

Losovsky Writes on Tasks of World

Unemployment Day, February 25th, Must Fight Wage Cuts; For Relief

Final Solution of Unemployment Is By Ending Capitalism and Establishing Rule By Workers—the Soviets

MOSCOW.—The newspaper "Trud," publishes an article by Comrade Losovsky on the preparations for the International Day against Unemployment. Losovsky reviews the development of unemployment in the various capitalist countries and goes on to declare that this year's International Day against Unemployment co-incides with a tremendous wave of industrial struggles.

After the strikes of the 140,000 metal workers in Berlin, the 90,000 miners in Scotland, the 60,000 miners in the Ruhr district, the 160,000 miners in South Wales, the 250,000 textile workers in Great Britain, and the 35,000 textile workers in Sweden, there was no longer any doubt as to whether economic struggles were possible in a period of economic crisis.

These strikes were only the beginning of the struggles; they would be followed by others of a mass character. The standards of living of the working class in all capitalist countries has been reduced. With the assistance of the social fascists and the trade union bureaucracy, the owners in all countries were conducting an offensive against wages and working conditions. The preparations for the International Day against Unemployment must therefore be conducted in practical connection with the burning problems of the working class. The tasks of the sections of the Red International of Labor Unions were to organize a proletarian counter-offensive on the basis of the united front from below, the linking up of isolated struggles, the development of economic strikes into political struggles, etc.

The unemployed workers must become active fighters in the economic struggles, otherwise the social fascists would misuse them as strike-breakers. The work amongst the unemployed workers must be increased tenfold. The slogan for the reduction of working hours with full wages compensations as a weapon against unemployment must be explained to all workers. The chief questions of the campaign against unemployment must be the questions which at present occupy the workers most of all, that is, the question of a counter-

offensive against wage-cuts and against the worsening of the social-insurance provisions.

3000 French Textile Workers Strike; Fight Against Wage Slashes

3000 FRENCH Textile—3— ml
PARIS.—The strike of the textile workers in Cours against wage-cuts has been extended and 3,000 workers are now out. It is expected that the strike will extend to the Loire district where, together with the Rhone district, many thousands of textile workers are employed. Since the beginning of January, the textile employers have been conducting a systematic campaign against the wages of the workers. On February 2, the textile bosses in Cours announced wage cuts of from 5 to 12 Francs a day and for certain categories even from 18 to 25 Francs a day. Thereupon the workers of several factories immediately went on strike. A mass meeting of strikers was attended by 2,000 workers. The strikers marched through the streets until late in the evening singing the "Internationale." The revolutionary opposition is leading the struggle.

Fight lynching. Fight deportation of foreign born. Elect delegates to your city conference for protection of foreign born.