

District and Local Secretaries of the TUUL Must Gather All Filled Lists and Collective Endorsements From All Headquarters and Organizations in Their City and Mail Them

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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"1,000 DIE OF STARVATION EVERY DAY IN U. S.!"

Demonstrate in Union Square On February Tenth for Unemployment Insurance

After Feb. 10 Demonstrations --International Unemployment Day, February 25

THE European Communist Parties and the International Red Trade Unions have set aside February 25th as the International Fighting Day Against Unemployment, calling upon the workers throughout the world to participate in the international fighting day against unemployment. The Communist Party of the United States together with the Trade Union Unity League calls upon the workers in the United States to participate in this year's International Fighting Day to struggle against unemployment—February 25th!

The crisis in the United States is part of the world-wide crisis of capitalism. Over 25,000,000 workers are unemployed and their number is steadily increasing. The international solidarity of the workers is necessary in the struggle against their common enemy, world imperialism.

We are in the midst of a winter of unheard-of increasing misery for the workers. Ten million are unemployed. Millions "blessed" with the Hoover stagger system, are working part-time. The stagger system is not solving unemployment. On the contrary, it is a boss weapon for wage cuts. Even the capitalist writers are compelled to admit that the loss in wages and salary amounted to one billion dollars per month in the year 1930.

Tuberculosis, the dread hunger disease pellagra, suicide, evictions, millions of children going hungry, prostitution, crime—these are the capitalist "relief" measures offered to the toiling masses!

The Hoover administration is true to its masters. No relief for the unemployed, but an immediate donation to the greedy, over-rich corporations. The republicans and democrats in Congress, the insurgents and liberals, all of them, are staging a show, putting up a "fight" to fool the workers and poor farmers. But in the twinkling of an eye, they voted \$162,000,000 in tax rebates for the rich corporations. They appropriated billions for war preparations, but not a penny for relief of the unemployed.

When the workers demand work and bread, the night stick and tear gas bomb is the answer of the bosses and their government. When the workers go out on strike against wage cuts, the answer of the bosses is the sending of militia to shoot down the workers. Fascist terror is growing in the United States. The Fish Committee report is a program of greater and more ruthless terror against the workers when they organize and fight for unemployment insurance, when they fight against wage cuts and for the right to organize, to strike.

The American Federation of Labor, which loyally and faithfully carried out their promise of no strikes to the Hoover wage-cutting and starvation conference, is carrying on a bitter struggle against Federal unemployment insurance, controlled by the workers. No wonder then, that the leadership of the A. F. of L. is one of the most rabid and enthusiastic champions of the Fish Committee.

The socialist party, true to its role of fooling and betraying the workers, carries out the very same policy of the A. F. of L. but in a more "clever" manner in order to make the workers easier prey to the attacks of the bosses.

Capitalism cannot feed its slaves anymore. It is shaken to its very foundation. Fascism and war is the solution of capitalism for the present crisis and growing unemployment.

The existence of the Soviet Union, where the workers rule, where the Five Year Plan has abolished unemployment, increased the standard of living of the workers; where the workers enjoy full social insurance—has become the inspiration of all the oppressed and the nightmare of the ruling class. World imperialism, therefore, is preparing for war against the Soviet Union, with American imperialism fighting to take the lead in this war.

The workers must struggle to abolish capitalism, which breeds war and unemployment. The growing attacks on the Soviet Union, the Fish declaration of war upon the American workers and the Soviet Union, must be answered by the workers with greater organization for the defense of the Soviet Union. Millions of workers must demonstrate.

For Unemployment Insurance demands that will be presented on February 10th in Washington!

For immediate payment of a sum of money for two months' winter relief!

Organize and strike against wage cuts!
Against the Hoover Stagger System! For a full week's pay!
For the seven-hour day with full pay and five-day week. Six-hour working day in injurious industries and for all young workers!
Against eviction of the unemployed! For the lowering of rent!
Against the Fascist Fish Committee Report!
Against imperialist war! For the defense of the Soviet Union!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF U. S. A.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE.

Call Cuban General Strike; Machado Howls Against Reds

Havana dispatches telling of a general strike to take place Tuesday at six p. m., indicate the terrific tension of the political crisis and reveal a great revolutionary upsurge among the toiling masses. The last general strike of March, 1930, was participated in by 300,000 workers.

The strike was voted by the trade unions in their membership meetings, each union voting separately, but each showing the same resentment at further continuance of the fascist white terror of the Machado government.

Two months ago, the national congress, composed almost entirely of tools of Machado, authorizes the "suspension of civil rights" or martial law, for sixty days. Monday, the congress gave Machado the "authority" to continue martial law, and the strike vote was the result.

The general strike is called for "24 hours or more," and is reported to make the continued martial law the result of its protest, though other grievances, the suspension of the press, imprisonment of students and other outrages.

Reports state that the street car workers raised a demand in protest against the five-cents-an-hour wage cut the company is proposing. It is indicated in dispatches that the street car union leaders managed to defeat a straight strike vote by a vast ma-

authorizing them to send a delegation to the company and then only after the company would refuse to withdraw the wage cut, should the street car union join the other unions on strike. Evidently, the treacherous leaders hope to stall along with "negotiations."

In a most unusual manifesto of 3,000 words, the dictator, Machado, addresses "the people of Cuba and foreign countries," attributing everything in Cuba to "a deep-laid plot of Communists at Moscow to strike indirectly at the United States."

Stating that he has seen thirty years of crisis in Cuba, a little matter that would make the charge against "Moscow" go back to days long before the Russian Revolution, Machado admits that "No crisis has been worse than that facing Cuba today." He claims that Communists want to win "a moral and strategic victory by overthrowing the government of a close neighbor of the United States." He admits that Communism has "a strange hold on the people of Cuba."

"One hundred thousand Cubans, in a delirious human wave, carried me into the National Capital. Why is it that the President of your country today should seem so unpopular and be so persecuted—the same man who, only a short time ago, was so extraordinarily honored."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—At least 1,000 American unemployed workers end poor farmers die every day of starvation! This was the admission made by Senator Caraway during a speech in the Senate yesterday, pleading with Hoover to do something immediately to make the workers and farmers think that relief measures were being taken. "Every day we wait," shouted Caraway, "1,000 people die of starvation."

Senator Borah also took part in the debate, threatening an extra session of Congress if the \$25,000,000 voted for the Red Cross, to string the starving farmers along while they die of hunger, is not handed over. Hoover instructed the Red Cross not to accept the \$25,000,000 for "relief" as it establishes a "dangerous precedent."

The admission by Senator Caraway that 1,000 workers and farmers die every day in the United States is the clearest expression yet made by a capitalist representative in Congress

Only Fight By Workers Will Force Relief From Gov't

of the fact that capitalism is murdering tens of thousands through hunger.

Caraway's plea for relief is made to mislead the starving workers and farmers and to keep them from fighting for real relief in the form of unemployment insurance. He fears that Hoover's tactics of openly handing out millions to the rich exploiters in tax-rebates, spending billions for war preparations, while refusing even to go through the motion of "relieving" unemployment will drive the workers more into open fight against capitalism. Caraway knows the temper of the starving farmers in Arkansas, the state he represents, where 500 in England, Arkansas, armed themselves, demanded food—and got it!

Hundreds of thousands of the 10-

000,000 unemployed in the United States are rapidly reaching starvation. The 1,000 daily who die of hunger will be increased as the crisis worsens. Hoover and the bosses want these workers to die of hunger. Dead unemployed are not dangerous. It is the live, fighting, class-conscious jobless workers, struggling militantly for relief and against capitalism that the capitalists dread.

Smash the spectre of death by hunger that hangs over the entire working class! Demonstrate on February 10th! Turn out in hundreds of thousands; support the unemployed delegation that goes to Washington to give the answer to Hoover and the bosses' government that condemns 1,000 to die every day of hunger! Prepare for the International Unemployment Day demonstrations, on February 25, when the unemployed of the whole world will march against hunger and capitalism which forces them to face death by starvation.

