

NEEDLE TRADES RANK AND FILE CONVENTION BEGINS JUNE 6

Second International Comes to Rescue of MacDonald

ALL over the world the social-fascists of the Second International are hastening to the rescue of Ramsay MacDonald, to help him suppress the Indian Revolution.

"Our own" Reverend Norman Thomas, who was sending cabled demands to London a few days ago for "explanations" of the "puzzling" Labor Party murders of the Indian masses, has suddenly abandoned his "demands" without receiving any answer to his cables. In the "New Leader," dated May 31, he declares that he is beginning to see a glimmer of light; he now understands that the mass murders were only the necessary "prelude" to make possible a "peaceful" settlement with Gandhi—on the basis of Dominion Status for India. In the words of the pious Reverend:

"The only hope I see in the Indian situation is that while the Labor Government talks like any imperialist government in Parliament, it may be quietly and unofficially negotiating with Gandhi."

Exactly, Mr. Thomas, your friend MacDonald is "quietly" negotiating with Gandhi while the streets of India run red with the blood of revolutionary workers. And that means, also, that your "saint" Gandhi is also "quietly" negotiating with the murderer MacDonald, preparing to repeat his historic treacheries of the past. In this you see "hope"! You and your whole party assume your equal share of the guilt of the attempts to drown the Indian revolution in blood, and crush it in alliance with the Indian bourgeoisie.

The "New Leader" publishes with approval the prediction of MacDonald's personal agent in India, George Slocombe, that Gandhi is negotiating a compromise on Dominion Status. It prints in bold type the imperialist threat that the public demonstrations "are more and more destined to end in tragedy," that is, that the MacDonald Government will commit more and more mass murders.

Norman Thomas is, perhaps, no longer "puzzled" because he has received the proceedings of the Second International Executive in Berlin. That body of long-experienced traitors was not "puzzled"; it went on record unanimously to express its approval of and confidence in MacDonald and all he is doing in India, and declared its conviction that a satisfactory settlement would be made "through negotiations between the Labor Government and representatives of all parts of the population of India," which would "lead the quickest way to the creation of a fully responsible and autonomous government." This is the official program of British Imperialism, held in common by Baldwin, Lloyd George and MacDonald, and now unanimously approved by the entire Second International!

Let the workers of India and of the world know the full depths of treason of the Socialist parties of the world, united in the Second International! Let these agents of imperialism, from MacDonald to Gandhi, and including Norman Thomas and his ilk in the United States, be seen in the open with their hands smeared with the blood of Indian revolutionists! Let these "gentlemanly pacifists," as they like to be known, be seen in their true colors as the executioners and supporters of the execution of the thousands of Indians who are laying down their lives for independence!

The road to independence lies through the crushing defeat not only of imperialism, but first of all of imperialism's agency within the working class, the "Socialist" parties of the Second International.

The "Noble Institutions" of Bribery and Ransom

IT has long been a popular superstition that in the arts of bribery and ransom, the Chinese militarists were the champions of the world. Surely there is substance behind this idea, also, as anyone familiar with the corruption of the government in Nanking must testify. High officers of the army of Chiang Kai-shek are known to be engaged in the lucrative business of kidnapping for ransom the less important but still rich members of the Chinese bourgeoisie, thus continuing one of the "glorious" traditions implanted in China by Western imperialist penetration and its corruption of the state apparatus under the Manchu Empire. Corruption, particularly as exemplified in bribery and kidnapping for ransom, has flourished in China ever since the imperialists became dominant there.

But the modern cities of capitalist United States are rapidly coming to sharp rivalry with the Chinese militarists. Especially is this true of New York City. Of course we do things on a larger scale, that of mass production. Where in China a kidnapper will not bother with anyone who is not rich, in America we substitute numbers for size and thus reach greater results. And we do it all with the blessings of "law and order" thrown about it like a warm cloak.

We refer, of course, to the institution of the indeterminate sentence and the Parole Commission. Under this system, all "criminals" sentenced in the courts get enormously long terms in prison, which are then reviewed by the Parole Commission (in secret sessions), which, for whatever reasons seem good and sufficient to it, or for no reason at all, either cuts down the years to months or days, or affirms the full sentence. Around this system has grown up the most foul swamp of corruption and bribery that could be imagined. It has become a system comparable in every respect to that of kidnapping for ransom. A regular scale of prices has been established, and is well known to the inmates of New York prisons, for securing reductions in sentence.

This is the system into which the capitalist courts have thrown the bodies of our comrades Foster, Minor, Amter, and Raymond. They are sentenced to three years for speaking on the streets on March 6, demanding work or wages for the unemployed. This savage sentence is then defended on the grounds that "it is not final," it will "be reviewed by the Parole Commission." The Parole Commission meets in secret, its motives for action are known only to itself and its confidants, it receives secretly all the arguments of those who want to keep prisoners in jail, it argues the question in secret, and for the public nothing is known except the result. Where for the mass of prisoners the result of this system is bribery, and the purchasing of freedom through the hangers-on of the rotten Tammany Machine, for political prisoners like Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond it becomes a kind of political blackmail. In all respects it runs the Chinese militarists a close second for infamy.

Workers must demand the release of the Delegation of the Unemployed from this damnable and rotten machine of "justice"! And in raising this demand, we must add that the whole vicious system must be destroyed! It is an offensive, brutal, vicious and rotten product of the capitalist system and reflects the innermost soul of capitalism in its qualities.

PUSH TARIFF AND SPEED NEXT WAR

The Senate-House tariff conference is again ready to return the Smoot-Hawley bill to the Senate. It has changed the flexible tariff provision which displaced Hoover and Vice President Curtis, and has substituted instead a provision empowering the Tariff Commission to "specify rates" which, however, can only become effective on the president's approval. Thus the right to

change rates is really transferred from Congress, where it now resides, to the president. And this is what Hoover has been fighting for.

Wall Street wants the president to have the right to change the tariff rates. This means placing a highly important economic power in the hands of its direct agent and removing it from the control or influence of Congress where the opposition of the representatives of the small manufacturers, farmers and petty-bourgeoisie often interfere with the plans of the big trusts and banks. Hoover's flexible provision, therefore, is of more permanent and basic importance to it than the bill-dollor rates of the present bill.

FASCIST FISH AND CHEMICAL TRUST AT WORK

War Profiteers Laying Propaganda Base to Attack the USSR

Fascists to Testify Anti-Red Probers Call Fascist Witnesses

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—The fascist Fish, chairman of the anti-Communist "Investigation" Committee yesterday announced that hearings would begin in June on "Soviet propaganda in this country" and that government officials and A. F. of L. fascists would be the first witnesses.

Although there are four lawyers on the committee, Fish said that still another lawyer would be given a nice fat fee for "directing" the inquiry. Although Fish plans to call Mattie Woll, who ought to tell a lot about the famous Whalen forgeries, Whalen himself is not among those named as "the first witnesses," and, what is more astonishing, that most modest dealer in forgeries, Mr. Ralph M. Easley of the National Civic Federation is so far left out of the honored "first witnesses."

"We are going to secure the facts about Communist propaganda in this country," said Fish. "We have nothing to keep from the Communists (?!), because they know more about what they are doing and can do under our laws than the American people do. We expect to make a thorough investigation to ascertain what influences the Third International at Moscow is exercising in our (Continued on Page Five)

Georgia Mill Bosses Intend to Electrocute These Young Workers



Left to right: Anna Burlak, 20-year-old International Labor Defense secretary in Georgia; Mary Dalton, 19-year-old National Textile Workers Union organizer at Atlanta; Gilmer Brady, organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress.

These three workers were arrested May 21 at a meeting to organize Negro workers in Atlanta. With H. Story, a Negro, they are held on charges of insurrection, which carry the death penalty on conviction. On similar charges for the same offense to Southern capitalists, M. H. Powers and Joe Carr go on trial June 17.

Anti-Imperial League Hails Revolt in India

Scores Gandhi as Agent of Empire, Labor Party as Reactionary as Any Tory Government

Stigmatizing the British Labor Government as "an institution of imperialism no less reactionary than the Tory Government which preceded it," and declaring that Gandhi is playing it in the hands of British Imperialism by opposing armed insurrection, the Anti-Imperial League

of the United States yesterday issued a statement calling for support of militant struggle for immediate independence in India. The resolution in full follows: "The Anti-Imperial League of the United States which carries a (Continued on Page Five)

RED ARMY OF CHINA GAINS NEW VICTORY

Surrounds Changchow, Big City Near Port of Amoy in South

Boss Press Alarmed U. S. Nanking Lackeys Losing Everywhere

Amoy, China, dispatches state that Red Troops and revolting peasants have made very significant advances today, the date of the opening of the All-China Soviet Congress.

A strategically important city in the Southeastern part of Fukien province Changchow, which is only 30 miles west of Amoy, one of the main ports in South China, is surrounded by red forces. Telegraph lines are cut and trenches are dug across the highways; the city is entirely isolated. If the city would be taken, it would mean that the red forces would be directly linked up with the militant labor struggles in the city of Amoy, and, at the same time, the Soviet Areas would have obtained a very valuable outlet to the sea.

An enthusiastic supporter of the bloody Nanking regime is reported assassinated in Amoy.

Alarmed by the rising tide of the revolution in China and the sweeping victories of the Chinese Armies, the imperialists are driving for intensified activities in China, particularly activities connected with the suppression of the revolution.

Cable despatch to the New York (Continued on Page Five)

ON BROAD SHOP BASIS; UNEMPLOYED SEND THEIR DELEGATES LIKE OTHERS

Consider Organization Campaign; Fight Inhuman Speed-Up, Unemployment, Piece Work

Big Capitalists Take Over Industry; A. F. L. and Socialist Party Are Their Henchmen

A great convention, at which hundreds of needle trades delegates straight from the shops, from shop committees in the unorganized shops, as well as from the unionized shops and those under the company union tyranny, will meet Friday in New York.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the only militant organization of the needle trade workers, calls upon all workers of the needle industry, cloak and dressmakers, fur workers, cap and millinery workers, white goods workers, men's clothing workers, neckwear workers, children clothing workers, shirt makers, overall and other needle trades workers, to elect shop workers as delegates to the rank and file mass convention, which will be held at New Star Casino, New York City, June 6, 7 and 8.

Broad Shop Basis.

It will be a mass rank and file convention, not like the machined conventions of the A. F. of L. company unions or the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Every shop is entitled to one delegate, and larger shops send one for the first ten workers, and another for each additional 25 or major fraction thereof. Unemployed workers send representatives on exactly the same basis as those actual workers.

The call for the convention issued by the Industrial Union tells of the mergers and growth of big capitalism in the needle industry.

It says also: "The introduction of new machinery, piece work, standards of production and other speed-up schemes, long working hours and reduced wages—these and other methods of capitalist rationalization are causing mass unemployment.

What to Oppose.

There is the inhuman speed-up, piece work, long working hours, wage cuts, discharges, unemployment, child labor, inside and outside contracting and sub-contracting. There is the evil of company-unionism, persecution by the bosses, police and courts against strikers. There is the general attack of the capitalists and their government against the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, which is part of the revolutionary labor movement. There is the open betrayal of the officials of the American Federation of Labor and the socialist party, who work hand in hand with the employers and their government against the workers. There are the war preparations against the fatherland of the working class, the Soviet Union, in which the "socialists" and the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, are part of the capitalist military war machine.

Determine Policies.

"At the convention, the delegates will make a thorough analysis of the situation in the needle trades and of the conditions of the workers. They will review the activities of the Union, will make a frank analysis of our shortcomings, and will determine the policies and tactics for the future inevitable struggles of the workers.

"The convention will also elect two shop workers as delegates to the Congress of the Red International Labor Unions which will be held July 15 in the Soviet Union.

"Reports will also be given of the results of the drive for the ten thousand (10,000) new members of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union."

IMPERIALISTS FORBID PICKETING IN INDIA

BOMBAY, India, May 30.—Lord Irwin, viceroy of India issued a ukase today against picketing, a recognition of the fact that the nationalist movement is more and more seen as a workers and peasants' rising, at least as far as the British imperialists have any thing to fear from it.

Non-payment of taxes is reported spreading. In the Dharsana salt works, 26 salt raiders were injured, and several dozen arrested.

Forward to Mass Conference Against Unemployment, Chicago July 4th.

42-YEAR TERMS THREAT IN CAL.

Jury Complete After 4 Days Struggle

EL CENTRO, Calif., May 30.—Forty-two-year prison sentences are facing each of the 11 workers now on trial here for their activity in organizing the 15,000 melon workers of the Imperial Valley into the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union. The workers are American, Mexican and Oriental. The jury was completed yesterday at 3 p. m.

There are three women and nine men, the majority of them ranchers. The defense exhausted 45 of its only 55 challenges in the effort to prevent a still more unfavorable class bias against the defendants.

One venireman, named Withers, refused to serve on the grounds that he did not think the evidence could be strong enough to legally convict them. He told of serving on the (Continued on Page Four)

SPIES WATCHING FOSTER, AMTER

Harts Island Prison Crowded, Food Bad

I. Quattrone, a worker framed up and sentenced to a year on Harts Island and just released tells the Daily Worker of seeing William Z. Foster and I. Amter at work on the prison farm. Both were sentenced to three years in a trial where they were denied a jury. Their offense, "unlawful assembly" consisted in being elected with Robert Minor, Harry Raymond, and Joseph Lesten as representatives of 110,000 striking and unemployed workers demonstrating in Union Square, March 6, and determined to march to the city hall and lay demands for work or wages before the Tammany government.

Minor is critically ill in Blackwells Island prison hospital; Raymond is on Rikers Island. Both are serving three years. Lesten was given 30 days, and has been released.

Foster and Amter, Quattrone says, are doing pick and shovel work in the vegetable gardens. Both are given special attention by the warden's stool pigeons. Quattrone saw Foster discussing politics with a group of the other prisoners, and later saw stool pigeons rushing to the office to tell of it.

Amter has been subjected to petty persecution, being deprived of his shirt once, through some juggling with laundry rules, and the guards tried and failed to make him discard a large straw hat during the hot spell.

Quattrone describes the prison on Harts Island as badly overcrowded, in some sections 60 or 70 prisoners being held with hardly room to breathe.

Talking is prohibited in the mess hall and after nine p. m. everywhere. The food is not good, and is very monotonous: mush and milk for breakfast, stew for dinner, sometimes with tainted meat, beans and tea at night with no sugar for the tea.

MANY SICK AMONG UNEMPLOYED

Figures of the New York hospitals show that the hospital patients in the New York hospitals increased greatly in the last year. This is due to the mass unemployment and starvation of the workers, according to Dr. Fleming, medical director of many New York hospitals.

