

Only \$4,366 Raised in 10 Days; "Daily Worker" in Danger!

TEN days of the Daily Worker campaign. Workers have responded; some of them have made great sacrifices, have actually taken food from their own mouths to help save the Daily. Unemployed workers have scraped together their last pennies and gone hungry—all to save the Daily. These workers, employed and un-

employed, have kept the Daily Worker from suspending during the past ten days. But they are few in number—what about the thousands more who have not contributed a cent?

Ten days of the Save-the-Daily Worker campaign should have meant \$10,000 towards the \$35,000 that is essential to keep the Daily Worker going through the

slim summer months and beyond. Instead, we have only \$4,366 contributed thus far. Comrades, we appreciate the devotion shown by these readers who have helped raise this sum. But it isn't enough! And it isn't enough because thousands have fallen down on the job; it isn't enough because the districts have failed to swing into action properly. In another

part of the paper you can read the tale: the totals of each district up to Wednesday inclusive show not a single one up to the mark. Since then the improvement has been slight. On Wednesday there were actually four districts that hadn't contributed a cent!

Now Need \$1,200 a Day Because of the poor response we now need more than \$1,000 a day to tide us

over. Twelve hundred dollars a day must be raised from now on. Can we do it? Let's hear your answer, Workers of the United States, workers' organizations all over the country!

Week End Crucial At this very moment we do not know whether we will survive the week-end. Our fate is in your hands, comrades. Every worker, every reader, every member of a

workers' organization must ask himself today: Have I done all I can for the Daily Worker? The figures show that you haven't! Our creditors won't wait. ACTION TODAY is worth a thousand good intentions tomorrow! Every possible dollar must be gotten into the Daily office over the week-end. Use special delivery or wire to rush funds to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

IN TWO SECTIONS
SECTION ONE

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Vol. VIII, No. 130

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1931

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Greetings to the I. W. O.

ON the occasion of the first national convention of the International Workers Order, the Daily Worker, central organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., extends revolutionary greetings to the members of the I. W. O. and expresses an appreciation for the role played by their organization.

In the United States, the boasted "richest country in the world," there is no such thing as social insurance for the workers such as there is even in capitalist Europe, not to speak of the complete system of workers' social insurance in the Soviet Union where capitalism is destroyed!

We Communists do not compare capitalist America to capitalist Europe as do the European social-fascist "socialists," who at the present meeting of the International Labor Office are serving European imperialism by such comparisons. We call attention to this fact of the exceptional brutality of American capitalism in order to rally all workers to fight for social insurance in America and to overthrow American capitalism.

In order that a worker may benefit even slightly by some form of insurance, he has to join with others for mutual aid. Far too long was this idea exploited by all kinds of "lodges" and "secret societies," which not only were a source of private graft for a whole hierarchy of petty bourgeois officials and medicine men, but were linked both organizationally and ideologically with the reactionary political power of finance capital and served as instruments in the hands of the capitalist class to prevent class struggle on the part of the workers, to defeat the otherwise normal attainment of a system of social insurance at the expense of the capitalist class and in the period of sharpening class conflict to serve as organs of counter-revolution.

The International Workers Order, which was born out of the necessity of the working class for an organization of mutual aid that would at the same time function as an auxiliary to the general revolutionary movement, has a most important role to play in the American working class. While it extends to the worker the benefit of cooperative effort in mutual aid, it pursues the only possible policy of a really working class organization in fighting continuously and persistently for a system of complete social insurance at the expense of the capitalist class. And it supports all struggles of the working class in its historic mission to do away with capitalism.

The Daily Worker hails the first convention of the International Workers Order as an accomplishment of growth, and it urges the workers everywhere to join the I. W. O., to build new branches and to support it as an organ of great importance in the class struggle.

Nat'l Youth Day Fight Will Go on in N.J. Red Elections

By JOHN J. BALLAM
Communist Party Candidate for Governor of New Jersey

IT is significant that the young workers of the East have chosen Passaic, N. J., as the scene of their first celebration of National Youth Day.

Passaic—where 30 per cent of the workers in mill, factory and shops are youths—was made famous in the history of the class struggle by the textile strike of 1926-27. The youth of Passaic were in the forefront of this historic class struggle.

Passaic and vicinity—with its 20 large textile mills and seven dye-houses normally employing 14,000 workers, of whom 4,500 are boys and girls.

Passaic—where 50 per cent of the workers are unemployed, while the wages of those remaining at work are cut from 20 to 30 per cent; where part-time work is prevalent and Hoover's stagger system is used to still further reduce wages, increase speed-up and intensify labor.

Hell Hole for Youth The situation in Passaic is typical of the conditions of the workers throughout New Jersey. This graft-ridden state is the scene of the most ruthless exploitation of the workers. Its industries are highly rationalized

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MASS PICKETING ANTONOFF SHOP

NEW YORK. — On Wednesday, May 27, when the pickets at the Antonoff Novelty Slipper Company, 71 Green Street, were marching peacefully back and forth, one of the bosses' ran out of the building and attacked the pickets. At 9 in the morning two hired gangsters tried to attack a group of strikers, but they received a proper answer from the strikers and they did not dare to touch them again. At noon a group of gangsters with irons in their hands attacked a striker, Hyman Greenberg. Other strikers came to his rescue and two gangsters were arrested, held under \$1,000 bail each. The strike is led by the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union of the T.U.U.L. against the lockout out of the Shop Committee.

The Board and Leather Workers Industrial Union conducts an organizational drive to organize the Slipper workers. Every Shoe and Slipper worker should come to the picket line every day at 7 in the morning and 5:30 in the evening.

BLOCK COMMITTEES LAY FIRM BASE FOR SOUTHERN SCOTTSBORO CONFERENCE

Resistance of Misleaders to Fight to Save Boys Smashed by Masses Mobilized in Block and Neighborhood Committees

Chattanooga Alone to Have 100 Delegates; Many Coming from Other Southern Cities as Fighting Alliance of White and Negro Workers Being Forged

CHATTANOOGA, May 29.—The splendid success in building block and neighborhood committees in many southern cities insures a real mass basis for the All-Southern United Front Scottsboro Defence Conference which opens in this city on Sunday, May 31. The conference will be held at Masonic Temple, 411 E. 9th St., beginning 11 o'clock in the morning.

JOBLESS DEMAND NOON MEAL, MON.

March Tuesday to City 'Welfare' Office

NEW YORK.—Monday the thousands who up to now have been getting one meal a day, the noon meal, at the Municipal flop house at 25 Street and First Avenue, will demand the right to eat. The management has announced that to save money this noon meal is to be abandoned. June 1. With \$700,000,000 appropriated, the Tammany city government thinks this money can be better spent for graft than by feeding the jobless one meal a day. Or perhaps they think that it would be a fitting way to celebrate memorial day, by making a few more graves!

Tuesday noon there will be a mass demonstration before the flop house, and the demonstrators will then parade to the offices of Commissioner of Public Welfare Taylor, and demand three meals a day and pay for all work done. At last accounts no answer had been given by the police department to the demand of the Lower Manhattan Unemployed Council for a permit to march.

The Down Town Branch of the unemployed council yesterday forced the Reichman's Restaurant Agency to return \$3.75 of a \$4 fee taken from J. Florak for a job at \$15 a week, twelve hours a day and six days a week. The job lasted only one day.

STOLE FOOD; YEAR IN PRISON

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 29.—Two workers are in the City jail to be charged by the capitalist court with petty theft carrying a sentence of year for stealing something to eat.

Speed All Funds Today and Tomorrow to the Daily Worker

The Daily Worker needs every cent that can possibly be raised during this week-end. Workers in the New York district should bring in the money collected immediately to the district office of the Daily, 50 East 13 Street, fifth floor. The district office will be open all day today and tomorrow. Those outside the New York district should rush funds by special delivery or wire. At all National Youth Day celebrations or other week-end meetings and outings funds must be collected and sent in at once. Don't delay!

