

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

Every Day More and More Workers Are Thrown Into the Streets to Starve. Refuse to Starve! Organize for the National Convention of Jobless Workers, in Chicago, July 4, to Demand Work or Wages!

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METAL WORKERS CONFERENCE JUNE 14 TO FIGHT STARVATION

Gold Medal for Green--Electric Chair for Union Organizers

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the A. F. of L., has been presented with the Gold Medal of the Roosevelt Foundation, for his services to capitalism in promoting the speed-up, preventing the workers from striking, and pledging the trade unions not to demand wage-increases.

Those organizers who put forth demands for the workers, for wage increases and for unemployment insurance, are threatened with the electric chair, as in Atlanta, Georgia, where six comrades are in prison for whom the government demands the death sentence.

William Green obtains a Gold Medal from the capitalists, because he stands for the continued subjugation of the Negroes, their segregation into Jim Crow districts, cars, and unions, and their regular lynching whenever they lift their voices in demands against the bosses.

Organizers for the Trade Union Unity League are to be sent to the electric chair because they organize white and Negro workers together on a basis of full and complete equality.

The capitalists have made no mistake in honoring William Green. He is their faithful servant. He fights fiercely for the profits of the bosses, and against the demands of the workers. For the same reason that the capitalists give him a Gold Medal, the workers must organize to give him the boot.

Green's organization has a paper in Birmingham, Alabama, which carries out Green's (and the capitalists') program. It is called the "Labor Advocate," but it is really the Capitalists' Advocate. This paper prints large-type appeals for lynchings against the organizers of the Trade Union Unity League. It howls that the revolutionary trade unions "have spread out to an almost unbelievable extent," and demands violence to stop this growth. It howls against those who "openly preach social equality for the Black Race," and demands that they "should be squelched NOW." It grows indignant against the demand for work or wages, and against the "arrogant demands made upon our citizenship and our charitable agencies for money or other relief." It prints its incitations to violence with great heavy black borders around them. It is hysterically working up the mob-spirit of all the gangs of William Green, and preparing in Alabama an illegal lynching attempt, in rivalry with the legal lynching being prepared in Georgia.

Workers throughout the land must rouse themselves, must organize, and register an emphatic protest against the legal and illegal violence being exercised against the working class organizers in the South.

The struggle against unemployment, against wage cuts and speed-up, is a struggle of the workers of the entire country. The struggle for equality of the Negroes is also that of the entire working class. Our comrades in the South are fighting the battle of the entire working class, under conditions of the most horrible savagery on the part of the bosses. They must be supported by the workers of the entire country.

All the Gold Medals for Green, and electric chairs and lynchings for the fighters for the workers, cannot stop the growth of the revolutionary trade unions. The Trade Union Unity League is in the South to stay, just as it is in the entire country to stay. Its success is assured by the fact that the workers know the scabby outfit of William Green as their deadly enemy, and that only the T.U.U.L. organizes them and fights for their interests.

Let the workers everywhere express their contempt for Judas Green! In a mighty wave of protest, let them demand the release of our prisoners, of Foster, Minor, Amter, and Raymond, in prison in New York for demanding work or wages, of Powers, Carr, Burlik, Dalton, Brady (Newton), and Storey in Georgia, and all the hundreds of prisoners of the struggle against the bosses. And organize, organize, organize—into the fighting unions of the T. U. U. L!

MACDONALD BARS TRIPS TO INDIA

Cabinet Officer Says Forces To Be Favored

LATEST capitalist press reports from India admit that 80 were injured when demonstrators and mutineers in the World jail attacked troops trying to repair a barbed wire fence weakened by a previous rush. Sunday, at Pratapdighi, the Indians stoned the police when they were fired on and one killed. A similar fight took place at the village of Cholinganallur, with two police wounded and one villager killed.

BERLIN, Germany, June 3.—Yesterday the Anti-Imperialist League received notification from the India office in London refusing permission to a delegation to enter India.

The India office is the British government department which has direct rule over India. The League Against Imperialism and for Colonial Independence, of which the All-America Anti-Imperialist League is the American section, decided at a meeting of its executive recently to send a strong committee to investigate conditions in India. It is this committee which the labor party government has barred from India.

Benn Threatens Force. LONDON, England, June 3.—Wedgewood Benn, secretary of state for India, a British labor party man, today told the delegates to the imperial press conference that his "emergency measures" (shooting, bombing and jailing of anti-imperialists) to "secure settlement of the present difficulty, after which the government expects to secure favorable public opinion for maintaining Britain's force in India."

Mutiny in Indian Jail. BOMBAY India, June 3.—Hundreds of Indians, arrested in the demonstrations against British imperialism, tried today to force their way out of the wire bull-pen in

BERMAN, OF SECTION 5 IN "DAILY" CHALLENGE

Comrade Berman of Section 5, New York District, stepped into the Daily Worker office the other day with a chip on his shoulders. He is ready to do some fighting to help keep the Daily Worker. And here is what he did and said: "Here is \$50. Keep up your spirits. The Daily will not go down but will go up in circulation and support. To secure a little quick action on the part of a few comrades I know, I hereby challenge Comrades Stamler, Metlitz, Goldberg, Sternberg, Halperin and Rich of Section 5 of the New York District to also give the Daily Worker \$50 to help it on its way towards helping us make the revolution."

NEWARK SEDITION TRIAL ON JUNE 9

Perth Amboy Protest Tonight, With Flaiani

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—The sedition trial of eight Newark workers, arrested for holding an unemployment meeting, was postponed today until June 9. A ninth, Dominic Flaiani, was convicted by a business men's jury May 22.

The prosecution brought the request for postponement. Flaiani will be sentenced June 16, and may get as much as 15 years. The Flaiani case is being appealed. Tomorrow night a big protest meeting will be held at 308 Elm St., Perth Amboy, N. J. Flaiani will be the speaker.

which they are confined at World. A big demonstration outside of the prison aided the struggle within, and much fighting took place. Twelve are known to have been injured. British troops are being rushed to the bull-pen and further struggles are expected.

At Karachi, up the coast from Bombay, the natives completely boycotted the parade of troops in honor of King George's birthday.

"REGISTERED" NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS CALLED

Industrial Union Tells How to Break From Wage Cut, Speed-up

Big Convention Friday All Activity Hastened As Delegations Form

A special appeal to registered workers in the needle trades, those forced into the I. L. G. W. and other company unions by the fake strikes and other maneuvers, was issued yesterday by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. These workers are reminded that they do not have to suffer the speed-up, long hours, piece-work, unemployment and sweat-shop conditions which were their share of the Schlesinger-Hillman-Kauffman-Stetsky-Zaritsky attack on them, and the contracts these various fakers have with the bosses.

They are urged to send delegates from shop meetings to the industrial union's second national convention, which will be held in New York on June 6, 7 and 8. Their place is in the ranks of the militant needle trades workers. The N. T. W. I. U. is making a special initiation fee of \$2.35 for employed and \$1.35 for unemployed workers during its drive for 6,000 new members in New York.

Convention Committee Tonight. There will be a meeting of the convention arrangements committee tonight, right after work.

The opening of the convention will take place at a mass meeting at the New Star Casino on Friday at 8 o'clock. At this mass meeting the workers of New York will select the nominees to the Red International of Labor Unions World Congress. Nominations have been made by the workers in the shops and the full list of nominees will be submitted and voted upon. Saturday.

MORE CHINESE WORKERS REVOLT

Uprising in Simakow and Hanchuan

PEIPING, June 3.—Workers and peasants of Simakow and Hanchuan in Hupeh province rise in revolt today against the oppression of the counter-revolutionary regime of the landlords, the gentry, the native bourgeoisie, foreign imperialists, the missionaries and the Kuomintang. Hanchuan is strategically a very important town, situated on the Han River, which flows into the Yangtze River at Hankow. Simakow is also not far from Hankow.

The taking of these two towns by the revolutionary workers and peasants means that the revolution has gained a very significant victory and has taken a long step forward toward the capture of Hankow.

Further down the Yangtze River Communist forces are reported to be marching on Kiukiang, a very important city on the Yangtze River. The American imperialists are not waiting for their Chinese

A Letter from Jail to You!

Writing from jail, Foster, Amter, Minor and Raymond, the unemployed delegation, representing 110,000 New York jobless workers, send you this appeal to support the Daily Worker drive:

"Never in the history of the Party was there such need and such an opportunity for increasing the circulation of the Daily Worker. The American working class is looking for leadership and organization. Millions out of work, millions working part time, millions working long hours at killing speed and suffering wage cuts—this is the 'prosperity' of the American workers. There has been no real increase of work in spite of the 'strenuous' efforts of American capitalists inspired by Hoover to create work. The building trades which now should be at their very height still show tremendous unemployment. Railroad loadings are still low. The crisis is on with all its devastating effects!

"The only 'solution' the capitalists and capitalist government have, are attacks on the unemployed, on unions and their strike picket lines, break-up of workers' meetings and conven-



Smash the Southern Bosses Attempt to Railroad the Six Workers in Atlanta to the Electric Chair

Jobless Organize As Leaders' Cases Expose Fake Freedom

The cases of five leaders of the unemployed workers who are now rallying on a national scale to the councils of the unemployed and preparing an enormous convention in Chicago, July 4 and 5, came up in two courts yesterday, without any decisions being rendered.