The number of patients treated by 26 New York hospitals in the month of February, 1929 was 16,240 while in February, 1930 it was 15,753.

CHINA AND INDIA MASS MEETING

Central Opera House Wed.; at 8:30 P. M.

Wednesday evening on June 4th at the Central Opera House, 67th Street and 3rd Avenue will be celebrated the first Chinese-Soviet Congress, and a mass meeting will be held in support of the Chinese and Indian revolutions.

Leaders of the American revolutionary movement of the Chinese, Indian and Negro working-class fighters will speak of the two great revolutions and their relation to the struggle of the workers of the imperialist countries.

The speakers will discuss the role played by the social-fascists, right wing renegade, Gandhi-MacDonald combinations.

GREETINGS

The Chinese "Vanguard," in the special Soviet Congress edition, offered free space for the greeting of the Unemployed delegation who are jailed by the boss class.

14 JOIN COMMUNISTS AT ANTI-LYNCHING MEET

Fourteen workers in the audience of a united front mass meeting against lynching held in the open air at 137th St. and Seventh Ave. last night signed applications to join the Communist Party.

Daily Workers were sold. The chairman was Daugherty of the A.N.L.C. Legree, a Negro worker, spoke for the Communist Party. Wakefield, a white worker, spoke also in the name of the Party, and Negro Organizer Ford of the Trade Union League spoke on the rising rebellion of other oppressed races, the Hindu and Chinese masses, setting an example for the Negroes of America. Otto Hall, Negro organizer of the I.L.D., was speaking as the Daily Worker went to press.

Meeting in Brooklyn.

Another meeting was held under the same auspices in the heat of the Negro working class section of Brooklyn, with Strausberg, a Negro worker representing the Communist position, together with Carter, section organizer of the Party in Brooklyn. A Young Communist League worker spoke.

Still another meeting against lynching was held at 110th St. and Fifth Ave.

HOOVER OFFERS "SPIRIT" AS WHITE GUARDS MARCH

Yesterday "memorial day" was celebrated by a declaration from President Hoover at the battlefield of Gettysburg that, "The things of the spirit alone persist. It is in that field that the nation makes its lasting progress."

Meanwhile in New York, in the official Memorial day parade, along with the army and navy contingents marched the Italian fascist organizations set up by Mussolini here, making the fascist salute to the high dignitaries on the reviewing stand. And in the same line of march, trooped the Czarist white guard organizations, dressed in the uniforms they wore when they killed workers in Russia.

Pious sentiments from the head of the capitalist state to soothe the workers who in unemployed millions demand work or wages—and the murderous fascist bands and Black Hundreds of Europe strengthening the armed forces with which Hoover and his capitalist masters menace the workers of America if they don't take wage cuts and starvation quietly!

Support the Daily Worker Drive! Get Donations! Get Subs!

We Appeal to All Our Readers

Readers of the Daily Worker: Today we make a direct appeal to you! We want to draw you closer to our fighting organ! We want you to feel that you are an integral part of this big propaganda and organization institution, the Daily Worker. Remember, the Daily Worker is the collective educator and organizer of the entire working class.

The Daily Worker relies upon each one of you. Every reader of our paper is counted upon as a loyal and conscious supporter. The very fact that you read the Daily Worker every day proves it is of great use to you in your working class life. The Daily Worker binds you to the struggles of workers all over the world, clarifies your own day to day struggles, strengthens the bonds of solidarity that must exist between all workers.

A working class paper like the Daily Worker, which is so necessary to you and our movement, deserves your individual support. If the Daily Worker helps you to become a better fighter against the bosses and their government, then it will help other workers to become better fighters also. We must quickly, very quickly, increase our number of readers by tens of thousands because we are today living in revolutionary times. Capitalism is in a crisis. It has driven

the workers at a killing pace, exploited them so much that it is now suffering acute indigestion. Millions of workers, seventeen million in all the countries, are walking the streets, looking for work and a chance to live.

You read in the Daily Worker yesterday how the workers and peasants in China and India are rising in masses against their oppressors.

We must hurry, work fast and determinedly, to add to our ranks in this country. We must not lag behind the workers in all the shops and mills and mines in the United States. These workers are also ready to fight hard against their bosses and their lickspittles. We must bind these workers to our movement by making them supporters of the Daily Worker and bringing them as close to our center of action as you are.

Today we appeal to all our readers! You live near workers, you work with workers: Speak to them today, this whole week, all the time. Tell them our paper needs their help, that it depends upon them to help us out of our danger, out of the critical financial situation we are in. Get their donations, get them as readers with the campaign list we sent you.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS TELL OF FATAL BLDG. CRASH; 3 KILLED

ZARITSKY'S UNION SHOP A MODEL OF SPEED-UP; LAYOFFS ARE FREQUENT

"Committee" Works Hand in Glove With Boss for "Efficiency"

T.U.U.L. Must Lead Fight Against This Company Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)
Nominally I work in a union shop. But what a misuse of name! There can be no baser mockery than to say that the right wing officialdom of our union is representing the interests of the workers.

BAD FOOD, DAMP QUARTERS FOR CANAL ZONE MEN

Young Soldier Calls for Fight on Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill. — In camp Saturn in the canal zone the barracks are wooden and very unhealthy, because of being damp. The food there is so rotten that it is practically impossible to eat it; they drill you in the p. m., and work you damn hard in the p. m., but the new recruit gets the very worst of it. The officers have a damn good time while we work and being trained for future cannon fodder.

At Fort Slocum in N. Y. there the recruit drills in the a. m. and works hard in the p. m. The food is so rotten that it is impossible to eat it. They also have a restaurant on the grounds. There they charge you double for everything and the food is only fair. The officers have the best of food and the best of everything. The accidents there are numerous because of faulty equipment.

All army camps are about the same; in some camps they take your civilian clothes and sell them to discharged men at a very high expensive price. The recruits are practically all sons of poor workers, who are forced by the mass unemployment and the smooth tongues of the recruiting officers to seek jobs so as to be able to live, but they will be with the revolutionary movement fighting against the capitalists in the next war.

In the U. S. army camps we differ from the Red Army. Here we have no limit for reading or any political discussion or anything but in the Red Army there the best care, training and have the best care. There they have classes and are taught how to develop into good fighters for the working class.

Young Workers! Join the Young Communist League and be prepared to fight against your common enemy in the next war.

This was sent to me by a friend who has been in these camps and is now down in the canal zone.

BRITISH TOMMY TELLS OF MUTINY

Conditions Bad for Men in Jamaica

(By a British Worker Correspondent)
BEADFORD, England.—I was a Private in the 1st Battalion, the West Yorkshire Regiment. We left Belfast for Kingston, Jamaica, to relieve the 2nd Battalion, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and I was one of the picked men to go on guard to relieve the Privates that were left behind.

After we had taken over there were three men left behind in the guard-room. I spoke to one of them and he told me he and his two mates had got five years for inciting mutiny. They had been out in the afternoon and got drunk, the reason being the bad food and the way they were treated (the conditions out there are murder).

At night they went into the canteen and were refused drinks. They came out and went into the barrack room, where they all joined in singing the "Red Flag." The officer came on the scene when they started their tactics and he told some of the men to fall in as escort, but they refused point-blank. This showed the spirit of the men.

When the officer saw this he got the three men and had to shut them in the guard-room himself. All the way they were going into the guard-room, the whole company were singing the "Red Flag."

For this the soldiers got five years' penal servitude, and if there was ever a living hell it was this place.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

Building Trades Workers! Fight Murderous Speed-Up!

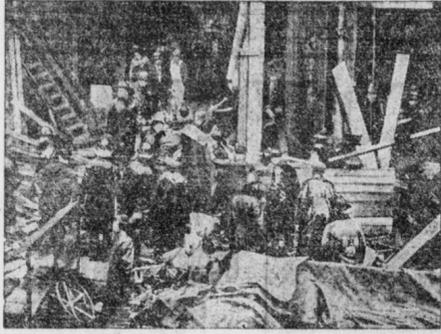


Photo on left shows wreckage after collapse of sidewalk shoring in building operations at Hudson and Dominick Sts., Manhattan, in which three laborers were injured. Building laborers take great risks at low wages under a killing speed-up system.

Severe unemployment for many, and speed-up and great risks on the job for those working, is today the lot of the building trades workers. But they are rallying for struggle under the banner of the T.U.U.L.



MURDEROUS SPEED-UP IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FATAL BLDG. CRASH

Bosses Use Thin Angle Iron to Dismantle Derrick Boom

Frequent Short Time for Workers of the White Construction Company

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—Three workers were killed and nine injured at the White Construction Co. job at 11th Avenue and 55th Street, when the derrick most crashed through and carried with it all the columns. "Investigations," official whitewashings, are now under way. But what are the facts? The White Construction Co. has a killing speed-up system. No

let-up, no rest for a minute, on your neck all the time. Faster and faster. The building was supposed to be a four-story building. No steel frame work, no columns, reinforced as they should be. And the speed-up bosses decided to take down the derrick boom in a hurry, using thin angle iron. It crashed and carried everything with it, and the wonder is that more workers weren't killed. Speed-up and the criminal negligence on the part of the bosses are directly responsible for this fatal accident. Now they're getting their whitewash.

Will the Bosses Be Held; Hell No!

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—The Daily News gives the police credit for the way they kept the crowds of people in order where the building crash occurred a few days ago at the corner of 51st and 11th Avenue. The building collapsed, killing 2 (latest figures are 3—Editor) and injuring 15 or 20 persons.

The district attorney and the new police commissioner were on the job, but no arrests were made. I should think that the engineers of this White Construction Co. or the responsible parties, should be arrested, and tried for murder. But no. They will get away with the same old fake investigations, as they always do. I will bet a hat they will not have any of the men who were working on the job at the time, on the jury.

Fellow workers, do not be afraid to kick and fight against such rotten conditions they are trying to force on us at present. We must fight the killing speed-up the bosses force on us. The Building Trades Section of the TUUL must take up this fight.

77 HOURS WORK FOR NEGRO GIRLS

Laundry Workers Must Organize Them

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—This is what a Negro woman laundry worker told me while collecting on a Red Sunday.

"Thirty-seven Negro girls are working under terrible conditions in the Blake Laundry, 620 Cleveland St. We were getting up to \$17 a week for 11 hours work. That was not enough for the bootstrapped boss. So from Easter he made us work 7 days instead of 6. And in addition to that we must work one and half hours overtime in the summer months, from 7 to 7:30.

It is more than we can stand, but the Blake Laundry boss says we must be thankful.

Soon, more girls will be out of school for vacation and he will be able to get them for \$14 a week. The girls are afraid to say anything because we are not organized. But something must be done. Tell us what to do."

Correspondents! Join in "Daily" Bldg. Campaign

"Write as you fight" is your slogan, a very good slogan. But with it must go another slogan: "Get readers for what you write." All of you write splendid stories of the conditions in your industries, the speed-up, wages cutting, the every day struggle.

If only you read what you write, if the workers in your mine, mill or shop do not read what you write, then you will never make headway in your shop in building the Trade Union Unity League, in building the Communist Party.

When you write make sure that the Daily Worker containing your story is distributed and sold to the workers you write about. And what is very important is the question of securing regular readers of our paper in your shop.

ASK THE WORKERS WHO WORK WITH YOU TO SUBSCRIBE TO OUR PAPER. Two months \$1.00, six months \$3.00, one year \$6.00. Five, twenty, fifty workers in your shop, getting the Daily Worker regularly by mail at their homes, will soon lay a basis for organizing the workers in your shop, will mobilize them for struggle against the miserable conditions you work under.

WEST AFRICAN SEAMEN TO COME TO LONDON MEET

Arabian Workers Will Also Be Present

(By a British Worker Correspondent)
CARDIFF.—Talking to West African seamen in the Tiger Bay area here about their conditions, I mentioned the coming International Negro Labor Congress in London on July 1. They were not only sympathetic, but said that it should be possible to send one of their numbers as a delegate.

I and another comrade who was with me stressed the importance of the London congress, especially in connection with the West African seamen's concern about the color bar, which is being put up by the joint efforts of the Board of Trade, the National Seamen's Union and the Labor Party.

Among the Arab seamen here there is also great interest in the London congress and readiness to send a delegate.

We were asked if we were among those who had demonstrated in that area with posters on May 1, and when we said yes, we were told that all Arabs agreed with the slogan "Down with the starvation Labor Government!"

In general, we found that the colored seamen are politically very much alive.

The Arab seamen are prepared to organize along with all other seamen, we were told (1) to smash P. C. 5 and the scab National Seamen's Union; (2) to prepare to fight for better conditions in face of the impending boss attack on the present conditions; (3) to take control, as seamen, of the proper allocation of so many of each nationality to make up the crew of each ship.

What concerns these high-paid officials of the union that all our union conditions were wiped out and the situation of the capmakers has been worsened manifold. They wrest from us dues and assessments, they have a treasury whence to draw their salaries; that's sufficient for them.

Kentucky Miners Have No Use for Fakers

(By a Worker Correspondent)
WEST FRANKFORT, Ill. — I was in Madisonville, Kentucky, trying to organize for the National Miners Union. Comrade McPherson from Benton, Illinois, was with me. We were spotted as soon as we arrived.

The miners there went on strike for better wages and conditions, without orders from U. M. W. A. But Lewis had his men there and they have the miners fooled. I guess they are getting some relief from what the miners say. John L. Lewis knows if he loses Kentucky it will be harder to hold other places, and he is doing all he can to hold Kentucky. The miners drove us out of the coalfields there and had driven eight other organizers out in the last two weeks. They thought we were for Fishwick and Howat first. But we told them we were against

both groups of the U. M. W. A. and tried to tell them what was wrong with them. But the miners wouldn't listen to anything we had to say. They only said it would be too bad if we didn't start. The fake leaders would say to the miners as they came up: Are you satisfied with your strike and who is feeding you? The miners there are aiming to fight this time, as they have dynamited two homes, and another charge failed to explode at one of the law's homes. The miners told us that every time they had any trouble, some one came and tried to break it up.

We will have to send in literature to these miners, as an organizer can't stay there any length of time. All they can do to the paper is tear it up. And what they do to an organizer is just as bad.

Here's A Frisco "Daily" Booster

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SAN FRANCISCO.—Here's hoping you can keep the Daily Worker going (or coming to us) even if for a while it has to be reduced to a single half sheet.

A little sheet is better than none at all—Up with the Daily Worker and down with the Capitalists.

Some workers read their paper and throw it away. A printed line on top: Pass this paper to another worker, might be of use on the sheet. Am sending a dollar on payday next.