DAILY WORKER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Program for Nat'l Youth Day Today and Tomorrow

TODAY: 1. To get to Passaic take either Hudson Tube, 23rd St. and Ferry to Erie Station on New Jersey side. Be there by 12:30. Buy ticket there from Nat'l Youth Day Committee for 75 cents which pays train fare to Passaic and return and admits bearer to all events both in New York and Passaic.

2. Parade starting at First War Park, Passaic, at 3 p. m. Saturday.

3. At 5 p. m. parade ends at First War Park with open mass meeting.

4. In evening dancing and play at Belmont Park, Garfield, N. J.

5. At 11:30 p. m. return of trains to New York.

TOMORROW: 1. Opening of Spartakid athletic events with grand athletes parade at 10 a. m. Sunday. Ulmer Park, 25th Avenue and Crosby, Brooklyn, N. Y.

2. Concert and dance at Ulmer Park, Sunday evening. Admission at Ulmer Park for all events 25 cents. Those going to Passaic will be admitted free by showing ticket.

All workers and young workers are urged to maintain the strictest discipline during the parade and other events.

MADISON SQUARE I.W.O. MASS MEET

Open First Convention of Order Today at 10

NEW YORK.—Thousands of workers are pouring in Madison Square Garden for the opening of the first national convention of the International Workers Order as the Daily Worker goes to press.

A report of the speeches will be given in the Monday, June 1 issue of the Daily Worker. Wm. Z. Foster, representing the Trade Union Unity League, Max Bedacht for the Central Committee, Communist Party, R. Saltzman and M. Marmor for the National Committee of the International Workers Order, Sultan of the Freiheit and Gil Green for the Young Communist League, and Wm. Patterson are scheduled to speak.

The first session of the Convention will open Saturday, today at Irving Plaza at 10 a. m. sharp. The report of the Credentials Committee, the Election of Committees at the report of the National Executive Committee by the General Secretary R. Saltzman, are included on the agenda. Delegate are urged to come on time.

The entire second session will be open for general discussion by the delegates on the report. On Saturday night there will be a banquet for the delegates at Irving Plaza.

Delegates attending the convention are here from 84 cities and 31 states.

MICHIGAN GOVERNOR SNEERS AT JOBLESS

Government Admits Wage Cuts Grow; Strike Against Them!

Al Smith Admits Cuts Increase Depression; Ford Boasts of No Cuts But Actually Slashes Right and Left

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that wage cuts in April of this year were reported from 195 establishments, and affected 22,543 workers. It is not to be thought that the figures cover all the wage cuts that month. However, the same companies report month, and in March reported wage cuts in 175 establishments, which indicates an increase in wage cutting.

Al Smith's Admissions.

NEW YORK.—Ex-Governor Al Smith has published a signed article couched in demagogic language, but admitting much of what the Daily Worker has already repeatedly charged about the growing unemployment crisis. Smith's motives are undoubtedly to get even somewhat with the cliques which maneuvered him out of office, but many of his facts are correct.

Smith points out that reduction of wages means reduced purchasing power, and that the wave of wage cuts now going over the country makes the crisis grow like a snow ball rolling down hill. "We are at the door of June," continues Smith, "and if there is any change for the better in the economic or unemployment situation I am not aware of it. . . . By warning that public improvements were not to be counted on for any speedy relief is justified. It must be remembered that so far as public work is concerned there is a wide stretch between the point of appropriation and the beginning of construction."

Smith points to decreases of 10 to 20 per cent in production as compared with a month ago and with this month last year.

Ford Cuts Wages.

T. Mich., May 29.—In spite of Henry Ford's big newspaper splurge about keeping up wages, his factories are cutting indirectly on a big scale. Seven dollar men are becoming 4 off, and rehired for \$6 if at all.

The Ford plants in Detroit work only three days a week, which reduces the workers' income by half, and then there are other kinds of cuts. If you don't want to get fired,

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"Let Them Feed Themselves," Brucker Tells Cronies

Direct information has not been received from Lansing, since the morning of May 27, when 250 hunger marchers from all over Michigan were still cooped up on the open base ball grounds, virtually prisoners, and 50 more around town were trying to join with them.

But the capitalist press of Lansing states that it was expected their demands would be presented to Governor Wilber M. Brucker that day.

The press tells also of Brucker's addressing a "Grand Lodge of Masons" (a wealthy and very reactionary capitalist secret society) in Battle Creek, the night of the 26th, and telling them that "the unemployed will have to feed themselves," and "I will have nothing to do with them."

The hunger marchers were to present demands for insurance for the unemployed, for no finger-printing or registration of the foreign born. They have demanded all along the way for release of the Scottsboro Negro boys. They demand repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, and no injunctions against striking, picketing or organizing.

Their demands relating directly to relief of the unemployed are as follows:

- 1) Immediate enactment of the workers' unemployment insurance bill, calling for weekly payments of \$10 to single workers, \$15 to families, with \$3 additional for each dependent; the funds to be raised by a tax of 10 per cent on fortunes over \$25,000 and on annual incomes over \$5,000. This fund to be managed by the workers themselves, employed and unemployed.
- 2) An emergency appropriation by the State Legislature of \$55,000,000 from the proposed budget, to be turned over to the unemployment insurance fund, and to be paid out to the unemployed as indicated above.
- 3) Immediate cancellation of all debts and mortgages for poor farmers. No taxation of poor farmers.
- 4) No eviction of the unemployed. The repeal of the state eviction law. No sheriff sales of workers' homes or property of poor farmers, for non-payment of taxes or mortgages.
- 5) No discrimination against negro workers, women workers and young workers in the administration of relief. Equal rights for negro workers.
- 6) Free gas, electricity and coal for the unemployed and part time workers.

MUST SPREAD POCKET BOOK WORKER STRIKE

Urge Rank and File Control of Struggle

Stories like the following are suppressed by the capitalist press. You can find them only in the Daily Worker. But you will not learn of them at all if the Daily is forced to suspend. Rush funds!

NEW YORK. — The Pocketbook workers have fully responded to the strike call of the union against the bosses' lockout.

Mass meetings of the strikers held in Rand School and at Beethoven Hall showed clearly that yesterday's and Thursday's response was very good, and that the workers are willing and ready to fight for their demands against the employers' demand for wage cut and reorganization. The Pocketbook Workers Union officials, in their speeches, emphasized that the strike was called because the bosses refused arbitration, and declared that they did not want to call the strike.

The workers have good reason to fear that the officials will call off the strike if the bosses consent to arbitration.

The left wing points out to the membership that arbitration will mean reorganization, and that means the right of the bosses to fire workers twice a year.

The left wing calls upon the workers to intensify their struggle for the 40-hour week, for unemployment insurance, and to elect shop strike committees and demand representation on the general strike committee.

The left wing also calls for the spreading of the strike in the contracting and independent shops.

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Working Youth, Workers! All Out to Passaic! Demonstrate Today and Tomorrow!



Mass meeting and demonstration for unemployment insurance, held in Military Park, Indianapolis, May 4, after the state hunger marchers and the Indianapolis demonstrators had been driven from in front of the state house.



Mass picket line around the General Fabrics mill, Central Falls, R. I. Such picket lines are formed daily. These workers are fighting for life. Give them your full support!



General Fabrics mill strikers, militant and determined as ever, and holding their lines fast. These strikers have already turned back scabs sent in from Connecticut.



Relatives and parents of some of the Negro boys framed-up for electrocution in Scottsboro. Left to right: Bernice Norris, Josephine Powell, Viola Montgomery, Ida Norris.