There is every indication that the Tammany judges are going to try and hold them in prison forever unless the workers by mass pressure, by organization and demonstrations, convince the agents of capitalism who rule New York that it is advisable to let them go.

NEW JERSEY COMMUNISTS IN ELECTION

State Ratification Meet on Saturday

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—From reports received by the New Jersey state Campaign Committee of the Communist Party, the state Ratification Convention, which will take place next Saturday afternoon, will be a tremendous success. There will be about 150 delegates from shops, Trade Union Unity League groups, trade unions and workers' fraternal organizations.

At this convention, besides the reports and nominations of candidates for various offices, plans will be worked out for an intense campaign to carry the Party's program actually into the shops.

The state Campaign Committee is very actively working to collect signatures for the candidates. The workers, both Party and non-Party sympathizers, are making house to house canvass, not only collecting signatures but also aiding the Daily Worker Drive, getting subs for it and the Young Worker. Working class voters are requested to come to the various headquarters of the Communist Party and sign the petitions.

Jackey, Chiang Kai-shek, to suppress the revolution. With the missionaries conveniently providing an excuse, an American gunboat has been ordered to proceed to Kiukiang. Direct imperialist intervention for the suppression of the Chinese revolution is evidently the policy of Wall Street and Washington.

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N. Y. WORKERS MEET TO FIGHT INTERVENTION

Masses Gather Tonight to Greet Soviet China

Tonight at 7:30 p. m. thousands of workers will gather in the Central Opera House (67th St. and Third Ave.) to celebrate the first Soviet Congress in China as a great forward step in the world struggle against imperialist and capitalist oppression.

One of the telegraphic agencies of the American bourgeoisie reports: "This aspect of the situation is looked upon here as far graver than the northern war, as the most valuable section of China is involved, with foreign trade and Nanking's control threatened by a semi-Communist regime which would work to the detriment of all interests." This is a call for imperialist intervention.

Tonight's mass meeting will voice the determination of the American workers to fight against American imperialism, to support the Chinese revolution and to defend its achievements. The speakers at this meeting are as follows:

Max Bedacht, member of the secretariat, Communist Party, U. S. A.; J. Louis Engdahl, general secretary of the International Labor Defense; Doonping, of the Chinese Workers' Alliance, Richard B. Moore, Negro organizer, candidate for attorney general, state of New York, of the Communist Party; Herbert Benjamin, district organizer, District 2, Communist Party, and Abdul Wahid, East Indian worker.

The prosecutor made one point only, but he made it completely. He proved by citing cases ranging from the time of Charles II of England down to last year that capitalist governments never did allow free speech or assembly, never could.

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CONDITIONS HORRIBLE; WAGE CUTS, SPEED-UP, LONG HOURS; LAY-OFFS

Great Prosperity for Steel Bosses; Wages Cut to 20 Cents; 100,000 Jobless Auto Workers

Delegates Right From Shops Will Plan Great Organization Drive; National Struggle

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 3.—All metal workers are called upon to send delegates from local unions and shop meetings or shop committees to the First National Metal Workers' Conference, to take place here June 14-15.

"Smash the speed-up system! Strike against wage cuts! Abolish piece work, tonnage pay and bonus systems! \$35 minimum wage for all steel workers! Fight for the seven-hour day and five-day week! Equal pay for equal work! Work or wages for the unemployed! Organize the unorganized! Smash the company unions and the spy systems in the mills and factories! Unite all metal workers, regardless of color or race or nationality! Demand the immediate release of all workers arrested in labor struggles! Support the Fifth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions!"

All Branches of Industry. These are the rallying cries under which the Metal Workers' Industrial League summons representatives of auto and aircraft workers, metal and machinery workers, electrical appliance workers, foundry workers, shipyard workers, radio manufacturing workers, navy yard workers, munition factory workers and jewelry workers to attend this conference.

The aims of the organization are made sufficiently clear by the above slogans. On this basis the Metal Workers' League has been rapidly extending itself through the steel industry and auto and machine shops especially since its organization at the Cleveland Convention of the Trade Union Unity League nearly a year ago. Dozens of shop committees have been established. Many locals of the A. F. of L. unions, especially the machinists' union, have working groups of workers in them in open revolt against the official leadership, the sell-out and speed-up systems of their A. F. of L. higher officials.

The statement of the Metal League, calling this conference, gives a review of the conditions under which metal workers toil, and which demand remedy through organization of the metal workers into one industrial union. The league points out: "Wage cuts and cuts in piece work rates are the order of the day; in spite of Hoover's fake 'prosperity.' While the big corporations are reporting 25 to 50 per cent dividends to parasitic stockholders enjoying themselves in Paris and London, more and more workers are being thrown on the scrap-heap of industrial depression."

"Dear Comrades: We have watched with the keenest interest the progress of affairs in connection with your splendid campaign on behalf of the unemployed in the United States of America; we read of the magnificent demonstrations on March 6, and your still greater gatherings on May Day. Here in England we also had demonstrations and lengthy marches of unemployed from many districts, including a Scottish contingent. The effect was most useful. What I am specially concerned to write about now is to express my sympathy with the immediate friends and comrades of the strikers who are now in prison and who are refused bail pending their appeal."

"I send my congratulatory greetings to all the responsible comrades and especially to Comrades Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond. To my old colleague, W. Z. Foster, whom I have known for many years as

BUSINESS FAILURES RISE. Business failures increased 20 per cent in May as compared with May last year. This is the largest figure recorded in the month of May.

and slavery in both open and so-called 'union' shops, the Food Workers Industrial Union is calling a special meeting at 8:30 p. m. Thursday night at the Bronx headquarters, 2394 Third Avenue. Section Organizer Ed Schwartz will be in charge, with speakers from both Waiters-Local 1 and from unorganized cafeterias and restaurants.

Note: Tomorrow's issue of the Daily Worker will contain a special section devoted to Pre-Convention Discussion.

JAIL FOURTEEN BAKER PICKETS

Restaurant, Cafeteria Meeting Thursday

Arrest of fourteen militant workers of the Food Workers Industrial Union took place Tuesday on five picket lines, three at the Mirchowitz Bakery on Avenue U in Brooklyn; six at Schlom and Deutsch Bakery, Bay Parkway and 86th St.; and five at three struck bakeries on Allerton Ave., the G. and S. Patos, and Glaniers. All five strikes were called to win the 40-hour week and union conditions.

Waiters Sign Fake Contract. Signing of a so-called agreement Tuesday by a hand-picked committee of Waiters Local 1 and the Restaurant Owners Association marks a new step backward for this job-trust of 2,000 waiters, long controlled for the bosses' benefit by a clique of labor crooks and gangsters. The outcome of months of secret negotiations is that wages will be 25 per cent lower in the pay envelopes than on the contract and that in some cases kitchen workers will be forced to pay union dues while still toiling under 12 and 14 hour non-union conditions.

In protest against the speed-up

TOM MANN SENDS GREETINGS TO THE JOBLESS LEADERS

74-Year-Old Militant Is Sure of Victory

The Daily Worker has received for transmission to the unemployed workers' delegates in prison in New York a letter from Tom Mann, 74-



year-old militant, member of the executive of the National Minority Movement in England, from the First to the Fourth World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, a member of its executive and known world wide for his labor leadership in England from the time of the 1880's on down.

He writes from Kent, England, as follows: "Dear Comrades: We have watched with the keenest interest the progress of affairs in connection with your splendid campaign on behalf of the unemployed in the United States of America; we read of the magnificent demonstrations on March 6, and your still greater gatherings on May Day. Here in England we also had demonstrations and lengthy marches of unemployed from many districts, including a Scottish contingent. The effect was most useful. What I am specially concerned to write about now is to express my sympathy with the immediate friends and comrades of the strikers who are now in prison and who are refused bail pending their appeal."

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TO FIGHT FOR SOVIET POWER ONLY WAY TO FREE CHINESE MASSES

Northern Coalition Just As Counter-Revolutionary as Nanking

"Ironsides" Also Bitter Enemy of Workers and Peasants

With the Kwangsi forces and their ally, the so-called "Ironsides" under Chang Fa-kwei, captured Siangtan in Hunan province and threatening Changsha, capital of the province, Chiang Kai-shek's Nanking regime is facing a three-cornered attack...

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS CALLED

Union Tells How to Break from Wage Cut

(Continued from Page One) day night the New York Council has arranged a dance at the New Star Casino to welcome the delegates. A special call has been issued by the G. E. B. and the New York Council to the workers, to the open shops and the company union shops to arrange meetings and to elect their delegates to the convention.

Another Frame-Up. Milton Kolman, one of the active needle trades workers convicted under a frame-up charge last week in the court of special sessions, has been sentenced to three months in prison...

Strike Dress Shop. The Industrial Union has a strike against the firm of Wasserman and Kaback, dress shop, 247 W. 37th St. This firm has declared against its workers and the union answered.