1,500 Kensington Textile Workers Strike Against Cut

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—A group of 1,500 textile workers at Kensington are on strike against a 10 per cent wage cut ordered by a board of arbitration headed by Dr. Joseph H. V. Lillis of the University of Pennsylvania. The rank and file never agreed to any arbitration. The strike has been sabotaged for a month by the officials of the United Textile Workers, and the employers have issued statements that, inasmuch as President McMahon, and Vice Presidents Kelly and Gorman refuse to recognize the strike, it will be easy to get an injunction prohibiting the payment of strike benefits from even the local union treasury.

Kelly and MacMahon are refusing so far to say anything now. Previously they ordered the workers not to strike and threatened to dissolve the Kensington local if they did.

Half of the 4,000 upholstery textile workers here have had the wage cut rescinded, and did not strike.

The strike was forced by the workers over the strenuous opposition of United Textile Workers officials and in spite of all their tricks, because the workers already have such low wages they can hardly exist after a cut. The arguments and leaflets of the National Textile Workers Union for a policy of striking against the wage cuts undoubtedly had great influence.

The National Textile Workers Union

Jobless put the furniture back

Evicted Man Arrested for "Noise;" Freed

NEW YORK.—Amelio Luongo of No. 1 Goerick St., lower East Side, came into the meeting of the Down Town Council of the Unemployed at 27 E. Fourth St. yesterday and said his furniture had been thrown out on the sidewalk.

The entire council went right down and put it back in the house again. Then the landlord had Luongo arrested for "making a disturbance."

The magistrate at Second Ave. and Second St. had to dismiss that charge, but told Luongo: "Just the same you have to move." The Down Town Council is just as determined that this unemployed tailor shall not be thrown out, and that the matter rests, temporarily, with Luongo still in the house.

Peter Krane, the man who was sent scabbing by the Annex Employment Agency at 1151 Sixth Ave., and was refused his \$3 fee back when he refused to take the job, will have his hearing on the return of the fee today at 10:45 a. m. in the license bureau at No. 6 Reade St. The Down Town Council calls all unemployed workers to come down to the bureau to see what kind of a deal the Tammany officials will give Krane.

The Young Communist League and the Workers' Laboratory Theatre are providing entertainment at the affair given by the Down Town Council Friday evening at 131 W. 28th St.

Expose Cuban Forced Labor!

See tomorrow's Daily Worker for a startling exposure of forced labor in Cuba! It is backed by photographic proof of original military orders, and accompanied by stories of workers in Cuba, telling how workers who object to working 14 hours a day for 30 cents a day are simply shot down!

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

TENS OF THOUSANDS WILL BACK UP THEIR DELEGATION TO UNITED STATES CONGRESS AT NOON TUESDAY

2,500 MARCH IN INDIANAPOLIS

1,000 Frisco Jobless Seize Bread Line and Fight Cops

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 3.—Sunday at 4 p. m. 1,000 jobless in the Rich St. soupline rebelled and held a mass meeting to denounce the slow distribution and rotten food. These inside seized control and began a real distribution. The jobless fought police reserves for an hour and held out until the heavily armed riot squads arrived. One worker is seriously injured, and four members of the Unemployed Council are sentenced to 90 days.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—Two thousand five hundred took part in the demonstration before the state house here yesterday. They were led by the militant united front conference for unemployment relief which had assembled the day before 34 delegates from workers' organizations in 17 cities in Indiana. In the name of the unemployed

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Refuse to Swallow the Tammany Program of Starvation!

NEW YORK.—Tens of thousands of workers, unemployed and employed, will demonstrate at Union Square on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 12 noon, for UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. This mighty demonstration will be in support of the National Delegation that will lay the demands of the unemployed workers before congress on the basis of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The city administration of New York, with the corrupt Mayor Walker at its head, has consistently refused to grant any unemployment relief to the workers of New York. All that the bosses of New York have granted to the unemployed jobless is soup kitchens and flop houses, policemen's clubs, beatings and arrests. The millions of unemployed workers of New York have no intention of accepting this miserable charity, nor do they intend to starve! On Feb. 10 they will demonstrate their determination to get Unemployment Insurance.

Negro and white workers, Native and Foreign-Born, come to Union Square next Tuesday. Demand that the United States congress stop the expenditure for war purposes and hand over all funds to the unemployed.

Employed and unemployed workers! Now is the time to join the fight will go on for unemployment insurance!

Fight against evictions! Organize and strike against wage cuts and against imperialist war!

All out to Union Square next Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 12 noon. Demonstrate under the auspices of the Unemployed Council and the New York Committee for Unemployment Insurance!

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 3.—Tomorrow the delegates of the Council of the Unemployed will call upon the city commissioners and demand immediate relief of the thousands of jobless here.

A mass demonstration outside will back up the demands of the delegation inside the commissioners' room in the city hall.

The demonstration will take place at 10 a. m.

The Perth Amboy jobless have elected a delegate to go to Washington Feb. 10, as part of the delegation from all over the country, which will demand that congress pass the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

And on Feb. 10 the unemployed workers and workers with jobs here will come out in another mass demonstration, this time to back up the Bill.

The threatened strike of the "Lefts" may become an actuality in the very near future. It is important that you take measures to prevent trouble in your shop. You are, therefore, advised to observe the following:

1. Make sure that the people in your employ are members of the "Right" Union.
2. Deliver only such mail to your shop chairman that comes in an envelope as per sample.
3. Report to this office at once any "Left" agitation carried on by a worker of workers in your employ.
4. Impress upon your people that should they walk down on the day of the strike, they forfeit their jobs.
5. Take every precaution against strangers invading your shop on the day the strike occurs.

Should difficulties arise, be sure to report them to us at once.

Very truly yours,
ASSOCIATION OF DRESS MANUFACTURERS, INC.,

Jed Syllent
General Manager.

Above is a picture of a letter from the Association of Dress Manufacturers to its members. The letter shows very clearly that the organized employers realize that the dress-makers' strike, called for some time in February by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and a united front strike committee of open and company union, as well as N. T. W. I. U. shops, will be a serious affair. Notice how confidently they rely on the International Ladies' Garment Workers' chiefs to support them against the strikers. See how afraid they are, nevertheless, that the strike call will reach the workers suffering in their shops, under the slave agreement. They cheerfully order interference with the U. S. mails to keep all but the bosses and the company union letters away from the shop chairmen. Give them a bigger scare! Strike solidly when the strike call is issued!

HUNDREDS DEFEND NEGRO SPOKESMAN

Cops Raid Unemployed Council Offices; Several Jailed

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Yesterday thousands of jobless, angered at the opposition of the city council to their demands for relief for the unemployed, demonstrated through the streets and fought bitterly with the police. The mass demonstration before the city hall numbered about 8,000.

While the masses shouted for relief outside, their committee of 35 was inside presenting a program of immediate relief, for a \$10,000,000 fund to give every jobless worker \$10 weekly and \$5 more for each dependent. The program gave accurate detailed figures for accumulating the fund and demanded no evictions, free shelter, food for school children, and other needs.

Jobless Pack City Hall. Their demands were reinforced by hundreds of jobless who packed the city hall galleries and vestibules and directly participated by angry mass demands that the city council immediately take up the detailed program offered them by the delegation.

The city council evaded action on the demands, and the delegation left and reported to the great crowd outside the hypocrisy of the city officials.

The police attacked the crowd in vain. They would not disperse.

Then mounted police were sent to charge the hungry jobless and trample them under their horses' hooves. Scores of the unemployed turned on the mounted police and dragged

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

NEEDLE WORKERS RALLY TOMORROW

General Membership Meeting on Strike

NEW YORK.—Tomorrow the entire membership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will take up the final mobilization for the coming dress strike, at the meeting in Manhattan Lyceum that will be held right after work. The strike committee and the Shop Delegates Council will report in detail on all preparations for the strike. Tomorrow's meeting will also take measures to speed up the collection of the \$5 strike tax and means of hastening the collection of the \$15,000 strike fund.