Nat'l Youth Day Fight Will Go On in New Jersey Red Elections

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

and employ tens of thousands of unskilled workers, over one-third of whom are young workers.

Young workers, boys and girls, toil in the cigar factories, chemical plants, radio and phonograph works, machine and assembly shops, textile mills, paint and dye houses, automotive plants, canning factories, etc., earning from six to fifteen dollars a week. Some of these industries employ over 75 per cent young workers.

To the youth of New Jersey, May 30, will take on a new meaning with the inauguration of National Youth Day at Passaic. The old jingo imperialist Memorial Day will become the Young Workers' Day to celebrate the struggles of the workers in the class war. Especially this year, when state elections are to take place next fall for the Governor of New Jersey.

In this campaign the working youth must raise the slogan "Old enough to work; old enough to vote!" The Communist Party enters the election campaign with its worker candidates and calls upon the youth of the State of New Jersey to make their first votes Communist votes.

The Communist campaign in New Jersey will carry forward the slogans popularized by National Youth Day. "Not a cent for bosses' wars! All war funds to the unemployed." "Unemployment and social insurance for all workers." "Strike against wage-cuts and speed-up!" "Equal pay for equal work!" "Equal rights—equal pay for Negroes."

I.W.O. Needle Trades Delegates Meet Sun.

NEW YORK.—All Needle Trades Workers who are elected delegates to the convention of the International Workers Order will meet in conference here Sunday at 9 a. m. sharp, at 83 East Tenth Street.

Smash Frame-Ups! Demand Amnesty!

What's On—

SATURDAY
Concert and Banquet
Given by the WIR Coop Music School and the English Chorus, will be held at 8:30 p. m. at 2709 Bronx Park East.

Japanese Workers Club
Will give an affair at its new home at 159 W. 23rd St. in order to raise funds for the Japanese Communist Weekly, "Rodo News," admission 25c. Those who have tickets from the affair which was to have been held at the Finnish Workers Club on May 8, can use them again.

Carpenters' T.U.L.
Special meeting at 1 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St. This meeting is of interest to all carpenters, employed and unemployed.

Daily Worker Party
Will be given at 8 p. m. at Comrade Shiffman's House, 428 East 141st St., Apt. 12B. Proceeds to Daily Worker. Dancing and music. All welcome. Admission free.

Downtown Unemployed Council
Will hold an open air meeting at 8 p. m. at University Pl. and 14th St. Grand Entertainment and Dance.

Given by the City Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born will take place at the Finnish Labor Temple, 15 West 120th St. at 8 p. m. Hugo Gallert, proletarian artist, will speak on the significance of the Michigan of the Michigan Bill against program.

Bath Beach Council No. 10
Will celebrate its fourth year wall paper at Forty-eight Day, 28th St. Bath Beach. An interesting program has been arranged.

All Young Workers
Demonstrate against bosses war. Join the caravans of young workers headed for Passaic. Bring your shop mates along.

SATURDAY
Concert and Dance
Given by the Plumbers Section, Building and Construction Workers Int'l League of the Trade Union Unity League at 8 p. m. at 1472 Boston Rd. Help build the revolutionary unions of the T.U.U.L.

Young Defenders
All Bronx Branches meet at 1490 Boston Road at 8:30 a. m. sharp for National Youth Day.

Bill Hayward Branch I.L.D.
Concert and dance at 8 p. m. at 140 Neptune Ave., Brighton Beach. Proceeds to Scottsboro Defense.

Banquet
Given in honor of Comrade S. Kellman who has just been released from 3 months in prison. Auspices of the Browsville Branch I.L.D. and the Jewish Workers Cultural Club and Women's Council No. 7 at 8 p. m. at 118 Bristol St. Admission 35c.

SUNDAY
Attention All Young Workers and Students
All young workers and students who wish to act in a play to be put on at Ulmer Park in connection with National Youth Day, please be down at 35 East 12th St. on the fifth floor at 7:30 p. m. in the offices of the Young Communist League.

Presentation of Soviet Film
For the benefit of the Working Women's will take place at the Bronx Workers Cooperative Auditorium, at 2709 Bronx Park East. "Flames of the Volga," Soviet Film, and a film of the May First demonstration in New York will be shown in 2 performances, at 7 p. m. and 9:11 p. m.

Soviet Film "Kain and Artem"
Will be shown at 48 Bay 25th St. in the Bath Beach Workers Center. Two performances, 7:30 p. m. and 9:11 p. m.

Brooklyn Councils 21-20-10-7
Will have an outing at Prospect Park Picnic Grounds at 12 noon.

Open Forum
At the Bronx Workers Club, 172 Boston Road, A. J. Garrick will speak on "Workers Press vs. Capitalist Press." All workers are invited.

Comrade Li
Just Released from Ellis Island
Will speak at 10 p. m. at Camp Nitgedaiget, eBacon, New York.

Dance at 8 p. m. at 1648 Madison Ave. Good music, comradeship atmosphere. Females free. Admission at door forty cents.

Hinsdale Workers Youth Club
Lecture at 8 p. m. at 313 Hinsdale St. Subject: Literature and the Russian Revolution.

"Free the Scottsboro Negro boys!" Release the Paterson five."

Youth and adult Negro and white women and men, foreign and native born—all workers in a united front for the Party of the working class, the Communist Party, against the bosses and the bosses' party—the Republican - Socialist - Democratic party.

In order to fool the workers, the bosses' Parties are divided into three factions but they have one platform: the rule of the capitalist class and the protection of capitalist ownership of the means of production; the unloading of the effects of the economic crisis on the workers; imperialist war for the destruction and dismemberment of the Soviet Union.

The Bosses, the Bosses' Party and the Bosses' government are preparing to use the youth of New Jersey and of the nation as cannon-fodder in the war for which they are feverishly preparing.

The youth of New Jersey and of the country must answer now—on National Youth Day, on Election Day and every day:

"On the day that you mobilize us to shoot our working class brothers of the Soviet Union, or any other country, we will know who our class enemies are and we will wipe capitalism from the face of the earth and establish the rule of the working class."

Join the T. U. U. L. and organize to fight wage cuts.

Join the Young Communist League—the leader of the working class youth.

Vote as you fight—Vote Communist!

PRIMED FOR BIG ATHLETIC MEET Feature Track and Field Events Sunday

NEW YORK.—One of the feature events of the Spartakiad Finals on May 31 at Ulmer Park will be a 5,000 meter run and one of 10,000. Both these events promise to supply thrills aplenty for the thousands of spectators that will crowd the field to witness the spectacular runs. Fred Wall of Vesa A. C. I. Prim of Jamaica, and A. Heikkila of Yritys A. C., will start at scratch in the 5,000 meter run, and it is a toss up which of the three will come out in front. Heikkila is the present record holder for that distance. His time is 16 min. 8.8 seconds.

I. Prim probably will attempt to shatter his mark for the 10,000 meter run of 33 min. 57.4 seconds.

In the shorter runs quite a field is entered including such crack sprinters as J. Halmos, U. Asikainen, H. Swanson, S. Allen and many others.

Paul Ahola, who holds many records in the jumps will try to better his marks at Ulmer Park while Carlson, Puranen, McDonald and Palmgren will give Paul plenty of competition. There are also a number of women's as well as junior events and a large field of entries for both is expected.

In the meantime, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other Eastern and Middle Atlantic cities are starting their entourage to these parts ready to invade the Ulmer track on Sunday, May 31.

On Saturday, May 30, the boxing finals will be preceded by a parade thru Passaic streets and a baseball game between New York and Philadelphia. Both nines are pretty much in trim for the big battle and the Philly team looks a trifle stronger than the New York representatives, a tight game may be anticipated. Philly admittedly has the edge in pitching material but the N. Y. team boasts of an air tight defense.