TEXTILE WORKERS MEET IN FIGHT ON SPEED-UP

With William T. Murdoch, national organizer of the National Textile Workers Union as one speaker, and representatives of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and of the Trade Union Unity Council addressing them also, the textile workers of New York and vicinity will meet tomorrow at 7 p. m. at 68 Whipple St., Brooklyn.

Today in History of the Workers

June 4, 1844—Hunger rebellion of weavers in Schleswig, Germany. 1923—Hundred thousand miners and smeltermen in Germany struck. 1923—Fifty thousand seamen struck for higher wages at Kobe, Japan. 1929—Soviet consul general at Mukden seized by Manchurian government.

PAID SPIES LIE IN VALLEY TRIAL

All Races Together on Labor Jury

EL CENTRO, Cal., June 3.—The second week of the trial of the Imperial Valley workers began with the paid spy Sherman Barber on the stand. His testimony, and that of two other similar creatures, Oscar Chromicle and Charles Collum, has been the basis of three charges of criminal syndicalism against each of the ten defendants.

The local vegetable growers who exploit at miserable low wages for 12 hours or so a day in desert heat some 15,000 Mexican, Filipino, Japanese and American canteloupe pickers and packers are back of the prosecution and are paying for it. Their plan is to smash the Agricultural Workers Industrial League of the Trade Union Unity League, which organizes these workers for a strike this summer, and they hope to accomplish it by railroading their leaders through to life terms in prison.

The International Labor Defense branch just established in the Imperial Valley announces that a labor jury of Mexican, Negro, Japanese and American workers is attending the trial, and will render their verdict from a workers' viewpoint.

Jobless Office Workers to Meet for Convention

To organize the many thousands of unemployed office workers and to mobilize for the Chicago July 4 Convention of Jobless Workers, the Office Workers' Union is calling an unemployed meeting for Wednesday, June 4, at 3:30 p. m. at the union headquarters, 13 W. 17th St. All members who are unemployed should attend the special meeting.

PATRIOTS PROTEST. The patriotic Sons of the American Revolution will protest against an exhibition of Soviet products in the commercial exhibition at Atlantic City next fall.

BUTCHERS' UNION Local 174, A.M.C. & B.W. of N.A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. Room 12. Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 A. M. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Local 104 meets Saturday in the month of 3861 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Ask for Baker's Local 104 Union Label Brand.

Advertise your Union Meetings here. For information write to The DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 26-28 Union Sq., New York City

Food Workers Industrial Union 16 W. 21st St., New York City Phone Chelsea 2274 Business meetings held the first Monday of the month at 8 P. M. educational meetings—the third Monday of the month. Executive Board meetings—every Tuesday afternoon at 8 o'clock. One industry! One Union! Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Communist Activities Section 4 Dance and Entertainment Saturday June 7, at 8 p. m. at 268 Lenox Ave., new headquarters of Section 4. John Reed Club entertainment. Jazz band. Admission 50 cents at the door. Spanish Speaking Comrades Are called to a special meeting by the Spanish District Bureau on Thursday, June 5, at 8 p. m. at 26 Union Sq. (Not Tuesday as incorrectly inserted yesterday). Very important business. All attend. Section and Unit Literature Agents. Will meet this Friday, June 5, 6:30 p. m. at Workers Center, 5th floor. Very important. Dist. Lit. Dept. Unit 5, Section 5. Factory gate meets Wednesday 4:30 p. m. Friday 5:30 p. m. Open air meet Thursday at Aldus and Southern Blvd.

Notice to all N.C.L. Members. Disregard previous notices on mass meeting that was to be held on Friday to help the Chinese Soviet Congress June 6. Date of the meeting has been changed to Wednesday, June 4, Central Opera House. All League members must attend and in uniform. All meetings to be held off. Executive meetings should be postponed until Thursday at 6:30. Section 8 Attention. All unit election directors will meet Thursday, June 5, 8 p. m. at 569 Prospect Ave. All members of section report Sunday, June 8 at 10 a. m. to participate in election of signatures for our candidates. Unit and Section Agitation Directors. Wednesday, June 3, 8 p. m. there will be a meeting of all unit and section agitation directors, in District 2, 5th floor, Workers Center. Write as you fight! Become a worker correspondent.

NAME CENTER AGAINST FULLER

Class Against Class in Election Fight

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—The Communist election campaign in Massachusetts was started here Sunday at a conference of 26 delegates, where candidates were nominated and an election program outlined.

Nat Kaplan, district organizer of the Communist Party in New England, pointed out that the election campaign is based on a "Class Against Class" program, that it is not only to get votes but the most important results will be the organization of the workers, the formation of shop committees as the basis of the revolutionary trade unions of the Trade Union Unity League, the building of Unemployed Councils, getting new worker members for the Communist Party and readers for the Daily Worker—putting over its drive for circulation and funds.

Heading the Communist Party ticket is Harry J. Canter, who has just been released from Deer Island after serving a year's sentence for calling ex-Governor Fuller the murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti. Canter is candidate for governor.

N. Y. JOBLESS PREPARE FOR CHI. NATIONAL MEET

The Unemployed Council of Greater New York which is affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League has issued a call for a preliminary conference on unemployment, calling upon the workers of all shops, unemployed councils, industrial unions, leagues, A.F.L. locals, rank and file opposition groups within reactionary unions and fraternal organizations of labor to elect delegates. This conference will be held on Sunday, June 22, 1936, 10 a. m., at 13 West 17th St., N. Y. C., and will constitute a mobilization for the sending of a large representative delegation to the Mass National Unemployment Convention which will be held in Chicago, July 4th and 5th.

The New York Delegation will go to Chicago by trucks, autos and hitch-hikes. The trucks and autos will bear signs and appropriate slogans.

Cooperators Patron SEROY CHEMIST 657 Allerton Avenue Estabrook 3215 Bronx, N. Y.

W. I. R. CLOTHING STORE 542 BROOK AVENUE Telephone Ludlow 3688 Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing High Class Work Done Goods Called for and Delivered All profits go towards strikers and their families. SHOW YOUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE WORKERS!

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Maxim Gorky's "Cain and Artem" Opens at Cameo Fri.

AT 2ND AVE. PLAYHOUSE

The Cameo Theatre and Amkino have just consummated a booking arrangement for the first American showing of the screen version of Maxim Gorky's stirring novel, "Cain and Artem." The opening is announced for Friday.



Eggert and Vera Melinovsky, who play the leading roles in "The Bear's Wedding," the Sovkino film at the 2nd Ave. Theatre.

This picture, which should be of interest to all lovers of modern day literature at its best, is a direct translation to the screen of Gorky's relentlessly powerful and realistic story of peasant life and types. A summary of the comments of the Berlin critics proclaims the picture—"A strong film . . . overwhelming in its harmonies . . . a wealth of types . . . a captivating ballad based on a story by Gorky and rendered with both power and cunning."

"Cain and Artem" is a product of the Sovkino studios and is released by the Amkino Co. in America. The picture was directed by P. P. Petrov-Bytov and is enacted by many of the noted players of the Soviet stage and screen. The chief roles are in the hands of Emil Gall as Cain, Nikolai Simonov as Artem, Elena Everova and Georgy Avtarov. The Fifth Ave. Playhouse is now showing Sydney Chaplin's "The Bette" on the same program with Buddy Rogers in "Young Eagles." For the remainder of this week it will show "Young Man of Manhattan," with Claudette Colbert and Norman Foster on a double feature program with "Welcome Danger," Harold Lloyd's first talkie. The program of the week at the

Little Carnegie Playhouse will include William Powell in S. S. Van Dine's "The Benson Murder Case," which will be shown the first part of the week. The latter part will be devoted to the screening of a new technicolor picture, "Under a Texas Moon," with Frank Fay, Raquel Torres, Myrna Loy and Noah Berry in the chief parts.

THREE WORKERS KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Three workers were killed in an explosion which wrecked the mixing house of the Atlas Powder Co. plant at Milton, near Tamqua, Pa., yesterday. The workers were the only ones employed in the mixing house.

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DR. J. MINDEL SURGEON DENTIST 1 UNION SQUARE Rm. 503—Phone: ALgonquin 6181 Not connected with any other office

Dr. M. Wolfson Surgeon Dentist 141 SECOND AVENUE, Cor. 9th St. Phone, Orchard 2385. In case of trouble with your teeth come to see your friend, who has long experience, and can assure you of careful treatment.

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U. S. Imperialists Build Cruisers for War

While the Senate foreign relations committee is still moping over the London naval treaty, the Navy department has quietly started work on three new 10,000-ton cruisers. The vessels are being constructed at the New York, Philadelphia and Puget Sound navy yards and will be completed in 1938.

The American imperialists do not plan to be caught unawares by their imperialist rivals, nor do they wish to be insufficiently prepared for taking the offensive in the coming imperialist war. They believe with Mussolini that words are beautiful but that warships, machine guns, bombing planes, etc., are even "more beautiful."

Ohio Governor Hides Truth of Prison Fire

New revolts threaten in the Ohio Penitentiary, where 322 prisoners were burned to death, states William B. Cox, secretary of the National Society of Penal Information, in an official report issued yesterday.