United Front Demonstration. The Executive Committee of the United Front Conference which meets tonight in the office of the union, 131 West 28th St., is now preparing the mobilizations for the monster demonstration to be held February 12 in Lincoln Arena. This demonstration will serve as an indication of the spirit of solidarity on the part of thousands of workers outside the needle industry and their willingness to give their utmost in the coming dress strike.

Harlem Meeting Friday. All dressmakers residing or working in the Harlem section will hold a mass meeting Friday. The meeting will be at 8 p. m. in St. Lukes Hall, 125 West 130th St. Very important problems in connection with the coming strike will be dealt with at that meeting and it is the duty of every dressmaker to be present.

PLUMBERS MEET THURSDAY. NEW YORK.—A meeting of plumbers and plumbers' helpers is called for Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at 16 W. 21st St. All workers in the plumbing field are urged to attend.

BANKRUPTCIES INCREASE. NEW YORK.—Bankruptcies during the third week in January were 690 against 544 a year ago.

The Life of the Daily Worker Depends on You!

It was only at the last minute that we were sure that the Daily Worker would be printed today. We could not buy paper and finally were able to use up all odds and ends left in the press room and using up the paper belonging to other newspapers.

At the very last minute we had to send in an emergency call throughout New York City to raise enough to pay for the wages for the composing room. We were even delayed in mailing out the red shock troop donation lists because there was no money to buy postage with.

Comrades! We have weathered today's storm which may hold us for another day or so. We are expecting daily judgment proceedings because we did not pay old notes that have fallen due. If you don't rally to the support of the "Daily," the life of the paper is endangered.

Send all times to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

SOVIET LUMBER WORKERS SPIKE LIES ON "CONVICT LABOR"

THOUSANDS OF NEGRO AND WHITE SHARE CROPPERS, TENANT FARMERS AND FAMILIES STARVING IN ARK.

Thousands Eking Out Hungry Existence on Miserable Red Cross Rations; Boss Press Says They Are Used to Starvation

Daily Worker:— The recent blare of the capitalist press about many thousands going back to work has no connection with actual conditions. It just proves that the lies of the bossen are becoming chronic.

Work in and about Pontiac is mighty scare and it is getting scarcer every day. Auto plants run only part time and are already laying off men. The only place that is doing a rushing business is the poor commission. You meet fellows who worked a few days for Fisher and Pontiac plant before Christmas, now working for the county for their grub which amounts to one dollar per week per person. This is that high standard of living in a country where there is too much of everything.

Terrific Speedup on Job. And those who happened to be unfortunate enough to be working for Fisher, Sloan, Willys and Wilson corporations ought to be "thankful" for what they get. They, sure enough, don't make much and they have to work like no workers ever worked before. It's one tightening up after another and you sweat and push, pull your rag out and step on it or out you go to augment the poor line. The foremen are so sweet and nice to you too. They smile the million dollar smile when they fire you for not being able to keep up with the

most skillful. So it's work or die. Or no work, starve and die. The bossen don't care which as long as it's you and not they that have to work for a living. What they want is profits out of you. After your life, your energy, your vitality, your very best is spent on the speed up line and you are forty or fifty the bossen don't want you. Then they say you are unfit and a menace to "society" and "civilization". Then even its Red Cross allowance of two and a-half cents per meal is too good for you. This is capitalism and this is why the workers and the unemployed must organize and fight for their very existence. Don't starve, don't be doubtful, come out and join the council of the unemployed.—G. T.

Worker Takes Gas Pipe in Seattle! He Was Tired of Misery

(By a Worker Correspondent) SEATTLE, Wash.—Travel, Earn and Learn a Trade are well known phrases that Uncle Sam uses to lure the workers into the Navy to serve under Capitalism. Workers who are inexperienced fall for this misrepresentation and join with the intentions of learning a trade and at the same time earning money and travelling around the world.

Uncle Sam seems to have misrepresented this statement in regards to building characters and "business prefers navy trained men" in so much as to lead one of their trained navy men to take his own life, to attempt suicide. W. H. Morgan, a roomer of 418 Spring Street, attempted to take his own life, a man in the prime of life, 30 years of age, who served from the Navy in 1924 after resigning four years. His intention of getting dead drunk and turning on the gas to commit suicide was accomplished but the smell of escaping gas brought roomers to his rescue and just in the nick of time. He registered on the Hotel blotter as W. F. Moran, but his navy papers gives the name of W. H. Morgan. This is what capitalism brings us. Sailors! Organize and put an end to this damnable misery.

YETS DEMAND TOMBSTONE BONUS. Philadelphia, Pa. Daily Worker: As an unemployed war veteran I make this demand on the government, that they immediately cash the Tombstone Bonus Bill. The money to be raised by taxing the blood-sucking war profiteers like Schwab, Morgan, Rockefeller, etc. —J. D.

Militancy of India Masses Forces Gandhi to Maneuvre

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2. — Faced with the less of leadership of the Indian masses whose steadily rising militancy is thwarting the Gandhi plans for betrayal of the national struggle, the All India National Congress was forced to go on record as against the discontinuance of the civil disobedience campaign throughout India, in spite of the clamors of the Indian bourgeoisie for calling off the struggle.

The congress leaders had hoped to await the arrival of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, Gandhi's friends at the Round Table Conference in London, in the evident plan of using the fake concessions of the MacDonald social-imperialists as a basis for abandoning the struggle, but mass pressure was too great and the congress leaders were forced to publish at once resolutions calling for a continuance of the civil disobedience campaign. These resolutions had been passed last week, but were being held up by the congress leaders in the hope that they could stifle the revolt of the masses.

In the face of this evidence that the Gandhi leaders can no longer stem the growth of revolutionary sentiment among the Indian masses, the Indian bourgeoisie who formerly financed the congress are threatening to withdraw their support. The resolution demands the granting of amnesty to all political prisoners, the withdrawal of repressive measures, permission to continue peaceful picketing of foreign cloth, drink and drug shops, and permission to make salt. By omitting the demand for unconditional national independence, the congress leaders have left the door wide open for future betrayal of the national struggle. Towards this end the proposal of MacDonald for a second Round Table Conference to be held in India will no doubt

2,500 MARCH IN INDIANAPOLIS

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) workers in the state, the demonstrators demanded that the legislature pass laws granting each unemployed worker \$15 per week, with \$2 more for each dependent; laws against evictions and foreclosures on the unemployed and against cutting off of light, water or heat from unemployed and part time workers.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 3.—Police arrested Dan Slinger of the Mine, Oil and Smelter Workers' Industrial Union here for calling a meeting of unemployed miners and broke up the meeting.

The meeting was to have been held in Silver Moon Hall, Feb. 1. About 20 police and thugs raided the hall before it started, drove everybody out and did not let anyone come in. The miners stood around outside, and one could hear them talking: "This meeting is not lost, we must have another and get so many men the police can not break it up!" Others said, "Mr. Boylan (Lewis' president of District 1, United Mine Workers of America) is afraid that we may organize and fight against the wage-cut and bad conditions in the mines."

The International Labor Defense is trying to get Slinger out of jail. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 3.—The 650 miners now striking against the Hillman Coal Co. and Carr Co. at Edna, Pa., are calling other unemployed miners from the district around to a meeting to elect a delegate to go to Washington with the delegation of 150 from all over the country to present the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill to congress on Feb. 10.

FASCISTS KILL BERLIN WORKER Party Plans Burial as Demonstration BERLIN.—Yesterday morning fascists ambushed Communist workers in Charlottenburg, Berlin, and shot down three workers. Otto Gruenberg was killed outright. Police announced that several fascists were arrested, but refused to give their names. The Communist Party announces that a great demonstration burial will be held. Collisions also occurred in Wuppertal, where several were injured. A meeting in Stuttgart ended in a free-for-all fight between fascists and Communists, where many fascists were seriously injured. Last evening in Beusselstrasse, Berlin, a collision took place between fascists and Communists. Two fascists were wounded.