Heavy Layoffs in Toledo Swells Jobless Army

(By a Worker Correspondent)
TOLEDO, Ohio. — The Overland plant laid off indefinitely 2,000 workers on the 12th and several hundred Tuesday including foremen. The foremen have received an all-around wage-cut.

CAL. GROWERS CUT WAGES 25%; WORKERS ARE READY TO FIGHT

Must Get Drinking Water from Irrigation Ditches in Imperial Valley

(By a Worker Correspondent)
COMPTON, Cal.—Hundreds and thousands of Japanese, Filipino and Mexican agricultural workers around Los Angeles get low wages and long hours.

Yesterday, the Japanese Farmers Association (bosses organization) in this town, announced their decision to cut our wages 25 per cent. that is wages reduced from 40 cents to 30 cents an hour.

We can not earn enough to live on such a wage.

We need the organizers of the Agricultural Workers Industrial League. We are ready to fight.

(By a Worker Correspondent)
IMPERIAL VALLEY, Cal.—Field workers here get 35 cents an hour. In some places it is as low as 20 and 25 cents an hour. Conditions are very bad here. The workers here must get their drinking water from irrigation ditches. And as for housing conditions, here they are: In some places poor brush shacks, and in general poor. No bath house.

The working days in the winter average about nine hours, and in summer they are anywhere from sunrise to sunset.

Unless we fight back, things will get worse. So into the Agricultural Workers League for coming struggles.

Balto. Sharks Try to Shanghai Negro Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)
BALTIMORE, Md.—On the waterfront here the employment agents call Negro workers to go to Eastville, Va., to pick berries. And the sharks asked for fees, too.

So some Negro workers broke up their homes, sold their things. But some ticked.

The sharks called a cop who beat up some of the workers to make them come along. A patrol wagon came and took them away.

We got to fight against this boss slavery. Negro workers, join the American Negro Labor Congress.

Workers' Lives Mean Nothing to Ford

(By a Worker Correspondent)
HAMTRANCK, Mich.—Not very long ago in Dept. 195, four men were working on the press adjusting dies. Now, everybody knows that without blocking or jacking up the press it is very dangerous to try and work on the dies. Nevertheless, the foreman of the die setters did not give a damn, and hollered at the men, "step on it!" and shoved a temporary pine 4x4 under the open press, just as much as to say, "well, what the hell do we care for one or ten men, when there are thousands of them waiting for a ghost of a chance of a job."

Well, when the die fitters started to grind the die, the press slipped and fell with a tremendous crash to the floor, splitting the dies and hurting the four workers very seriously, and injuring a few others working nearby.

I was working on a press about twenty-five or twenty feet from where this happened.

Ford does not give a damn about our lives. Workers to him are cheaper than safety.

We got to fight such things by organization. Into the Auto Workers' Union.

Heavy Layoffs in Toledo Swells Jobless Army

(By a Worker Correspondent)
TOLEDO, Ohio. — The Overland plant laid off indefinitely 2,000 workers on the 12th and several hundred Tuesday including foremen. The foremen have received an all-around wage-cut.

Electric Auto Lite commenced laying off a week ago and have continued to do so every day since.

All other plants are doing the same in Toledo in smaller numbers and the army of unemployed is rapidly increasing.

May the Daily Worker weather the storm and continue publication, for if ever it was needed it is right now, and we are doing all we can in Toledo to keep it going.

many workers and heard many complaints, but no one said a word against the five-day week. Yet this in itself is a revolution—as you know. Every worker gets two weeks vacation. Those who are at hazardous or hard work gets a month. For instance, laboratory workers, bookbinders, some workers in the steel factories, etc., including, of course, miners, etc., get four weeks vacation. Once in three years a worker gets not only two weeks vacation with pay, but he is sent to a special workers' rest place, where he gets food etc., free. Unemployment insurance—full wages when unemployed. At present there are no unemployed in Moscow. Even the peasants who come in are absorbed. More and more women are placed in the industries. Conductors, street cleaners, are almost 95 per cent. women. The streets are exceptionally clean. Switch workers—at street cars—are women. One manager in a factory told us that lately, when he applies to the Exchange for help, they send him only women.

The women, in time of pregnancy, are exceptionally well treated. Two months before and two months after giving birth, she is off

HE MAKES THE ROUNDS AND GETS REPLY: 'NO WORK'

Unemployment Rife in Jacksonville, Fla.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—After I read in the capitalist press here how good business was I went down to the Mayor and asked him: if business is so good, why can't I find anything to do. He gave me a list of the most prominent places and told me to see them. And so I did and the answer of everyone of them you will find below.

Jacksonville Terminal Co: "we are laying off now"; Clyde Steamship Co: "no work"; Merrill-Stevens Co: closed; McGiffin & Co., Stevedores, "no work"; Municipal docks: "no work"; all of the oil companies: "slack"; Chevrolet Co: "no business"; same for Buick Co.; Southern Railway Yards at Grand Crossing: "nothing"; Foremost Dairies: "no work for old hands"; the Crane Co., "not for some months" and so on all the way down the list.

I wonder how much longer the workers will be fooled by the bosses? A. M. S.

BREADLINES ARE LONG IN DETROIT

Condition of Jobless Getting Worse

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich.—I will write just a few lines about the true condition here.

The other day around 28th and Michigan Sts. I saw very long lines—bread lines about 4 blocks long. I was watching the crowd and saw one fellow worker go in twice. So after he came out he went straight down 28th Street to the railroad where he was living.

I asked him why he went into the line twice. He ate the soup and the 2 sandwiches he took home to his family. He showed me his living quarters. One room, with hay and a

To the Company Union Needle Trades Fakers

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—In your leaflet you stated that in open shops workers are sent off from their jobs when the season is over. Well, I must tell you, Mary Goff and Schneider of Local 62 White Goods Workers, that it is only in your so-called union shops (company union shops) the workers are laid off all the time with the help of the labor fakery.

I would like to know in what union shops they work 42 hours. Not one of your shops. Where do they divide the work? I think that about dividing work in your company union shops have long been forgotten. Since the Goffs and the Schneiders have combined with the bosses. You know distinctly that you are not telling the truth. None of your shops pay double and time and a half for overtime. Also you don't give the workers to have price committees. You are making the prices

with the bosses, which is next to nothing in wages. As long as you have your job and fat wages. For your part let the workers starve. Have you done anything for the workers, to better their conditions? Nothing at all. You sit there to get wages, and you all are there as in a gold mine. If there is a so-called union shop working at time work, you arrange with the boss to have piece work. You fakery are always worried about the boss. The bosses are not making enough money. Why don't you worry for the poor workers? You don't care a bit for the workers. The only thing we workers will gain, anything, forty hours, double time for overtime, five-day week, higher wages, is when we join the Needle Trades Industrial Union, 131 West 28th St., New York City. It is a union for workers, not for bosses.

—R. C.

MOSCOW SHOPS ON SEVEN-HOUR BASIS, ALL WORKERS ARE EMPLOYED

Worker Visitor Writes That Health of Workers Is the Primary Consideration of Workers' State

(By a Worker Correspondent)

The following are excerpts from a letter received by a woman worker correspondent from a friend visiting the Soviet Union.—Editor.

May 9, 1930. Moscow.

Dear ... It is difficult to begin. I don't know what to write first. Moscow is a very lively city and, I dare say, in a few years will beat New York in activity.

"I visited a few factories both in Leningrad and here, and have learned more about how things are here. Many shops already are on the seven hour basis. The border work or the more dangerous employment is on a six hour basis. Tedious workers have rest periods, ever, two hours for ten minutes. Typists work six and one-half hours, and get ten minutes rest every two hours. The four days work and one day rest proves to be very successful and popular. I spoke to

many workers and heard many complaints, but no one said a word against the five-day week. Yet this in itself is a revolution—as you know. Every worker gets two weeks vacation. Those who are at hazardous or hard work gets a month. For instance, laboratory workers, bookbinders, some workers in the steel factories, etc., including, of course, miners, etc., get four weeks vacation. Once in three years a worker gets not only two weeks vacation with pay, but he is sent to a special workers' rest place, where he gets food etc., free. Unemployment insurance—full wages when unemployed. At present there are no unemployed in Moscow. Even the peasants who come in are absorbed. More and more women are placed in the industries. Conductors, street cleaners, are almost 95 per cent. women. The streets are exceptionally clean. Switch workers—at street cars—are women. One manager in a factory told us that lately, when he applies to the Exchange for help, they send him only women.

The women, in time of pregnancy, are exceptionally well treated. Two months before and two months after giving birth, she is off

from work, with pay. For the first nine months after her return to work, she only works six hours per day, but receives full pay. In the seventh month she gets a special allowance of mlk. At birth, she receives 30 rubles for child's clothing, etc., and for seven months thereafter, 8 rubles each month, for the child's milk. She stays in the hospital from six to ten days free, and the best attention. If, after the two months, she is too weak to begin work, she gets an extension, with pay.

It has been found here that the belt and automatic machine undermines the health of the workers. So by means of determining the energy spent in a certain movement, it is possible to regulate the speed of the belt, so as not to harm the health of the workers. Is it not wonderful? Of course this is still in an experimental stage, but it indicates how the interests of the workers are considered primarily. There are six such institutions in Moscow. You see, this city is divided up into six sections—call it Boroughs. Each section has one such institution."

N. Y. WORKER.

A Suicide--He Had No Blood to Sell to Live

By G. M.
On May 23, 1930, a young man committed suicide, leaving a note in which he explains that he had tried in vain to find some work, and that after several blood transfusions, which netted him a little money and kept him for a while, he became so weak he could not do any work at all. He became too weak to sell his blood. Finally he asked for a small loan to regain some health and was flatly turned down by the owner of the "Donors Exchange."

The office of the Blood Donors Exchange. To the right is seen a clerk sitting over his desk. On the left are seen several chairs with occupants. In the background are two doors—one leads to an outer hall and another to a doctor's office. A worn out, pale young man enters and stops hesitatingly at the door, then approaches the clerk.

Clerk--You are here again... You were here only yesterday. You know it is impossible for us to accept you. And besides business is not very good lately, not enough calls for transfusions... I am afraid we won't need you for a long time.
Youth--That's quite true, but I couldn't get any work and I haven't had a meal for a long time.
Clerk--But what can we do. We paid you for every drop of blood we have taken from you. Haven't you any self-respect? Haven't you any decency at all? Oh, my god, my god!

Youth--But can't you buy some more of my blood... just once more, won't you, please...? I am an American citizen, born and raised in this country. My grandfather fought in the civil war and...
Clerk--Holy mackerel, what has the civil war to do with the fact that you can't make enough for a bowl of soup.
Youth--I tried. I really did... Perhaps you could extend me a few dollars until my next transfusion. I promise I'll pay it back. Just one dollar--the price of a meal. I will pay it back. I won't charge you any more money for my blood at all... you can have all of it...

Clerk--Now, look here, young man, I have been patient enough with you. We don't need your blood. It is no good anyhow. Now be gone before I call a cop, do you hear? Be gone!
Youth--But... (he faints).
Several people run up and try to give him aid. The frightened clerk runs off screaming wildly: Police! Police! The young man regains his posture but becomes delirious and begins to shout.
"Come on, who wants blood? Cheap human blood! Come on drink it free of charge... rivers of it... See it flowing--growing bigger, bigger, bigger! Now you shall all have enough! A wall of blood is rising! Drink! Drink! Drink! Until you burst!
The cops rush in.

THAT GENEROUS MR. ROCKEFELLER

A new book, "Rockefeller-Giant-Dwarf-Symbol," by William H. Allen points out that Rockefeller's fortune is believed to exceed \$2,000,000,000. If it is only a billion, the author points out, the interest on it exceeds the yearly earnings of 15,000 laborers.
The author describes the power Rockefeller obtains by his \$600,000,000 gifts to universities, etc. How little these gifts hurt him is shown by a few comparisons.
"Had one of the Pilgrim Fathers taken a position on Plymouth Rock in 1620, and given away dollar bills every minute, and had the Pilgrims worked in relays every hour of the day from 1620 until Rockefeller's birthday in 1929 nearly three-fourths of Rockefeller's fortune would remain to be given away."
It is \$2 a minute for the whole of 1930 years.
"If he were only a billionaire, his income would be so great that after giving away a dollar bill on fifteen corners every half minute for ten hours a day, every day of the year, he would have more money than he started with," the book says.

Today in History of the Workers

May 31, 1817--George Herwegh, Socialist and Himerarian poet, born in Stuttgart, Germany. 1857--Three months' strike of iron puddlers in north of England ended. 1909--Street car workers of Philadelphia launched successful strike. 1917--People's Council formed at First American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace, in New York. 1918--Rose Pastor Stokes sentenced at Kansas City, Mo., to 10 years in prison on charge of violating espionage law. 1923--Miners of Nova Scotia compelled by United Mine Workers officials to withdraw application for joining Red International of Labor Unions.
Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

STARVATION WAGES FOR MEXICAN BEET TOILERS

Little Children from Six Years Up Must Toil in Beet Fields

THE Beet Industry of this section enslaves about 30,000 field workers in the states of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska; better than 23,000 of these workers are Spanish

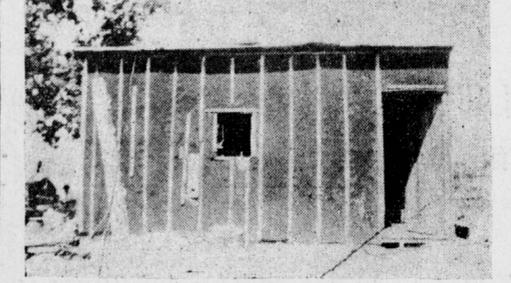


Actual photograph of a child considered old enough for the boss to exploit 12 hours a day at the worst kind of labor in the sugar beet fields.

speaking, a large percentage coming direct from old Mexico. It has been customary for the sugar companies, each year, in order to keep on hand a surplus of field labor, to send out their agents to the border states to recruit new material for each year's best crop, as many leave each season because of the miserable exploitation.

False Promises
These workers are brought into the beet area under false promises of good wages, good housing conditions and a chance for education of their children. When these workers arrive at the point to where they are shipped, the farmer comes to the depot and picks out what is termed, "his Mexicans." A contract is drawn up between the farmer and the worker by the sugar company on a family basis. This contract binds

This Chicken Coop Is A Beet Workers Home



This miserable tar paper shack, hardly more than a dry goods box, is the beet growers of Colorado and the sugar beet trust think is good enough for a foreign or native born beet worker to raise a family in.

the worker and his family to the soil as serfs--that he must do the work but offers him no protection as to wages. The worker's family is taken out to the fields, where the housing consist of anything from a chicken house to a grainery, one bed for a family and sometimes not that much. It is a common event that water for drinking is carried over a mile, and in some cases they are forced to use water from the irrigating ditches as the farmer's house is too far.

