

N. Y. WORKERS WILL GATHER AT RUTGERS SQUARE NOON ON MAY DAY, MARCH TO UNION SQUARE



New York workers' demonstration against the Mexican White Terror—part of the nation-wide protest that drove the Wall Street tool, Ortiz Rubio, back to Mexico City.



Part of the 50,000 workers who filled Union Square during the funeral of Steve Katovis, a member of the Communist Party murdered by one of Whalen's cossacks on the picket line.



A demonstration at City Hall, preparatory to the March 6 "Work or Wage" fight. At this demonstration Whalen's cossacks beat hundreds of men, women and children and knocked Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, unconscious.



The huge "Work or Wage" demonstration in Union Square, March 6, when 110,000 workers elected the unemployed committee, now jailed by the Tammany court. Forward to a mighty parade and demonstration on May 1!



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DOWN TOOLS MAY FIRST!

May Day Appeal of the Communist International

To the Proletariat of all Lands and Oppressed Peoples of the Whole World.

The maturing economic crisis is laying bare the contradictions which are tearing the capitalist world asunder, the boastful claims of the bourgeoisie and its social-democratic lackeys concerning the inexhaustible forces and organizational and creative power of capitalism are collapsing.

Twenty million unemployed victims of the crisis and of capitalist rationalization are tramping the streets of cities, while large masses of peasants, ruined by the agricultural crisis are being sold up by the finance capitalists and forced to join the army of unemployed.

In imperialist countries the rivalry in armaments is becoming more frenzied. The so-called peace treaties are nothing but a skin of lies, to hide the preparation and regrouping of forces for new imperialist wars.

There is no part of the world where the struggle for world domination between the United States of America and Great Britain has not reached an unparalleled degree of intensity as a consequence of the economic crisis.

The London Naval Agreement is a new instrument of war and everyone of the parties to it are hastening to utilize it for its own war aims.

The Young Plan serves to hasten a new military clash between the imperialist groups. The danger of war arising from French and Italian rivalry in the Mediterranean is imminent, so that even the imperialists and leaders of the Second International can no longer conceal it.

The charlatans of the Second International are striving to lull the vigilance of the workers by peace talk. The fascist demagogues hold out the bait to the more backward sections of the people, of the prospect of a "profitable" war. The bourgeoisie believe that a new imperialist war is the only way out of the present crisis of world capitalism.

But the activity of the international proletariat, and the growing might of the Soviet Union, hinders the imperialists from carrying out their plans for dividing up the world. The world bourgeoisie hoped to destroy the Soviet State by a political and economic blockade. Thanks to their firm endurance and consistent peace policy the toilers of the Soviet Union have managed to ward off the attacks of the imperialists and continue the work of socialist construction.

The Five Year Plan of economic development proves that the international proletariat is not only sufficiently mature to overthrow capitalism but also to build up a socialist society.

It is precisely for this reason that the imperialist organizers of war are brandishing weapons against the Soviet Union.

Workers! Toilers! Stand in defense of the First Republic of Labor, in defense of the Soviet Union, your socialist fatherland!

Proletarians of all countries! Signallye May First by mass revolutionary actions, by mass strikes or demonstrations!

Rally to the Communist International banner for determined struggle against the growing capitalist offensive, against the monstrous increase of exploitation, the distress of unemployment, the brutality of fascism, against the approaching new imperialist wars!

The Communist International calls upon you to increase your fighting preparedness and to stand firmly in defense of the Soviet Union against the imperialist cliques and their flunkies in the camp of Social-democracy and social-papalism.

Workers! Take advantage of the situation created by the economic crisis: Support with all your might the millions of unemployed and strengthen thereby the army of social revolution.

Rally around the Communist Party!

Poor farmers and all toiling masses of the villages: Only in a fighting alliance with the revolutionary proletariat will you succeed in throwing off the increasing oppression of the capitalists and the landowners. March under the leadership of the proletariat to victorious struggles for socialism! Learn from the fighters in the October Revolution! Learn from the collective farmers in the U. S. S. R.

Oppressed nations of the colonies! Unite in revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of the power of the imperialist bandits and their feudal capitalist allies in your country! Join more closely with the revolutionary workers of the capitalist countries!

Long live revolutionary May Day!

Long live the proletarian united front!

Long live the seven-hour day!

Down with imperialist oppression!

Down with the U. S. S. R., the fatherland of the toilers of all lands!

Long live the liberation of the colonies!

Down with imperialism war!

Down with capitalism!

Long live the world social revolution!