Piscator is still held for debt despite the protests of the leading literary artistic circles. The arrest represents chicanery. 1,500 IN STRIKE AGAINST PAY CUT (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) strike committee. There should be a united front with the National Textile Workers Union, on the basis of mass picketing, no arbitration, the strike to be led by the strikers' rank and file strike committee, and shop organization. The solidarity of those working with those not working is a vital point. All measures to collect and administer relief should be made at once. Although John Snowden of the Stead and Miller Mill, and president of the Manufacturers Association, has stated in the press that he does not intend to bring in scabs, the National Textile Workers Union points out that no one should believe this, and that mass picketing should start and be carried on militantly.

(See article on page 4, this issue of Daily Worker)

Soviet Workers to Get Huge Increase in Food Supplies

MOSCOW.—In comparison with 1930 the Moscow co-operatives will double the milk supply this year. The supply of pork will increase by 150 per cent, the supply of vegetables by 200 per cent, the supply of poultry by 400 per cent. Ninety per cent of the workers' families in Moscow will receive their supplies through the special exclusive co-operative shops. Two hundred new shops are being opened. Further, the socialist restaurants will greatly increase their daily output.

10 More Textile Mills in England Shut Down; 250,000 Are Locked-Out

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 30.—Ten more mills were added to those involved in the lock-out of textile workers, because the workers refuse to accept the "eight-loom system" instead of the present "four-loom" system, involving wage cuts and speed-up for the workers. More than 250,000 are now involved in the lock-out, and it is expected that 500,000 soon will be out. MacDonald is working frantically with the bosses to arrange a "settlement" suitable to the capitalists. The action against the textile workers is part of Labor Minister Snowden's plan of a ten per cent wage cut for all British workers.

HUNDREDS DEFEND NEGRO SPOKESMAN

Cops Raid Unemployed Council Offices, (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) officers from their horses and beat them up.

Two hundred police with heavy clubs, took part in the attack. Orders to attack the unemployed were issued by Police Commissioner Roach who had ruled that meeting should take place at the city hall. Patrolmen John Zitel and Art Reynolds were injured, though neither seriously. Kenneth Kalke, chairman of the delegation, and two other militant workers were severely beaten by the police and were taken to jail and held incommunicado.

Defend Negro Worker. Otto Hall, Negro worker, and secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and also another spokesman for the delegation, was greeted with wild enthusiasm while fighting in the city hall and later when reporting at the mass meeting outside. Hundreds defended him from the police when they charged to attack him. Several other workers arrested were released from the hands of the police by the heroic struggles of the demonstrators.

Headquarters of the council of the unemployed at Elliott and North Streets were raided and 200 men were driven into the streets by the police. The Buffalo Times carries a screaming headline: "Mob Beats Policeman; Jobless Angered When Council Opposes Dole."

Many Cities Prepare. Fifteen thousand signatures to the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill were obtained during the last two days in Rochester, Buffalo, Birmingham and Syracuse. Big Feb. 10 demonstrations will be held in these cities, and in Utica and other nearby cities. Jamestown holds its demonstration Feb. 9.

Shoe Jobless Organize. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Organization of the unemployed into councils is spreading through the tri-city district controlled by the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Co. They are fighting the company rule.

Lock Out 7,000 Steel Workers

BERLIN.—Last night fascists waylaid Reichsbanner column and attacked them with clubs, and batons. One Reichsbanner was killed and three were seriously wounded. The collision took place at Metzbach near Cologne. Police raided a series of Communist and fascist locals in Charlottenburg. No weapons were discovered in the Communist locals. Four fascists were arrested because weapons were found on them. 7,000 steel workers were locked out in Meiderich works in Duisburg because they refused to accept brutal wage cuts.

Mass Meet in Plessetek of Lumber Workers Hits Anti-Soviet Slanders; Tell Facts

Compare Conditions Under Czarism With Their Present Lot; Want American Workers to Know the Truth

MOSCOW.—As a result of the irresponsible and deliberately slanderous campaign whipped up chiefly by the British and American press concerning the alleged use of forced labor etc., in the Soviet timber trade, the Soviet press is now paying particular attention to this question. A special correspondent of the "Izvestia" has made a tour of the most important logging districts and spoken with the loggers who hardly know whether to laugh or be furious at the allegations. At a meeting of the loggers in the Plessetek district a joint statement was made containing the following:

"Many of us worked as loggers under Czarism and the conditions under which we lived and worked were frightful. We were ignorant and for the most part unorganized. We were groping in the dark. We were compelled to live in huts of stamped earth or in block houses without chimneys. Today we enjoy the wireless; we have our red corners; we have the newspapers and we have books and can study. The houses in which we live today are palaces compared with the miserable hovels we lived in under Czarism. Under Czarism we were exploited by the Kulaks and foremen bosses as well as by the contractors. Today we are free workers exploited by no one. The statements of the capitalist press about our conditions are fantastic. We would like in particular that the British and American workers should learn the truth about our working conditions."

Similar statements are coming in from all the logging camps in the Soviet Union. CHIANG KAI SHEK'S army not only gets money and munitions from American imperialism, but U. S. gunboats are now made a part of the Nationalist forces. The Associated Press cable stated that: "Just before the attack on the American gunboat, a detachment of Communists threatened Yochow, an important port at the head of Tungting Lake. The Yochow garrison managed to drive off the marauders, but the attack resulted in grave fears that the Reds would return."

These "grave fears" sent the American gunboat into action. American imperialism is taking a more direct hand in the losing fight of Chiang Kai Shek against the advancing Soviet forces. The A. P. story went on to state: "The Communists were believed to be attached to Ho Lung's legions, who have been responsible for many Red depredations in Hunan Province. A large force of Ho Lung's Reds were encamped on the north shore of Tungting Lake. Ho Lung is considered the outstanding Red leader of Central China. He has caused considerable sharp Red activity in the vicinity of Shasi, another important up-river port where Red banners and slogans were very much in evidence."

NEW REBELLION STIRS, BRAZIL Fascist Dictatorship Don't Unify Nation Buenos Aires dispatches state that in Brazil a rebellion led by a judge has begun against the central government of President Vargas. The militia of the northern state of Piaui has overthrown the naval officer who, as commissioner of the Rio de Janeiro government, was exercising dictatorial powers in the state. The Rio government, itself a fascist dictatorship resulting from the recent successful military revolt, has sent Captain Tavora, known as a "liberal" demagog, to "pacify" the state and "investigate" other commissioners representing the government in the north, to recommend any changes. The whole situation is much similar to China, with no real unity of the country possible because of the crisis and the influence of rival imperialisms, British and Yankee, upon corrupt local bourgeois politicians and militarists.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS ON INCREASE IN JAMAICA, B.W.I., Suffering Great KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I., Feb. 1.—In an effort to divert the rising mass discontent in this slave colony of British imperialism, the Governor has indulged in the fake gesture of appointing an Unemployment Commission with himself as chairman. Unemployment has assumed tremendous proportions in this island, with many thousands out of work and wages of the employed definitely below the existence level. Wages average around a dollar a day for skilled workers, with 24 cents for workers on the banana and other plantations. The masses have several times within the past year shown a willingness for struggle, but have been betrayed by Marcus Garvey and his lieutenants, who still exercise a great but dwindling influence over the Negro masses in this island.

Solid Gain in Circulation Is 10,143 Since November; Denver Kansas City Lead Field

The average daily press run of the Daily Worker for the past week containing no special editions but stimulated by some special orders, reached the unprecedented figure of 37,165.

Of course this is not all solid circulation. It contains unsold copies and also all foreign and miscellaneous circulation not shown in the regular tables. In fact today's total circulation, shown in the district tables, is 33,019. This figure compares with the figure, based on the same calculation, of 23,311 for Nov. 1. The gain in solid circulation since the start of the campaign has been 10,143.

Highest Numerical Increase in New York

District 2, New York, has the greatest numerical increase, having boosted its circulation by 2,064 since the beginning of the drive. District 3, Chicago, comes next with an increase of 1,558. District 7, Detroit, increased its circulation by 1,369. District 3, Philadelphia, 1,332. District 13, California, follows with 939. District 6, Cleveland, put on 681. District 9, Minneapolis, increased 421. District 5, Pittsburgh, 519, and District 10, Kansas City, 389. Although District 11, agricultural, apparently shows a decrease, this is not actually the case, since the district was split into what is now district 18, which shows a solid gain of 186.

