churchmen also excused the action by trying to tell their dupes that the "church is independent of all overhead control and is democratic in its organization."

India Congress Splits; Form Fakers "Left"

Lahore, India, dispatches state that a split occurred in the Indian National Congress, when thirty delegates walked out after failing to secure representation on the new Working Committee, the composition of which was arbitrarily selected by Gandhi the pacifist.

Under the leadership of Sprinivass Aiyengar, a rump meeting was held and a "Democratic Party" formed. Its principles were "the same as the Congress" said the leaders, but it was to function as a "left wing" of the Congress, as the Independent Labor Party of England inside the Labor Party. Which is a fake left that keeps the English workers hopes fixed on the Labor Party. Subash Bose declared as a leading member of the new party, that it would carry out the Congress program, but "might differ" on details.

N. Y. GOVERNOR'S POLICY APES S. P.

Tammany Hall Plans Like Social-Fascists

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Governor Roosevelt's message shows the results of his collaboration with the social-fascist agents in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. He asks for improvement of the strike-breaking state police.

In order to give a liberal tinge to his message, and to outwit his rivals in the third capitalist party, parading under the alias of "socialist party," Roosevelt gives half-hearted support to a fake eight-hour day law. He asks for regulation by the capitalist state of private employment agencies. The Communist Party in its unemployment program calls for the abolition of all private employment agencies, and the establishment of free employment agencies by the government under the supervision of the workers.

Roosevelt swallows the A. F. of L. confused and false doctrine that "labor of human beings is not a commodity or an article of commerce." Roosevelt wants by law to wipe out the scientific Marxian fact that human labor power under capitalism is a commodity. He can no more do it than by passing a law declaring that though electric power can be bought and sold it is no longer a commodity.

There is sharp competition between Tammany Hall and the "socialist party" with very little actual differences between them.

The TUUL actively organizes the unorganized metal workers, marine transport, laundry, textile, building trades, subway and construction workers, etc. In all struggles the TUUL pays special attention to the Negro workers, who are most exploited and discriminated against, both by the bosses and the reactionary A. F. of L. officials and socialists. The tens of thousands of young workers and women workers are almost totally unorganized and are ruthlessly exploited. These sections of the working class play a tremendous role in every struggle against the bosses.

At the TUUL convention of Greater New York and New Jersey, workers from new unions, shop committees of organized and unorganized workers, and class conscious workers in A. F. of L. unions will consider the building of a solid class front under the new revolutionary Trade Union center.

Campaign for Social Insurance. A very important problem before the convention will be the organization of a broad campaign for social insurance. In America, the richest country in the world, where the workers suffer most from unemployment, from disability resulting from the speed-up and accidents, from early physical exhaustion and retirement, there is no social insurance whatsoever. This problem is of the most vital importance to all workers.

Workers! Organized, Unorganized and Unemployed! Negro, white, young workers, women workers!

Elect Delegates to the convention! Organize a shop committee in your shop and on your job! Organize! Join the T. U. U. L.! Fight for these Demands!

1. Fight against wage cuts, against the speed-up, for shorter hours, and higher wages!

2. Fight against the social-fascist A. F. of L. bureaucracy!

3. Fight for social insurance against unemployment, disability and old age!

4. Organize the unorganized into new unions!

5. Build the new Trade Union Center!

6. For International Trade Union Unity!

7. Fight the imperialist war danger!

8. Defend the Soviet Union, the Workers' International Fatherland!

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

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MOONEY GREET'S LABOR DEFENSE IN CONFERENCE

Class War Prisoners Say Intensify Fight

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2.—From the capitalist dungeons of this country a handshake of solidarity was extended to the workers of this country and to the workers internationally, at the Fourth National Conference of the International Labor Defense.

Greetings from Tom Mooney, framed-up labor leader who has already spent thirteen years in San Quentin, were brought to the Convention by the California delegation, whose members had visited him in jail. Mooney greeted the conference of the International Labor Defense, calling for a greater mass organization of workers to fight for the release of all class-war prisoners, and for the greater unity of the working class in the fight against capitalist persecution and terror.

Leo Stark, who had spent eleven years in jail in California, convicted under the criminal syndicalism law, brought personal revolutionary greetings to the convention as a member of the Baltimore delegation. Stark spent four and one-half years in one cell with Billings. In his speech at the Sunday morning session of the Conference he told of his struggles as a member of the Industrial Workers of the World in years gone by when he participated in the free speech fights of that organization, his participation in the Criggle Creek strike, and other struggles of the workers of the Northwest. He is at present an organizer for the Marine Workers' League and represents 600 seamen of the Baltimore local at the conference.

Ella Reeve (Mother) Bloor, veteran of the class struggle, brought greetings from the Centralia prisoners, whom she had visited on her way to the Conference from Seattle, Wash., where she is acting as the District Organizer of the I. L. D. The Centralia prisoners sent through Mother Bloor, their militant greetings to the Conference, calling upon mass movement of the workers to set them free, as well as all other class-war prisoners. The central point of their message was to intensify the fight to free the Gastonia defendants into the widest mass movement possible.

M. L. Malkin, needle trades worker serving a two-and-one-half year term in Comstock on the Mincola charge, sends his greetings to the convention from behind prison walls. "The working class of the United States, after years of suffering," writes Malkin, "has at last realized the necessity of an organization that will always be ready to protect the vanguard of our class from the hands of the ruling class. As one of the helpers in building the I. L. D. since its formation in this country, I am sure that the conference will result in inspiring the delegates to greater struggle."

Workers! Organized, Unorganized and Unemployed! Negro, white, young workers, women workers!

Elect Delegates to the convention! Organize a shop committee in your shop and on your job! Organize! Join the T. U. U. L.! Fight for these Demands!