Robbing the Worker
These workers, being without money when they start the work, they are forced to obtain credit for their food. This credit is arranged by the farmer and the merchant, giving the merchant first mortgage to the worker's wages. These workers being unable to read English, are robbed both in weight and overcharge. The farmer supplies eggs, milk etc. to his workers and in return charges enormous prices; in one case I mention, at the end of the season the worker was charged three dollars for thirty-two eggs, when eggs were selling for 20c per dozen.

In the recent report of the Colorado Agriculture College, it showed that because of the housing conditions and the food these workers must live on there is a high death rate among the Mexican families. In one section of northern Colorado, out of 187 families, the death rate was 43%. In the Arkansas Valley, the death rate out of 147 families, or 1076 people was 30%.

Child Labor in the Beet Fields
In the contract of the sugar company, it states very boldly that no one under 11 years of age may work under the contract, but we see in the beet fields children of both sexes, from six years of age on up, working side by side with their parents, during beet topping season. Some counties of northern Colorado will average better than 27 out of every hundred absent from school because of beet work.

Bleeding Hands
The beet worker signs a contract for himself and his family to do the season's work for \$23.00 per acre,

which is all hand work consisting of thinning and blocking. First hoeing, which must be done on the hands and knees, then third hoeing, and next pulling and topping. This work requires about 90 working days from sun-up to sunset, or sometimes 16 hours a day. The worker must remain on the farm from the first of May until the latter part of November or into December. In the thinning process, the worker must separate the beets 12 inches apart and leaving the big beets; thinning and first hoeing is done through the rainy season or damp weather; in order to cover the rows in an acre of beets for thinning and first hoeing, they must crawl on their hands and knees 26,136 feet, or about five miles. The second and third hoeing is done under a scorching sun. Topping comes in the beginning of winter, which sometimes means pulling the beets out from under the snow at zero weather and cutting the tops from them with a large knife. At this time of the year you will see children working with bleeding hands.

In the contract, the worker is to receive a bonus of 50c per ton for every ton of twelve tons per acre. The worker is allowed to draw \$11.00 per acre providing his grocery account is taken out first. After the thinning and first hoeing, out of this is held \$1.00 per acre until final payment. If the farmer sees fit, he can break his contract with the worker before the end of the season, and the worker loses both bonus and the dollar held back on acreage. This is profitable to the farmer where he has a large acreage. The best acreage an individual worker can cover for this year is about 15 acres by hard work at \$23.00 per acre.

Worse Than Paupers
The sugar company has figured the following schedule this year (1930): Male worker--nine acres

per season; wife--seven acres per season; each child--five acres. In most cases the man and wife with three children can handle only 20 acres, or \$460.00 per year. The average wage of a beet worker is from \$150.00 to \$300.00 per year. A family will make \$345.00 to 600.00 per year (out of this comes \$20.00 to \$40.00 for fuel, coal and wood) and sometimes slightly more if the farmer allows them to work in other crops such as beans, tomatoes, at one and two dollars per day, at the end of the best season. Because of the low wages and non-payment by the farmer for labor, these workers leave the beet field broke. In Nebraska this last year some workers received only 30 per cent of their wages. All the farmer's debts to the bank and merchants come before the beet labor. These poverty stricken workers enter small colonies or go into the cities to starve for the winter. It is a common occurrence to see Mexican women and children gathering food from the garbage cans in the alleys of Denver and Pueblo. Some are fortunate enough to find work in the mines and on the railroads, but are always subject to race discrimination and exploitation, only to find misery and exploitation at every turn in the road, especially in the steel mills and coal mines of the Rockefeller Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Militant Fighters
The Mexican worker is a very militant worker; many inherit their revolutionary tendencies from the movement of old Mexico. At present in the beet area there is organized the Beet Workers' Association, with a militant membership but a reactionary leadership who swing toward the church and all other bourgeois tendencies trying to mislead the workers; but with the work of the Trade Union Left League and the Communist Party among these workers, both the church and the reformist leadership are becoming very much alarmed because of the way the Mexican worker responds to the program of class struggle and realizes his common enemy is the capitalist class and all its agents, the church, courts, etc.

Collective Farms Eclipse Private Ones
MOSCOW, (I.P.S.)--The People's Commissariat for Agriculture announces that on the 1st of May 43,170,000 hectares of land has been sown, in other words, 58 per cent

of the sowing plan. 21,727,000 hectares were sown by the collective farms and 19,548,000 hectares the individual peasant farms, whilst the soviet farms sowed 1,895,000 hectares.

Hoover Quelling the Crisis



Hackmen Ride Long and Weary Hours for Living

By ABE MOSCOW

It's easy to break into the taxi racket in this town. It's miserable staying in. If you can drive a car, if your past employment record is not marred with labor activity, if you never were rapped and did a bit in the can the police department will slap your mug and finger prints in their taxi-drivers rogues gallery and throw you the tin back badge. It's easy getting a cab in this town. It's tough holding it.

The fleet-operator, large companies and individual owners live the name "hounds" from the very first dog up. They set a minimum booking of \$15 on the meter for week nights, and \$20 for a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday. A slow night means curtains. You beg, borrow, steal or ride your tips to get what that hound expects on the clock. It's "bye bye taxi" to pull the rig in, blocked short of the minimum booking. They slide the skids to you without notice, or explanation. Some other muzzler is warming the box on your old wagon the day following your tough break.

The night shift starts at 4 p.m. You've got only 13 hours in which to chisel those nickels on the dinger before the sun laughs thru and it's good-night. It's ramble hot every minute. Doubling in and out of show break, high-balling back from dreary Long Island, deserted Brooklyn, on the button empty, hogging the outside traffic lane, eyes straining for the quickly upraised hand, ears for the distant whistle.

You sit worried, disheartened in the side streets of the flowing fifties looking for the straggler to lurch from the speakeasy. You fret, and freeze before gayly sounding entrance of east side halls waiting for the wedding crash. And when the wedding haul winds up at the nearest subway you look at the two bit piece and curse yourself for a fourteen carat "sucker" for having played that lousy joint!

It's easy getting hurt in this line. It's tough getting compensation. Lots of "flats" to change. The rubber don't go the route for very long. Sometimes the coat slips off the jack on the stiff working underneath. Sometimes the jack handle flies and lands between the left eye and right ear. It's liable to mean a free ride in a big, black cab (not marked 15 & 5) accompanied by a little guy with a little black mustache, dressed in white who is there to see that you at least get to his house not looking too messy. "The old gray cab she ain't what she used to be," you stop "on a dime" to avoid a jam, the brakes lock, or give too far and you find yourself wrapped around an "L" pillar. Hustling trunks might mean a good tip, or a rupture. Maybe you're "on the nut" both ways! A small tip and a big rupture! It could be worse. You might slide down a flight of stairs on your ear the trunk riding triumphantly on one side of your neck.

Most of the bosses are small timers. Here today and gone tomorrow. They double shift their

loads into junk in their rush to get the first payment back, and after running as long as the finance shysters allow without meeting the monthly notes they usually do a soft shoe fadeout back to "cloaks and suits." They carry no compensation. In most cases they are lucky to carry enough gas in their tanks for their night men to not get stuck. But you can always sue... if there's a lawyer in the family who has just passed his bar examinations. No trouble getting in wrong in this "profession." No trouble staying that way.

The cops hate your guts. You've got to chisel "Wm the angels fear to ride." Too many other cow-boys eager to cut in ahead for the "fare" waiting on the corner. A second or two means your prospective rider is sitting in the other cab and maybe grinning at you (they do) from the back seat because you gave her the gun too slow, or was too careful about walkers to make the play for a swift grab. There's no "copping a plea" for cutting out to land a rider. The little boys in blue also have a minimum amount of bookings in the form of tickets that they must hand in to their bosses. And what's a softer set up than a cruising caddy for him to get a few extra summones off his stalwart chest? He's got you coming and going. Coming to the magistrate's court for traffic violations, and going before the hatch bureau commissioner to answer whatever the bulls "rap" calls for. Not sweating in a collar, tie, or jacket when it's 90° in no shade. Having a drunk take your identification card from inside the cab as a souvenir, losing the badge, disrespect (spoken or looking) to nervous old ladies, groggy old gents, or gently Broadway babies, any of these charges mean suspension.

Resentment of the affectionate familiarity used to you by the boy friend of the club and gun as he rests a knee gracefully on your tender to write out the ticket could be easily construed as a "disorderly conduct." Yet the Baumes law will get you if you don't watch out!

Making a few extra nickels by riding with the stick up, the clock not registering mileage, and forgetting to give the boss the 60% he is legally entitled to as his share is "Bye bye hack badge" (if you are nabbed.) Doing the above for the wife and kiddies (even if you have such) has no effect on the commissioner. He may hold your hand, he may look deep in the depths of your blue eyes, he may even have the tear behind the smile in his voice as he whispers "Out Bum" the city needs no drivers like you!

This hacking is a young man's graft. If you've got the speed, if you've got the nerve, if you've a cast iron frame, you can bust in. When you are in it won't be long before all you eat, think, talk, dream, and hope for is to get out. There is one way out. Not as cinchy as breaking in, but it can be done. A battling taxi driver's union run by the men. And a few of the boys who know how to stop labor fakers, pie-card artists, rats, stools, and crooks from wrecking the way out!

WORKERS FILMS

By HARRY A. POTAMKIN
The Soviet cinema is, as Eisenstein has said, the product of the "creative masses." That is: the new proletarian society created the great Soviet film. Not until something of the same discharge of energies has occurred here, will the great American film, promised in the present movie, be realized. The great American motion picture will come from the creative masses. The masses must anticipate that future day. They must know too that the film, used against them in the false portrayals of present society, can serve them as a means to realize that day.

The movie obscures the facts of present society with pictures of luxuriance and hope that ensnare and betray the worker into a "second-hand" life. At the theatre he lives in a "glush of 'escape.'" And how is the worker himself presented? As a hoodlum or a he-man. Romanticized not as a worker, enduring much, getting little, a slave in his own dominion. In the early days of the movie, the worker was presented sometimes genuinely. There was even sympathy for the striker. Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle" was produced. A film was made showing workers exploited by the sale of marsh-lands, which they bought to build homes upon.

Today the film is concentrated in the power of high finance. It is a business that sells mental impressions. High finance is not going to sell impressions that hurt it. With the concentration, the class-fight becomes severer. As the workers'

JAPANESE BOSSES PLAY UP SPORTS FOR OWN USE

International Workers Spartakiade to Show World Workers Solidarity

In a struggle for the hegemony of the Asiatic countries against the other imperialist countries of the world Japanese imperialism has called in sports to its assistance. Through sports it hopes to spread its influence among the far Eastern countries for the greater exploitation of the colonial peoples.

According to the press releases of the capitalist sheets the Far Eastern Athletic Meet held in Tokyo, Japan, on May 25, has attracted over 100,000 people as spectators of the various athletic events. The countries participating in this meet were: Japan, China, India and the Philippine Islands. The Japanese athletes won the major portion of the total points. Sports now is not only used by the bosses as a class instrument in their respective countries but also as an instrument in their policy of international relations.

International Spartakiade.
While the bourgeois sports leaders of the world are now holding their confab in Berlin to prepare rules for the international bourgeois Olympics which will be held in Los Angeles, in 1932, the Red Sports International is calling a world R.S.I. Congress to lay out plans for the International Workers Spartakiade to be held in Moscow in 1932, on the last year of the Five-Year Plan. The Olympics will be used by the bourgeoisie as an arena to display their athletic (military) ability and to spread bourgeois patriotism and jingoism. The Workers International Spartakiade will be used to more closely knit the international class solidarity of the workers and to take stock of the working class forces for the recisive struggles. In this Spartakiade the American worker sportsmen will also be represented.

Boxing
Primo Carnera has been touring the country for several months pushing over set ups in fake fights till the boxing bugs got sick of it and several state boxing commissions placed a ban on him. Now for the first time we shall see what this big bozo is made of. Primo is scheduled to box George Godfrey, the 250-pound Negro boxer, whom every leading white boxer has dodged. Godfrey is acknowledged to be the outstanding boxer in the country. But the only reason that the title does not adorn his forehead is just because it is black.

Young Stribling has toppled over Primo in a bout in England. What will Godfrey do to him providing the bout is on the level?
L. S. U. swimming was inaugurated in the Eastern District on May 23, with a district open swimming meet of many events and approximately fifty participants. The meet, held at the 28th St. pool, was

TWO ARRESTED AT WORKERS CENTER

A Veteran of Foreign Wars' stool pigeon called in the police Saturday and had two workers arrested in the cafeteria below the Workers Center.

Between 1:30 and 2 P. M. a woman appeared on the sidewalk selling Daily Worker badges. A heavily built man walked up to her and said, "I warn you to get off this sidewalk and get back in where you belong." She argued with the man, and he walked away. Workers saw him a little later sneaking into the V. of F. W. office entrance, and heads began to appear at the windows.

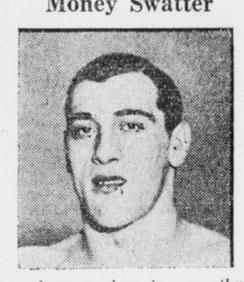
The police came, evidently called from the fascists headquarters, and accompanied by the same stool pigeon who had made the provocative remark, went into the cafeteria and arrested two workers. The stool pigeon pointed out who he wanted pinched. He was overheard to tell the cops, about one man in the restaurant, "Give that fellow a punch in the jaw." Further details are not known at present.

After the arrests, a group, apparently the members of a meeting, came out of the V. of F. W. offices and went up Fourth Ave., some in taxis and some on foot. Heed! T.W. yo!
threat advances, the capitalist hands the workers more blarney and less truth.
The German workers have started well. There is no need to begin big. Documentaries of workers' life. Breadlines and picketlines, demonstrations and police-attacks. Outdoor films first. Then interiors. And eventually dramatic films of revolutionary content. Workers' organizations should support a group to be pioneers on this important front.
An immediate thing is the organization of a chain of workers' clubs, and related bodies for the exhibition and distribution of films of merit that may not otherwise be released here, or will be mutilated by the commercial exhibitor. The money earned from this could go to the making of pictures. London has the Workers' Film Society; the union, artists and students of Copenhagen have formed a film league. A member of the Filmiga of Holland, Joris Ivens is to make a film on electrification in the Soviet Union. Let's hear from the American worker! Write to the Daily Worker on this subject

Money Swatter

International Workers Spartakiade to Show World Workers Solidarity

referred by A. Roberts of the district technical committee, and scored by Gleit and Fisher, with timekeepers and judges from the Vesa A. C., the Workers Gymnastic and Sport



The mug above is none other than Primo Carnera, whose racket has been interfered with by the state boxing commission. Primo, however, is to go after the dough again when he meets the Negro fighter George Godfrey. Godfrey is slated to knock him out. Godfrey would be champion but the chavivists will not let him get the matches.