Denver Retains Highest Quota, 113%

In percentage of final quota reached, District 19, Denver, still holds first place by obtaining 113 per cent. Kansas City comes next with 84 per cent, a fine record, considering the fact that it started late. This figure, showing activity and energy in the district, indicates that Kansas City will not only reach its quota but will pass it. Birmingham comes third with 58 per cent. The district had a small quota but it proves that you can sell the Daily Worker in the South. California comes next with 55 per cent, showing a steady increase from week to week. Seattle, which had reached 74 per cent of its quota, now shows only 46 per cent, due, principally to its cut in bundles from 400 to 250 copies.

Chicago Ahead in Tri-Cornered Race

In its three-cornered race with Philadelphia and Detroit, Chicago still tops the list with 45 per cent, followed by Detroit's 42 per cent, and Philadelphia's 33 per cent. Detroit took second place again by increasing its bundles after a cut. Philadelphia has picked up from 28 per cent two weeks ago to 33 per cent and is beginning to show signs of real activity in outside cities. Baltimore is now getting a daily bundle.

One-Third of Final Quota Reached

So far, 33 per cent of the total quota of 30,000 has been obtained. Districts below this average are: Cleveland, 32 per cent; Minneapolis, 30 per cent; Pittsburgh, 27 per cent; New York, 24 per cent; Connecticut, 19 per cent; South, 17 per cent; Buffalo, 15 per cent; Boston, 11 per cent.

San Francisco Leads Cities

In cities alone, San Francisco leads with 103 per cent; Denver comes second with 95 per cent, followed by Kansas City, 61 per cent. The city of Milwaukee, unlike the district, shows an increase of 54 per cent, Oakland following with 54 per cent.

3674 New Subscribers, 2331 Renewals in Drive

Since the beginning of the campaign, 3,674 new subscribers were gained, and 1,360 were

dropped from the lists, bringing the net subscription gain to 2,314. Total renewals since the drive started show 2,331.



Here are the tables showing changes in circulation between Nov. 1 and Feb. 1:

Districts	Subs. Nov. 1	Bundles Nov. 1	Subs. Feb. 1	Bundles Feb. 1	Total Nov. 1	Total Feb. 1	Increase	Per Cent of Quota
1. Boston	432	397	550	420	799	979	180	11
2. N. Y.	1338	6189	1816	7143	7497	9561	2064	24
3. Phila.	759	366	901	1056	1125	2457	1332	33
4. Buffalo	239	346	344	267	476	731	255	17
5. Pitts.	519	122	616	435	632	1051	419	27
6. Cleveland	837	654	1096	1136	1491	2172	681	32
7. Detroit	979	1301	1531	2115	2286	3649	1369	42
8. Chicago	1278	2315	1729	3453	3623	5181	1558	45
9. Minn.	384	328	565	578	722	1143	421	30
10. Kans. City	229	179	330	458	399	748	379	81
11. Agric.	134	91	58	43	225	101	-124	
12. Seattle	288	409	369	700	697	1069	392	46
13. Calif.	698	740	872	1065	1438	2377	939	55
14. Conn.	199	148	239	295	347	554	207	19
15. South	65	41	79	53	106	132	26	17
16. Birmingham	191	123	199	218	234	337	93	38
17. Baltim.	101	85	93	93	186	186		
18. Denver	83	42	111	241	125	332	227	113
Unorg.	83	10	100	89	95	189	94	
	8020	13091	11080	21939	22311	33019	10708	33

Note:—These tables do not include miscellaneous, foreign and special editions. The average press run for the past week was 37,165. Above figures also do not include 2,609 extra orders in District 2, New York.

Summary By Cities

Cities	Subs. Nov. 1	Bundles Nov. 1	Subs. Feb. 1	Bundles Feb. 1	Total Nov. 1	Total Feb. 1	Increase	Per Cent of Quota
Boston	67	66	82	83	133	166	33	5
Newark			75	275	350			
Kilbuck			75	10	85			
N. Y. City	853	5197	1069	6110	6912	15069	1488	19
Yonkers			61	18	79			
Baltimore	380	149	443	591	529	1107	578	36
Philad.	73	379			452			
Wash., D. C.			72	2	74			
Buffalo	52	232	65	313	284	577	293	16
Rochester			61	69	131			
Pittsburgh	129	78	134	208	207	363	156	10
Akron			81	150	231			
Canton			81	50	131			
Toledo			88	145	233			
Cleveland	279	173	367	415	452	779	327	29
Detroit	752	1172	924	1583	1924	2497	573	20
Grand Rapids			99	100	199			
Milwaukee	80	203	118	390	388	598	225	26
St. Louis	101	110	119	240	211	329	118	36
Chicago	728	1494	1036	2098	2222	3074	852	33
Minneapolis	57	180	86	249	237	335	98	18
St. Paul	64	59	97	92	123	189	66	38
Superior			96	32	98			
Sacramento	18	39	21	126	47	157	110	61
Seattle	65	321	74	383	356	377	21	2
Portland	46	51	63	83	131			
Los Ang.	218	397	333	463	645	816	171	29
San Francisco	122	99	324	332	231	656	425	103
Oakland	79	75	89	395	154	282	128	54
Sacramento			21	300	321			
Denver	63	42	72	206	103	278	173	65
Ohio City			19	109	110			

Last Week's Results in 60,000 Campaign

Last week's circulation showed an increase of 1,761, of which 1,009 were special orders. Special orders amounting to 1,009, which will be dropped next week, bring the solid gain to 752 for the week.

The Philadelphia district shows the largest increase of 612, of which 532 are special orders. Detroit put on a solid gain of 244 followed by Chicago district which made a real gain of 129. District 4, Buffalo, shows an increase of 100, 25 of which are special orders.

279 New Subs and Renewals For Week

Two hundred and nine new subscriptions and 70 renewals were received last week. A total of 90 was dropped from the list.

Chicago First To Order District Page

District pages increase the prestige of the Daily Worker tremendously in the eyes of workers. Districts which send in articles on local conditions in industries, accompanied by snapshots and some advertisements, can get four columns in a special page devoted entirely to news of that section. Formerly, a charge of \$15 was made for this space. Now, the page is offered free provided the district orders at least 2,000 copies of the special page every week. A thorough distribution of the issue makes new subscribers and builds up a steady increase in circulation which would not be so apparent in regular issues.

District 8, Chicago, is the first to take advantage of this plan to boost the 60,000 circulation campaign. Beginning February 13, Chicago will receive a special page every week containing 4 columns of worker correspondence and articles of general interest to Chicago workers. In addition to ordering the weekly page, Chicago will hold a special meeting on Sunday, Feb. 15, to discuss the editorial and circulation problems of the Daily Worker.

Other districts are urged to follow Chicago's example. Workers' Correspondence, news items on unemployment and fake charity schemes will make four columns of lively stuff. Chicago has selected every Wednesday following Feb. 13. Early orders receive first choice.

Unemployment Crisis Demands Attainment of Goal

Increasing boss exploitation of the workers by means of mass lay-offs, wage cuts and resultant starvation makes the Daily Worker more than ever a political weapon to organize workers to resist these conditions. Our tables show that the Daily Worker can be sold everywhere, once workers become acquainted with the paper. In strike situations, in unemployment demonstrations and Hunger Marches, the Daily must be utilized.

The boss government attacks on the working class and the Communists demands the immediate strengthening of their greatest weapon, the Daily Worker. Mass circulation for the Daily Worker must be the answer to its attempted suppression.

All Collective Endorsements and Filled Signature Lists Must be in the Hands of the National Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance by February the 5th

SHOWING UP THE DANBURY TIMES AND "JEDNOTA"

This is the second in a short series of articles dealing with working conditions among the fur-workers of Danbury, and their struggles to better their lot.

By MYRA PAGE.