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

CLEANERS STRIKE AGAINST SELLOUT

Westchester cleaners and dyers are on strike against a wage cut, blacklist, and sell out by the Effrat-Weintraub clique in the old union. Their strike committee, members of the Cleaners & Dyers Section of the Trade Union Unity League has issued a ringing call to broaden and support the strike which is against firing, against individual contracts (which the Effrat-Weintraub gang try to force the workers to agree to)

against the check-off system by which the bosses collect the dues for the company union. The workers demand the eight hour day and five day week, minimum living wage, raise of wages, equal division of work. They are for an industrial union, and recognition of the shop committee. The strike committee says: "The bosses together with their agents of the company union, the Effrat-Weintraub clique, have made a conspiracy against the workers to cut wages, to blacklist all who protest against the attacks of the bosses, to force the drivers to sign individual contracts that will leave each driver helpless."

PLANT BOMB IN SOVIET EMBASSY TO PROVOKE WAR

Foil Attempt to Blow Up Ambassador and Family

'Workers Be On Guard' Isvestia Says Warsaw Outrage Is War Move

(Wireless by Inprecorr.)
WARSAW, Poland, April 28.—An attempt to blow up the Soviet embassy here was foiled. A porter observed a suspicious wire dangling from a nearby house reaching to the embassy roof. Police searched the embassy in the presence of representatives of the Polish foreign office and discovered the clockwork mechanism of a bomb on the roof of a Polish merchant club connected with a charge concealed in the chimney of the embassy.

Experts declare that the charge was laid with the utmost technical skill and was strong enough to devastate the building, particularly the private quarters of the ambassador and his family. Commenting on this plot, Isvestia states that the powerful interests are striving to provoke war against the Soviet Union by all means. The Warsaw outrage is a signal to the workers of the world to be increasingly watchful.

CLAMPS DOWN ON PRESS IN INDIA

Police Kill 2 More in Madras Demonstration

LONDON.—A correspondent of the British capitalist press reports an interview with Gandhi, in which he declares, first, that he is delighted with the reception accorded his campaign among the people; second, that he does not wish to make any additional difficulties for the British Government and therefore will not intervene against the new agrarian laws; and third, regarding the question of dominion status or independence for India, that he will continue his campaign but that he does not wish to see the forces of British imperialism withdrawn from India.

SIMLA, India, April 28.—Acting for the MacDonald "labor" government, whose troops are shooting down hundreds of Indian workers all over India, Viceroy Lord Irwin last night issued a proclamation eliminating the entire opposition press, including the revolutionary organs and periodicals of the trade unions. This follows on the heels of large shipments of troops by the "labor" government to protect the interests of the imperialists in India.

MADRAS, April 28.—Two Indian workers were killed and three wounded when the MacDonald police fired into a mass demonstration yesterday.

TALK to your fellow worker in your shop about the Daily Worker. Sell him a copy every day for a week. Then ask him to become a regular subscriber.

Ex-Servicemen, Join Workers on May First!

The ex-service men will be in the May Day march. None know the war danger better than the men who were drafted or swindled into the last big slaughter, to make the world safe for millionaires. In America one millionaires sprang into existence for every American soldier killed abroad. Since the money masters of U. S. played their bloody cards a little better than those of Europe, the price they paid in human life for their millions was not so great as in Europe. The countries that fought the first two years of world war lost thousands of men each million of money made. But in both cases, the profits of war, the loot from ammunition factories and the loot from the new slave pens, the mandated territories.

WHAT EVERY WORKER LOYAL TO HIS CLASS Should Do On May First.

STRIKE! And get every other worker in your shop to strike. Report to the headquarters or assembly place of your union, shop, fraternal organization, or club, etc., at the appointed time.

Join your fellow workers at the appointed place adjoining RUTGERS SQUARE by 11:30 a. m.

Join in the march to UNION SQUARE which begins at 1 p. m. Participate in the demonstration at UNION SQUARE which begins at 3 p. m. and lasts TILL 5 p. m. After the demonstration in Union Square proceed with the least possible delay to Coney Island Stadium at 6th and Surf Ave. and join in the celebration which begins at 7 p. m. sharp.

Stay away from the fascist demonstration against May Day! Don't go to Union Square till 3 p. m.

Stay away from the social-fascist meetings called by the treacherous socialist party and the musteite fakers of the company unions.