Alliance and the Kaytee A. C. RESULTS
200 yard relay--First, Vesa A. C., 1:39. 4-10--A. Haapponen, B. Luoma, J. Keinonen, A. Ruusvaara.
Second--W.G. and S.A., 1:40 4-5--R. Rudi, K. Schumann, J. Lenz, W. Siminen.
Third--Spartacus A. C., 2:17--S. Schwitter, L. Schweitzer, H. Hirsch, S. Hirsch.
300 yard medley swim--First, A. Haapponen, Vesa A. C., 3:16-16.
Second, B. Luoma, Vesa A. C., 3:27-2.
50 yard free style--First, B. Luoma, 25 flat.
Second, L. Keinonen, 26 flat.
50 yard breaststroke--First, A. Haapponen, 29.4.
Second, B. Luoma, 31.2.
100 yard backstroke--First, A. Haapponen, 1:28-16.
Second, W.G. and S.A., 1:29.
100 yard free style--First, Haapponen, 1:05.
Second, J. Lenz, W.G. and S.A., 1:10.
50 yard backstroke--First, K. Schumann, W.G. and S.A., 3:16-16.
Second, Luoma, 34 3/10.
Junior Events.
50 yard backstroke--First, Heililla, Kaytee, 36 flat.
Second, N. Singer, Marat, 1:05.
50 yard breaststroke--First, Singer, 1:52. No second.
50 yard free style--First, W. Ranta, Kaytee, 27.
Second, N. Singer, 28.1.

In the final tally of points the Vesa A. C. scored 48, the Kaytee next with 40, W.G. and S.A. 18, Spartacus 4, and Marat 11. Medals will be awarded to the three highest scorers: A. Haapponen 20, B. Luoma 14, and N. Singer 11.

Gold knows his own environment types. But his own environment, types. But his "internationalism," his knowledge of the Irish or other non-Jewish East Side residents, is artistically amateurish and second-hand. When he finds himself outside of his "own Jewish land," he is just as much isolated as he was when as a child he ventured out of his neighborhood into the territory of an enemy gang. This volume certainly does not guarantee that Gold could write the story of a native American working class family. In addition, Mike Gold as subject of his book--not as its author--appears, to this reviewer at least, a little too much the "artist" chafing against the restrictions which capitalism places upon his individuality and looking forward to the revolution which will remove the fetters from his personal genius. It is not always possible to draw a sharp line of demarcation between "personal" and class revolt. For obviously the working class consists of separate individuals who suffer the slavery of their class in their own individual bodies, emotions, thought, etc. Nevertheless, in this case, the suspicion of "pure artist" creeps up on one out of Gold's pages.

The total objective result of Gold's book, however, is not petty-bourgeois. His volume definitely helps to awaken the class consciousness of the worker leaving him with a faith in himself and his class: "O Revolution, that forced me to think, to struggle and to live. O great Beginning!"

PARTICIPATE IN OUR DISCUSSION.

The Central Committee calls upon all members of our Party and invites all revolutionary workers to participate in our pre-convention discussions. The columns of the Communist press are open for discussion of the problems of the American workers and the tactics and policies of our Party. We especially call upon our comrades working in factories and those active in the trade union movement and in the everyday work of our Party to participate in the pre-convention discussion. The comrades asked to write short and to the point (articles must not exceed 700 words), because of limitation of space. Write simply and use only one side of each sheet of paper. Correspondence in foreign languages should be sent directly to the paper of the given foreign language; only correspondence for publication in the Daily Worker should be sent to the Agitprop Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the United States of America, 43 E. 125th St. COMMUNIST PARTY U. S. A.

RED SPARKS

By JORGE

"It Speaks for Itself"
Now, children, if you'll be quiet we'll tell you a funny story. You see, once upon a time--about a month ago--the mighty British empire rared up on its hind legs and howled to beat the old scratch about the vile Bolsheviks abusing and persecuting the perfectly innocent priests in the Soviet Union. The pope declared, and Ramsay MacDonald swore to it, that holy men of god, who were absolutely innocent of all political thoughts let alone any political acts, should never, never be robbed of their right to worship god whether there is one or not--and so on.

And see what's happened now in the island of Malta, ruled by the aforesaid British empire: The archbishop of Malta issued a "pastoral letter"--"forbidding electors to vote for Lord Strickland and the constitutional party candidates under pain of such action being regarded as a sin; instructing the clergy to refuse to administer sacraments to those who neglected to comply with these instructions." The New York Times is authority for this statement, and it is added that, besides the priests asking the faithful in the confessional what political party they would vote for, the archbishop has "placed a ban on two leading newspapers and forbade reading them under pain of

Gold's Book of East Side Senses Revolt

Mike Gold: Jews Without Money. Horace Liveright, New York; \$3.

Reviewed by G. HANON

THIS volume consists of a series of fragments out of the author's life woven into a connected autobiographical narrative. Dragged rather than brought up in the very center of Manhattan's former red-light district, surrounded by all the vices of a poverty stricken and often illiterate immigrant population, the author has produced a coherent and animated picture of the East Side of several decades ago. Gold was reared in a semi-proletarian family, passing through various stages from comparative comfort to extreme need. He early learned all that this type of life could teach him of sex, prostitution, perversion and gangsterism. It is without doubt this aspect of the book that accounts for the fact that it has already gone through four editions (even at \$3 per).

But it is not the "romance" of this "maelstrom of wagons, men, pushcarts, street cars, dogs and East Side garbage" which is of essential interest or appeal to the class-conscious worker. It is not the "sweet nostalgia," the delicious yearning evoked in petty-bourgeois "art-loving" souls by this pestilential swamp of a capitalist metropolis, this existence of superstition and misery, this enslavement to elemental filth, this wholesale equating of human beings to the bloated bed bugs infecting the structures, the walls, the very life of the East Side that constitutes the art appeal of Gold's book. On the contrary, what makes this book worth reading by a worker is the fact that it conveys a deep-going sense of revulsion against this system of filth and slavery, that it crystallizes an active recognition of the necessity of destroying it, that it succeeds by means of a simple art form in stirring up an emotional yet distinctly conscious determination to wage a revolutionary struggle of annihilation against the capitalist system.

This does not mean, however, that Gold's volume is necessarily a powerful novel. It is hardly that. As a matter of fact, the book is not even free of moments of romanticizing.

Gold knows his own environment types. But his own environment, types. But his "internationalism," his knowledge of the Irish or other non-Jewish East Side residents, is artistically amateurish and second-hand. When he finds himself outside of his "own Jewish land," he is just as much isolated as he was when as a child he ventured out of his neighborhood into the territory of an enemy gang. This volume certainly does not guarantee that Gold could write the story of a native American working class family. In addition, Mike Gold as subject of his book--not as its author--appears, to this reviewer at least, a little too much the "artist" chafing against the restrictions which capitalism places upon his individuality and looking forward to the revolution which will remove the fetters from his personal genius. It is not always possible to draw a sharp line of demarcation between "personal" and class revolt. For obviously the working class consists of separate individuals who suffer the slavery of their class in their own individual bodies, emotions, thought, etc. Nevertheless, in this case, the suspicion of "pure artist" creeps up on one out of Gold's pages.

Hurrab for Vitale-Land!

Sssh! Children! The Municipal Art Commission of New York has approved the erection of an \$80,000 flag-pole to be put up in Union Square slap-dab in front of the Daily Worker. But it is to be a "memorial" to Charley Murphy, Tammany leader. Some fastidious folk objected to the idea, so they say it is to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence--four years too late, but that's what they say. We vote for it as a Murphy memorial, since any flag pole that costs \$80,000 ought to net some Tammany grafter at least \$79,000. Then the million jobless of New York can look up at Old Glory waving over such a graft and just swell up and bust with patriotism undiluted with anything to eat.

Great Sayings of Darn Fools

"I came here thinking New York much too official and hardboiled," said Raymond Duncan, bourgeois dilettante mimic of Gandhi. "I found the Police Department sweet and affectionate."

HAMBURG WORKERS TROUNCE FASCISTS IN COLLISIONS

Band of Fascists Set Upon Small Group of Workers in Ruesselsheim

Police Display Anxiety to Save Fascists from the Workers

(Wireless By Inprecorr.)
BERLIN, May 29.—Collisions followed a fascist meeting at Ruesselsheim yesterday evening. Three hundred members of the fascist fighting groups attacked a number of workers, stabbing at them. An Opel worker is now lying in the hospital in a serious condition.

Following a fascist meeting in Hamburg, collisions occurred in which eighteen fascists were injured, while the police rescued the remainder. With drawn revolvers, they arrested thirty workers.

The fascist Frick prohibited the Socialist newspaper "Eisenacher Volkszeitung" for two weeks under the Socialist Severing's law of the defence of the republic.

Yesterday a conference of German Ministers of the Interior, was held at the Reichsministerium of the Interior here. Frick failed to attend. The conference requested the Thuringian Government to surrender. But Frick snapped his finger at them. Reichsminister of the Interior Wirth has taken no steps to place effective pressure upon Thuringia.

(Wireless By Inprecorr.)
WARSAW, May 30.—Ukrainian member of the Seym, Valnicki, was

sentenced in Vilna to two years imprisonment on a charge of contempt of court because he held a speech solidarisising himself with the accused in the Hromada trial.

(Wireless by Inprecorr.)
BERLIN, May 30.—Collisions took place between workers and fascists in Hamburg and Fuerstenwalde. Many fascists were injured in Hamburg yesterday, several seriously. Police arrested twenty-two workers. The Fuerstenwalde aristocratic fascist Von Massow was killed.

Regisseur Piscator appealed to the courts against the prohibition of the Jena performance by the fascist Minister of the Interior Frick, claiming damages and arguing that the prohibition had no legal basis. Frick was nervous and quoted the Socialist Zoergiebel's precedent prohibiting the revolutionary play "Poison Gas."

(Wireless by Inprecorr.)
PARIS, May 30.—It has transpired that Russian Whites here ordered printed notepaper bearing the arms of the Soviet Embassy heading the trade mission. A new coup is obviously being prepared to stir up the anti-Soviet campaign as the Kutieпов affairs is now worn out.

Sails to Advise on Soviet Railways

The Soviet Government has invited Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railroad to inspect the railroad system of the Soviet Union and to give technical advice for its rehabilitation and further construction. Budd sailed last Thursday night, and will spend three months in the Soviet Union.

The improvements that will result from the technical advice of Budd will be to the benefit of workers

and peasants in the Soviet Union since the railroads and the country belong to them. In America, however, Budd's efficiency methods result in greater profits for the railroad bosses and in speed-up and unemployment for the workers. Thus, Budd himself admitted just before his departure that improved methods and greater efficiency have reduced the number of railroad workers on American roads one-third since the war.

U. S. Troops Use Gas Against Moros Rebels

MANILA, May 29.—American imperialist troops bombarded a fort of the Moro revolutionists in the province of Lanao yesterday with gas, mortars and rifle fire. (The mortars is a gun with high explosives specially used for storming forts.) The Moros replied with hotguns and rifle fire, and hero-

ically defended their fort from being taken by the imperialist robbers. During the night, the Moros temporarily withdrew from the fort and left the imperialist murderers "in the lurch," finding no Moro fighters in the fort the next morning to satisfy their imperialist thirst for some more slaughters.

MEXICAN JAILS HOLD WORKERS

Fascist Rubio Does Job for Wall St.

MEXICO CITY, May 30.—The fascist government of Ortiz Rubio, who demagogically poses as a "revolutionary," is holding in prison two former members of the general staff of Sandino, ex-fighter for Nicaraguan independence. One is Augustin F. Marti, whom Sandino denounced for joining Communist opponents at the time Sandino returned to Nicaragua from Mexico—namely, while Marti was already in jail. The other former Sandino aide in jail is Estaban Pavletich.

Fifteen workers, as a result of the arrests made the last of April and on May Day, are lying in jail charged with "sedition, riot, inciting to rebellion and insults to the President of the Republic." Thus the monarchist "crime" of "lese majeste" is one of the "reasons" given by the fascist government of Rubio for holding workers in prison.

On May 18 the commercial representative of the Soviet Union, Friedman, was deported from Mexico City after the Yankee imperialist lackey Rubio had his police raid and rob the Soviet trade organization offices. Another member of the Soviet trade delegation, Gregorio Frenkov, has been in jail since April.

The present case, if the men are convicted and the conviction is sustained, will cause the California courts in future cases to rule that it is criminal syndicalism for workers to belong to the militant agricultural union. The sentence in a criminal syndicalism case is "one to fourteen" years for each count of the charge.

U.S.A. Agents for British "Daily"

Through arrangements just completed, the Workers Library Publishers becomes the sole distributing agency for the Daily Worker published in London. A yearly subscription to this paper costs \$6.00—six months \$3.50. All subscriptions should be remitted with check, cash or money order, to the Workers Library Publishers, 39 East 125th St., New York City.

Office Workers Push Quota on Campaign

The members of the Office Workers Union are determined to bring their quota in the T.U.U.L. membership drive to the highest point. This was quite evident at the Chairman's meeting which was held Wednesday evening, May 28th at the headquarters of the union.

The agenda also included the calling to the activation of all unemployed members of the union for the July 4th conference.

A meeting of all members who are unemployed will be held on Tuesday at 3:30 p. m.

42 YEAR TERMS THREAT IN CAL.

Jury Complete After 4 Days Struggle

(Continued From Page One.)
jury in the criminal syndicalism case of Roscoe Forman, an I.W.W. convicted in 1922, in which a higher court reversed the conviction.

The Imperial Valley branch of the International Labor Defense, whose attorneys, Henderson and Gallagher represent the workers now on trial has announced protest meetings here against this outrageous attempt to smash the organization of 15,000 vegetable workers living in horrible conditions and toiling in 120 degree heat for low wages. The present defendants were arrested just before a convention of the Agricultural Workers Industrial League was to meet here, and are those actually being placed on trial, out of 85 jailed at the time. Bail was set at \$40,000 each.