1. Fight against wage cuts, against the speed-up, for shorter hours, and higher wages!

2. Fight against the social-fascist A. F. of L. bureaucracy!

3. Fight for social insurance against unemployment, disability and old age!

4. Organize the unorganized into new unions!

5. Build the new Trade Union Center!

6. For International Trade Union Unity!

7. Fight the imperialist war danger!

8. Defend the Soviet Union, the Workers' International Fatherland!

Workers' Theatre Develops Class Dramatic Group

The Workers' Theatre announces that this year its work is organized for the purpose of spreading workers' culture as widely as possible. To carry out this aim, the group as a whole will meet only once a week, on Fridays at 8 p. m. The meeting place at present is Astoria Hall, 62 E. 4th St. (near 3rd Ave.).

The work is of a mass character so that all can take part without having any particular ability. It is also a chance for those who do not speak good English to learn it through singing of workers songs and mass recitations.

Groups from unions who take part in the work will thus acquire the means for supplying entertainment at their own affairs, and the class conscious character of the work will help in solidifying the union spirit, and bring new members into the union.

We are fortunate in having James Phillips, the well known singer as director of the singing. Pauline Rogers is also helping with the dramatic work.

BRITISH WOOL-WORKERS TO STRIKE

LONDON, Eng. (By Mail).—Workers of two wool producing factories in Saddleworth decided to strike against a threatened wage cut of ten per cent.

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Philadelphia, Pa. Sixth Anniversary Celebration Daily Worker

Friday, January 10, 1930, at 8 p. m.

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Nadya Chilkovsky, Interpretive Dancing

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ADMISSION 50 CENT.

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Monday Evening, January 13th, 1930

Banquet and Musical Entertainment

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CHICAGO CONCERT AND DANCE

Sunday, January 5, 1930, at 7 P. M.

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given by STREET NUCLEUS 504, COMMUNIST PARTY, DISTRICT 4

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CHICAGO Sixth Anniversary Celebration DAILY WORKER

Sunday Evening, January 12, 1930

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Sixth Anniversary of the DAILY WORKER

Daily Worker Birthday Party

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1930

Cooperative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave. Proletarian Supper at 8 P. M.

LIVING NEWSPAPER—MASS SINGING DANCING AND SPECIAL FEATURES

Admission 50 Cents — Unemployed Free! BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

JAPANESE COMMUNISTS FIGHT LIQUIDATORS IN AND OUTSIDE PARTY

New Labor Party Formed Against Communist Party Under Pretense of 'Helping Workers'

Communist Party Influence Grows; Its Isolation Ends in Spite of Right Wing Opposition

A movement recently started in Japan to liquidate the Communist Party. On August 8, 1929, three leaders of the Labor-Farmers Alliance for Obtaining Political Freedom, signed a fifty page appeal to the masses to form a new Labor-Farmers Party. In December of the previous year, these same persons had made a similar effort. But the ruling class forbid it and it was then decided no further effort should be made.

So the proposal met with hostility everywhere but in government quarters. Oyama, Hososeki, Kamimura, Kawakami and Koikai, were expelled from the Labor-Farmers Alliance. The Japanese Workers Association of New York made a statement against the proposal on the basis of its first information, which proved later to be correct.

The New Party Formed.

On Nov. 1, the formation of a new Labor-Farmers Party was promulgated by the Oyama group. To understand the situation, it is necessary to show the development in the labor movement. Besides the Communist Party, there are two groups doing much harm to the Communist movement in Japan. One is the Oyama group. The other is the "opposition" within the Communist Party, the leading figures of which are Toshiro Murayama, Etzuzo Kawai, Kazuo Fukumoto, Akira Asano, and others, mostly the intellectual elements who are now in jail.

The "opposition" demands the renunciation of the Party's two main slogans: "Down with the Mikado!" and "Confiscation of the landed properties of the landlords, the state and the church!" The opposition claims the first is premature, since the Japanese masses are still loyal to the Mikado.

The Party Opposition Liquidators. The "opposition" came into the open first during the public trial of the victims of the March 15 events. In the court room last summer, these defeatists revealed all the secrets of the Party. They waged polemics against other comrades, but their line was nothing but criticism of the Party line correctly set forth by the Communist International.

They could not see anything outside Japan, and they could see very little hope within Japan. They were defeatists, and they fought the Party line until beaten.

The Oyama group, in setting up a legal Labor-Farmers Party, insists on this line even though it means: 1. To renounce proletarian leadership. 2. To drop all revolutionary demands.

Thus its declaration is purely reformist, stating that it "fights for the protection and extension of the daily interests of the workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie, in fact all oppressed;" to build labor unions and peasant unions; to foster unification of the proletarian front; for political freedom of all oppressed.

Some of these are demagogic, since the New York Times of Nov. 2 tells us that the new party was formed under police protection. It has nothing about war danger, defense of the Soviet Union or the Chinese Revolution. Colonial revolution is ignored.

But despite these liquidators, and the government attacks, the fight will go on until the Japanese proletariat seizes power.

The Communist Party is not annihilated. On the contrary its activities are growing. The proletariat is giving its whole-hearted support. Not only in the left wing unions, but even in the right wing unions the Party gets support. The Party has centered its activities in the factories and these are its fortresses.

The appeal was signed by Oyama, Hososeki, and Kamimura. It was understood that the action at present was supported by Dr. Hajime Kawakami, who was ousted previously as Professor of Political Science at the Kyoto University, much as Dr. Scott Nearing was years ago in America.

The contents of the pamphlet may be summarized as follows: A Reformist Program. 1. The Communist Party of Japan was virtually annihilated as the result of the government attack on April 16, 1929. That it is non-existent now and will take a long time to re-establish it.

2. This means that the Labor-Farmers Alliance for Obtaining Political Freedom which is supposed to be a loose body mobilized by the C.P. has lost its leadership.