THE morning after a demonstration of four hundred Danbury fur strikers, the Danbury Times carried a news item that forty had marched through the streets. "Next time," the organizer, June Croil, announced at the strike meeting, "we'll march to the Times office and teach the editor how to count." And they did. A committee was sent upstairs to fetch the editor. Nervous and stuttering he tried to persuade the strikers that his paper was "fair and square," and "printed all the news." The strikers proceeded to tell him of the terrific conditions in the shops, and that by this cut wages of young girls and women would be reduced to thirteen dollars, and that of the men to an average of twenty dollars or less. "Now, can we live on that?" they demanded.

"No. Such conditions are awful. I don't blame you for striking," he admitted.

"Then print these facts. That's all we ask."

"But," the editor protested, "if I did that, you know that other workers will go about changing things in the same rough way, and there'd be other strikes." The strikers laughed. "That's just what Miss Croil told us you'd say." (Danbury workers think their organizer is just about it!)

Finally the editor told them he would give them some real news on the strike tomorrow. But the next day and all the days following, the only mention of the strike was a statement issued to the press by one of the bosses, Hickey.

"Now we know why," the strikers declare, "Mr. Lee's Danbury Times is mailed free to every worker in the shops. It's a boss-man's paper."

The Danbury Times was not the only paper which the workers found hostile to their cause. Here is a letter written by a striker, a reader of the paper, "Jednota" to its editor:

Danbury, Conn., Jan. 27, 1931.

Mr. Husek:

I am a member of the "Catholic Slovak Union" and a reader of the "Jednota" and so is my whole family. There's one article in your paper that didn't please me very much about the Communists. Not that I am a Communist or anything like that, but what you have in your paper

about them is not true. Now you have in the paper that the Communists are lazy, are against the law, and don't know how to read or write and are too lazy to work, that's why they call people on strike. Well, that's not true.

This is a small city, the city of Danbury, and we are also on strike against a wage cut. We have fur shops here and we work nine and one-half hours a day, toiling and slaving for \$17 a week and now the bosses think \$17 is too much so they gave us a wage cut down to thirteen dollars a week. Here we are, working like slaves, with dirt, acid, fur, and other poisons, and yet \$17 is too much. Some of the workers are in hospitals and others have consumption and some already died from this work.

When we refused to accept the \$13 a week and went on strike, the bosses got a woman by the name of Miss Weinstock to settle the strike, and her, instead of helping the workers tried to help the bosses by telling us the boss hasn't got too much work, and for us to go back for fifteen dollars a week. Now, if the boss has work for \$13 and for \$15, why can't he have work for \$17?

Well, finally she saw we all stuck together and refused to take fifteen dollars a week. Then she said, "well, you 29 are good American citizens, and the others are Bolsheviks." Now, why do they call everybody a Bolshevik that fights for his own rights, if that's the case all poor people in America are Bolsheviks. Who's making the Bolsheviks? Nobody but the bosses.

Well, I'll have to admit, we have a leader helping us who the bosses say is a Red. Well, whatever she is, she's great. She can read and write, maybe as good as any newspaper editor in America, because she was born here and is also an American citizen. The bosses are trying to scare us by putting things in the paper and telling us what awful people they are. But, without this leader we couldn't do a thing, so that shows it's the bosses that are afraid and not the poor people because they'll die on those low wages anyhow. So, Mr. Husek, if you are with the poor people, write about the poor people and not about Mr. Ford, because Mr. Ford is not a member of the "Jednota" and he won't have to pay dues like we do.

— A Member.

(The next article will describe how workers are poisoned and blinded by the deadly acids and fur-dust.)

DOWN ON ONE KNEE!



By BURCK

Red Sparks

By JORGE

What Not to Worry About

A reader, concerned enough about it to scribble us a note while riding in the subway, interrogates us on something important to his soul: "What, in your opinion, do you think of a comrade, allied with the working-class movement, employing a servant in his home? Is a Communist (a Party member) who may have enough money to afford a servant, justified morally for such despicable bourgeois action?"

All of which, much to our regret, is an example of something not necessary to fret about. Does the comrade fear that all the members of the Communist Party are in danger of becoming bourgeois? It not—if he does not think that the working class, from which the Party draws its members, is about to be miraculously changed into the bourgeoisie, why all the alarm? Perhaps the Party should require every applicant to pledge not to buy a Rolls-Royce car, or, if they do, not to hire a chauffeur?

Clearly, the comrade is not concerned with practical political possibilities, but with personal morals. For domestic servants are not producers of surplus value and their employers do not exploit them as commodity producers.

In fact the employer customarily uses the surplus value taken from other workers, workers in the productive process, to pay servants. They are many times worked like galley slaves at low wages, their conditions being governed largely by the general social condition obtaining for labor power which is exploited in the productive process.

So, if we grant the possibility that any person, though becoming a Communist by conviction, still has an income sufficient to permit the hiring of a house servant, our excited comrade seems to be more interested in condemning such a person for "un-Marxian morals" (whatever that might be) on that score, than to suspect his Communist line from the possibility that he might be getting the income from surplus value of exploited wage slaves.

Obviously, so long as the Communist Party maintains its proletarian revolutionary line in action, we need not expect any great influx of multi-millionaires into the Party. If one comes along, we will try to tax him so much for the work of the Party, that he won't have any left to hire any servants. So from this angle, also, the comrade is troubling his humanitarian soul over nothing.

And Communists, remember, have nothing in common with bourgeois humanitarianism. For we can point out any number of capitalists who will slobber over the woes of a faithful body servant, and go forth to organize fascist terror against the working class.

Again, the comrade's tender heart is troubled at the hiring of a domestic servant as an action "morally" unjustified. But, dear comrade, while yet the capitalist family exists because we have capitalism still existing, would you require that every member of the family fry their own flapjacks and wash their own cup and saucer, or what?

Perhaps you say that instead of hiring a servant the hypothetical person in question should have his wife do the cooking and dusting. Very well, but is that any more "moral, according to Marx," than hiring a servant, or is it only that it is a capitalist immorality to which you have been accustomed yourself by absorption of bourgeois ideas?

Also, it might be that the wife is hot stuff, let's say, in organizing the Council of Working-class Housewives, while the servant's capacity may be limited to peeling potatoes and counting the beads on a rosary. Who knows? If anything can be done about it under capitalism at all, it is to organize all servants possible, improve their immediate conditions and lead them to revolution.

As we said at the start, this whole business is an example of something not worth worrying about. But if you do worry, please shed the bourgeois ideology that sticks through the holes of your terribly revolutionary indignation.

A Family Affair

One of those animals known as a "Harvard man," or Heywood Brown species, once got into the Communist Party. His name was Weisbord, and he became over-inflated with the notion that the Communist Party was just one vast and awful Weisbord. Naturally, he eventually found himself outside the Party, taking with him one follower named Vera Buch.

Before he checked out with his baggage, he pretended to be vastly against another renegade named Lovestone, and equally opposed to still another renegade named Cannon, who were making faces at each other in public but saying the same things about the wicked leaders of the Communist Party. Indeed, Mr. Weisbord's bitter opposition to the Central Committee of the Party, was that it didn't fight Lovestone and Cannon hard enough, and that he only was the fiercest warrior who could slay the double-headed dragon.

But as soon as the Party checked Mr. Weisbord out, what did he do but up and joined both renegade groups and tried to play Pandarus between Troilus Lovestone and Creon Cannon. But here, too, he became so bumptious that Cannon, who permits no other god before Trotsky, became alarmed and read Mr. Weisbord out, hell, back and candle, from the Trotskyite group, on the amusing grounds—amusing considering who did it—of "factionalism."

Now what do we see but a leaflet advertising the great man Weisbord, the only one of his kind in captivity, to speak on "the blunders of the Communists," the chairman at the lecture being noted as Vera Buch, and the auspices, let's bless us, something called the "Communist Discussion Committee." This committee seems to be strictly a personal matter between Albert and Vera, a family affair.

Doubtless all the blunders of the Communists except one will here be revealed by the "Communist Discussion Committee." The one not to be mentioned is that committed by the Party, when it allowed Mr. Weisbord to join. All workers should know that it corrected this blunder over a year ago by expelling the Harvard man who thought he was a Communist.