"Ohio has not seen the last of its prison trouble, and won't see it until Warden P. E. Thomas is removed," stated Cox. Governor Cooper said Cox is meeting the situation "as well as could be expected of a politician." "What lies back of the warden's statement, that if he is removed from office by the governor, he, the governor will never again sit in the

Muste Aids War Plans Against Soviets

Preparations for war against the Soviet Union gains new impetus through A. J. Muste, the "progressive" labor faker. In a conference called here, at the Consumers' Co-operative Restaurant, at 49 E. 25th St., to form measures against unemployment, Muste spread the lie

Wall St. Agent To Be Ambassador to Japan

WASHINGTON, June 3.—W. Cameron Forbes, a faithful agent of Wall Street, who spent most of his life in the enslavement of the Philippine workers and peasants, has been appointed by the chief agent of Wall Street, Hoover, to act as ambassador to Japan. Forbes, banker,

St. Louis Jobless Resist Cops

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Around 800 workers responded to the call of the St. Louis Unemployed Council to a mass meeting in front of the City Hall. A great number of Negroes were in the crowd, also many young workers. At numerous occasions the workers applauded the speakers. Comrade Niels Kjar, District T. U. U. L. representative, was the main speaker.

Building Strikers Defeat Boss' Scabs

HARRISON, N. J., June 3.—When 150 employees of the Joseph P. Callaghan Building Supply Co. struck against a wage-cut and the dismissal of several workers, Callaghan said: "I'll have 50 strikebreakers here in the morning, and they'll be armed."

White-washing British Imperialism

GENEVA, June 3.—The Permanent Mandate Commission of the League of Nations, composed of ten men, met yesterday to "investigate" the Palestine mandate and to "advise" the League Council concern-

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S.S. CLERMONT TO HOOK MOUNTAIN Will leave Pier A at Battery and Land Street Tickets at Pier \$1.50, in advance \$1.25. Freiheit Office, 30 Union Sq. DIRECTIONS—R.—M.T. Lines to Whitehall Station, I. R. T. to Bowling Green and all Elevated Lines to South Ferry.

REYNOLD TOBACCO CO. STOOLS WON'T STOP WINSTON-SALEM MEN

Tobacco Workers Forced to Slave for \$6 to \$12 Weekly Wages

Thugs Broke Into Office and Stole Typewriter and Mimeograph

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WINSTON, SALEM, N. C.—The bosses here are scared stiff for fear that the thousands of tobacco workers, whom they are exploiting like coolies, working them 10 and 11 hours per day for a measly \$6 to \$14 per week, will organize. The company, according to its own report, made \$32,000,000 profit for the year 1929-30, while the workers are slaving for \$6 and \$12 a week.

From early in the morning until late at night, when we are ready to close, the headquarters of the International Labor Defense and Left Wing Movement in this city are guarded by dicks. Every worker that comes up to the headquarters is immediately followed home and the next day reported to the boss.

The comrades working in the office are daily followed, when they go to eat, when they go home to sleep, or when they go out distributing leaflets. These rats and despicable scoundrels, who, instead of going out to work in the mills, like every honest worker does, are daily following and spying on the workers in this city.

They broke into our headquarters and stole our mimeograph machine

METAL WORKERS CONFERENCE IN YOUNGSTOWN

Meets July 14-15 With Broad Representation

(Continued from Page One) try as a result of the vicious speed-up system.

"The workers in the metal industry are particularly hard hit by the unemployment crisis. Hundreds of thousands of our fellow workers have been permanently eliminated from industry, and it is almost impossible for a worker at the age of 40 and 45 to secure a job. There are over 7,000,000 workers in the United States who are unemployed, affecting about 20,000,000 people at the point of starvation in the richest country in the world.

In Steel Mills.

"The introduction of new machinery, the vicious speed-up system, followed by a whole series of wage-cuts and cuts in tonnage rates, have placed the need of organization before the steel workers as the first order of business.

"The open hearth capacity of the industry increased from 38,000,000 gross tons in 1924 to 56,000,000 in 1929. While the Bethlehem Steel Corporation reports 166 per cent more profits in 1929 than in 1928, and the U. S. Steel Corporation reports profits of \$258,000,000, wages for common labor is as low as 20c an hour in the South and 37c in the Bethlehem plants of the Eastern states, and 35c-45c an hour in Pennsylvania.

"The 12-hour day and the 2-shift system is becoming the main objective of the employers in the industry. In many plants the 12-hour day, 7-day week is still in existence in such plants as the Illinois Steel, Otis Steel, Crucible Steel, Republic, Weirton, and Pittsburgh Steel. The so-called 8-hour day is in existence only in a few mills, and applies only to highly skilled workers.

Betrayed by A. F. of L.

"The so-called union of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, completely dominated by the reactionary bureaucrats led by Mike Tighe, and Davis, has become a tool in the hands of the bosses to cut wages as evidenced by the average sheet wage scale which in 1920 was \$3.35, in 1928 only \$3.00; and in the recent convention of the union in Youngstown, Mike Tighe again accepted another wage cut for the sheet and tin division. Its actual membership is less than 6,000.

Metal Manufacturing.

"The slashing of piece work rates in such plants as the Westinghouse, the Western Electric, or over 40 per cent in the last three months; the cut in wages in the Dover Arsenal the day after Hoover's announcement that 'wages must remain high' shows the lying propaganda of the employers and their agents in the A. F. of L. Machinists and tool-makers today are working for as low as 50c and 60c an hour.

Automobile Industry.

"The Auto Workers are especially suffering under the Hoover 'prosperity'. The employers in the auto industry, facing a shrinking market and increased profits, are preparing new wage cuts and more speed-up to make the workers bear the entire burden of the crisis. One of 100,000 auto workers are put of work in Detroit. The auto workers produced 210 times as much in 1929 as in 1914, as a result of the introduction of new machinery (conveyor systems) and general speed-up. These auto workers are answering the bosses' wage cutting campaign by building the Auto Workers Union as a departmentalized section of a new revolutionary Metal Workers Industrial Union in the United States.

Jewelry Section.

"In the jewelry section of the industry, wage cuts are in full swing, and as a result of new production methods and speed-up, unemployment is on the increase. Fifty per cent of the platinum and gold workers are out of work, and the rest work from 20 to 30 hours a week. Twenty per cent of the watchmakers and novelty workers are looking in vain for jobs. Young girls and boys are gradually taking the place of skilled mechanics for as low as \$12.00 a week. In such places as Waltham, Elgin and other great mechanized and modern plants, the workers are completely unorganized, and only recently has the Jewelry Workers Industrial League in New York been formed.

Women, Youth, Negroes.

In this conference, special attention will be given to the organization of women workers, young workers and Negro workers, all of whom are entering the field in greater and greater numbers forming a greater and greater percentage of the whole as the boss brings them in with the idea of using them to cut wages and worsen conditions. Complete equality, equal pay for equal work, is the key to their organization.

The Youngstown conference, out of which a program and methods of organization on a national scale, to bring the 4,500,000 metal workers in U. S. together in a powerful class union, is to be made up of one delegate for each 20 members in the league, one from each shop committee, Council of the Unemployed, or rank and file committee of action; one or two from local unions of the A. F. of L., and one from each group of unorganized workers. Credentials should be sent to Metal Workers Industrial League, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Workers here are waiting for the next number of the "Pittsburgh Steel Worker." STEEL WORKER.

Putting 'em Down!



Capitalism devours the workers for profit, and starves them when there is no more profit in them. If they complain, capitalists suppress them with lynchings, police clubs, heavy jail sentences, outright murder, and the electric chair.

By QUIR

JOBLESS TOILERS ORGANIZE SELVES

Fake Freedom Is Exposed

(Continued from Page One)

and never would. In effect, he proved the constitution is unconstitutional, and the free speech and free assembly clauses are put there to fool the masses—they don't mean what they say. Communists have said this before, and some of them have been put in jail for saying it, but now the capitalist spokesman himself proclaims it. "Free speech" yes, "free assembly," yes, argues the prosecution, but with restrictions, suitable to a great commercial nation whose streets are primarily for profit making, and not for people to walk on.

Back to Blackstone.

Charles permitted free assembly—as long as no more than ten were assembling; Blackstone defends this, the English law is the root of the constitutional provision, and the sentence at the end of the vicious statute under which Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond and Lesten were convicted, which says that nothing in the statute shall prohibit the assembling of the people to present their grievances to the government—is just a codification of the constitution. Time after time (Benjamin cited the cases) the high courts have held that workers can't use the streets or gather to make speeches if the police don't give them a permit to do so.

And there's your "constitutional right of free speech and assembly."

Elder, for the workers now in jail, pointed out that the ordinance prohibiting parades without a permit is drawn so that the police can use their own discretion practically as to granting a parade permit and absolutely as to what restrictions to put on it, thus, in the language of the constitution, "abridging" the right of assembly. He also pointed out that if you violate this ordinance and parade you get \$10 fine or 10 days, but if you merely assemble for the purpose of breaking it (the charge against the jobless leaders) you get three years.

The defense argues that both these laws are violations of the constitution, and that the wrong one was used to convict the leaders.