3. In spite of the capitalist offensive, the radicalization of the masses continues. They need leadership.

4. Neither the social democrats, nor the Japanese Proletarian Mass Party, can give such leadership. Nor can the Labor-Farmers Alliance in its present form.

5. It is therefore necessary to form a new legal Labor-Farmers Party with its own executive at once.

6. The new government of Hamaguchi, which replaced the Tanaka cabinet is more or less liberal. This may mean the right to form such a party denied a year ago may now be granted.

Meets Hot Reply. A storm of denunciation met the astonished signers of this appeal. Even the rank and file of the Alliance, of which these three signers were officers, raised a protest. The National Committee of the Alliance objected, the Left Trade Union center, the Kyogikai, and other bodies condemned the proposal. The Kyogikai made the following points in answer:

1. The Communist Party was hard hit by the capitalist attack, but it was not annihilated. The government admits it.

2. The Labor-Farmers Alliance is not so loose a body as the signers of the appeal declare.

3. When Comrade Oyama says that it is necessary to have a legal party with its own executive, that means the exclusion of Communist International leadership.

4. The Hamaguchi government will not allow these comrades to form a legal party unless they entirely renounce revolutionary tactics.

5. The proletariat does not need two parties. This is the principle. And objective conditions in Japan now do not demand a revival of this principle.

5-Day Week is Discussed by U. S. S. R. Workers

MOSCOW. (By Inprecorr Mail Service).—A conference has taken place here to discuss the introduction of the five day week in the factories and institutions of the Soviet Union. Together with the socialist competitive scheme the introduction of the five day week is one of the most important factors for the increase of the productivity of labor and the rationalization of the factories.

Three months experience of the five day working week in a number of factories and institutions have already led to considerable increases of production, the reduction of the costs of production, the improvement of the quality of production, the rationalization of the factories,

the introduction of new sections of the workers into the process of production and the revolutionization of working life.

Criticism was expressed concerning the introduction of the five-day week into certain factories without the necessary preparations and with the adaptation of the necessary supplementary factories and institutions, supply of raw materials, etc.

The conference showed the way to overcome these errors and placed itself the task of mobilizing the activity and the initiative of the working class to the task in hand on as broad a basis as possible in order to introduce the five day week as quickly as possible for at least two-thirds of industry.

Report U. S. in Huge Loan to Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 2.—A loan of \$100,000,000 is being negotiated from American bankers, according to information printed in the newspapers Razon and Frensa. President Irgoyen has been negotiating with British and American bankers for a loan, and the newspapers are spreading the rumor that \$100,000,000 is being lent by Wall Street.

There is at present a severe crisis in Argentina. The farmers especially are hard hit. Recently, the bank of exchange was closed down, precipitating a severe financial slump.

Irgoyen favors British imperialism over its Wall Street rival. A special trade agreement has been signed with the British capitalists. The British textile industry was given a 50 per cent advantage over its American rival.

No details have been published concerning the loan from American bankers.

CLASS STRUGGLE ON FARM Washington (By Mail).—Increased use of farm machinery is admitted to be "reducing costs with less man power" by S. H. McCrory, chief of the agricultural engineering division of the Department of Agriculture.

2 DEAD FROM POISON RUM. 2 dead and 47 in hospitals from poison rum was the result of too much celebrating, with the bottle, of New Years in New York. Although there were 4 shootings and 20 stab-

bing the New Year passed without any unusual occurrence.

EVEN DAVIS ADMITS UNEMPLOYMENT. WASHINGTON (By Mail).—Careful not to go too deeply into the problem of the outcasts of capitalist society, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, admitted in a speech to farmers here that "millions of our people are without any purchasing power whatever, because they have no jobs."

ings the New Year passed without any unusual occurrence.

Communists Gain in Berlin Shop Councils

Support Mutineers on Cruiser 'Emden'

(Wireless by Inprecorr)

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The shop council election of the Dresden transport workers has given the Communists opposition amajority, the Communists getting five seats and the "socialists" two seats, as against the six seats held by the "socialists" and one by the opposition before the election.

The Communist fraction in the Reichstag has introduced an interpellation in behalf of the mutineers of the cruiser Emden, demanding punishment of the officers responsible for the maltreatment of the men and demanding mass committees for the men.

The Communist worker Walter Neumann, shot when fascists attacked a group of workers at the Goerlitz railway station, died in the hospital yesterday.

The Reichswehr Minister Groener, in New Year's greetings, exposes the intentions to use the Reichswehr against the revolutionary workers in coming struggles. The statement declares that "troubles" consequent on the introduction of the Young Plan, will increase, and that this means the Reichswehr will perform "great tasks."

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PROPAGANDIZE TO HIDE CRISIS

(Continued from Page One)

for U. S. imperialism. On orders from his immediate superiors, Hoover, Lamont, and the scab-bosses on the "grand fascist council," Green attempts to gloss over his scab, no strike and no wage increase agreement with the leading bosses in the country, by saying it is necessary to help capitalism get back on its feet after the groggy effect of the sharp crisis.

"The president's conferences," says Green, "have been effective in checking this drift toward pessimism. These conferences recognize the interdependence of all industrial and economic groups."

As an excuse for the part of the A. F. of L. in the wage-cutting drive, Green declares that the interests of the workers and their exploiters are identical. The interests of the Marion and Gastonia workers who were killed by the mill thugs and the bosses who hired the gunmen, is the same, says the A. F. of L. rather than hurt the bosses' profits, Green prefers the workers to take wage-cuts or accept unemployment to tide the bosses over.

The crisis, as we pointed out heretofore in the Daily Worker, is assuming sharper forms and will continue to press harder and harder on the workers.

Green's statements, together with those of Hoover, Mellon and Lamont, is intended for mass consumption; a sort of soothing syrup concocted to make wage cuts and unemployment easier with illusive hopes for the future.