After the game the boxing eliminations will be staged about 7 p. m. They will take place in Belmont Park Garfield, N. J., and the Labor Sports Union has all its referees groomed for the fistcuffs, the winners of which match are eligible to go to Berlin to compete in the Spartakiad.

Some years back a group of scientists organized an expedition from Belgium to the jungles of the Belgian Congo headed by Dr. Louis Neuman of Brussels, who had already spent twelve years in the Congo, Dr. Maun and Dr. Davenport. At the very beginning of the expedition, Dr. Maus was stricken with yellow fever and died, leaving the work of official photographer to Dr. Davenport. Shortly after this calamity, Dr. Neuman was gored to death by a wild rhinoceros. Dr. Davenport continued his work in the jungles for five years, taking motion pictures of the interesting jungle life, as well as continuing his work of scientific research.

During the five years of research work, much territory was covered. Dr. Davenport passed through seventeen villages in the Congo, Portuguese Angola, Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, Nigeria, the Sudan, Abyssinia, and western Uganda. The pictures of this lengthy journey was named "Ubangi," meaning expedition, and will be on view at the Campo Theatre beginning Friday.

Africa Film, "Ubangi" Opens at the Cameo Theatre Friday

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Sales Doubled for "Labor Defender"; Special June Issue

Twice as many copies of the May Labor Defender have been sold thus far in the New York district as of the April issue. The May sales have hit 5,000 and are still going strong, according to Carl Hacker, district secretary of the International Labor Defense.

The New York district is planning to make intensive efforts to keep up this record in June as the June Labor Defender will be a special number devoted to the Scottsboro case. Among the articles will be one by Theodore Dreiser, famous American novelist. Unemployed workers are wanted to sell the June Labor Defender on a commission basis; it will be out next week. They should report to the I. L. D. district office, 799 Broadway, Room 410.

SALARY SLASHES FOR TEACHERS

NEW YORK.—Behind the smoke-screen of talk against wage cuts which Hoover and the A. F. of L. have let loose during the week, the employers are slashing wages, while preparations are under way to do the same in government departments. The Bulletin of the Association of Teachers of the City of New York State is a case in point. The Bulletin flatly declares against the present salaries of teachers and proposes that school boards shall pay the minimum teachers wage and only the "minimum increment allowed by law."

This shows the way the wind is blowing. The school authorities justify their decision to cut salaries on the ground that "employers have lost dividends" and the general economic decline demands that they cut wages of the school force to the minimum, but not the officialdom, which is still able to grab off jobs at \$10,000 a year.

GIVE YOUR ANSWER TO HOOVER'S PROGRAM OF HUNGER, WAGE CUTS AND PERSECUTION!

Realizing this, the Trade Union Unity Council, thru the Women's Department decided to call a Women's Shop Delegated Conference on June 18, at 131 West 23rd Street. This will be the first of similar conferences to follow. It is the plan of the Women's Department of the T. U. U. L. to make this a monthly institution, a place where the women of unorganized shops who will need assistance and advice will be able to come to.

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START DRIVE TO ORGANIZE WOMEN

Women Shop Delegate Conference June 18

By ANNA LYONS
NEW YORK.—At the National Board of the Trade Union Unity League the importance of mass work among women was pointed out, the need to rouse the women workers and rally them around the specific demands and struggles of the working women, and the general struggles of the workers.

There are special demands and needs of the working women which must be paid attention to by the Revolutionary Trade Unions, such as for instance equal pay for equal work for men and women, maternity insurance, special grievances in the shops, etc.

While tens of thousands of women workers have in the past participated in the struggles of the workers under the leadership of the T. U. U. L. most of those working women remained outside of the ranks of the Trade Union. Our task is to organize the working women on the basis of struggles, on the basis of immediate and concrete demands. We must transfer the work of organizing the women into the shops, as this alone can guarantee organizational results.

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"Buy in the Co-operative
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RESPONSE IMPROVES, BUT STILL BELOW NEEDED SUM

Contributions Wednesday showed an improvement, with \$767.26—more than twice as much as the day before—received in the \$35,000 campaign to save the Daily Worker.

In the list of contributions printed in Wednesday's issue, two donations were inadvertently omitted: \$5 from A. Lewis, Beacon, N. Y., and \$150 from the Chicago district.

Table listing contributions from various districts including Johnson, Webster, Mass.; Mining Pioneer Group; I. W. O. N. Y. C.; George Backlund, N. Y. C.; etc.

Again a little spurt on Thursday brought the figures for the day in the campaign to save the Daily Worker to \$800.99—the best so far, but still far below the \$1,200 a day that is needed from now on.

The contributions follow:

Table listing contributions from District 1, District 2, District 3, District 4, District 5, District 6, District 7, District 8, District 9, District 10, District 11, District 12, District 13, District 14, District 15, District 16, District 17, District 18, District 19, District 20.

OVER 45

By MICHAEL O'REILLY

He was resting on a park bench. He knew he was growing old. Because when he asked for work "We want young men", he was told.

Ha was in the bread line. And dodged traffic on the wide. Cold street to get there on time. The west wind from the Hudson Chilled the tired worker.

Much depressed and so benign. At last he reached the kitchen. And grasped a bowl of soup. With trembling hand.

His body weakened. And in vein he tried to stand. He raved about his old home town. Brass check and hours pay— And passed away in old New York That black November day.

Buick Firing Many In Flint; Wage Cuts

FLINT, Mich., May 29.—All the factories here are running part time. The workers are being speeded up. Those who can't keep up are fired. The Buick plant is laying off thousands. Every day crowds can be seen at the gates begging for jobs.

Table listing Buick firing statistics: LD & Women's Federation, Banquet, Nucleus 504, Farewell Party, F. Brusloff, Mothers League, I. W. O. Branch, John Kerr, Chicago, J. Beeson, Chicago, Wayne Beck, Salem, Ohio, E. E. Chicago, Oscar Summ, Danville, Ill., A. Spaulding, Cleveland, Ohio, Coll by Sanders, Cleveland, O., A. Kottorf, Cleveland, O., Rosenbergs, Cleveland, O., M. Mitso, Cleveland, O., J. Marthair, Cleveland, O., Jane Tyler, Cleveland, O., Krilloff, Cleveland, O., Barron, Cleveland, O., A. Carr, Cleveland, O., J. Curlich, Cleveland, O., Jewish Workers Womens League, Cleveland, I. W. O. Branch 124, Cleveland, J. Savako, Cleveland, Freiheit Gesangs Verein, Cleveland, N. N. Cleveland, J. Cinciol, Cleveland, Blaskovich, Cleveland, S. Brajan, Cleveland, Dotlich, Cleveland, M. Miller, Cleveland, A. Drane, Canton, Ohio, J. Balurice, Cleveland, P. Kutless, Cleveland, Prajac, Cleveland, Madvedic, Cleveland, Slovak Workers Society, Akron, Ohio, G. Gerjoy, Cleveland, John Sivan, Moline, Ill., Louis Engman, Moline, Ill., Erick Krone, Moline, Ill.

Block Committees Lay Firm Base for Southern Scottsboro Conference

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) elected secretary of the local L. S. N. R. group. Mrs. Barnett is very energetic and shows a keen understanding of the Scottsboro campaign.

Many open air meetings are being held in Scottsboro today and Saturday in final preparation for the conference. The established block committees are actively participating in the formation of extensive new neighborhood groups, thus creating a broad mass movement of rank and file workers.

All of the parents and relatives of the nine Scottsboro defendants will be present at the conference in the building of which they have given the greatest support.

Four thousand fund appeals have been signed by the parents and near relatives of the boys and are being sent through the south by the Southern headquarters of the International Labor Defense.

Government Admits Wage Cuts Grow; Strike Against Them

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) you have to buy a Ford car, and pay for it week by week out of your wages.