It was also shown with a wealth of detail that 110,000 workers and jobless on March 6 desired to use the streets to walk on them, normally their purpose, to the seat of government and protest starvation. The police commissioner ruled that the streets were first for the business of profit making, for business men and business traffic, and the workers could not use them. The parade ordinance is thus used to prohibit the assemblage of workers at the seat of government, one of their intentions on March 6.

AUTO BOSSES JAIL ANYBODY

Fisher Body Co. Has Arrangement With Police; No Charge Needed.

MEMPHIS, Miss., June 3.—"We always give first preference when there is a job open to a man who comes recommended by the police and deputy sheriffs," explained the guide at the Memphis plant of the Fisher Body Co. "In return, they do little favors for us. When there is a man who makes trouble out here we telephone downtown and ask for one of them to come out and get him. They lock him up without charges, on the ground that a breach of the peace is threatened. "Then some time later, when we get ready to have him let out, we pass the word along and he is released. No charges are brought against him at any time. Once we had a Negro locked up. He stayed there a month and a half, and then one day they asked us what we intended doing with him. We had forgotten all about him!"

BAYLO BECK—WRITE TO BOX 75 DAILY WORKER

A Letter from Jail on the "Daily" Drive

(Continued from Page One)

"Our Party has proven to the workers in the South, colored and white, that only the Communist Party and Trade Union Unity League will fight for their interests. And all over the country the Party has learned that the wave of struggle is going up.

"Our Party must reach these workers with its propaganda. The workers must be helped in their struggle through its propaganda and organization. The Daily Worker is a driving outpost of the Party.

"Again the Daily Worker faces a crisis—of circulation and of funds. Facing all the attacks of the capitalist class, it makes a fight to continue its work.

"Every Party and YCL member, every member of the Trade Union Unity League, every militant worker, workers' club, and fraternal organization must consider it its duty to help the Daily Worker in this crisis. You have helped before—you will have to help many times again. The revolutionary press depends on the working class alone.

"The circulation of the Daily Worker must be increased—every worker must procure subs. The Daily Worker must be sold at factory gates, union meetings, at fraternal organizations, etc.

"The Daily Worker must be made the leading fighting paper of the American working class. This requires work—YOUR work. "On the job then comrades! The Daily Worker has sent up a distress signal. Every worker must respond."

Tom Mann Greet Jobless Leaders

(Continued from Page One)

one of the sturdiest and most consistent of revolutionary trade unionists, I send my warmest message of a comrade's admiration, also to my friend, Bob Minor, with whom I have campaigned in past years, my message can reach them, please let them know that every day they are in prison we shall have them in mind and be stimulated to continue the revolutionary work in which we and they have put years of energy and which will result in the overthrow of capitalism and so solve and remove the causes of unemployment.

"Go ahead, comrades, and be assured that there are thousands upon thousands engaged in the work to get rid of the rotten system now cursing the world, young and old countries alike. We hope you will carry on an agitation that will result in the release of our comrades, and we are confident that whatever results you will turn it to good account for the advancement of the world's workers—the Revolution.

Fraternally yours, "TOM MANN."

employers to show them how to save money; from the saving it is hoped to shorten hours and raise wages.

"Part of the plan is the education of workers to co-operate with the mill owners. This is being worked out by Paul Fuller of the Workers' Education Bureau, co-operating with Engineer Geoffrey Brown of the A. F. of L."

YOUNG NEEDLE WORKERS BLED

Must Fight; Will Be At Union Convention

(Continued from Page One)

Especially bad conditions for young workers in the needle trades are pointed out by a statement in the Needle Trades Workers Voice, organ of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, which urges that many young workers be sent as delegates to the national convention of the union, in New York, June 6-7-8.

The union has lowered the initiation fee for young workers, and considers there must be at least 1,200 of them in the 10,000 new recruits for which a campaign is now being waged.

The statement says: "The condition of these young workers in the various sections of the needle trades are becoming worse from day to day. The bosses hope to solve the economic crisis in the United States by introducing the rationalization schemes in every industry.

"As a result of this scheme which does away with skill we find in the needle factories in New York completed sections as well as big factories (cotton dress factories in Philadelphia) where young workers are mainly employed. In the white goods line because of the section work, simple power machines, we find mostly young workers.

"In the dress and millinery sections, young girls who are getting from \$10 to \$15 per week for nine or ten hours work per day are constantly replacing the adult women and men workers. Thousands of unskilled young workers, such as shipping boys, etc., get no more than \$10 a week for 10 to 12 hours work a day."

NEW LIGHT ON HIGHER STRATEGY OF SELL 'OUT

The United Textile Workers' Union, controlled by Muste, boasts that it is holding back the workers of Danville, Pa., from striking against their bitter exploitation.

The U. T. W. spokesmen say: "A newer and higher strategy is being worked out by the A. F. of L. in the South to win the cotton mills to unionism. The no-strike policy has been combined with features of the B. and O. plan of union-management co-operation to convince the mill barons that profits can be increased as well as wages. Engineering service is being offered em-

YANKEE BANKERS MAKE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT AN IMPERIALIST TOY

President Exiles Vice-President; Resigns Only to Get Re-Elected to Make It Seem Legal

Vice-President, Claiming Vacant Post, Is Told to Forget It; Armed Clash Is Possible

Bolivian dispatches give an interesting picture of how Bolivia's government, supervised by the Dillon-Reed Bankers of Wall Street, is run. Two years ago, under the "financial mission" of Dillon Read which is recognized by the U. S. government, a difference arose between factions of the Bolivian bourgeois officials, President Siles exiling Vice-President Abdon Saavedra and a number of congressmen, etc., supposedly over a dispute about the budget.

Siles' term of office expires this year on August 6. Saturday he resigned, the reason being hidden behind official statement that it was for "high reasons of state." He had been running the government without a budget as required by the "constitution," and the Saavedra faction accused him not only of dictatorship but of graft. It appears that his resignation was merely a game to leave the government in hands of his clique in the cabinet, which would call an "election" of a new "national assembly" that would re-elect him, thus giving his dictatorship some formal legal standing.

The "election" was called for June 27 for the assembly which was called for July 28, thus putting Siles back in power legally before the deadline of his regular term.

on August 6. But Saavedra, who took refuge in Buenos Aires, has wired the Bolivian cabinet protesting that it is "unconstitutional" for the cabinet to run the government, that he, as the vice president has the "legal right" to assume the presidency on the president's removal or resignation, and that since Siles has resigned, he, Saavedra, is president and orders to chief of staff of the army to "put itself under constitutional orders." He also said he was returning to Bolivia to take office.

The cabinet, doubtless at the word of U. S. bankers' agents in La Paz, the capital, where nothing is done without consent of the "financial mission" of Dillon Read, replied that Saavedra could go jump in the lake. But Saavedra again addressing the army chief demanded the army uphold the constitution and assure his safety on return. The general wired back for Saavedra to send his orders to the Minister of War. The matter rests there at present.

Saavedra's faction counts on support of many army officers, and among the civilians of the "National Defense League" organized by the faction around jingoist slogans for war against Paraguay, apparently trying to best Siles on this service to American imperialism.

Soviet Union Presses Drive on Illiteracy

MOSCOW (I.P.S.).—A great demonstration of toilers took place recently before the Soviet house in Alma-Ata, where the plenary session of the Central Committee decided on the introduction of the Latinized Turkish alphabet. The scientist, Samoilovich, appealed to the assembled workers to do everything to support the new alphabet as a great step forward to the cultural revolution in the East.

Thirty-six peoples, with a total of 30 million persons, have adopted the new alphabet, declared the representative of the Central Committee, Kulbeshov. Today illiteracy has been abolished to the extent of 10 per cent, whilst under the old Arabian alphabet only one or two per cent of the population could read or write. In Tatarstan, where great resistance was offered to the new alphabet, 22 per cent of the population can now read and write.

Smaller Doles for German Unemployed

BERLIN (I.P.S.).—Recently the budget committee of the Reichstag commenced to debate the budget of the Reichs ministry of labor. The labor minister, Stegerwald (center Catholic party), took the floor several times and insisted that reductions to the extent of 1,500 million

marks annually should be made in connection with the unemployment insurance and health insurance schemes. He also proposed an increase of contributions under the unemployment insurance scheme and a reduction of benefits under the health insurance scheme.

Soviets Put 120,000 More on 7-Hour Day

MOSCOW (I.P.S.).—The governmental committee for the introduction of the 7-hour day in the Soviet Union has decided to introduce the 7-hour day in 36 large textile factories in Moscow,

Leningrad and Ivanovo-Vosnessensk during the third and fourth quarter of the current economic year 1929-30. One hundred and twenty thousand textile workers are affected.

Young Girls at McKinney Hinge Get 25c An Hour

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The workers of McKinney Hinge in Pittsburgh sure know what speed-up and starvation wages mean. There are supposed to be about 500 workers in the plant, making all kind of builders' hardware and supplies. Right now, due to prosperity, there are about 100 working, and sometimes the plant closes down all day Saturday.

The women workers, who are mostly young girls from 18 to 22, are hired for 25 cents an hour. If they are put on piece-work the rates are so low that they have to break their necks to make even the day rate. Piece-work is put on rates like 50 cents a thousand little pieces, and the workers have to count the thousands hour after hour, besides working on them, watching their fingers, being careful on the drill and punch presses and other machines. Men are hired for 38 cents an hour; even machinists are working on such rates. Some workers who have families are trying to keep them on 38 cents an hour.