When speaking to one another, the capitalist economists cast this slop aside. Says Laurence H. Sloan, of the Standard Statistics Co.: "If we ruthlessly cast aside all the misleading information that is current, all of the fine words, all of the whistling in the dark to keep up one's courage and search only for the real facts, our deduction must be that the main trend of business activity has been downward for several months past; that it is probably continuing downward at the moment, and that it is likely to continue at a relatively low level during the normally quiet months immediately ahead."

The great building boom that Hoover dreamed about to tide over times of crisis has not gone past the substance that dreams are made of. Yet it is such stuff that Green peddles to allay the discontent of the great majority of the 2,000,000 workers in the building and related trades, who are jobless.

Even the best capitalist trumpeters, however, recognize that the building industry presents the blackest appearance of the lot.

"Eighteen months of recession in the construction industry," says P. W. Garrett, financial editor of the N. Y. Post, "present the longest building decline since the seven-month depression ended in Dec. 1920."

London Worried By Indian Mass Move

(Continued from Page One)

voted to authorize a campaign of civil disobedience at some future date, it is not feared. Of course, one must amend this notion with the other fact that the masses of India may go much further than the National Congress and the pacifist Gandhi wishes them to go.

Yesterday the Working Committee of the Lahore congress fixed January 26 as the date for a nationwide demonstration for complete independence, but in consonance with the timid and hesitant nature of the whole Congress, decided not to start a campaign of civil disobedience now, but to wait. Whether the masses will wait, and for how long, may be another matter.

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DAILY WORKER \$1.00 a Hundred \$8.00 a Thousand

A. F. OF L. MISLEADERS AID IN CHEATING THE WORKERS AT CRANE'S

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO (By Mail).—The big Crane Plumbing Supply Manufacturing Works here is an open shop, but there are some jobs controlled by the American Federation of Labor, like fixing leaks in the roof, which has got to be done by union men.

How the A. F. of L. works on jobs like that, is shown by the fact that if there is a shortage of union men they allow the use of non-union laborers on the job, but these have to pay the union \$1 for a permit.

The A. F. of L. has nothing to do with the wages. All they care for is to get the dollar for the permit. The roofers' union wages are \$13.65 a day of eight hours. The Johnson Roofing Co. got the job at the Crane plant to fix the roof. Six men were working for six months on that job, and a time contract

was made, by which the Crane Company pays for the roofers \$13.65 for each worker, to the Johnson Roofing Co. and the Johnson Roofing Co. pays to the workers \$6 for eight hours of work, and the foreman gets \$15 a day.

Of course, the foreman is a union man, and president of the roofers' union. He is the fellow that is giving the permits to the workers to work on those jobs. Such actions are not those of a union man. Instead of organizing the workers, he is organizing and working side by side with the bosses. Just imagine five workers receiving \$30 a day for eight hours' work and Johnson receiving \$38.15 a day of the workers' money.

This shows our work is to overthrow the A. F. of L. fakers, and organize into a real honest workers' organization like the Trade Unity League.—Crane Worker.

Vile Language is Used by Bosses in Hyde Shoe Plant to Girl Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass (By Mail).—I have been working for the last four months in the Hyde shoe factory and I want to tell about the conditions the workers there have to put up with. This is one of the largest shoe factories in greater Boston and was one of the few that did not go on a strike last summer when 65 shops stayed out for six months.

The hours of labor are from six thirty or seven in the morning until five thirty at night but the boss does not hesitate to tell the workers to come earlier or stay later whenever he feels like it. Practically all the pay is by piece work excepting the floor boys whose wages are eight or nine dollars a week. There are two scales of wages for the side lasters. The ones who have worked in other shops get ninety cents per case while the ones who learned in the Hyde shop get sixty cents no matter how long they stay there. The lasters do

the hardest work in the factory and it is highly skilled work but in spite of the fact that they work to the limit of their ability they only get about twenty-five or thirty dollars per week. In the stitching room there are a great many table girls who get from four to six dollars per week for the dirtiest kind of slave driving work. There are five last pullers who do the hardest kind of work for eight or ten dollars.

As to the general treatment of the workers the bosses are entirely unrestrained in their language. In order to drive them to the limit the bosses use the dirtiest and most humiliating words they can think of. Girls twelve or thirteen years old who have had no previous experience along this line soon get the habit and use language as obscene as any prostitute.

I'll tell more about this slave pen in my next letter. —SHOE WORKER.

Westinghouse Electric Bosses Scared When Workers Read TUUL Leaflets

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (By Mail).—Conditions are going from bad to worse in the Westinghouse Electric Lamp Works here.

I have found a TUUL leaflet, and we sure give them credit for trying to help us. The girls all admit every word they have printed is the truth, but they need a head one to help pull them together. We are afraid to start alone. There must be a leader.

We know we are taken for a lot of rummies—we are only working to make the bosses rich. They are making nervous wrecks of us—but what do they care as long as they get money and more money!

In one department there are seven in a unit, and whenever a lamp is passed that does not register perfect, then all seven get charged for that mistake, giving the company a nice piece of money for they get paid double for that lamp because it is sold as a perfect mount. And they find many lamps to charge the girls for.

We were told about the cut in our wages, and were also informed that they have to look out for themselves first or they would go broke. They are always telling us that they are treating us square. By that they mean to keep us below them, and we are ready to get fired for the first move we make that does not suit them.

They certainly were scared the

hardest work in the factory and it is highly skilled work but in spite of the fact that they work to the limit of their ability they only get about twenty-five or thirty dollars per week. In the stitching room there are a great many table girls who get from four to six dollars per week for the dirtiest kind of slave driving work. There are five last pullers who do the hardest kind of work for eight or ten dollars.