All the defendants are young workers. The trial is directed not only against the Imperial Valley vegetable workers, but against the whole working class. The criminal syndicalism law, under which there is a long record of convictions in I.W.W. cases, allows men to be sent to prison for no other act but for belonging to certain organizations branded as "criminal syndicalist."

The present case, if the men are convicted and the conviction is sustained, will cause the California courts in future cases to rule that it is criminal syndicalism for workers to belong to the militant agricultural union. The sentence in a criminal syndicalism case is "one to fourteen" years for each count of the charge.

JUNE 7 TO BE A DAY OF PROTEST

BULLETIN.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 30.—The North Carolina Supreme Court failed to announce any decision today on the appeal in the case of the seven Gastonia strike leaders sentenced to prison terms up to 20 years. Decisions are made public on Wednesdays. It is certain that there will be a decision next Wednesday.

On June 7 the first anniversary of the police attack on the Gastonia strikers tent colony, huge demonstrations will be held throughout the country for the liberation of the six workers facing the electric chair in Atlanta, Ga., for leading Negro and white workers in a struggle against unemployment.

Bernstein's New "Mero" Heads A.H. Woods' Schedule

LOWELL SHERMAN

Five productions are listed on the new and latest A. H. Woods schedule, according to a statement sent out last night. The first of these will be a dramatization of the Henningway novel, "A Farewell to Arms," to be undertaken by Laurence Stallings.

This play will be followed by "Melo" the noted play by Henri Bernstein noted French author, which is now having a successful run in Paris. Woods is trying to induce Mary Pickford to return to the stage in the leading role of "Melo."

"Armistice," by Garnett Weston and Garrett Fort, will follow the Bernstein production. "For Ladies Only," a farce by John Montagué, and "Intermission," by Irving Kaye Davis, are the other two.

Woods is trying to bring back some of his former stars from the lure of Hollywood for his new productions. Among these are Lowell Sherman, Ann Harding, Claudette Colbert and Chester Morris.



Playing a leading role in "Midnight Mystery," the new Radio picture at the Globe Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

A Theatre Guild Production.
HOTEL UNIVERSE
By PHILIP BARRY

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45TH ST. W. OF 5TH AVE. Evs. 8:50. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:50

TURKSIB

"Turksib" is one of the most interesting films that has come out of Russia. It is one of the most stirring and inspiring photoplays the year has yet offered.

8TH STREET PLAYHOUSE
J. R. FLEISHER, Managing Director

"THREE LITTLE GIRLS" RKO THEATRE
Great Singing and Dancng Cast

"AT THE VILLA ROSE" GLOBE THEATRE
A THRILL A SECOND!

"TOPAZE" Comedy Hit from the French with FRANK MORGAN, Floche Foster, Clarence Derwent

"MIDNIGHT MYSTERY" Betty Compson and Lowell Sherman

2ND AVENUE PLAYHOUSE

133 SECOND AVENUE, CORNER EIGHTH STREET

To honor the arrival of EISENSTEIN, the famous film director of "POTEMKIN" and "TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD," the Second Avenue Playhouse presents

"TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD"

—ON THE SAME PROGRAM—

—SOVKINO JOURNAL—

PRESENT DAY EVENTS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

17.50 FOR BETTER VALUES IN MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS go to 22.50 PARK CLOTHING STORE 93 Avenue A, Cor. Sixth St.

We Meet at the—

COOPERATIVE CAFETERIA 26-28 UNION SQUARE Fresh Vegetables Our Specialty

ROOMS S. FORTGANG Painters' Supplies

WORKERS ATTENTION! REAL BARGAINS Ladies, Gents and Children's Furnishings

Boulevard Cafeteria 541 Southern Blvd. Cor. 149th Street

Party Members

Report for RED Sunday!

THIS SUNDAY June 1, 1930

for work in the present Circulation Campaign of the Daily Worker

Report to your SECTION HEADQUARTERS

Section 1—27 East 4th St. N.Y.C. Section 2—1179 Broadway, N.Y.C. Section 3—1179 Broadway, N.Y.C. Section 4—308 Lenox Ave., N.Y.C. Section 5—569 Prospect Ave., Bx. Section 6—68 Whipple St., Blyn. Section 7—136-15th Street, Bklyn. Section 8—105 Thalford St., Bklyn.

Section 9—227 Seventh Avenue, N.Y.C. City

Section 10—227 Seventh Avenue, N.Y.C. City

Section 11—227 Seventh Avenue, N.Y.C. City

Section 12—227 Seventh Avenue, N.Y.C. City

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Section 14—227 Seventh Avenue, N.Y.C. City

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Section 16—227 Seventh Avenue, N.Y.C. City

Section 17—227 Seventh Avenue, N.Y.C. City

Section 18—227 Seventh Avenue, N.Y.C. City

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Section 47—227 Seventh Avenue, N.Y.C. City

Section 48—227 Seventh Avenue, N.Y.C. City

CARL BRODSKY

Telephone: Murray Hill 9556
7 East 42nd Street, New York

Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEON DENTIST

DR. L. KESSLER SURGEON DENTIST

DR. J. MINDEL SURGEON DENTIST

DR. M. WOLFSON Surgeon Dentist

BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant

RATIONAL Vegetarian RESTAURANT

MELROSE Dairy RESTAURANT

HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian RESTAURANT

John's Restaurant SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES

WORKERS' CENTER BARBER SHOP

International Barber Shop

Gottlieb's Hardware

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Workers Cooperative Colony

Food Workers Industrial Union

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS

Cooperators! SEROY CHEMIST

W. I. R. CLOTHING STORE

Workers' Center Barber Shop

International Barber Shop

Gottlieb's Hardware

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AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS

Cooperators! SEROY CHEMIST

Enroll Children for the Workers Camp

Fifty children have already registered for the Workers International Relief Camp at Beacon, N. Y. The camp opening is only a month away and workers are urged to register their children at once at the W. I. R. local office, 10 E. 17th St.

A campaign is now in progress to raise funds to enable the camp to take care of as large a number of children as possible, particularly children of unemployed and poorly paid workers.

The W. I. R. is calling a conference for this purpose on Thursday, June 12, at 7:30 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. All working class organizations are urged to send delegates.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Office Workers Annual Dance, June 18, at the Heckscher Ball Garden, 160th St. and 5th Ave. Admission 50 cents.

L.L.D. Br. Nick Spanoudakis. Ball and entertainment Saturday, June 7 at Workers Center.

Sacco-Vanzetti L.L.D. Branch. Spring Festival Saturday, June 1, at 4041 Third Ave. (bet. 174th & 175th Sts.). Dancing, games. Get your tickets from your organization.

Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra. Learn to play the mandolin in classes. Apply at 106 E. 14th St., near Union Sq., or at Morning Freiheit office.

Workers School Sports Club. Meets Sunday, Pelham Bay at the Stadium, at 10 a. m.

Communist Activities

Bronx C.C.L. Dance. Saturday, May 31. Bronx Workers Center, 569 Prospect Ave. near 149th St. May Day move.

Party Members Assigned for Red Sunday. Report to your section headquarters, Sunday, June 1 for work in present circulation campaign of the Daily Worker.

Section 1, 27 E. 4th St., N.Y.C. Section 2, 1179 Broadway, N.Y.C. Section 3, 1179 Broadway, N.Y.C. Section 4, 308 Lenox Ave., N.Y.C. Section 5, 569 Prospect Ave., Bronx. Section 6, 68 Whipple St., Brooklyn. Section 7, 136 15th St., Brooklyn. Section 8, 105 Thalford Ave., Brooklyn.

Volunteers for L.L.D. Needed, comrades with slight experience in office work to volunteer their services for working an statistical tables, etc., from 420, 729 E.W.A.

Attention! Spanish Speaking Comrades. All Spanish speaking Party members must attend meeting of Spanish Worker Bureau, Thursday, June 5, at Workers Center.

Unit 4, Section 4. Special meeting will be held on Monday, June 2 at 8 p. m. Unit bureau meets 6:30. Action against non-attendance.

Support the Daily Worker Drive! Get Donations! Get Subs!

It's Here!
All Friends of the Soviet Union Meet

TODAY

AT THE GREAT

5-Year Plan Festival

at

ULMER PARK

Opens at 1 o'clock

HAIL THE FIRST CHINESE SOVIET CONGRESS!

THE PROGRAM INCLUDES:

New Soviet Film - Movies of May Day Parade - Schenectady Nominating Convention (Film) - Athletics by Labor Sports Union - Ukrainian Dancers - Concertina Players W. I. R. Brass Band - Esfir Less, Noted Soviet Singer and Speeches by Louis Hyman, H. T. Li. Also Refreshments.

MOVIES WILL BE TAKEN AND SENT TO U. S. S. R.

Admission Fifty Cents

Tickets on Sale at F. S. U. National Office, 175 Fifth Avenue, room 511; Local F. S. U., 799 Broadway, Room 421; Local W. I. R., 10 East 17th Street.

Auspices: FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF

To reach Ulmer Park take B-M.T. West End train to 25th Avenue

MAY 31—DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION DAY!

NITRATE IMPERIALISTS AND FASCISM OF CHILE MERGE IN CORPORATION

Try to Solve Nitrate Mining Crisis Caused by Competition with Artificial Nitrates

Will Fail to Organize Production and Can But Deepen Crisis and Worsen Workers' Wages

By HARRISON GEORGE

The nitrate industry is one of the most important, nitrates going largely into agricultural fertilizers and—in this period—into war chemicals. The crisis in the industry has been deepening for years, especially since the discovery of artificially made nitrates that compete with natural minerals, of which Chile produced—up to the discovery of artificial nitrates—95 per cent of the world's supply.

British and American imperialisms' investments until recently have been nearly equal, though the United States bankers are gaining. The nitrate crisis contributed to the installation of a bloody fascist regime under General Carlos Ibanez in 1927. It is now forwarding a gigantic merger of American, British, German and Slav nitrate mining corporations, with the government of Chile as 50 per cent shareholder, which these interests hope to use as against the artificial nitrate producers who are to meet in congress in Paris shortly, the mining interests hoping to force an agreement with the artificial producers to "organize"—and limit production.

The mining interests in the merger, which will officially be authorized by law in Chile, will capitalize the corporation that thus acquires the character of a government concern, at three billion Chilean pesos (\$336,000,000). The Chilean government will hold 50 per cent of this stock "without paying" into the capital fund. The other half to be held by the sixty mining companies of Chile in which imperialists are interested.

But the Chilean government must give up the export tax on nitrate which hitherto largely financed the government, and it must turn over to the corporation all undeveloped nitrate deposits. It must also re-

move tariff charges on machinery for the corporation imported from abroad, and give cheaper transport on nitrate than to other products. The government of Chile names only four out of the twelve directors.

The argument made by the Ibanez dictatorship in favor of the plan now to be adopted by the fake "congress" of Chile which serves as a mask for Ibanez's fascist rule, is that the dividends, supposedly "fixed" for the first four years of operation, will give the government about \$20,000,000 a year.

It is also "anticipated" that the profits for the first ten years will be "excellent" enough to cover the cost of the big public works to build which the government has floated big loans in the United States.

If, however, there can be no favorable agreement with the artificial nitrate producers, or even if there is an agreement which is violated just as the steel and other cartels formed in Europe have been, the continuing crisis will knock the bottom out of all these arguments of "excellent profits." Chile will be unable to pay Yankee bankers for the loans made, and will—in any event—become a plaything of imperialism and subject to imperialist rivalries between the United States and British interests more than ever before. This conflict is, in the nature of the world crisis generally, certain to arise.

Thus the Chilean workers, whose exploitation, always terrible, will be intensified by the government's interest in helping the imperialists exploit them, have no way out but of revolution against imperialism and its fascist native capitalist lackeys. And no other hope of victory in the struggle than under the banner of the Communist Party of Chile and the revolutionary trade unions, now illegal under Ibanez' murderous rule.

RED ARMY OF CHINA GAINS NEW VICTORY

U. S. Nanking Lackeys Losing Everywhere

(Continued from Page One)

Times, dated May 29, contains the following:

"The reports... confirm the belief that the Communists have strengthened their power in the district and constitute a dangerous element unless immediately suppressed. With Nanking fully occupied on the Northern front, the Yangtze situation is fraught with all kinds of dangers, although the river is well patrolled by foreign gunboats."

The gunboats in the Yangtze, the naval forces of British, Japanese and American imperialisms in China, are there particularly for the purpose of keeping the Chinese masses in subjection. This fact perhaps more vividly than any other case in point, illustrates clearly that the same force that is oppressing the workers and farmers in the United States is also sucking the blood of the Chinese toiling masses, and attempting to suppress their revolt. The American workers should do everything they can to support the Revolution in China which is a part and parcel of the universal fight against imperialism.

The report of the defeat of Nanking in the Chinese Militarist War seems to be confirmed today by the frantic efforts of the Nanking authorities to obscure news of the conflict. Chaing Kai-shek, the champion of American imperialism in China, is reported to be wounded. His first division, specially trained by German officers and which Chiang considers the trump card, is partly shattered. Nanking's days are numbered.

"Demand the release of the seven Gastonia defendants! Demand the release of H. M. Powers and Joe Carr, organizers now facing the electric chair in Atlanta, Ga.!"

The T.U.U.L. statement describes the effect of the economic crisis on southern workers. The whole country is in crisis, and the crisis is not limited to America. Mills are shutting down the millions of unemployed starve, and the employers who do work their men try to take advantage of the situation to cut wages, speed them unmercifully, and lengthen the work day.

At the same time, the crisis on the farms forces the ruined farmers into the labor market, tenants, croppers, farm laborers flocking to the cities, where already there is too little work.

Terrible In South
This situation is particularly bad in the South, where, especially in the textile region all are forced to work at the very lowest pay possible until they drop from exhaustion.

"Both Negro and white workers," says the T.U.U.L. "laborers and farm hands, are forced to work under the most unbearable conditions." "The exploitation of the Negro toilers is doubly severe. Standing upon the back of the Negro workers, which is the basis for the super-

tion of the union are being held: in Staunton, yesterday; Livingston, today; Bend, tomorrow; Collinsville, Thursday; and Mt. Olive, Friday. The youth meetings are in preparation for a sectional youth conference to be held in this territory June 8.

The district board of the Illinois N.M.U. is meeting in Belleville May 31 to further the tremendous work ahead, particularly the building of rank and file committees of action.

For the week of June 1, mass meetings are called for Belleville, Zeigler, Johnson City, West Fkarrfort and Harrisburg with Nels Kjar as speaker to mobilize the unemployed for a hunger march to the National Unemployment Convention in Chicago.