We are working only 8 hours a day now, and the workers are even saying, "I hope we go back to 9 hours; we'll make more!" That's how hard up we are.

We are taking steps to organize a shop committee of the Metal Workers' Industrial League in this shop, especially with the young workers who show a lot of pep and resentment as well against the rotten conditions McKinney make us work under speed-up, low wages, unsanitary conditions—all of these things are driving us to organization, and the Metal Workers Industrial League is the organization which is going to lead us in a fight against the bosses of this shop, and in the whole metal industry as well. —HINGE WORKER.

Young Furniture Worker Likes His "Daily"

(By a Worker Correspondent)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Daily Worker is my favorite newspaper, as it is to every conscious worker. As soon as a worker returns home from work the Daily is found in his hands, reading the news of the labor movement. The Daily Worker is a worker's paper and we should write to it.

The factory that I work in is the same, like the rest in this rich country of "ours." The horrible conditions are also like the rest of the factories.

Grand Rapids is the center of the furniture market and we should have a strong and mighty union, under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League. The conditions in the factories are very bad for the furniture workers.

Berkey and Gay is one of the largest factories in the making of furniture. The hours are long for young workers. The dust coming from the machines is very thick and weakens the lungs. There are a few fands found—in the bosses' offices. The wages are so small that there isn't paper dollars that you can save for a rainy day. To earn \$20 to \$25 a week you must work to a piece-work rate. And the man that can stay on the job of piece-work finishing I call a machine. Many men have come and gone, but they cannot stay, for the system is too fast for anyone.

There are so many jobless workers in this city that they are glad if they can find any sort of work to do. The conditions in the factories are getting from bad to worse. Come on, workers, wake up and fight to the last drop of our red blood. By having a Workers' and Farmers' Government on the face of the earth we will have a better world to live upon. YOUNG FURNITURE WORKER.

More Truth Than Poetry About Bum Conditions in Construction Camp

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DEADWOOD DAM, Idaho.—Morison & Knudson and Utah Construction have the contract for the dam. Approximately 80 slaves are here, and wages are \$4 for 8 hours low. I haven't made this camp yet, so I can't say just how conditions are.

Holmburg Norman have the contract for the clearing. They are paying \$5 for 8 hours low. The board is \$1.50 per day, and not of the best quality. There are about 75 men in this camp, and conditions are fairly rotten. They can best be expressed in the following poetry:

"Pittsburg Steel Worker" Greeted by Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Cal.—The distribution of the first issue of the "Pittsburg Steel Worker," the organ of the shop nucleus of the party in the U. S. Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, California, made quite an impression in the plant. In one department, copies were placed in many parts of the mill, where workers could get them. The stories of shop conditions roused favorable comment

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The Crisis in the United States and the Problems of the C.P. U.S.A. By S. MANGULIN
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PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and Its Struggles

By H. KORETZ.

THE launching of an Industrial Union in the needle trades industry, under the guidance of the Profintern should have signified a complete dissociation from the past and the full acceptance of a militant program of struggle.

But the past weighed too heavily on the present. The stubborn resistance to the calling of one convention of the furriers, cloak and dressmakers, under the pretext that a "transition period" was needed, just several weeks before the convention, was proof that the leading comrades were far yet from being convinced of the necessity for such a step. Hence, the result: a craft union parading under a sign of Industrial Unionism—at a time when there were splendid opportunities to spread out to the trades and leading the workers into struggle. Why a Men's Clothing Department? Why a Youth and Negro Department? To many of us it looked more of an abstraction than a real problem, while to the Lovestonites it appeared as a real obstacle to a possible united front with Hillman, whereby we would secure "Amalgamation" with Golden Rule Hillman as its first president. Mere lip service was given to the Amalgamated Group to the T.U.U.L. When the revolt among the tailors assumed ever greater proportions, when the most conservative section the pressers of the A.C.W. could not stand any longer the betrayal of the Beckerman-Holtz gang and joined hands with the T.U.U.L.: when delegates and representatives of about 145 shops participated in a conference to lay the basis for a broad struggle, the N.T.W.I. Union was invited to send speakers to express our sympathy and solidarity with the tailors. The result, of course, was that the finest struggle undertaken by the tailors was smashed in no time by the Iron Heel of the Hillman guerrillas. "It was not our struggle, it was their struggle." No wonder the remnants of Lovestonism propose even now in the G. E. B. that we must build up a strong left wing in the A. C. W.

Only Thru Struggle Will The N.T.W.I. Union Grow and Expand.

The dressmakers strike of February, 1929, in New York was the first appearance of the N.T.W.I. Union on the arena of struggle, right after its convention. The strike was timely. The dress industry was almost totally unorganized, with conditions getting worse from day to day. The dressmakers were ready for struggle and accepted our leadership. But what was wrong with it? We have figured out in advance, that the strike will not last long (how familiar these words are). There is no sufficient preparations, looking for a short cut to "Victory" — the old Lovestonian game of building mass movements overnight. That is why an Employers Association was sponsored with our consent so that with the announcement of the settlement the strike was over. And when the T.U.U.L. attempted to correct our mistakes, pointing out the necessity of spreading the strike, the entire leadership fought bitterly against it. The writer caught in a net of opportunist manipulations, did not see the possibility for disentanglement and joined the crew in its attack upon the proposals of the T.U.U.L.

In spite of these mistakes, the Industrial Union made some important gains. It took in between 7,000 to 8,000 new members and established for itself a strong base to continue to operate from. But for revolutionary unions it is not sufficient to make gains. The more important problem is to keep these gains. And here again the N.T.W.I. failed miserably, with the result that some workers were totally disillusioned about the left wing. Shops were neglected, complaints not attended to, with conditions naturally becoming worse.

The Sigman Fake Cloak Strike, July 1929. Would we have evaluated properly the lessons from our first struggle in the dressmakers strike the determination of our policy towards the fake stoppage would have been a cinch. But there was never greater confusion in our ranks than at the time. Precisely because we knew all details of this united front between the bosses, bureaucrats and the state, it was all the more reason why we should have prepared in defense of the workers interests and give them leadership. What was the original policy proposed by those under the guidance of Mr. Lovestone at the time? "Stay at work, do not answer the call for the fake Sigman Strike, Join the Needle Trades Industrial Union." Total capitulation, giving up the struggle, leaving the cloakmakers to the mercy of the company union—this was the meaning of this policy. Even now, there are plenty of leading comrades, as well as a number of workers, who think that this policy would have been ideal. (We would have saved the jobs for our active members). But the second policy was not any better, creating more confusion in the minds of the masses.

Instead of accepting the policy of T.U.U.L. of preparing the cloakmakers for a real general strike; for real conditions under the leadership of the N.T.W.I.U., we were presented a gem of a policy by Mr. Lifshitz, the expert right winger on Leninist Strategy. "Convert the Fake Stoppage into a General Strike." What a mess! The masses should have taken bats and split our heads for such a leadership. What they demanded to know was, how to act when the fake strike will be called. They demanded a clean cut policy. But notice how the Lovestonian spirit was afraid to mention the word strike, substituting it with "a General Strike," an affront before the C.I., that they were not a right wing. Yes, we were totally on the defensive. Both the policy and slogans wrong. Therein lies the reason, why we the cloakmakers. The needle trades workers will not be with us just because of our good or bad looks. The proper policy would have been to first anticipate the fake stoppage and mobilize the cloakmakers for a real general strike. That we should have set our own date for the strike, and make our mobilization campaign the major task.

The strike was timely. The policy was correct. But the furriers did not respond. Why? Were they not ideologically with us? Yes they were. Did they not feel the betrayals of the company unions? Yes they did. But what was wrong? The furriers strike was just upon the heels of the fake cloak strike. The cloakmakers fake stoppage was a debacle for the left wing

and the furriers were simply afraid to move. The insufficient preparation for the strike, was not the main fault in this instance.

A splendid opportunity to wipe out the right wing was neglected. Right after our Convention in January 1929, with the establishment of our local in Boston, there was a tremendous upsurge movement into the Industrial Union. The masses were flocking to us, many of them not knowing even what a left wing means, but they knew very well, that the right wing is rotten and does not serve their interests. The masses demanded immediate action, in order to force the employers to recognize our Union and to enforce conditions. The G.E.B. did not approve at that time the proposal of J. Levin for a general strike, but accepted the attitude of Emma Yaminsky of no strike and instead of that to have an Organization Campaign. The result—was admitted this enthusiasm among the masses to melt away, some members being disillusioned, because of conditions becoming worse and making it harder to mobilize to our last strike. Too much regard for legality (the agreement signed with the right wing was to expire a year later), still according to the company union some vague recognition as a labor organization was responsible for this mistake.

No Exceptionalism in Boston on the Question of Mistakes.