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"Socialist" MacDonald Creates 6 New "Lords"

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Six new "Lords" were created by order of the MacDonald "labor" government yesterday, and many "Orders of the Bath," baronets, and twenty-six knights created by the "socialist" MacDonald. The "honors" were not limited to the "labor" party, but were given also to generals, admirals, capitalists and leaders of the conservative and liberal parties.

One of the "labor" leaders, now a member of parliament, to be made a "lord" is Arthur A. W. H. Ponsonby. His "working class" origin was serving as page of honor to Queen Victoria in his youth. His acquaintance with the etiquette of royalty will enable him to observe carefully all the feudalistic customs of the house of lords. The "labor" party now has fourteen "lords."

Dunne to Speak at Detroit Lenin Meet

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—Bill Dunne, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party and editor of Labor Unity, will be the principal speaker at the Detroit Lenin Memorial Meeting to be held Sunday afternoon, January 19th, at the Danceland Auditorium—Woodward and Forrest.

The Detroit district is conducting a special intensified month of activity for the defense of the Soviet Union thru many mass meetings, distribution of tens of thousands of leaflets, 25,000 copies of the Daily Worker, sending speakers to trade unions and other workers' organizations, etc. This month of activity will reach its peak in the huge mass demonstration on the 19th of January—the Lenin Memorial Meeting.

Gird for Boston Needle Struggle

(Continued from Page One)

trades workers have stood their ground and under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union have carried through a number of successful struggles of the workers.

"Today the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is the only real defender of the needle workers' interests, ready to fight at every step against the onslaught of the bosses. On the other hand the American Federation of Labor with its lieutenants in the needle industry are doing everything possible to company-unionize the needle industry."

"The recent fake strike in the cloakmakers industry in New York, with its devastating results should serve as a danger signal for the entire labor movement. Under the pretense of 'stabilizing the industry' they brought ruin to the cloakmakers, who are actually starving from hunger, and now they contemplate to carry through a similar fake

morning after we got a hold of the TUUL leaflet. They watched for the entire morning. All the bosses got together—they went from one department to the other.

We need a leader, and I am sure the TUUL will find many followers. —Needle Worker.

BEDFORD TOILERS DEFY POLICE BYERS PRAISES LIFE IN U.S.S.R.

Cops Attack Shop-Gate Meet Second Time

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 2.—The growing militancy of the New Bedford mill workers, shown by their response to National Textile Workers Union shop-gate meetings, has thrown a severe scare into the mill owners here.

Manuel Perry, district youth organizer of the N.T.W.U. in New Bedford, was arrested Monday at the second successive mill gate meeting held at the Beacon mill, at which Peter Hegelias and Martin Russak of the N.T.W.U. had been arrested in a previous meeting.

Because he made a sharp attack on William Green and exposed the Studebaker role of the local labor misleaders, Binns and Batty, Perry is charged with "using abusive language" and is out on \$100 bail. The trial will take place today.

Binns and Batty have been in session here with McMahon and Starr of the U.T.W. to make further plans for cooperating with the local mill bosses in their speed-up system.

Over 300 workers attended the meeting at which Perry was arrested. Both Hegelias and Russak, arrested at the same mill yesterday, spoke at the second meeting. They are out on bail pending trial next week.

They were so strongly supported by the workers at the meeting that the police did not dare arrest them even after Russak took the platform again after Perry's arrest and sharply denounced the police and the A. F. of L. betrayers.

The N.T.W.U. is answering these arrests with the determination to redouble its organization campaign among the mill workers of this district.

The N.T.W.U. is fighting the increase of looms from 8 to 6 that is planned by the Beacon Mill.

stoppage in Boston. The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will mobilize all its forces not only to smash these conspiracies against the workers but also to launch a wide organization campaign to organize the thousands of unorganized who work under the open shop conditions. More than ever are the needle workers determined to fight for their union and the maintenance of conditions.

"The struggle of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union of Boston is not a struggle of the needle workers alone. It is of grave concern to the entire labor move-

Gastonia Prisoner Tells of Advantages

(Continued from Page One)

the difference between Gastonia textile mills and the condition of textile workers in the Soviet Union. "I visited many textile workers at their homes," Byers said. "I found them living in apartment of four to six rooms per family, in large comfortable apartment houses. Not only do the workers have their clubs, but in the factories themselves they have recreation rooms and restaurants. For thirty kopeks (15 cents) the worker can get as good a meal as one could get for a dollar here.

"There is no 'stretch-out' in the Soviet Union. In the spinning room, for example, the workers run two frames as compared to fourteen and sixteen in the mills of the South. Four looms are the most a worker operates in the Soviet Union, and only one loom in silk mills.

"Textile workers in the Soviet Union usually have a seven hour work day, but in the dyeing department, for instance, there is a six hour work day."

Byers told of free medical treatment for workers, special privileges for mothers.

"There is no child labor in the Soviet Union," said Byers. He is now 20 years of age, and has been working in textile mills in the South since he was 12 years of age. Every educational facility is provided. "Young workers under 18 spend 3 hours at work and 4 hours in school," he said.

Byers was quite enthusiastic about the educational and other advantages enjoyed by Red Army soldiers. "It is a real school."

"The workers of the Soviet Union asked if Negro and white workers are in the same companies in the American army. I replied, 'no.' There is no race discrimination in the Red Army. There are soldiers of Mongolian and other races."

K. O. Byers was arrested June 8, after the attack on the tent colony by the Gastonia police, and he was held in prison until September 1, when the charge of murder against him were dismissed.

BOMBS FOR UNION ORGANIZERS. ST. LOUIS (By Mail).—Open shoppers are accused here of throwing death-dealing bombs in an attempt to destroy the union of Cleaners and Dyers.

We Must Hear From You IMMEDIATELY YOUR GREETINGS

to be inserted in the

6th

ANNIVERSARY EDITION

OF THE

DAILY WORKER

MUST REACH US

AT ONCE

The special Sixth Anniversary Edition of the Daily Worker will be issued January 11, 1930.