Calumet and Hecla main office has announced cuts for all workers in its Michigan mines. This company is the operator in the copper mining fields there. On June 15 there is a ten per cent cut for all miners getting \$3.25 a day or over. The three shafts of the Oceola Lode branch are to be shut down altogether.

Elizabeth Workers Smash Pastor's Attack: Aid Scottsboro Case

Elizabeth, N. J. Governor of Alabama. After the meeting I decided to have a personal talk with the Pastor, Reverend Colbress is his name. While speaking to him about his attitude towards the nine negro boys, three women came over and offered to pay for the telegram. But the pastor still refused to take a united front attitude.

Oakland Barber College Use Jim Crow Methods

OAKLAND, Cal.—Negro worker refused service of Mater Barber College (students college). Color line is drawn on patrons of shop because of race prejudice of the supervising barber on duty. Students are also cheered in marks grading their work. They are using every technical means to keep them from passing the barbers examination, especially the Filipino and Negro students of the shop. One Negro was held for more than a year and then failed to pass examination, after this long period

PROTEST MEET IN INDIANAPOLIS

To Hit Scottsboro and Local Terror

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.—The vicious sentence given Theodore Luesse, secretary of the State Unemployment Insurance Committee, has roused hundreds of workers in the city against this capitalist outrage.

Everywhere the workers are talking about their leader, Luesse, and one hears the talk that the workers will not rest, but will carry on the fight as Luesse has started.

The sentence was given by Judge Baker, who it is well known is after a job in the Supreme Court, and who finds the best way to serve his masters is by sentencing the brave leader of the workers to one year and \$500 fine. The sentence was given because Luesse fought against the eviction of a Negro worker and the bosses are scared not only of the growing struggles of the workers but especially of the growing unity of Negro and white workers.

A mass protest meeting is called for Thursday night, June 4 at the huge Workers Center at 932 1/2 S. Meridian. At this meeting Richard B. Moore will speak and the workers present will protest in one voice the attempt to legally lynch the Scottsboro boys and the savage sentence of Luesse.

On Friday, June 5, at Odd Fellows Hall, 536 1/2 Indiana, the United Front Conference will be held. On Saturday, June 6, a demonstration and parade will start at 3 o'clock at 13th and Senate against the Scottsboro frame-up and the attack on Luesse, leader of the unemployed of Indiana.

PROTEST ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 26.—Mass protest meeting was held in Ely, Minn., last Sunday May 24th to protest against the Steel Trust police terror. Five workers were arrested at the meeting last Friday night. Over 1000 workers gathered at the same street corner where Comrades Morris Karson, Section Organizer of the Communist Party, A. Hallberg, Section Organizer Y. C. L. and three others were arrested. Steel Trust police butted in and asked the workers to move to the workers hall, outside of the hall workers held a meeting in spite of the fact the police tried to force the crowd to go into the hall. After this outdoor mass meeting the organizational meeting was held in the workers hall.

International Labor Defense District Organization sent protest telegram to Mayor Trezona of Ely demanding immediate and unconditional release of the worker arrested. Workers organizations in Mesaba Range and other parts of the District are responding to the call of the I. L.

Every District Behind in the 'Daily' Drive; 4 Send Nothing

The figures for all the districts up to Wednesday night show not a single one has fulfilled the percentage of its quota that should have been raised by that time in the \$35,000 campaign to save the Daily Worker. District 2 (New York) has the best showing. District 8 (Chicago) comes next. Four districts, 5 (Pittsburgh), 12 (Seattle), 13 (California) and 18 (Butte), had contributed nothing by Wednesday, while District 9 (Minnesota) had sent in only \$1. And where is District 7 (Detroit), which has the third largest quota—only \$29 sent in by Wednesday? Comrades, we'll never raise the \$35,000 that way. Get on the job at once!

Table showing district contributions and percentages: Dist. 1, Quotas \$1,000, Amount Subscribed \$18.62, Amt. that should have been subscribed to date \$200, % of Amt. sub. to what should have been subscribed to date 10%; Dist. 2, Quotas 10,000, Amount Subscribed 1,716.51, Amt. that should have been subscribed to date 2,000, % of Amt. sub. to what should have been subscribed to date 85%; etc.

Cut out and mail at once to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York

SAVE THE DAILY \$35,000 Save-The-Daily Worker Fund. Enclosed find ... dollars. We pledge to do all in our power to save our Daily by raising \$35,000 by July 1. Name, Address, City.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ORGANIZED 1884—INCORPORATED 1899. Main Office: 714-716 Seneca Ave., Ridgewood Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y. Over 61,000 Members in 348 Branches. Reserves on December 31, 1929: \$3,158,239.43. Death Benefit: \$4,399,910.97. Sick Benefit: \$10,776,619.01. Total: \$15,176,529.98. Workers! Protect Your Families! In Case of Sickness, Accident or Death!

THE FIRST CONVENTION OF THE International Workers Order INCORPORATED

By R. SALTZMAN. THE International Workers Order was officially established March 31, 1931, but the Order was first organized and began to function the first of July. The first three months, April, May and June were given towards the organizing of the central and local apparatus and to examining thousands of members. We had to prepare the legal side of the Order, so that in the beginning of June, the National Office was first ready to send the bills to the branches and on the first of July we began to function and pay sick and death benefits. We are therefore justified in reckoning that at the time of the convention the Order will be only 11 months old. What did we accomplish in these 11 months? We have in that short time organized 225 branches which are found in 31 states and 80 cities with a membership nearing 12,000. This is a colossal achievement. We must not forget that the International Workers' Order was organized at a time of large unemployment, in the year of the economic crisis which has had no equal in the history of the United States. The depressing economic conditions in many cases prevented thousands of workers from joining our Order due to the fact that they did not have the dollar which is the required fee for a doctor's examination. The extent to which the depression has affected the workers is shown by the fact that over 1,000 members of our Order have let themselves be dropped from the membership because they could not pay their bills and the Order did not have the chance to organize such apparatus in the branches which would be able to lend the sum of the bill to those members. Certain causes and mistakes that the National Executive will reveal are the reasons for the Order not having reached the full quota of 2,000 members in its first year. This does not,

however, in any way, minimize the importance of our accomplished work and our first successes. We have paid out in the period of 10 months, beginning with July, 1930, and ending with May 1st, 1931, the sum of \$22,747.00 sick benefits and we still have in our reserve fund \$51,571.43. We are stressing this fact not because we want to point out how wealthy we are, but because we want to point out that the International Workers' Order is fully able to accomplish its task as a fraternal organization. In the first year we organized medical departments in New York and in Chicago, which became medical centers for our members. Lately we have also organized a dental department in New York. Here, we have also a specialists department. The base of the International Workers' Order is a fraternal one. It functions as a mutual aid organization, which the American working class is so much in need of. However, the order is not concerned with its fraternal functions only. It tried to become and is now an important part of the revolutionary working class movement. Today already the International Workers Order plays an important role in the working class movement. How did the Order in such a short time come to occupy such an important place in the workers' movement? The manifesto, which the first convention published, declared that the International Workers' Order is an integral part of the working class movement and in that year the members, the branches and the leading sections have by their activities shown that they are that which they professed to be. The Order has actively taken part in the mass struggles. Not only has the Order endorsed the Unemployment Insurance Bill, but the branches and the members have collected signatures for the bill, they have participated in the unemployed demonstrations and in the hunger marches. A large portion of the branches and district committees have participated in the election campaign, led by the Communist Party. In a certain measure the branches have participated in the anti-war demonstrations. In New York and in other centers the members of the Order were quite a large part of the May Day demonstration. We can say that we have not sufficiently participated in these activities, that we could have taken a greater part in these struggles, that we could have drawn in more members, more branches. But on a whole, the Order has taken an active part in the class war. The Order has become an important instrument for the workers' movement also financially. The branches have collected nearly \$7,000 for the Dressmakers' strike. Nearly \$5,000 for the central organ of the Communist Party, the Daily Worker, nearly \$25,000 for the Jewish Daily Communist paper, the "Freiheit," which became the organ of the International Workers' Order, not only because the first convention endorsed it but because it was the most important factor in the process of building the International Workers' Order. The branches have also participated in the campaigns of the I. L. D., W. I. R., I. C. and other important organizations which serve the working class. The International Workers' Order is coming to the convention with 80 children's schools in which 6,000 children are given a working class revolutionary education. We are not taking the credit for building the school movement. The schools have existed before under the name of Non-Partisan Workers' Children's Schools, but it would not be entirely true if we would say that we did not help build the schools. The active leaders in the Schools are also active in the Order. If the International Workers' Order has not built the schools, it has strengthened them all over the country and has given them new perspective, new power and new contacts. Thanks to the International Workers' Order