A number of unpardonable mistakes committed in Boston under the management of the writer, proves that no section was immune from the opportunism with which our Union was saturated. A letter sent out to the fur manufacturers, without being corrected, exhibits the inheritance of diplomatic language from the right wing in dealing with the bosses, even though the intentions may have been good. Failure to bring to the forefront the T.U.U.L. as the leader of revolutionary unionism in this country, and insisting that the T.U.U.L. cannot move into the headquarters of the N.T.W.I. Union, because the masses must be prepared ideologically and may have some prejudice against such a move. This "Chovostism" has since been overcome to some degree, but it is of paramount importance for the N.T.W.I.U. to help to build up the Trade Union Unity League. In the past, only when we were in need of funds, did we go after these organizations.

Boston General Strike in the Cloak and Dress Industry, February 1930.

Here in Boston we were confronted with a similar situation as in New York. The Schlesinger clique was preparing for a fake stoppage. Already last season we carried thru a number of open forums on the question of preparing for a general strike as the only means of combatting both the right social fascists and the bosses. Erroneously enough the right elements in our union attacked the writer for "scaring away" some members because we talked too much of a general strike. The fake stoppage was thoroughly exposed. But when it came down to brass tacks, we suddenly oriented ourselves on calling out only the handful of cloakmakers on strike and then gradually drawing in the dressmakers! Only at the last moment, when the circular was out of print already, did we grasp this mistake and corrected it. But the main line—the line of struggle proved in this case the correctness of the policy and tactics of the T.U.U.L. and the Profintern.

This time it was the right wing that was on the defensive. It was the Needle Trades Industrial Union that led the workers into struggle, with its fighting battalions of militant workers. It was due to us, that the 40-hour week was established in Boston, and when Schlesinger came to Boston on the eve of his fake stoppage, he appealed to the employers, that he no longer can give in the 42-hour week, because the communists will come out the next day with a splash that he betrayed the workers, and he kneeled before them for a 40-hour week at least on paper. The fake stoppage called after the third week of our strike was already a defensive measure. The rank and file clamored for action, for they could not stand the pressure of our pickets.

The weaknesses of the strike were: a) failure to prepare properly, b) failure to draw in the unorganized, c) failure to apply the united front from below in time of the fake stoppage. But in spite of all these weaknesses, we have succeeded to establish a base for the Boston Industrial Union, and gain the prestige in the eyes of the workers as the only fighting organization for the interests of the workers.

In reciting the major battles of the N.T.W.I. Union we can still trace plenty of opportunism in practice. We were still vacillating, in adapting the new line. We did not learn enough about the industry as such, about the industry as part of capitalism in the third period. We were not revolutionary leaders, who are supposed to read, study and know thoroughly what is going on in the entire labor movement, nationally as well as internationally.

At the coming convention, these policies should be put under close scrutiny. Let the delegates, who will come direct from shops learn from these mistakes, so that they can serve as a guard against their repetition.

The T.U.U.L. Program For Our Union.

There cannot be any doubt in the mind of any intelligent worker about the need for a sharp turn in the N.T.W.I. Union. The program of the TUUL offers the solution. The campaign for ten thousand new members, are mere war preparations. The near future will see spontaneous outbreaks among the needle trades workers, unable to withstand the effects of the rationalization process. The N.T.W.I.U. must get down to business and by continuous organization. The open shop markets must be invaded by us without delay. The building up of Youth and Negro Departments, Men's Clothing and Headgear Departments, all these are essential parts of the revolutionary apparatus for struggle. Our strike strategy needs a microscopic analysis. We must fight against long term agreements. We must develop new forms of struggle, based on the shops (the 30-40 story buildings in garment centre). We must perfect the Shop Delegates Control over the Union, whereby the membership at large will be actually involved in the affairs of the Union. In short we must build a revolutionary union, under the leadership of the T.U.U.L.



Ramsay MacDonald: "Why, I'm a Pacifist!"

The Future of the Crisis

By HARRY GANNES.

WHAT has become of that great host of fortune-tellers and soothsayers, headed by Dr. Hoover, who foretold the quick recovery of American imperialism from the throes of crisis? The chief wind bag is silenced. The rest sing different tunes. Where heretofore most of them toyed with such phrases as "a passing phenomenon," "a slight depression," "economic storms," the more outspoken of the capitalist sheets now readily admit that American capitalism is undergoing one of the severest crises in its history. Not one predicts an early recovery. They all "hope," "wait," and even "pray" for a termination of the crisis.

What is the outlook? The *Annalist* (May 30, 1930) jabbing at Hoover's frequent and exploded lies, says: "... most observers will probably agree that there are no active indications of the return to normal trade by September which has been promised this week by Secretary Lamont and Dr. Klein of the Department of Commerce. It is a fair guess that business in general rates the declarations of these two officials as merely a part of the mechanical and now rather discredited Washington optimism."

But here the *Annalist* is indulging in organic optimism itself by intimating that at an early date after September the badly diseased capitalist system may show signs of health. Objectivity never was a virtue of capitalist economists, and during a crisis, with their theories riddled by facts, they lose all sense of proportion and reality.

Just Beginning.

The factors which up to now have worsened the crisis are just beginning to have effect. Industries which have made a bluff at "recovery" are entering sharper phases of depression. The reverberations of the world crisis, while already tremendously affecting the United States, will increase in intensity.

Another writer in *The Annalist*, A. McB., gives us a little insight into some of these factors. He says:

"Agricultural implement manufacturers, who have for the past several months been running on heavy schedules, now report back to curtailing. Attendance at motion picture theatres is said to be falling off somewhat. At least one motor company which was operating at a high rate during the first quarter has recently curtailed sharply, with a resulting collapse in the stock. It is possible that some of the 'depression proof' industries may not be immune after all, but may merely be lagging."

It is these little things that Hearst does not include in his column, "Signs of Returning Prosperity."

The Question of "Recovery."

A survey of the basic industries will show there is not the slightest indication of a recovery. Quite the reverse is true; a worsening and deepening of the crisis is inevitable. The summer, fall and winter months will see a further drastic increase in unemployment, and further sharp drops in production all along the line. The harvesting season, with its allegorical promise of plenty, will but serve to pile up surplus agrarian products, still further depress prices, and show the agrarian crisis in all its glaring contradictions.

Foremost, there is already under way the most concerted drive to smash wages and lower the standard of living of the American workers in the entire history of the country. "Wage reductions," says the *Journal of Commerce* in its leading editorial (May 31, 1930) "however, have become more and more numerous within the past month and have tended to follow reductions in prices." It seems that somewhere we saw something about an agreement between Hoover, representing the bosses, and Green, of the A. F. of L. making it clear there would be no wage reductions. In fact, the *Daily Worker* at the time pointed out to the workers that this was a scab agreement, consciously entered into by Green to facilitate wage-cuttings by promising to prevent strikes.

The *Journal of Commerce* calls on all the big bosses to start their wretches-slashing campaign, because "there is no theory about this,

but it is cold, hard, fact, proven by experience."

More Cries For Wage-Cuts.

This cry for a general attack against wages receives added impetus from the National City Bank of New York, one of whose leading figures, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has already set an example by slashing miners' wages 15 to 20 per cent. The June issue of the National City Bank Bulletin opens its wage-slashing drive by an attack on building trades workers' wages. They go on in this tone: "Due principally to this high level of wages and to the many restrictions imposed by the unions which have prevented offsetting economies, building costs have been maintained at levels which not only act as a brake upon new construction, but are responsible for the enormous increase in rents," etc. And this imperialist sheet directly calls on the A. F. of L. to cooperate in the wage-cutting drive.

What the Basic Industries Show.

An analysis of the basic industries, and some factors which have not been touched on, will show that the crisis will intensify. Steel production has dropped from an average of 80 per cent of capacity during April to 73 per cent at the last report. But the very causes which kept up steel production will now contribute to press it down still further. Hoover's "remedy" of quickly grabbing the crisis by the tail and throwing it out of the window seems to have strengthened the monster. The railroad executives speeded up plant and equipment orders which acted as the main spur to steel production. What happened? E. C. Hardwood, writing in the *Annalist* (May 30, 1930) shows the result:

"A concrete example is offered in the case of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Early in April this railroad was said to have completed most of its new rail projects for 1930. Presumably this crowding of the work in the early months of the year was in response to Mr. Hoover's plea to expedite construction."

No more steel orders from the A. T. & S. F. Railroad, which bit off a bigger chunk than it could chew, and is suffering acute crisis pangs. The same is true of all the railroads.

We are informed that the 60 per cent of the automobile output is produced by Ford and Chevrolet. A large part of the output of Ford and Chevrolet is not production but overproduction. The very nature of the belt system, and the highly rationalized technique of these plants make it impossible for them to continue curtailed production in the face of falling prices. They must produce in quantity or not at all. That the output is not being "digested" is very plain from the frantic shouts of the Ford and General Motors big shots who hysterically ask for a lower tariff in order to help them dispose of the rapidly increasing stocks in foreign markets. The very sales of these "cheap make cars" add further stress to the top-heavy installment system and help in the long end to broaden the trough of the crisis.

Thus the steel industry is threatened from this field.

And what has become of Hoover's tremendous building campaign that would make the crisis vanish in the "twinkling of an eye" (The exact words used by Gov. Brewster in presenting Hoover's famous three billion dollar building program.)