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PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE

Flashes from the Recruiting Front.

Those districts conducting most mass activity are the most successful in the Recruiting Drive. For instance, Detroit district reports that at their first Soviet Union-Haiti meeting, 14 applications were received, while at a second series of 5 mass meetings on the Haiti issue, at which 800 workers attended, 28 new members were recruited, of whom 12 were Negro workers. The total of 87 new members recruited in the first two weeks of the drive up to Dec. 24th, were secured as follows: 28 at series of 5 neighborhood mass meetings on Haiti; 14 at mass meetings on Stimson Note; 6 at another mass meeting; 10 thru contacts at unemployment meetings and the balance thru recruiting by the factory and street nuclei, mainly thru factory nuclei.

Detroit has conducted mass leaflet distribution in the past two weeks as follows: 40,000 leaflets on Attacks on Soviet Union and Haiti; 15,000 leaflets in connection with the Illinois strike; 20,000 "Hoover Prosperity" leaflets; 25,000 leaflets dealing with local unemployment situation.

At the convention of the National Textile

Workers Union in Paterson, the Party fraction secured from amongst the delegates 18 applications for membership in the Party, eight of these came from New Bedford, 6 from the South, 2 from Paterson, 1 from New York and 1 for L.C.Y. This is an example of what should happen at every union convention.

Of the 30 new members recruited during the second week in Philadelphia district, 9 were recruited in Philadelphia; 9 in Chester; 6 in Baltimore; 4 in Washington and 2 in Wilmington.

At the three demonstrations of the Party in California in connection with the Stimson Note, 54 new members were recruited. The total recruits of 70 to date have come from Frisco, 35; Oakland, 19 and Los Angeles, 16.

California district challenges the Seattle district to recruit more marine and lumber workers than they and challenges Kansas to recruit more Mexican workers. Seattle will have to step lively if they want to keep in line with California.

Minnesota reports that they are working hard to organize three mine nuclei amongst the metal miners in Minnesota. Their quota is 14 and they will have to step lively.

Lenin on Imperialist War

THE TASKS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

Resolution of a Group of Social-Democrats

1. The European and World War bears the sharp mark of a bourgeois-imperialist and dynamic war. A struggle for markets, for freedom to loot foreign countries, a tendency to put an end to the revolutionary movement of the proletariat and democracy within the separate countries, a tendency to fool, to disunite, to slaughter the wage slaves of one nation against the wage slaves of the other for the benefit of the bourgeoisie—this is the only real meaning and significance of the war.

2. The conduct of the leaders of the German Social-Democratic Party, the strongest and influential party belonging to the Second International (1889-1914), which voted for the military appropriations and which repeated the bourgeois chauvinist phrases of the Prussian Junkers and the bourgeoisie, is a direct betrayal of Socialism. Under no circumstances, even assuming the absolute weakness of that party and the necessity of its submitting to the will of the bourgeois majority of the nation, can the conduct of the leaders of the German Social-Democratic Party be justified. This party has in fact adopted a national-socialist policy.

3. The same condemnation is deserved by the conduct of the leaders of the Belgian and French Social-Democratic parties, who have betrayed Socialism by entering bourgeois cabinets.

4. The betrayal of socialism by a majority of the leaders of the Second International (1889-1914) signifies an ideological and political collapse of that International. The fundamental reason for this collapse is the actual prevalence in it of petty-bourgeois opportunism, the bourgeois nature and the danger of which has long been pointed out by the best representatives of the revolutionary proletariat of all countries. The opportunists had long been preparing the collapse of the Second International by renouncing the socialist revolution and substituting for it bourgeois reformism; by rejecting the class-struggle, which at certain moments necessarily turns into civil war, and preaching instead the collaboration of classes; by preaching bourgeois chauvinism and defense of the fatherland, under the cloak of patriotism, and rejecting the elementary truth of socialism, expressed long ago in the Communist Manifesto, that the workers have no fatherland; by confining themselves in the struggle against militarism to a sentimental philistine point of view instead of recognizing the necessity of a revolutionary war of the proletarians of all countries against the bourgeoisie of all countries; by making a fetish of the necessity of utilizing bourgeois parliamentarism and bourgeois legality, forgetting that in times of crises illegal forms of organization and propaganda are imperative. One of the organs of international opportunism, the "Sozialistische Monatshefte" (Socialist Monthly), which has long moved to the national-liberal position, is consistent when it celebrates its victory over European socialism. The so-called centre of German social-democracy and of other social-democratic parties has in reality faint-heartedly capitulated before the opportunists. It must be the task of the future International resolutely and irrevocably to free itself of this bourgeois trend in socialism.

5. Of the bourgeois and chauvinist sophisms by which the bourgeois parties and the governments of the two chief rival nations of the continent, the German and the French, are fooling the masses most effectively, and which are being slavishly repeated by both the open and covert socialist opportunists who are trailing at the tail end of the bourgeoisie, one must particularly note and brand the following:

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

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

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

Name

Address

Occupation

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

Chicago Forges Past 100 Mark in New Members.

19 OF THEM NEGROES.

With one-quarter of the time allotted for the Recruiting Drive over, Chicago has passed the century mark in gaining new recruits to the Party. Of the 102 workers recruited, the quotas are distributed as follows:

Section 2, 13; Section 3, 24; Section 4, 14; Section 5, 28; St. Louis, 4; Milwaukee, 16; Gary, 3.

Milwaukee, which was lagging somewhat behind, has spurred to the front with 14 new members taken in during the last week. The Drive in Gary, St. Louis, and Southern Illinois, is just getting under way and the results, which will start coming in soon will quickly increase the Chicago district totals.

"LIBERTY WITHOUT FIGHT!"