we have been able to fulfill, after the convention of the schools an important task by carrying through the school tax, which enabled us to publish some readers used for the New Project Method of education and which strengthened the ideology in the schools. The schools have become an important part of the International Workers' Order. Through the amalgamation we do not intend to shivel the school movement, but rather to enlarge it as an important mass organization. The International Workers Order should become the base for the widening of the school movement. One of the most important problems for our Order is the problem of rebuilding the branches. The national executive through its district committees has been carrying on an extensive campaign against the "Fraternalism" and we can note some important accomplishments in this task. An important accomplishment in our cultural work is the publishing of our monthly magazine "The Spark." "The Spark" has really become an important factor in our work notwithstanding its shortcomings. There must be found a way to connect our official organ more closely with our organizational life. That will undoubtedly be done at this convention. We have done little work in drawing the women into our Order. Only a beginning has been made here and there and we come to our convention with only four women's branches. This is not enough. The problem of drawing in the working women into our organization is a very serious one. This beginning should teach us how to come with greater accomplishments to our coming conventions. One of our positive accomplishments is the fact that we have in the first year organized 16 youth branches and 31 other language branches, among which are found Italian, Ukrainian, Greek, Portuguese, Mexican and other language branches. While it is true that the youth

Imperial Valley Prisoners Greet the Daily Worker Conference In Los Angeles

The following letter signed by Frank Spector for the Imperial Valley prisoners serving in Folsom and San Quentin from 3 to 42 years was sent to us.

"We greet the Daily Worker Conference. The very fact of its being brought about speaks for the improved activities in the task of bringing the Daily closer to the Los Angeles masses. It must be recorded that until but recently the Daily has been solely neglected and in this fashion a powerful revolutionary movement has been left to rust. But in order that this weapon may regain its keenness a mere conference will not suffice. If this conference will result in more than paper resolutions it will decidedly fail to serve its purpose.

FOUR POINTS TO BUILD "DAILY"

"What should be the concrete results of this gathering? One: A permanent committee of active comrades to direct future activities towards the widest popularization of the Daily. Second: The establishment of D. W. Committees in every working class organization. Third: A concrete, carefully worked out plan as a result of which the Daily will gain foothold in shops and factories. Fourth: Organization of Workers Correspondents Clubs.

"It has been an institutional misconception that the task of bringing the Daily to the masses lies in the hands of the D. W. agent alone. While he undeniably should be the moving spirit, yet he alone will never accomplish the task or any part of it. It follows logically that even after the formation of a committee, as contained in point one, we must go further: this directing committee must coordinate the activities in behalf of the Daily in every working class organization—not only revolutionary—but reformist as well, in short, in all those where there are workers. But special effort must be directed to

the shops and factories. Why? Simply because to the mass-meeting come in the main class conscious workers; in the shops and factories the workers for the most, are yet groping towards class consciousness—the Daily will be their powerful means for their becoming thus. This brings us to the fourth point: The role of The Workers. The Workers, among other tasks, must supply specific articles based upon a specific set of conditions or an outstanding condition such as coming wage cuts, etc. The effectiveness of an issue that contains articles speaking of the grievances of a particular group of workers cannot be estimated.

"My space is up. I hope that we bring to you, comrades, some really concrete, practical suggestions which in our opinion are based upon the concentrated experience of the movement. TO WORK COMRADES! And may our Daily grow in powerful strides for the organization of the masses. The heartiest comradely greetings from the Imperial Valley Group.

"Frank Spector,"

Daily Worker Clubs Another Point.

The suggestions in Comrade Spector's letter are not only concrete and practical but VITAL to the health of the Daily Worker if it is to survive as leader of the working-class in its present and future battles against the bosses.

One more point must be added to Comrade Spector's four: The formation and perpetuation of Daily Worker Clubs composed of readers and worker sympathizers of the Daily to develop the initiative of the masses of American workers in building and supporting their revolutionary press. If these D. W. Clubs are not limited to any mechanical or too narrow basis—they will draw into their ranks masses of American workers who are interested in the problems of the working class as a whole and will actively support the revolutionary press.

"THOSE OF US WHO HAVE MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE—"



By BURCK

Red Sparks
By JORGE

A Puzzled Comrade

A comrade, who just can't figure it all out, writes us, in part, as follows:
"I've just been reading in the 'Worcorra Briefs' column the answer written to a worker in Belton, Mont., regarding religion versus labor (Daily of May 18).

"It states that the Party does not bar workers from its ranks on account of their religious views. Well, I must admit that I don't quite understand. Does that mean that when a worker is eligible for membership in the Communist Party—or only in one of its auxiliary organizations? The Party, being the vanguard of the working class, I was under the impression did not admit those with religious views. You see, I thought that a member of the Party was supposed to believe in the material conception of history.—A. L. C."

We have to go back to the Montana correspondent in order to explain better. He wrote us—more than once—urging that we "adopt the biblical teachings as a method of overcoming capitalism in favor of Communism." When we expressed our doubt of such helping any, he got off the following:

"If you deny me that, or if the labor movement has no use for it, or ignores this moral or biblical basis, then you or the Party cuts me off from the labor movement entirely and forever." From his letters, it is obvious that he is not quite all there, a religious fanatic, and not simply a worker with a certain religious view. His letters are long and tiresome repetitions of religious arguments, without one word as to what conditions he has as a worker, and it is left to imagination even if he is a worker. But he most certainly is interested in foisting religion onto the Communist Party.

That is where we draw the line. And our explanation correctly said that the Communist Party does not bar workers from its ranks merely because they have religious views. Workers come to the Party because it leads them in class struggle. But they come to us with numerous confusions, remnants of bourgeois teachings. Should we bar them out until they have gotten rid of each and every error and become "wised up" outside of the Party? No! They would not get any further that way.

The Party takes them into its ranks, teaches them patiently and gives them concrete tasks from which they learn, with the aid of the Party leadership, that the collective leadership of the Party and its theories are correct and any contradictory notions they may have had are wrong.

It is different if a worker is considered for a leading position. A more rigid rule is rightly applied to Party leaders. One who is soaked full of religious hop cannot in the very nature of things be trusted to make policies for revolutionary class action. Experience has shown very definitely that such comrades surrender a revolutionary line in a crucial hour.

Also, people who are not workers, people such as preachers or our Montana correspondent, who approach the Party and wish to join, not give themselves to the workers' struggle, but order to use the masses they find there as a field for religious propaganda, these are barred, and, if they get in by mistake, the Party will exclude them later.

War Department Mathematics

The other day, when the Air Fleet was fluttering around over New England, the N. Y. Times of May 25 told how indignant Assistant Secretary of War Davison was, because, so we were told:

"Communist organizations were spreading the report that the Army Air Corps' maneuvers were adding some \$3,000,000 to the burden of the taxpayer."