Nesbit Admits A Defeat
Secretary Nesbit of the Peabody Coal Co. faction of the U.M.W. has issued a statement, in which the figures of locals forced into his organization are padded. Even these fake figures, however, admit that 20 per cent of the locals have not agreed to the Howat-Fishwick-Peabody line. These locals are in the National Miners Union, with the exception of a few which Lewis has.

Green, president of the A.F.L. has notified the central labor bodies not to expel the Fishwick locals, and hints strongly that the Lewis and Fishwick factions will come together. Green supports Lewis, nominally, but states to the central bodies: "I trust that ultimately an agreement can be reached."

The Kansas Federation of Labor convention in Wichita last week refused to seat either the Lewis or Howat delegates. A representative of Green asked for the seating of Lewis men.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

MASS MEETINGS OF ILL. MINERS

Prepare for National Convention, June 28

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., May 30.—The Illinois district of the National Miners Union is actively preparing for the great national convention of the union, June 28, in Pittsburgh. The fight against the Lewis-fascist and the Howat social fascist factions of the United Mine Workers of America is being sharpened.

During this week the following mass meetings are being held: Sparta, yesterday; Eldorado, today; Orient and Johnson City, tomorrow; Zeigler, Thursday; Belleville, Sunday. Speakers will be Freeman Thompson, national president of the N.M.U.; William R. Groves, district secretary; Rhode Tierny, district vice president; and Gerry Allard, national board member.

Meetings to build the youth section.

"We call upon all sincere American anti-imperialists, inside and outside the working classes, to express their solidarity with India's struggle for independence, and to condemn the British Labor Government's policy of armed terror."

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TUUL CALLS ON NEGRO WORKERS

Equality at Southern Conference, June 8

Fighting the ten per cent wage cuts in the South, fighting the stretch out system, fighting against unemployment and for unemployment relief, the Trade Union Unity League has called a Southern Conference to meet June 8 in Chattanooga, Tenn., to plan the organization into militant unions of these most exploited sections of the working class. The call for the conference, issued by the national office of the T.U.U.L. states:

"The T.U.U.L. fights for full Economic, Social and Political Equality for Negro workers! And for the right for self-determination of the Negro toilers!"

"Demand the release of the seven Gastonia defendants! Demand the release of H. M. Powers and Joe Carr, organizers now facing the electric chair in Atlanta, Ga.!"

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SUNDAY JUNE FIRST is MORNING FREIHEIT DAY

Every Jewish worker is called upon to participate on this day in the Special Circulation Campaign for 10,000 new readers for the Morning Freiheit. Call Sunday at 8 a. m. at the following stations:

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BORO PARK—1373 43rd Street

BATH BEACH—48 Bay 28th Street

CONY ISLAND—2901 Mermald Avenue

BRONX—All Workers Clubs. Cooperative Colony. N. P. School, 749 Crotona Pk. North and 1985 Bryant Ave.

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For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spahr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

FASCIST FISH AND CHEMICAL TRUST AT WORK

Anti-Red Probers Call Fascist Witnesses

(Continued from Page One)

That the "investigation" is not only to cover up the unemployment and centralize the growing persecution of Communists but is also to prepare the "morale" for war against the Soviet Union is seen in the hand pulling the wires of forgeries and anti-Soviet propaganda—the hand of the war Chemical Trust.

Mr. Easley of the National Civic Federation, an accomplice along with Matthew Woll in the Whalen forgeries, is very "interested" in helping the Chemical Trust. Mr. E. H. Hocker, president of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company is on Easley's executive committee.

The Civic Federation, in a "Plea to American Women" says the Federation aims to—"urge and stimulate the protection and preservation of chemical industries as they affect... the defense of the country."

Simultaneously with the Whalen-Easley forgeries, the staid and "respectable" official organ of the American Chemical Society for May, "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," prints a long editorial which is a typical anti-Soviet and "red-baiting" scream for deportation not only of foreign-born Communists but also of American. It, too, like the Whalen forgeries, bears the mark of Easley and Woll.

BIRMINGHAM WORKERS STRIKE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Workers of the Gadsden Ala knitting mills recently went on strike against the long hours and low wages. These workers received a maximum wage of 12 dollars for 60 hours work. The strike was sold out by A. F. of L. union, the fake officials.

ization conference, the lying propaganda of "inferior and superior" races is used to divide the workers, just as in the North the native born are rallied by the bosses to fight against the foreign born.

The T.U.U.L. calls all its local unions, national industrial unions, and industrial leagues to send delegates to this conference. It calls on southern unorganized workers, particularly in textile and steel mills, tobacco and furniture factories, coal and ore mines, railroad, marine transport, and farm workers, to organize shop, pit, factory, farm, plantation, mill and ship and dock committees, and these should elect delegates to the conference.

The T.U.U.L. calls all workers of the South to build Workers Defense corps, to fight lynch gangs and bosses thugs, and protect meetings, unions, halls picket lines, etc. It warns of the war preparations of imperialist powers, which will bring untold suffering on all workers, and by which the capitalists hope to crush the first workers state, the Soviet Union.

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UNEMPLOYMENT, THE A. F. L. AND THE S. P.

In the previous installments, Comrade Dunne exposed the reactionary arguments of the "labor leaders" who maintain that the class struggle is a thing of the past in America, thus attempting to supply a theoretical foundation to their policy of class collaboration.

By BILL DUNNE.

THE growing mechanization of farming, and the spreading of chronic agricultural crisis, not only makes it impossible for the farming industry to reduce the ranks of the jobless, but constantly adds to them.

Farmers with the same amount of land under cultivation and the same number of workers as before the imperialist slaughter of 1914-1918, now "produce 30 per cent more wheat, 4 per cent more corn, 4 per cent more cotton, 70 per cent more pork and lard and 14 per cent more beef and veal."

These figures alone, contrasted with the millions of hungry unemployed in the industrial centers, expose the cruelty of capitalism.

The United States bureau of the census figures show that the farm population declined from 30 per cent of the total to 25 per cent between 1920 and 1925. The Hoover committee reports a decline of 3,000,000 in farm population since 1920.

Agriculture, referred to so often in the past by capitalist politicians as "the backbone of the nation," is no longer able to maintain an erect position. The crisis grows worse. The United States Department of Agriculture itself states in a recent bulletin: "The purchasing power of the farmers for the year 1930 will be far below 1929."

The only remedy proposed by the Hoover-Wall Street government is that farmers "curtail production."

Millions are on the verge of starvation, therefore produce less food! A worker who would propose such a method for meeting the needs of hungry capitalists would be lynched by fascist gangsters; or railroaded to an insane asylum.

What of the farm laborer? Farm wages were the lowest, according to the figures of the bureau of agricultural economics, since 1923, when the bureau first began to compile statistics. "The supply of farm hands on April 1 ranged from 13 per cent more than the demand in the North Atlantic states to 21 per cent greater than the demand in the Far Western states."

Mechanization of agriculture, overproduction and the consequent crisis drives the farmer into the industrial centers. Rationalization of industry, the economic crisis and mass unemployment drives the industrial worker back to the farm hunting a livelihood.

One more example of the beauties of capitalism! The industrial and agricultural crisis and mass unemployment are weapons in the hands of the capitalists and their government for further attacks on the living standards of the whole working class!

It is a favorite lie of capitalism's publicity agents that the workers displaced by rationalization in the older industries are "absorbed" by the newer industries. But a study of the actual situation made by the Institute of Economics recently completely shatters this fiction and also shows conclusively that the "displacement" of workers by the speed-up, mechanization and the shift of industry from one center to another (textile industry—from the North to the South, coal mining—from middle west to north and south Atlantic states, etc.), not only adds hundreds of thousands of them to the unemployed army but results in a decrease of the standard of living for those who are "absorbed."

"Displaced" workers have a great difficulty in finding employment. Almost one-half of the workers who were known to have been discharged by certain firms during the year preceding were still without jobs when interviewed by investigators from that institute. (Institute of Economics). Of those still unemployed over 8 per cent had been out of work for a year and about one-half had been idle for more than three months. More than one-half of those who had found jobs had been in enforced idleness for more than three months before finding work.

Here is statistical proof that capitalist rationalization reduces the living level of the working class. These figures are a definite refutation of the A. F. of L. claim that "management-cooperation" and other forms of "class peace" raise wages and living standards and make workers "more independent." (For a detailed treatment of this subject see "Misleaders of Labor" by William Z. Foster, "Company Unions" by the same author and "Class Collaboration" by Earl Browder). "Permanent prosperity" is supposed to result from "high wages" that are shown by careful research to be really wage cuts, by an "increase" in workers' purchasing power that is actually a decrease in the price of labor power, by an "increase" in employment that is actually a rapid decrease in employment.

Permanent mass unemployment not "permanent prosperity" is the fruit of capitalist rationalization and the betrayals of workers by the fascists of the A. F. of L. and the social-fascists of the Musteite stripe.

Another important feature of rationalization in connection with the whole drive of American imperialism against the working class and its most advanced and courageous section—the Communist Party—is one to which but little attention has been paid.

It is the fact that every year more than 200,000 persons from the farms come into the industrial centers looking for work—farm laborers who are driven away by lack of employment and low wages, bankrupt farmers, farmers' sons whom the home farms cannot support, farmers' daughters who choose the social poverty of the city poor rather than the lonely poverty of the countryside, etc.

Still more important is the fact that every year from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 boys and girls become of working age—are enlisted in the ranks of those workers seeking jobs. Some displace older workers who in turn join the ranks of the unemployed but others find no jobs. The main feature of this situation is that the ranks of the permanently unemployed army are swelled continually by both youthful and aged recruits.

"High production makes possible high American wages and the high American standard of living." This lie is repeated over and over by

the agents of the bosses in the ranks of the working class—by the "efficiency unionism" advocates of the A. F. of L.

Under capitalism production is carried on for the market—not to fill the needs of the masses—but for the needs of the market—for sale, production for profit. Rationalization is a method by which the capitalist class increases profits at the expense of the workers. By lowering the standard of living, by lowering the cost of producing goods (iron, steel, textile, food, etc.) through forcing workers to produce more goods for the same wages, the capitalist class gets greater profits and at the same time lays the basis for forcing workers to produce still more goods for less wages.

Unemployment is a powerful weapon in the hands of the capitalist class by which this process is speeded up. Wages go down—the new jobs paid lower wages in most instances. It was also found that trained cloth-petition for the decreasing number of jobs.

What are the facts regarding the wages of those workers fortunate enough to be "absorbed" by other industries after being displaced by the rationalization process?

The Institute of Economics discovered "that the new jobs paid lower wages in most instances. It was also found that trained clothing cutters for example, with years of experience, had become gasoline station attendants, watchmen in warehouses and clerks in meat markets. Machinists were selling hosiery for mail order houses. A significant number of men after months of enforced idleness admitted frankly that they had taken to bootlegging."

Unemployment and its twin, poverty, not only lowers the standard of living of the working class but sets up a process of degeneration which affects individual workers. The competition for the job creates a cannibalistic struggle between young and old, male and female. Capitalism in this period of imperialism, when the praises of its marvelous machine production methods are sung by the professors purchased at bargain counter prices, when the socialists, taking their cue from the ruling class, prate of "organized capitalism" and extol its beauties and possibilities, condemns millions of our class to imprisonment in the valley of misery, and covers them with the ashes of poverty. The poisonous dust of pauperism conceals their faces and only the tears of hungry children wash furrows through it.

Seeing them, the professional welfare workers, the jackals of capitalism, say: "Look, they are human after all. We must do something." So, soup kitchens are opened in the name of the mythical Jesus to show workers that poverty is a blessing, that hunger prepares one for heaven, that the sanctified but scanty food of christian charity must not be considered from the standpoint of base materialism and the gnawing ache of empty bellies. Did not Jesus himself feed five thousand with five loaves and three fishes?

Unemployment and poverty for the working class—idleness and riches for the parasitic ruling class—this is the law of capitalism. The robbery and misery of the workers—this is the cement which bound together the foundation stones of capitalism. Paul LaFargue wrote with burning satire in 1880:

"In the name of christian meekness a priest of the Anglican church, the Reverend Mr. Townsend, intones: 'Work, work, night and day. By working you make your poverty increase and your poverty releases us from imposing work upon you by force of law. The legal imposition of work gives too much trouble, requires too much violence and makes too much noise. Hunger, on the contrary, is not only a pressure which is peaceful, silent and incessant, but as it is the most natural motive for work and industry, it also provokes the most powerful efforts.' Work, work, proletarians, to increase social wealth and your individual poverty; work, work, in order that becoming poorer, you may have more reason to work and become miserable. Such is the inexorable law of capitalist production."

"Because lending ear to the fallacious words of the economists, the proletarians have given themselves up body and soul to the vice of work... there is a plethora of merchandise and a dearth of purchasers, the shops are closed and hunger scourges the working peoples with its whip of a thousand lashes." (The Right To Be Lazy—Pages 23-24—Kerr Edition).

But the cement which bound the foundation stones of capitalism into what seemed to many to be an unshakable structure is crumbling in the fierce fire of the class struggle. Robbery by the masters and misery for the workers is no longer accepted as inevitable by the working class. The million and a quarter American workers who came into the street on March 6 to demonstrate for "Work or Wages" and against unemployment, at the call of the Communist Party, show that even the structure of American capitalism, considered the most powerful in the world, is not impregnable and that the working class, far from being starved into submission, is rallying for the assault.

(To be continued)

Warning Against Jack Bryan, Police Agent

The Central Control Commission warns all Party and other workers' organizations against Jack Bryan as a dangerous under-cover agent, who plies his nefarious trade by surreptitiously joining some workers' organization, working himself up to some more or less important position, and then trying to disrupt the organization.

Before the March 6th Unemployed Demons' trials, he dropped up in Toledo, Ohio, and became very active. He joined the International Labor Defense, he even made an application for membership in the Party. But then he was exposed as the same Jack Bryan who acted as a stool-pigeon in the Passaic strike in 1926. And when his attempt to pretend that he had reformed failed, he came out again openly trying to disrupt the May Day demonstration in Canton, Ohio.

Is about 45 years of age, 6 feet tall, weight about 130 pounds, reddish-blond hair, ruddy complexion, light blue eyes. Central Control Commission, C. P. of U. S. A.



Jack Bryan

BILL GREEN SALUTES HIS COLORS By FRED ELLIS



The president of the A. F. of L. took part in and agreed to all the decisions of the Hoover industrial conference, where the big employers and the A. F. of L. promised that the workers would toil through the crisis, and the bosses would not take advantage of it to cut wages. This is pure trickery to keep the exploited and unemployed workers from rebelling against low pay and starvation. Proof? Rockefeller's mines (the largest company in U. S.) cut their 2,500 West Virginia miners 14 per cent and Green calls no fight against it.