By Fred Ellis



Growth of Tendencies Towards Fascism

THE year 1929 has been one of developing resistance of the workers to the increased pressure of capitalist rationalization. It has been marked by a steadily growing radicalization of important sections of the American working class, which found expression in bitterly fought battles with the employers. At the same time, 1929 has witnessed the entrance of new and heretofore relatively passive strata of the working class, into the arena of the class struggle.

The further rustification of American industry, coupled with certain structural changes in the government in the direction of state capitalism, have exerted tremendous influence on the form and content of these struggles. To a growing extent, big business is identical with the state power. The "economic conference" recently set up by Hoover, is typical of this change. Under the administration of this president of finance capital, the process of direct open fusion of the state power with finance capital will proceed at an accelerated rate.

Big Class Battles in 1930.

The struggles of 1930 and the coming period which will unquestionably be of much greater proportions than those of 1929, will be predominantly political struggles. They will be gigantic class battles with the class lines sharply drawn—with ever larger sections of the working class facing, not relatively small sections of the bourgeoisie, but locked in struggle with the capitalist class as a whole and its most powerful instrument of domination—the state power.

The bourgeoisie is not blind to the significance of Gastonia, of New Orleans, of the growing strength and influence of the Trade Union Unity League. It recognizes them for what they are—foreshadows of greater, fiercer class battles. And the employing class recognizes that these battles to an increasing extent will be led by the one vital living force in the American labor movement today, the Communist Party.

With the A. F. of L. tied to it by a thousand threads of common interest with Muste and the "left" reformists of the Lovestone, Lore, Cannon stripe, daily confusing and betraying the workers, the bourgeoisie sees in the Communist Party its one implacable enemy, mobilizing the workers on all fronts for revolutionary struggle. Therefore, in its preparation for the coming class battles at home, and for the war which is clearly close at hand, the bourgeoisie directs its main line against the Communist Party and those organizations under its ideological leadership.

Under this procedure state laws, covering sedition, criminal syndicalism, etc., are usually invoked. Such was the case in the recent conviction and railroad to prison of Communist Party members, in California, Chicago, Woodlawn, Pa., and Martins Ferry, Ohio. Some 35 states have such laws on their statute books, relics of the wave of white terror of

The district has to maintain an average of about 55 new members each week in order to reach its total of 600 by February 10. That this total is practically realizable is indicated by the growing interest of the Party members in the results and the quickened pace of the recruiting.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS AND LABOR

By MYRA PAGE.

(Continued)

In the textile industry the contradictions inherent in its present organizations have reached the stage where a permanent international crisis exists. Only a fundamental reorganization of the industry can liquidate this crisis and furnish mill workers a decent standard of living, but such reorganization involves a new system of collective ownership and operation of mills, in a society which is under workers' economic and political control.

This, then, is the double perspective opening up before southern mill hands: Under capitalism, further enslavement to the job-owners, reduced standards of living, recurrent wars which are always "poor man's war and rich man's fight." Under workers' rule, freedom from bosses' tyranny, constantly improving standards of living, and enduring peace. Dixie mill hands, in taking up the fight for unionism, learn that workers in all parts of the earth are organizing and on the march along this route, militantly struggling for better conditions of life, and for their socialist aims. They find the Labor Movement, of which they are now a part, increasing in gigantic strides, from ten million in 1910 to approximately fifty million in 1928, and including within its ranks, textile workers of the Orient, England, Germany, Poland, Russia, New England and Dixie.

In contrast to their worsening conditions, southern operatives learn with astonishment of the achievements of the textile workers in Soviet Russia. Since the workers took control there, in 1917, mill operatives have reduced their working day from nine and one-half to seven-hours, and their real wages have increased by thirty-one per cent (Chase, Dunn, and Tugwell, "Soviet Russia in the Second Decade," 1928, pp. 217-247). While Dixie mill hands fight rationalization schemes, Russian workers welcome them, for these changes are carried through for their benefit, rather than at their expense. The gain in real wages is reflected not only in the pay envelope, but also in other ways; such as in the regulations for two week's vacations with pay each year, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and a system of old age pensions. Also, women workers get leave of absence with pay for six weeks before and after child birth, free medical attention, and an allowance for the child's care for nine months. Furthermore, all elements of the toiling population have secured educational opportunities through their unions, co-operatives and clubs, which they never had before, while the new public school system which they Soviet Union has built up furnishes unusual educational opportunities to their children.

In the South the struggle for unionism and workers' demands is just getting under way.

In this struggle Dixie mill hands will undoubtedly play a foremost role. With the growth of the forces of militant labor both at home and abroad, southern textile workers can count on strong support. Southern workers, on their part, are learning that the problems which they face in the cotton mills are basically the same as those which textile and all other workers struggling against capitalism face, and that therefore they must unite forces for joint action on an international scale. Also they are beginning to see that labor solidarity can recognize no division along race, sex, or craft lines, and that in the south, as elsewhere, this involves a fearless struggle for full economic, political and social equality for colored as well as white workers. Their experiences are teaching them, too, that struggles for economic rights are political struggles as well, with the whole machinery of government utilized by the mill owners against them. This is no accident. Every strike, every serious unionizing campaign is a threat to the power of the bosses and to the security of the "democratic" government which they have built up and control, and so as soon as the wage-earners in cotton mills or in any other industry begin a fight for their demands, they find the local, state and national government working with the owners, in sending in troops to protect strike-breakers and shoot down militant workers, in giving sweeping injunctions against strikers, making wholesale arrests, evicting from company dwellings, and in framing up leaders and railroaders then to long-term imprisonment or to the electric chair. Under the guise of "public interest," the local or national government may step in, as it did in the Elizabethan strike, to act as an "impartial mediator," but again it works in the interests of the owners, luring the workers back to work with false promises and so betraying their strike. Altogether, "American Democracy" has proven itself a hoax, used by the mill and other owners to blind the workers to the fact that the government is an instrument of the bosses, the ruling class, which is used to maintain their power against the onslaughts of the working class. Since the workers, in fighting for unionism and their elementary rights have to fight the state as well, they must have political as well as economic weapons with which to fight. It is obvious that the old parties have nothing to offer them, since these parties are likewise controlled by the bosses. Therefore Dixie mill hands must organize politically and together with the rest of the working class, push on until both economic and state power are wrested out of the hands of the capitalist bosses and securely in their own.