Davison thought it necessary to try to contradict such a "report" and managed to do so—after a fashion customary to sophists—by apparently upsetting the laws of mathematics which ordinarily hold that a fraction is a part of the whole. It may be true for mathematicians, but not for Assistant Secretaries of War; Davison disposed of such an argument by saying:

"The answer is that it is a contemptible lie. These maneuvers, which are a part of the regular annual army exercises, are not costing an additional nickel."

They never had them before; but they are regular hardy annuals! They cost nothing "additional"—therefore they cost nothing at all! The cost of the air maneuvers are merely a part of the cost of the imperialist war machine, so the maneuvers didn't cost a nickel! Such is the "reasoning" we are given on page one of the New York Times. On the editorial page, however, it seems to be indicated that the expense was real and not imaginary. It says:

"Never before has a division of the Army Air Corps engaged in maneuvers. The people, who are taxed to maintain it, have an opportunity to judge of the success. . . . It is of great importance that they should behold a spectacle proving the defensive and offensive power of the air branch. With the simplest understanding it must be clear that money spent on it . . . will not be wasted."

No, dear reader, it is not that the New York Times was publishing Communist "reports" and, incidentally, spreading a "contemptible lie." It only happened that liars got their wires crossed. Davison was trying to put over the lie that the air maneuvers cost nothing, because starving unemployed had to be deceived, and the Times was trying to show that what it cost was well spent from an imperialist point of view. There was merely a lack of what the talkies call synchronization.

Religious "Liberty"

Just how little the Pope, who raises such a storm claiming there is no religious liberty in the Soviet Union, really upholds religious liberty, is revealed in the news (N. Y. Times, May 26):

"VATICAN CITY, May 25.—That Cardinal Pacelli, the Papal Secretary of State, is preparing a note to Spain formally protesting against the recent proclamation of religious liberty, was confirmed today."

Graft and Gangsters

By HARRY GANNES

By HARRY GANNES.

In the previous article of this series, Capone's connection with the leading capitalists and boss politicians in Chicago was shown.

The Chicago Tribune Capone and the Lingle Murder

THE Chicago Tribune which made such a free use of gangsters in attempting to drive out its Hearst rival boiled over with indignation when its star police reporter, Alfred ("Jake") G. Lingle, a close friend of Al Capone, was killed on June 9, 1930. The bullet that killed Lingle also ripped open the close connection between the Chicago newspapers, the gangsters, the police department and the leading capitalists as well as the Chicago Tribune's close contact with "Scarface" Al Capone.

When Cermak was elected to replace Thompson as mayor, the Chicago Tribune gave him its full support.

Lingle's murder was sensational. He was on his way to the races, walking in the crowded central subway leading to the Illinois Central Railroad. A gunman stepped up beside him, pumped him full of lead and then ran off. The Tribune raised a sanctimonious howl of protest against the gangsters and gangsterism in general for killing its upright reporter.

While many of the facts about Lingle's life never came to light, enough did to show that Lingle was the go-between for Al Capone and the police department. The main reason he was hired by the Chicago Tribune was because of his alliance with the strike-breaking Pinkerton Detective Agency and the Burns Detective Agency, and later because of his close ties with nearly every leading gunman in Chicago, and particularly with Al Capone himself. As a mark of friendship Capone presented Lingle with a diamond belt buckle.

"Jake" Lingle was so intimate with Chief of Police Russell that Russell said, "I looked on Lingle like my own son." But their relationship was much thicker than just that. While Lingle got \$65 a week from the Chicago Tribune, his bank account showed deposits of over \$50,000 made in less than one year, before he was murdered. Lingle was the official graft collector for the police department on booze delivered in Chicago's main business district, the loop. Payment of \$5 a barrel was made to Lingle, and Lingle turned it over to Russell and the other heads of the police department.

Price of Police Promotions.

The Tribune reporter had been Chief Russell's pal for twenty years. It was through Lingle that payment was made by policemen for promotions. Regular price scales were worked out. If a cop wanted to become a police sergeant, he paid \$1,500; if he desired a captainship, he paid Lingle \$5,000. Precisely how much the police officials got and what share went to Lingle, and what the Tribune got out of it, never was made public. The workers can draw their own conclusions. So close was Lingle's connection with the Chicago police department that he was known as the "unofficial Chief of Police of Chicago."

Not content with reaping thousands in graft through the police department, Chief of Police Russell and Lingle had a joint stock market account that at one time amounted to over \$100,000.

Why Lingle was murdered will never be known, as the traces of Lingle's murderers lead right into the offices of the biggest capitalists in the City of Chicago. It is known, for instance, that the suspected murderer, a man by the name of Forsyth or Fawcett, was working in the office of City Corporation Council, Samuel Ettelson, at the same time, Ettelson is the political lawyer for Insull, the billionaire public utilities magnate in Chicago.

Lingle, too, was not only the collector of graft, but he was the pay-off man for the various police captains. In his accounts, for example, there was a check of \$500 payable to Captain Daniel Gilbert, in charge of the Central Police Station in Chicago. It can be taken for granted that many other damaging items of Lingle's accounts never reached the light of day. The fate of such documents as Lingle's accounts book, the Rothstein private papers, the Zuta poison box, and other rare gangster docu-

The origin of graft in the United States was traced in articles published previously in the Daily Worker, especially the use of gunmen by the capitalist politicians.

ments show they have a way of disappearing.

Lingle used to receive money from such illustrious figures in Chicago as Samuel A. Ettelson, corporation counsel of Chicago, \$5,000; Major Corolis Ames, president of the Civil Service Commission \$5,000; Bert Cronson, member of the City Council, nephew of Ettelson \$5,000.

After the exposure of Lingle's gangster and political connections, the other capitalist newspapers in Chicago tried to make the workers think that they were free from such ties. In this they were unsuccessful. Proof of the connection of every one of them came out with such startling rapidity that a gentleman's agreement between them was reached to kill the whole matter. But such facts as the following did come out: The Chicago Daily News for years had hired the gangster reporter Julius Rosenheim, who met the same fate as Lingle. Harry Read, city editor of a Hearst newspaper was a guest at Capone's palace in Miami.

Soon after Lingle's death, when the intimacy of other capitalist newspapers with gangsters had been exposed, Donald R. Richberg, a prominent Chicago lawyer made a speech before the City Club in which he brought out the interlocking directorates between gangsters, capitalists, politicians and the big exploiters. Richberg said:

"Is it possible that the police of Chicago can read their daily papers and yet remain ignorant of the interlocking relations between public utility control and corruption of government and the political protection of crime?"

"The close relationship between Jake Lingle and the police department has been published in the Chicago papers. Out of town newspapers described Lingle more bluntly as having been, the unofficial chief of police of Chicago. But Lingle was also strangely intimate with Al Capone, our most notorious gangster.

"Surely all Chicago knows that Samuel Ettelson, Mr. Insull's political lawyer, who is corporation counsel of Chicago is also the chief operator of the city government. Thompson is only a figurehead."

Starting as these revelations by this liberal lawyer are, his main purpose was to lead the workers to think that "clean government" can be achieved by putting such right-minded capitalist leaders as himself into office, and that capitalism can shed one of its vital organs—crime and gangsterism.

Just before the mayoralty elections of 1931, to cover up the connection of the leading politicians in the murder of Lingle, a St. Louis gangster by the name of Leo V. Brothers was brought to trial and convicted. Whether connected with the murder or not, Brothers was a goat and not the instigator. After his conviction on evidence which had all the earmarks of a frame-up, Brothers issued a statement in which he said: "If I had taken the witness stand, I would have been framed further. I have no record. I have no gang connections. I challenge Mr. Roche (police investigator) and Mr. Thabun (assistant prosecutor) to continue this investigation. I'm convicted for fourteen years for something I did not do."