The Chinese Soviets at Work

(Continued)

The Soviets have decisively beaten the Kuomintang militarists, have confiscated the land and cattle of the landlords, have burned up the onerous leases, the usurious loan contracts, the rent accounts, of the capitalists and landlords, and have thrown overboard the militarist rule and government of the Kuomintang generals.

During the struggle, Soviet governments have been set up, and Red Armies organized and strengthened to defend the Soviets. The Red Armies in China not only triumph over the counter-revolution with rifles and bullets, but with the all-piercing weapon of leaflets and circulars, which awaken the soldiers—who are unemployed workers in military uniforms—to turn their bayonets against their commanders, to respond to and help the uprisings of the Soviets and to carry through the agrarian revolution shoulder to shoulder with the workers and peasants.

This has greatly alarmed the militarists, and hardened their attack on the Soviets, which, however, have steadily gained strength and enlarged their scope.

What Soviet Rule Does.

In the territory of the Soviets, there are no more landlords and usurers, who live as parasites by extorting high rents and interest from the workers and peasants.

There are no more vicious gentry (thieving village officials) who cheat and oppress the peasants; no more loafers, hoodlums and bandits.

In the territory of the Soviets, land has been distributed to the landless farm workers, the small peasants and the families of revolutionary soldiers. In case the said families cannot till the land themselves, the Soviet government hires peasants to till it for them.

In the territory of the Soviets, peasants' banks are in operation to supply the peasants with capital for the cultivation and improvement of their farms. Cooperatives function to help the workers and peasants to get their necessities cheaper and to sell their products easier.

In the territory of the Soviets, workers are

enjoying increased wages, shorter hours, and all sorts of political freedom and cultural privileges.

In the territory of the Soviets, the link tax (internal customs tax), tariffs and other oppressive taxes and rents are abolished, with the exception of the administration expenses given over to the government directly by the workers and peasants.

In the territory of the Soviets, the small artisans and traders are leading a peaceful life, free from militarist oppression and yet unable to exploit the masses by raising the price of their commodities.

The Masses Armed.

In the territory of the Soviets, both workers and peasants have been armed for the defense of the Soviets and the defeat of the militarists.

In the territory of the Soviets, young workers and young peasants have been provided with ample opportunities of education and recreation to train themselves ideologically and physically for the class struggle. These youths have organized themselves into Pioneers and Young Workers Leagues, have rendered effective support to the Soviets in clearing up the reactionary forces and have been part and parcel of the Red Armies.

In the territory of the Soviets, the completely emancipated women workers and women peasants have gained equal rights with men, and have actively joined the revolutionary struggle.

As yet, the Soviets have not won many of the industrial and commercial centers, and therefore are comparatively poor in finance. As to material well-being, we don't want to indulge in loose exaggerations. One thing is sure:

The Soviet territories, without exploitation and without oppression, are for the masses the nearest thing to paradise of any region in China. But they are not hermits' pleasure resorts. During this period of bitter struggles, the Soviets are a great force in the battle and a flying flag in the field. The proletarians in the cities must energetically lead these village Soviets and organize them into one solid whole. Only by this means can the banner of the Soviets soon be hoisted over all China.

Into Maryland With Communist Organization

By GEORGE MILLIE

THE leading party in the State of Maryland, which is holding an election in November for all officers, is the democratic party. Its candidate for governor is Albert C. Ritchie, excessively Protestant, corpulent, and aristocratic. He is running for his fourth term, apparently hoping to remain governor until he outlives all the other Democratic presidential hopes. Twice, in 1924 and 1928, he almost succeeded in capturing the nomination, but was beaten out first by a corporation lawyer and then by Al Smith, the Tammany Catholic author and realtor.

For most of the eleven years that he has governed Maryland Ritchie has been popular with those who make governors—the finance capitalists and the newspapers.

Graft, which has never been far under the surface has been particularly flagrant during Ritchie's present administration. Several members of the State Roads Commission were indiscreet enough to get caught stealing, putting Ritchie in a much less popular position than he has been in the eleven years of his overlordship. In addition Ritchie has been accused of "gross mismanagement" of the Conowingo Dam and of practically giving it away to the Pennsylvania light and power interests. Consequently the two other capitalistic

parties in Maryland—republican and socialist—are both licking their chops at Ritchie's discomfiture and will make earnest efforts to get their hands on the plunder always available to the occupants of the State Capitol. The socialist party, which in its own sweetly hypocritical way here calls itself the "labor" party, has no more contact with the workers than class-conscious proletarians expect it to have and is a completely moribund sect.

Generally, conditions in Maryland are such that the Communist Party is in a splendid position to reveal to the workers the extent of the intense exploitation to which they are being subjected. A vigorous attempt must be made to reach the white and Negro coal miners and railroad workers, particularly in Western Maryland, where until now virtually no contacts have been made. The agricultural workers throughout the state and especially in Southern Maryland and along the eastern shore are being held in a state of semi-feudal bondage in no wise different from that prevailing throughout the South. The government workers and the naval workers in Annapolis must be reached and the contacts already established among the Baltimore marine workers, the B. and O. workers in the Mount Clare shops, the steel workers in the Bethlehem shops and the unemployed movement as well

PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

Fight Against Right Danger Not Over

By E. VAFIADES.

New Jersey Section Organizer.

THERE are no doubts as to the correctness of the Thesis of the Central Committee and the Draft Thesis of our District, especially on the question of the deep-going crisis and the growing radicalization of the masses.

If we believe that there is a deep-going crisis, then we must also believe in the consequences of the crisis, such as wage cuts, lengthening of hours (which is a general drive of the bosses here in New Jersey, unemployment, and the growing misery which affects even the petty shopkeepers.

In this situation the Party faces the task of organizing and leading the gigantic struggles that are ahead of us and building up the revolutionary unions, the Trade Union Unity League and the Party.

The leftward drift of the masses brings the A. F. of L. into line with the capitalists, and they (the A. F. of L.) become the leaders of the bosses, the machine to break up strikes, etc. The Social Fascists also cannot be ignored. They, too, are taking the leadership in the attack against the condition of the workers and the Soviet Union (Woll, Thomas).

We can see this for a fact in Paterson. When the N. T. W. U. had a drive to organize and prepare the workers for a general strike, the Fascist U. T. W. of the A. F. of L. and the Social Fascist Musteites organized a so-called "Peace Council" (which consisted of the Chamber of Commerce, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Businessmen's Associations, the priests and all the black forces of the capitalist system) in order to stop the N. T. W. U. from organizing the unorganized workers that are working 70 to 80 hours a week in the dye houses of Paterson for starvation wages.

In this period there is no other party in the field that really tries to organize the millions of unorganized workers that are working under miserable conditions.

In order that the Party be able to cope with this situation, first and foremost it must clean from its ranks all the right wing opportunists and Social Democratic elements, who are remnants from the Socialist Party and the Lovestone renegades, in order to attract new proletarian elements that will put into practice the new methods of work. These new elements will be the ones to carry out the plans and the decisions laid down by the Central Committee, such as: Concentration on specific shops and building up of shop nuclei and shop papers; to transform the Party of shop nuclei and make every factory a fortress of the Communist Party, especially now, when there is a growing danger of war against the Soviet Union and the possibility, in the near future, of illegality of our Party; of building up our revolutionary unions, the T. U. U. L.; to broaden the circulation of the Daily Worker, the organizer of the masses; the building of the F. S. U., in order to mobilize the masses of workers for the defense of the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland, etc.

I agree with the Central Committee when it says in its Thesis "the Party passes very definitely over from a period of talk to the period of action."

But there are still elements in our Party that live in the first period. Not only elements but whole nuclei, and an example of this may be found, not in the South or Middle West but ten minutes from New York—in Cliffside, N. J.

This nucleus, which remains from the Socialist Party, is in existence for fifteen years. It consists of thirteen members, all Lithuanians. There has not been a gain or loss in membership during this period of time. It consists of the following elements: Five business men, one bootlegger and saloonkeeper, one foreman, and the rest are workers who have degenerated among these business men. There is one exception, however, a devoted comrade. The meetings were conducted in Lithuanian. They took place twice a month in back of a saloon. The meetings were usually called at 8 p. m., but did not start until 9 p. m. because they had to drink first and then start the meeting. Their order of business usually consisted of questions of the fraternal organizations and not the every-day work of the Party. The unit was organized on a fraternal organization basis and not on a Communist basis. For instance, instead of having an organizer, industrial organizer, agit prop, etc., they had a secretary, secretary-treasurer, and treasurer. They had a treasury of \$60. I don't think there is another unit in the United States that has accumulated \$60 in its treasury. This, in itself, shows how much activity was carried on. Once in a blue moon they held a mass meeting, and then they issue leaflets in Lithuanian.

When I first visited the Unit, as a Section Organizer, I had to bring to them the decisions of the Section Committee concerning general Party work, especially May Day. When the question of May Day was taken up, they were opposed to holding any open-air meetings or demonstrations. Not even an indoor meeting, claiming that the workers of Cliffside were not ready to come to demonstrations and that they did not understand

must be maintained and developed. According to the Bureau of Census figures (1927) there were employed in gainful occupation in Maryland 126,700 workers in 3,205 different factories and shops. Total wages were (1927) \$141,902,797. Total value of products \$943,410,896. Cost of material and fuel and power was \$564,120,407. For Baltimore (1927) the figures were 84,005 workers in 2,090 shops and factories. Total wages were \$93,403,523. Value of products produced \$692,574,915. Cost of material, fuel and power, \$425,919,448. Average wage according to these figures for the worker of Maryland is \$1,112.10 a year or \$21.39 a week.

Statistics for agricultural workers, who are paid about one-third of the wage given to city workers, are not revealed by the census figures. And these figures reveal a condition existing prior to the bringing of a "full dinner pail" and "prosperity" to the masses by the "Great Engineer."

Workers in Maryland are almost completely unorganized. The Trade Union Unity League is just beginning to function and the M.W.I.U. has enrolled about 600 members, at the same time driving the useless I.W.W. from the waterfront. The bankrupt A. F. of L. has or-

ganized a few of the skilled workers in the bricklaying, plumbing and electrical trades, but has made absolutely no effort to unionize the unskilled workers.

The coming elections then, offer a splendid opportunity for the Party to put the issues before the workers on a class-struggle basis. Our candidates can appear on the ballot only by petition. Two thousand signatures each must be obtained for the office of governor, attorney general, comptroller, and clerk of the court of appeals; 8,000 in all. For nominees for congress 1,500 signatures must be obtained in each district, a total of 9,000. A campaign committee of five members has been elected to call a convention for the purpose of nominating candidates and drawing up a platform and left wing unions have been invited to participate.

If the Party is to make any real headway among the exploited, if it is to organize the masses, and draw into its service class-conscious leaders, it must bend every effort to obtain these signatures and to make the coming elections a concrete example to the workers of the revolutionary class struggle by building during the campaign the permanent organizations of class struggle in the shops.

anything of Communism. Instead they decided to leave the workers of Cliffside and go to New York to the demonstration. When the question of distributing the special May Day issue of the Daily Worker was brought up, they revolted and refused to have anything to do with the Daily Worker. Only when they were threatened with expulsion did they take 1,000 Daily Workers, of which 500 were distributed. Only three comrades participated in the distribution; the rest claimed they would lose business, because every one in the town knew them. The workers claimed that they would lose their jobs. As far as getting subscriptions for the Daily Worker was concerned, they flatly refused, using the same excuse. The Section Committee, after a thorough discussion on this unit, decided to take organizational steps: (1) We reorganized the whole unit and elected an organizer and the rest of the functionaries; (2) we expelled the bootlegger; (3) we called all those that resisted the instructions of the Section, to the Control Commission; (4) we instructed the unit to get out of the saloon immediately and find another place to meet; (5) to sell and get subscriptions for the Daily Worker; (6) to organize a Trade Union Unity League; (7) to check back the activity of the comrades; (8) to have a meeting every week and not twice a month; (9) we appointed the organizer of the unit to run as Congressman in Bergen county; (10) that every comrade get convention stamps, according to the decision of the Central Committee, in order to have a right to vote.

They formally accepted the decisions of the Section. But they did not carry them out. For instance, only one participated in the sale of Daily Workers, and sold nine, for the first time in front of a factory. One the question of convention stamps, they brought up the argument that the new dues system of the Party forbade any tax or assessment. The rest of the instructions were actually sabotaged. For instance, on the question of the Congressman, not only did they refuse to sign the petitions, but also told the workers of the town not to sign because the candidate was not capable to be a Congressman!

All the instructions of the Section and the new methods of work of the Party, these comrades found too radical. They immediately called a special meeting, before the regular meeting, excluding the Unit Organizer and including the expelled bootlegger. At the next regular meeting, which was held in the same saloon, at which I was present, I presented an order of business from the Section Executive. The procyman, Stevens, immediately got up and proposed an order of business which had been prepared at the secret meeting, and stated that the majority proposed it. These comrades were told that only Party organizers have a right to present an order of business and the comrades may add what they want. (Their order of business had nothing to do with the present activity of the Party.) The answer to the Section Organizer was, "If you don't like this order of business you can get the hell out, and if you don't, we will kick you out. This unit has been ruled by us for fifteen years and no one will rule it but ourselves!" I had to appeal to the few workers who were there to leave the meeting and have a meeting in a place where we can take up Party problems and not language problems.

What does this show? First, that the members were left alone for fifteen years without any leadership from the Section or the Party. Second, in the language branches there are still remnants of federationism. Third, the Lithuanian Bureau must be severely criticized for not bringing the message of the Party to the Lithuanian workers, in order to educate them as to the structure and general campaigns of the Party.

We cannot call these elements "right wingers," but nationalist open social democratic elements who have no place in the Party. We must also criticize our District for not paying more attention to a State which has the most basic and war industries, in which thousands of proletarian elements, ready to come into our revolutionary unions, are working. The Party must send the most capable comrades into New Jersey and must help out this State, not only through the sending of colonizers but also financially.

The main fact to be stressed is that the Section Organizer and Section functionaries must see to it that they direct the work of the units personally. This must also be applied to the District Executive members who must check up activities of the Section and activities of every unit in the Party. Only then can we expect from the lower units the carrying out of the instructions and decisions of the higher bodies.

The right wing elements will be swept aside during the process of this work and the revolutionary struggles that are ahead of us and new proletarian elements will replace them. The Party will then be able to mobilize the majority of the working class for the final overthrow of the system and the establishment of a workers and farmers' government.

FORWARD FOR A MASS COMMUNIST PARTY UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE C. I. AND C. C.