Building activity has dropped in spite of the fact that some projects that were not contemplated for a year or two, were rushed for construction. The entire building program plan has merely thrown the whole industry out of whack, and is now subject to severe criticism from many of Hoover's supporters. Structural steel orders at this time, the period when they should be at their height, show miserable drops.

And dragging the crisis still further down, like a heavy anchor stuck in soft mud, are the constantly dropping prices, which is worldwide. The *New York Times*, financial editor (June 1, 1930) connects the falling prices with dropping production: "The still receding prices for steel products have one obvious explanation in the same curtailment of demand, whether for railway materials and

PROGRAM FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT AND BUILDING OF T.U.U.L.

OVER 7,000,000 workers are unemployed today. The number is still increasing. Ever larger masses of workers in all industries are thrown out of shops and factories. The attempt of the bosses to throw the entire burden of the economic crisis upon the workers results in the increased speed-up and increased wage cuts. The mass lay-offs swell the army of unemployed. The increased speed-up and growing crisis threatens hundreds of thousands of workers still employed with the imminent danger of unemployment and starvation.

For several years before the present crisis, rationalization i. e., the speed-up, all kinds of efficiency devices and improved machinery threw 4,000,000 workers permanently out of work. This growing army was further increased by large numbers of agricultural workers and bankrupt small farmers forced off the land. Today, mass unemployment on a gigantic scale confronts workers in the U. S. A. as well as in other capitalist countries.

The fight against unemployment is the fight of the whole working class. The struggle against unemployment is the struggle against rationalization and increased exploitation generally. It is the vital concern of the employed as well as the unemployed. The present economic crisis has been marked by a general lowering of wages and living standards in the various industries, by growing attacks of the bosses and their social fascist and fascist agents against the conditions of all workers. The bosses further take advantage of the army of unemployed to cut wages. The speed-up is pushed to the limit in all industries. Accidents, industrial diseases and fatalities show an enormous increase. The strength of workers is taxed to capacity. The complete physical exhaustion and break-down of the workers comes at an ever earlier age. The struggle for unemployment insurance and for immediate unemployment relief is therefore an integral part of the fight against rationalization and for social insurance. The first condition for the development of the struggle against unemployment is the organization of the unorganized, the building of the new revolutionary unions and industrial leagues into mass organs of struggle.

The development of the struggle against unemployment and the building of the revolutionary unions, becomes the burning task of the hour for every union and industrial league, for every member of the Trade Union Unity League. The 50,000 TUUL membership recruiting drive, and the struggle against unemployment are one campaign.

The following program should become the program of immediate action for every TUUL organization. It must be translated in organization and struggle of employed and unemployed, in the building of the revolutionary unions against rationalization and for unemployment insurance.

1. Each union and league shall immediately establish special committees in the center and local organizations to direct a campaign for establishing mass unemployed councils in the respective industry, and for mass recruiting into our new unions.
2. Each union, league, and revolutionary opposition in reformist unions shall immediately work out a complete program of action based on the situation in the industry, linking up closely the immediate unemployment demands with the basic economic demands, organization campaign and struggles in the industry.
3. Each union and industrial league, etc., should set up an unemployed council in its respective industry on the basis of unity of action between the employed and unemployed in the industry, in the struggle against rationalization for the organization of the unorganized and for work or wages;—unemployment insurance.
4. These mass industrial unemployed councils shall be affiliated with and work under the direction of the respective unions or industrial leagues.
5. Only in such cities where no union or league exists shall general unemployed councils be organized, embracing workers of miscellaneous industries. The organization of general councils shall not be attempted where there is a Union or League.
6. Such councils shall be considered temporary and transitional organizational forms which must serve as the basis for setting up TUUL groups and industrial unemployed councils around these groups which are linked up with the national unions or leagues in the TUUL district and local committees.
7. Such general councils in cities where there is no TUUL organization should be affiliated with and directed by the TUUL center in the district or nearest city.
8. The chief task of the general council shall be to develop a campaign in the shops and factories, in A. F. of L. unions, etc., for the organization of shop committees, united front committees and TUUL groups and in conjunction with the struggle for the demands for the unemployed based on local conditions.
9. The local TUUL council shall lead and direct the activity of the unemployed movement. Local TUUL's shall set up special committees to give daily attention, direction and leadership to the struggle against unemployment and the building of mass unemployed councils. The local TUUL organization shall coordinate and check up on unemployed campaigns of local unions, local leagues, and opposition groups in reformist union. It shall be responsible for linking up the struggle against unemployment with the TUUL recruiting campaign, and general struggles in the sections.
10. The unemployed councils shall be regularly functioning organizations based on individual dues paying membership.
11. A small nominal initiation fee shall be charged. Unemployed union or League members shall be exempted from paying dues in the union upon presentation of good standing membership book in the unemployed council. All members of unemployed councils who are ready to join the union or League, shall be taken in without any initiation fee, and shall be exempt from paying dues until such time as they obtain employment.
12. Unemployed councils shall elect executive committees and officers. Union shop delegates councils and executives shall attach representatives on the council executives. Councils shall elect delegates to union shop delegates councils or League executives.
13. Where more than one council exists in a city, a city executive shall be organized composed of delegates from industrial councils, rank and file delegates from A. F. of L. unions, and TUUL local councils. The city executive shall affiliate with the local council of the TUUL, and shall have regular delegates to the TUUL local council or executive.
14. The immediate program of action for the building of mass unemployed councils by the unions and industrial leagues, should revolve around the TUUL recruiting drive, and the July Fourth national unemployed convention in Chicago. The million masses of unemployed offer the most fertile field for mass recruiting into the revolutionary unions, and for mass struggle against capitalism and its social fascist and fascist agents.
15. The new unions, industrial Leagues, and TUUL executives must particularly guard against turning the unemployed councils into forums for general agitation. Great care should be taken to stress and bring to the forefront at all times the immediate demands based upon local conditions and the situation in each industry.
16. In preparation for a mass national unemployed convention on July Fourth, and with the end of the TUUL membership recruiting drive on June 29th a short time off, the entire TUUL must at once be mobilized for these urgent tasks. Concrete tasks must be assigned every member of the TUUL. Mass unemployed councils should be set up without delay by the unions and Leagues. A series of local actions in every industrial center must be carefully planned and initiated at once. Shop gate meetings, the setting up of shop committees, indoor mass meetings, mass distribution of leaflets, demonstrations against lay-offs at large shops, demonstrations against evictions of the unemployed, meetings and demonstrations at employment agencies, at local government councils for concrete relief and shelter for the unemployed out of city funds, systematic penetration of A. F. of L. unions, setting up of the basic united front committees from below, mainly in shops, local hunger marches, and campaigns to raise funds at shops, unions and workers' organizations, and campaigns for the release of the unemployed delegation, must mark the activities of every union and industrial league. These activities must be expressed in the organization of councils, and linked closely with the TUUL membership drive. The delegations to the National Convention must represent actual mass organization of employed and unemployed.

- Demands**
1. Work or Wages: The government shall guarantee every worker, regardless of race, sex, age or creed, a job at the usual rate of pay, or if unemployed, insurance compensation equal to full wages. All workers partially employed shall receive compensation sufficient to bring their income up to the amount of full wages. This unemployed insurance shall be administered by committees elected directly by workers, working in the shops, and the unemployed through their councils.
 2. Emergency Unemployment Relief: Until the unemployment insurance is operative, the government shall make an emergency appropriation for emergency relief equal to the insurance of full wages, to be administered as in point 1. The funds to come out of government: city, state treasuries, and raised by a tax on all profits, inheritances, by reduction of salaries of high officials, removal of tax exemption enjoyed by churches, etc.
 3. No Work, No Rent: Housing of Unemployed: Public buildings shall be thrown open and accommodations made for the emergency housing of the unemployed. The sum of \$100,000,000 shall be immediately appropriated as an initial sum for building workers' dwellings, which shall be rented by the city to the workers, preference being given to the unemployed, without discrimination against or segregation of Negroes. All evictions of unemployed for non-payment of rent shall be prohibited.
 4. Seven Hour Day, Five Day Week: The 7 hour day, five day week shall be established for all workers, without reduction in wages. No overtime work shall be allowed. A general law for the 7 hour day, five day week, shall be proposed to the state legislature.
 5. Free Employment Agencies: Free employment agencies shall be established under control of workers' committees, and unemployed councils.
 6. The six hour day, five day week, and two fifteen-minute rest periods for young workers.
 7. No night work for women and young workers.
 8. Free lunches in schools, and government maintenance of children of unemployed.
 9. Abolition of child labor.
 10. Against the speed-up.
 11. Equal pay for equal work for women and young workers.
 12. For the right to organize, strike and picket.
 13. Against police terror against strikers' organization activities and unemployed demonstrations.
 14. Down with lynching, Jim Crowism, and discrimination of Negroes.
 15. Against injunctions used against workers in any way, shape or form.
 16. For the immediate release of the unemployed delegation: Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond and all class war prisoners.
 17. For social insurance against sickness, accidents, invalidity and old age.
- These demands shall serve as a basis for concrete demands that must be worked out in accordance with the conditions peculiar to each city or locality.
- These demands shall be closely linked up with the campaign to build the TUUL and our struggles in various industries.