(To Be Continued)

JOHN G. SODERBERG EXPELLED FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

The Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of U. S. A. has expelled John G. Soderberg from the ranks of the Party as a disruptive anti-Party element and an irresponsible careerist, who places his personal ambitions and grievances above the interests of the revolutionary working class movement.

He has conducted a whispering campaign of slanders against the Party and against the International Labor Defense, as well as against the leadership of his own union, the Marine Workers Industrial Union; as a matter of his own personal career without the knowledge, consent or direction of the Party or of his union he has become a functionary of the I. T. B. U., apparently through a deal with the reactionary

Party Life

Conducted by the Org. Dept. Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A.

Exchanging Experiences in our Shop Paper Work

By S. ERENBERG.
(California)

OUR Party is still in an experimental stage when it comes to the issuance of shop papers,

not only in the number (only about 10-20 a month) of shop papers issued, but also in the content of most of the papers. Most of the comrades engaged in the issuance of shop papers have usually made a sharp line of demarcation between shop news and general problems facing the American working class. Until recently, the practice has been that the comrades working in the shops wrote the shop news, while the comrades from the Section or District office wrote the political articles, which were usually abstract, not connected with the issues facing the workers in the particular shop. The workers in the shop read the shop news enthusiastically, but are indifferent to these long-winded "political" articles. Under such circumstances, many important issues and campaigns raised by the Party in the shop papers were not digested by the workers as their own and we were wondering why the workers do not respond to our slogans.

Another big shortcoming in our shop paper work is the fact that every shop paper was a world by itself. We did not draw any lessons from our past mistakes, and we did not benefit from the experiences of the various shop papers issued in other districts or even in our own district. In this connection we must greet the appearance of the "Shop Paper Manual," also of the "Shop Paper Editor."

Here we have an abundance of constructive suggestions which if properly utilized by the comrades involved in the shop paper work would greatly improve the technical and political composition of our papers.

In our district (California) ever since the national shop paper committee got on the job, and began analyzing seriously the mistakes and shortcomings of our shop papers, we succeeded in improving our work considerably.

Before, we used to issue our shop papers any old way. Now, after we received the individual criticism of our shop papers and after we discussed these criticisms at our shop nucleus, we are taking greater pains in the actual construction and editing of the paper. Especially great has been the change to the better in the "Headlight" (Southern Pacific Shops, San Francisco). The April-May issue of the paper has avoided all the former shortcomings, not enough illustrations, etc. The result was that the paper was received enthusiastically by the workers. The workers passed the paper around on the job, discussed its content and made favorable remarks. (The reason we do not make much headway in the shop is because our comrades inside as a rule do not participate in these discussions on the shop paper, in order to get organizational results. They are in the shop as mere onlookers).

We hope that the shop paper committee will not slacken down on its job and will continue to exchange experiences of the various shop papers. One little suggestion. With every "Shop Paper Editor," send to each district at least one copy of each shop paper received in the national office so that we may get the full benefit of the good and bad points of the paper.

Leadership of same; and he has crowned his anti-Party and anti-proletarian actions by sending a slanderous statement for publication in the counter-revolutionary sheets of the Lovestones and Trotskyists.

All working class organizations should beware of this unprincipled careerist.

Central Control Commission
Communist Party of the U. S. A.

PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSIONS

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, U. S. A.

On Inner Life In District No. 2

By L. KAPLAN.

OUR League units today are not real basic organs of the League throbbing with the life of their territories, building up the interest of their memberships in League work through discussions and real educational methods, but are organs mechanically carrying out decisions given by higher bodies. The main fault lies in the inability of the units to answer in an interesting fashion the whys, wheres and hows, etc., of every problem.

The duty and role of the executive in building up inner life must first be made clear. It is the job of the executive to direct the enthusiasm of the membership into the correct channels, to strengthen this enthusiasm through various lighter features, and finally to link up this spirit with the work of the unit with the aim of getting results.

With these ideas as a basis a short estimate of the work in District 2 must be made:

1. The failure of the district to provide any centralized method of exchanging experiences among the units and even inside of the units has led to a great deal of chaos and misunderstanding as to methods of building up the life, and the consequent poorness of life in the units.

2. As to the order of business and the planning of the meeting itself: The tendency on the part of executives is to plan haphazardly each unit meeting. In some cases the organizers write out the order of business a few minutes before the meeting. In other cases the order of business is abstractly spoken about at the unit executive. In very few cases, however, is the order of business planned in every detail before by the unit executive.

The unit meeting is the most important event of the week in the life of a unit. We must learn to make it so. Every little point shall be gone over beforehand by the unit executive and prepared for the unit meeting. The time to be allowed for each point, the time of discussion, the scope of each point, and the comrades who report on each point must be prepared before the unit meeting. In New York we have found also that it is better that the chairman of each meeting be designated beforehand by the unit executive, given the order of business and told how he is to take up each point. He will then be trained how to act as a chairman and will be prepared to act correctly and not as is the case today in most units. The effect to be aimed at, is of a well organized, smoothly-running meeting, with only the comrade chairman, reporter and secretary in the front. Such methods must necessarily give prestige and strength to the unit executive as a leader of the unit.

3. In New York the division of units into squads of 6 or 7 based on where the comrades live, makes the entire unit meeting and check-up much easier. These squads have as their captains-members of the unit executive. Other comrades can also be captains. These squads are all assigned to specific work for each week. The check-up is made at the unit executive where the captains report on the work of their squad. The executive takes to the unit meeting only the outstanding failures in the unit and also all the experiences gotten in the carrying out of the previous week's activity. At the unit meeting itself, the unit meeting beside a very short general executive report, also includes half-hour meetings of each squad. This is included on the order of business.

Some examples of unit order of business:
Internationale or Song—3 minutes, Chairman prepared beforehand.
Report of Executive—20 minutes.
Discussion and questions—3 minutes each comrade, for 15 minutes.
Squad meetings—30 minutes.

Lighter features—45 minutes. Maximum time of meeting—2 hours.

The holding of unit open nights with lighter features has been tried with some success by some units. Here all the work of the units is left to the squads and there is no order of business except squad meetings.

The executive committee of each unit is particularly responsible on this point. Plans for at least one month in advance of the contents of each meeting should be prepared by the Agitprop Committee. Once it has a definite plan, comrades for each part in the features should be prepared in advance. Experience has shown that wherever the executive has planned a particular unit feature in advance, preparations, all details and all participants in advance, the best results are gotten.

Our District has already begun to issue small one act plays which can be put on at the unit meeting. The Executives must also have their own little unit sketches written to deal with things and situations in the unit. Many units have succeeded (especially during the Lenin-Liebkecht-Luxemburg campaign) in putting over little sketches and mock trials by themselves with good results.

The issuing of wall papers is also linked up to an important degree with inner life in the units. However, the energy expended by most units in preparing and putting out wall papers is not justified by the results obtained.

The policy should rather be orientated towards a flexible wall paper or bulletin. In one unit (S. B'klyn) the method of having articles changed almost every week was adopted with success. The articles were written about some unit happening almost immediately after it occurred. It was posted on the board. The articles are then fresh ones on immediate happenings and have an interest for the members.

The above suggestions on inner life, the methods of bettering unit meetings, depend mainly on the participation of a maximum of the membership in the life of the unit. The executive must now begin to activate both the old and the new members to help make the unit meetings better. This may be a step in activating them in League work. Some comrades can play and sing, others can write and others can act. If the executives will study each case and involve each comrade in some part in making the unit meetings better, it may be a step in activating them. The opinion of the membership shall always be the index whereby the Executive judges how good or how bad a unit meeting. This will involve the greatest possible number of comrades to help in unit meetings.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A.
P. O. Box 87 Station D.
New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name
Address
City State

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, P. O. Box 87 Station D, New York City Occupation Age