Now, isn't that pitiful! Chairman Payne of the Red Cross, "declares," according to press reports, that he bases his refusal to accept any money from government sources to feed starving farmers, "on a determination not to have the Red Cross drawn into politics." If it has ever been drawn out of politics, that fact has escaped our attention.

PARTY LIFE

Suggestions for the Conduct of the Recruiting Drive

By O. EVERETT.

THE Chicago District in its suggestions on the Lenin Recruiting Drive, writes, among others: "We must understand that when new workers come into the Party they come because they consider our Party the fighting Party against capitalism, but they are little acquainted with the theory and practice of the revolutionary movement. Our duty is to take this revolutionary material and develop them while they are developing yourselves into real Bolshevik fighters."

"The following should be studied and carried out by every comrade:

"1. Overcome the bad attitude of the older Party members to the new recruits. A real effort must be made to draw the new elements into active life of the Party. The old members must guard against 'Communist snobbery,' which expresses itself in ignoring new members and usually giving them 'dirty work,' the technical work, such as distributing and selling leaflets, while thinking that they are the political god-fathers to the new members.

"2. We must change the inner life of the lower units. The mechanical nature of the meetings must be stopped. The unit bureau must meet regularly before the unit meetings, take up communications and make arrangements for assignments of comrades to work. These assignments should be conducted on the roll call basis, so that all comrades are involved in all the work of the unit. The unit meetings should be filed with discussions of current events, Party problems and Party campaigns, experience in work in the shop, etc. Section committees must pay close attention to the inner life of the units, must check up that discussions are held regularly at least twice a month, and that each member is given a task.

"3. Every older member of the Party must be responsible personally to give attention to a new member, with the view of making of him or her a permanent member of the Party.

"4. Units concentrating on shops and mines must learn how to approach the individual worker in his place of work, carry on personal propaganda, discuss with him the important problems on the basis of the conditions existing in the particular shop or mine and draw him thereby closer to the Party and eventually into the Party.

"5. Every Fraction Bureau should put on the agenda at each meeting the special point of recruiting the best elements from the mass organizations. Each applicant should be well considered and drawn into the Party.

"6. Every unit and fraction must have a definite quota. This quota should be set as a part of the plans of work to March 1st and extended to May 1st."

We publish this correct observation in order that it may be of value to all districts in the drive.

to strengthen and weld this force into leadership.

3. Organization of visiting committees. 4. Failure to develop the strike committee into a real functioning committee, and bringing about its removal in case it did not assume real leadership.

5. Organization of publicity and entertainment committees. 6. Need of organizing the strikers into a union of pencil workers, beginning with the first day of the strike.

7. Calling of a meeting of the parents especially of the younger workers and organization of the parents for support of the strike and for strike activity.

8. Failure to draw the other unions into giving active assistance in the strike.

These constitute the main important errors that caused the loss of the strike.

Another blunder of the TUUC, however, was in placing Comrade Rubin in the leadership of the strike. All his actions in the strike stifled the militancy—he accentuated the pessimism and defeatism in some of the other strike leaders. Lacking experience, he considered it only a minor error shaking the hands of the police captain, which led to friendly exchange of some of the less experienced strikers with the police, whom they should have learned to know as enemies. He drew a line against the Reds and against so-called outside forces, but on the other hand, made the impermissible statement that Rybicki of the City Employment Bureau, would help the strikers to win their strike. He disobeyed the instructions of the TUUC to force the leaders of the strike committee to come out into the open and to strengthen the strike committee. Instead of doing so, he favored the position of the chairman of the strike committee to go back to work.

Kensington Textile Situation and Tasks of T. U. U. L.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article was written before the Kensington strike started, Feb. 2. It shows the background of the struggle.)

THE most important situation facing the Trade Union League, outside of the unemployment campaign, which is linked up with it, in Philadelphia, is the textile situation in Kensington.

About six weeks ago the upholstery and carpet textile manufacturers announced their intention of putting over a wage cut of 25 per cent in the whole industry. The trade union officials of the United Textile Workers, both the reactionary international officers and the local Mustettes, true to their tradition of compromise and betrayals, started negotiations with the bosses for the purpose, as shown by their subsequent actions, of making the workers accept a smaller wage-cut than at first intended by the bosses.

During the negotiations the rank and file of the union (Local 25 of the Upholstery Weavers) already working under the part-time system of two to three days a week, were pressing the officials with the demand for a general strike in the industry. They sensed that the only way to stop this wage-cut and prevent future ones was to fight it out now. This demand was being put forward at every meeting of the union.

Finally at their meeting of January 10, the first week of the 14 per cent cut going into effect, the workers forced a strike vote to be taken and the decision was for a strike by a two-thirds majority, the vote counted 674 for a strike and 336 against. This vote was enough even according to the constitutional legalities of the A. F. of L. to call the strike.

At that meeting the president of the U. T. W., McMahon, was present. The speech that he delivered to the workers was so reactionary that he was "booted" down. He was trying to tell the workers that the Communists were responsible for this strike action.

That meeting lasted for more than 4 hours. After the vote was taken many workers left the hall, and the officials were able to out-manuever the decision by a later motion to postpone the date of the strike until the endorsement of the International officials. Having already come to an agreement with the bosses accepting a 14 per cent wage cut they were afraid that the rank and file would revolt and look for other than their leadership. They therefore adopted the policy of postponing the strike date from one week to another in order to demoralize the workers and kill their spirit for strike action.

During this period of strike agitation the T. U. U. L. and the National Textile Workers had issued several leaflets calling upon the workers to strike, as the only means to defeat the wage cut, as the only means to defeat the wage cut. It must be said here that the leaflets helped a great deal in spurring the workers on to demand a strike. The members of the N. T. W. U. spoke to the workers outside of the meeting hall and advocated that the workers take matters into their own hands by electing rank and file shop committees in the shops and striking in spite of the officials.

While this situation was developing in the upholstery textile weaving, the hosiery manufacturers had started a wage cutting campaign ranging between 25 per cent and 40 per cent. These wage cuts are being put over both in the organized and unorganized mills. The situation is developing fast here. Happenings of the following nature are taking place in Kensington: The workers of the Franklin Hosiery Mill were given a cut of 25 per cent; this mill was unorganized. The workers immediately went on

strike. They came to the U. T. W. and told them to lead them in the strike. The bosses of the hosiery industry and textile industry generally are determined to drive the wages of the workers down as low as possible. Their policy is to smash the unions, since it had to lead strikes under the pressure of the workers. But the officials are not ready to give up their comfortable positions, therefore they do not come out openly for the acceptance of these wage cuts but try to convince the workers always to accept lower wage cuts and to show that they are not completely on the bosses' side, are "leading" strikes against their own will.

These wage cuts are taking place only 10 months after the heroic struggle of the workers of the Aberle mill, where one worker was killed and scores were injured in the fight with the police and scabs. Though that strike was lost, the workers still remember it and this same spirit exists in Kensington today.

As the wage cuts spread so do the strikes spread also and there are possibilities that we might face a general strike in the industry.

strike. They came to the U. T. W. and told them to lead them in the strike.

The bosses of the hosiery industry and textile industry generally are determined to drive the wages of the workers down as low as possible. Their policy is to smash the unions, since it had to lead strikes under the pressure of the workers. But the officials are not ready to give up their comfortable positions, therefore they do not come out openly for the acceptance of these wage cuts but try to convince the workers always to accept lower wage cuts and to show that they are not completely on the bosses' side, are "leading" strikes against their own will.

These wage cuts are taking place only 10 months after the heroic struggle of the workers of the Aberle mill, where one worker was killed and scores were injured in the fight with the police and scabs. Though that strike was lost, the workers still remember it and this same spirit exists in Kensington today.

As the wage cuts spread so do the strikes spread also and there are possibilities that we might face a general strike in the industry.