This is the perspective opening up before southern mill workers. They know that in labor's organized strength, alone lies the promise of the future.

Renegades' "Unity" in Mass Organizations

By LEON PLATT.

AFTER the Party successfully exposed the true face and meaning of the policies of the renegade Lovestone group to the broad working masses under the ideological influence of the Communist Party; after the Party exposed the counter-revolutionary character of these policies; after these renegades were completely repudiated and condemned by the non-partisan workers in the left wing mass organizations and after the non-partisan workers refused to tolerate in their ranks active agents of American imperialism, whose main task is to overthrow the leadership of the Communist Party and the Comintern and attack the Soviet Union, the renegades issued the call "for proletarian unity in mass organizations."

This demagogic move on the part of Lovestone is only part of the general policy of a discredited, unprincipled faction, practiced by all renegades, in their struggle against the revolutionary leadership of the working class. The unprincipledness and corruption of this group of leaders without an army is being best exposed by the fact that while in the January 1, 1930 issue of the "Revolutionary Age" Lovestone and Lifshitz call "for proletarian unity in mass organizations" in the December 1, 1929 issue they called for the overthrow of the Communist Party and the Communist leadership in these mass organizations.

"The winning of the Party means: the mobilization of the Party membership and the revolutionary workers for the overthrow of the 'new leadership' and its destructive political and inner-Party course. This is our objective and perspective."

Lovestone, however, was not the first renegade to raise this question. It was raised by Lore when he was expelled from the Party. It was raised by Cannon, when at a certain I.L.D. convention the workers could not understand how one can support the struggle of the American working class and at the same time attack the Soviet Union and therefore refused to seat the delegate from the Trotsky group. The slogan "for proletarian unity in mass organizations" was again raised by Cannon, in order to cover up his struggle against real unity of the working class in its struggle against capitalism under leadership of the Communist Party in the case of John Watt, former president of the National Miners Union, who negotiated with the Lewis machine, viciously attacking the left wing trade unions and the Communist Party. This experience shows that the course of all renegades and enemies of the working class is the same.

The call of the renegades "for proletarian unity in mass organizations" in practice resolves itself into unity of the renegades with social democracy, against the Communist Party. The renegades for some time already began to pave the way for this unification. Their attacks on the Comintern for characterizing the leadership of social democracy as social fascist, Lovestone's apology to Cannon for the struggle of the Party against Trotskyism, Lovestone's attack on the T.U.U.L. program for including the slogan of "class against class" and his attitude towards the progressive Muste group considering it a "lever for the development of a clear cut, broad, left wing movement" (Communist, May, 1928). Their policy of collaboration with the socialist party in the Workers' Circle conclusively proves this. The counter-revolutionary activities of Lovestone already reached such a stage that the "Friend" organ of the Workers Circle controlled by the S.P. came out with a statement: "Not all the left wingers in the Workers' Circle

lost their consciousness and their common sense."

The unity of all enemies of the working class, demands from the Party, the intensification of the united front policy from below. The decisions of the October Plenum in this respect must be carried out more energetically.

"The task of winning the majority of the working class under the banner of the Party" the thesis of the October Plenum of the Party states, "calls for the energetic application of the tactics of the united front from below on the basis of the immediate needs of the workers particularly in connection with the struggle against rationalization (unemployment, speed-up, lowering of the standards of the working class, growing insecurity, etc.) linked up with the political struggle."

The Workers Should Discuss the Inner Party Differences.

The political struggle in a Communist Party is not a struggle between individuals. It is a struggle between Communist ideology and principles against opportunism. It is more difficult for the right wing opportunists to maintain their base in a Communist Party whose membership is well trained in political struggles, than in the mass organizations where the working class has less political experience. This in itself demands from the Communist Party as the political Party of the working class to explain to the workers its inner political differences which originate in the very struggles of the workers against capitalism. It is the duty of the Party to teach the workers the lessons of inner Party struggles. Lovestone, however, refused to recognize this Leninist principle, and when the workers in the mass organizations refuted and condemned their slander against the Party and refused to tolerate them in their ranks they raised the cry against the Party introducing the inner Party differences into mass organizations.

"... proposals are made by the Party leadership of the union (the I.L.G.W.U. L.P.) to organize forums in the union and to discuss the present inner Party struggle." (Revolutionary Age No. 5).

Lenin taught us that: "The Party is the directly managing vanguard of the proletariat; it is the leader" and as such the Party has nothing to conceal from the working class whose interests it represents. The Party does not become the leader through mechanical control of command. It acquires the confidence of the masses only through its correct policy and tactics, through the experience in the class battles on all fronts during which the working class learned the sincerity, devotion and ability of the Party to lead their struggles against capitalism. In the words of Comrade Stalin: "The Party does not and can not effectively lead unless its policy is sound..." Therefore in a struggle for a correct Communist policy and tactics as against opportunism, the Party will not be a true Party unless it explains to the workers the differences and sets them in the right direction.

In addition to this the workers must also know that the Communist Party as their leader will not be able to fulfill its duty unless it cleans itself of all opportunist and social democratic elements:

"With reformists and mensheviks in our ranks, we can not hope to lead the revolutionary proletariat to victory, or to preserve the gains of victory. This is fundamental." (Lenin in his "Lying Speeches About Freedom.")