In order to avert such a calamity to them, the officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers are beginning to devise different schemes. One of them is the return to the old system of one loom instead of the two loom system that is in operation now. This scheme if put in effect they claim will also reduce the number of unemployed. This, however, is ridiculous, because, there is not much work now anyhow and if that proposal were adopted then the bosses would be able to operate with their present number of workers. At the same time this is also a scheme which would reduce the wages of the workers not by 25 per cent but by 40 to 50 per cent.

Here we can see the face of the Mustettes unmasked, fully supporting the bosses' schemes of the spread-out system. The officials are heading in the direction of the biggest sell-out that has ever taken place in the textile industry in Philadelphia.

In this situation the T. U. U. L. has the best possibilities to establish itself as the leader of the textile workers in Kensington. However, in order to do that it is necessary to bring into action the new methods and tactics as worked out at the last Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions and the T. U. U. L. Plenum.

Let no one entertain the idea that we can step in and take over a strike of the nature of upholstery textile workers through the distribution of a few leaflets and talking to the workers outside of the hall.

Though it is correct to do these things in order to build up a left wing group on the inside, and advance the program of the T. U. U. L. in that manner, our task today is to concentrate on one or two mills and try to get them to strike. Then spread the strike. This is possible and necessary both in the upholstery textile mills and even more in the hosiery industry which is more than half unorganized.

The hosiery workers do not go to the U. T. W. because they like them but because they do not know of any other else. This was the case of the Franklin mill.

What is necessary today, is to put in enough and proper forces into Kensington. More are needed in order to carry on the work. While concentrating on building up groups inside of the A. F. of L. unions we must concentrate mainly upon the organization and development of independent strikes in unorganized mills. When the workers see the difference between the T. U. U. L. strike leadership and the methods of the A. F. of L. we will be much nearer our goal.

A shop committee on the basis of visiting and organizing by departments, and by colonization of some young comrades and men in the other departments.

General propaganda must be again conducted, but the TUUL must not fail to point out the errors in the strike to the workers in the Eagle Pencil factory, in order that the workers may learn from the strike, and prepare better. For the company will proceed to further wage cuts, and new strikes may be expected.

A discussion of the strike will take place at the next meeting of the Trade Union Unity Council. The gross errors must be understood, for many strikes in New York with the same type of workers will take place, and the TUUL and the revolutionary unions and leagues must be able to conduct them in the proper manner if the workers are to be organized and gain confidence in the TUUL. This short analysis by the Bureau constitutes the report of the Bureau to the Council and will serve as a basis for discussion at the Council meeting. All delegates should clip this report.

Defeat of the Eagle Pencil Workers' Strike

Statement of the Bureau of the Trade Union Unity Council of New York

THE complete defeat of the workers of the Eagle Pencil factory in a short strike of less than three weeks, shows very glaringly the weakness of the Trade Union Unity Council as a strike leader, and how slowly we learn from the mistakes made in past strikes. The mistakes in the Illinois coal strike, the Flint auto strike, the Philadelphia and New Orleans marine strikes, etc., have been discussed by the errors made in these strikes, the lack of preparation for these strikes have not been hammered home and we repeat the errors in the strike of the Eagle Pencil workers.

In the preparations for the dress strike it is necessary to know our shortcomings, to analyze our strike experiences, expose our errors, and what is more to the point, to understand why we made these errors and how to correct them. In this respect, this brief statement of the Bureau of the Trade Union Unity Council criticizing the errors in the strike, will help to develop a clearer understanding of revolutionary strike strategy in general and specifically and in the preparation of and conduct in the dress strike.

While the Communist Party has carried on propaganda for some two years, very little organizational results had been gained, however, with the posting of a threatened wage cut of 10 per cent, the fruits of the long propaganda showed results in outspoken verbal protests. The T.U.U.C. sent an organizer into the field and in a few days, with the assistance of the Communist Party, a fairly representative Shop Committee was set up which created such a foment in the factory that the wage cut slated for October was not put into effect. This retreat of the company emboldened the workers. The Shop Committee grew in numbers, and although not elected, its influence spread, and its leadership was quite generally accepted by a great majority of the workers.

Although almost a month was allowed for strike preparations against the wage cut that everyone knew was coming, the main error in the preparatory work was lack of preparations. While some organizing work had been done when the strike was called December 1, the workers generally, most of whom were inexperienced young girls and women, had only been prepared ideologically and only for a defensive struggle.

The first and fundamental error in the strike preparations was the timid approach to the workers, a too careful selection of the factory committee, who did not during the period of strike preparations take up a single grievance of the workers. The factory committee merely appeared before the workers in leaflets, while the Trade Union Unity Council appeared before the workers through its organizer at factory gate meetings. The excuse given for the careful selection of the factory committee was that 18 months ago, a similar committee had been fired due to the work of a stool pigeon; however, this was too readily accepted—we were far too cautious—a bolder course should have been followed.

This timid, over-cautious approach in the preparations for the strike, really laid the basis for the defeat of the strike. Because, if we would have recognized this error before the strike call had been issued, and corrected it, a stronger and more collective leadership would have been developed, and a militant fighting picket line and strike committee organized, which would have resulted in at least stopping the wage cut and organizing the workers into a union. But this weakness was not understood until the strike was badly demoralized under a vacillating strike leadership that resisted militant strike activity.

For example: although the T.U.U.C. took the leadership in the strike preparations, holding daily shop meetings, organized the factory committee, only one member of the committee was

a member of the T.U.U.L. and had been for years, no one else was asked to join. Suddenly, on the eve of the strike, the call for the stoppage was signed "Factory Committee, affiliated with the T.U.U.L." No one on the factory committee was consulted, no vote of affiliation had been taken, it was just decided by someone, that the factory committee should be affiliated to the T.U.U.L. and as the printer did not charge any more, it was added to the strike call.

In the preparations for the strike, organization should have been brought more to the front. The workers, more widely than was practiced, should have been drawn into the selection of the factory committee by calling larger department meetings. Plans of strike struggle should have been discussed, how to organize picket lines, should have been explained, the importance of drawing the youth into leadership should have been stressed. After the company retreated temporarily on the wage cut, the offensive should have been taken. A grievance committee should have been set up in each department, so that the daily grievances could have been taken up. This was not done, and the basis for the loss of the strike was laid in the inadequate strike preparations.

However, in spite of poor strike preparation, the factory was tied up pretty solid and if more militant forces had been thrown into the fight, it is quite possible that these weaknesses could have been overcome and the strike won. However, the strike committee, while large and representative of all departments, was dominated by a few skilled workers, who were timid, afraid of militancy, of anything red, and although the importance of working out a detailed strike plan before the strike was emphasized, it was never understood by the leaders. The Factory Committee or the Strike Committee, although the need of broadening the Factory Committee, the election of a mass strike committee, of the necessity of militant mass picketing, of drawing in all workers, especially the young workers into daily strike activities, of the importance of visiting committees, no detailed plan of how this was to be organized was drawn up prior to the strike. The leaders in the strike were incapable of doing it, and the attempts during the strike to overcome this blunder were not successful.

The result of this was, that the energy and fighting ability of the young workers who made up from 65 to 75 per cent of the strikers, most of whom were young girls, was never utilized. The Youth Section of the T.U.U.C. failed to recognize the significance of the struggle, no effort was made to reach these young workers in their homes to convince their parents of the necessity of the strike, to rally them against the vacillating leaders who resisted the activities of the "Reds"—although the strikers themselves showed a willingness to accept the cooperation of the "Reds." The consequences were a stifling of the Youth and led to the inevitable loss of the strike.

One of the most serious errors was the failure to bring forward the organizing of a union till near the ending of the strike, so that the workers would have felt and known not only that they were organized, but also part of a central body of organized workers of various industries. Instead, this was left till the fighting spirit of the workers was so low that the workers thought of only one thing—the return to their jobs.

In the preparations for the strike, the following elementary needs for the success of the strike were not emphasized or measures were not taken to have them enforced:

1. The immediate organization of all the strikers by departments with elected captains, check-up by departments, roll call at every meeting and their activities on the picket line.

2. Organization of a defense corps, especially of the young workers as the leaders on the picket line, with directions as to how to lead a fighting picket line, adding some experienced comrades