How to Reach Rutgers Square

1. Take 14th street cross town car and get off at Delancey St., then walk over three blocks.
2. From West side: Take Grand street cross town car to Essex St.
3. B.M.T. to Delancey St. and Essex St. on the Canarsie and Jamaica line.
4. 3rd Avenue "L" to Chatham Square.
5. 2nd Avenue "L" to Canal St.
6. B.M.T. to Bowery station on Coney Island express.
7. I.R.T. to Canal St. on 4th Ave. line. Walk East to Square.

How to Reach Coney Island Stadium
Surf Avenue—West 6th St.
B.M.T. Coney Island subway to the last station.

SENT FOR A JOB; GETS PINCHED

Exposes Gyp Agencies

Telling how the employment agencies gyp the workers and send them to fake jobs, August Barthan, a jobless worker, reported to the Daily Worker how the Pierce Employment Agency on 6th Avenue charges the workers \$14.00 and send them to places where no job exist. This worker was sent to Madison, N. J., for a job as second cook and baker. He had to pay \$1.60 fare, and when he got to the place—the usual story—no job. He demanded his fare back to New York from the boss. The boss called a cop and had the worker arrested.

MARINE WORKERS CONVENTION FOR MAY DAY STRIKE

Endorses Mass Strike; New Union With Broad Leadership

Affiliates to T.U.U.L. Will Fight Imperialist War by Stopping Ships

The Marine Workers National Convention in its late sessions Sunday enthusiastically adopted a resolution to strike and demonstrate May 1 for work or wages, and the demands of the unemployed.

The convention voted unanimously for a resolution to fight imperialist war and defend the Soviet Union by a blow right at capitalism's most vital nerve center, marine transportation. The resolution pledges the new Marine Workers' Industrial Union not to load, transport or unload munitions or any other war material intended for defense of capitalist interests abroad. It states: "The marine transport workers of America will not handle ammunition for, or take part in, any imperialist wars; it will defend the Soviet Union, the only workers' government in the world; it will not man or load ships to transfer marines to be used against the workers of any other country."

Communist Speaks

The convention applauded the address of C. Hathaway, speaking in the name of the central committee of the Communist Party of U. S. A., and A. Wagenknecht, business manager of the Daily Worker, who urged big circulation of the paper in every port.

Demands

The program calls for International Seamen's Clubs as a home for the unemployed in every port. It puts forward the following special demands for seamen, the following demands for all marine workers:

- "Full recognition of the M. W. I. U.; hiring only through Union Hall; no men to be hired on dock or street, or through shipping masters; complete recognition of ship and dock committees; abolition of all Fink Halls and Sea Service Bureaus."

imination on account of creed or color. "Full social insurance for all marine workers against unemployment, sickness and death. Funds to be subscribed by the shipowners and U. S. government."

"More wages and better working conditions."

The convention elected an executive committee of 41, representing all ports and all branches of the work. This committee went into session yesterday and will elect a national chairman, national secretary and other national officials of the union, besides editing the program and starting the great organization drive on a national scale.

According to the constitution, unanimously adopted Sunday after thorough debate, the national committee can discharge and replace any of the officers by majority vote, at any time.

Joins T. U. U. L.

The new union is a member of the Trade Union Unity League, affiliates to the proposed Red Transport Workers' International, and, through these two organizations, to

(Continued on Page Four)

Write About Your Conditions For The Daily Worker. Become a Worker Correspondent.

STRIKE AND DEMONSTRATE FOR WORK OR WAGES; GO TO RUTGERS SQUARE BEFORE NOON; MARCH TO UNION SQUARE

New York Demonstration Part of World Wide Protest Against Hunger, Demands Relief for Jobless, Seven Hour Day, No Imperial War

Detroit Tunnel Strikers Join May Day Demonstration; Cleveland Labor Demands Right to the Streets; Preparations Rushed Everywhere

LEAFLETS AND SHOP MEETINGS

Cleveland, Los Angeles Trenton United Front

BULLETIN.

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—

The striking tunnel workers, at a packed meeting yesterday voted to take part in the May Day demonstration. The meeting nominated Negro and white worker delegates to the Fifth World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions. The contractors on city jobs have attempted to use Negro workers against the white, but the Negroes have joined the strike, the union is growing and the strike will spread.

A tremendous mobilization of workers is going on in New York to distribute yesterday, today and tomorrow 250,000 new May Day strike and demonstration leaflets, calling for struggle for work or wages, unemployment insurance and relief, seven-hour day and five-day week, no eviction of unemployed workers or their dependents, against speed-up in industry, against imperialist war and against an attack on the Soviet Union. Tomorrow will see a mass sale of 25,000 copies of the Daily Worker special May Day edition.

The Communist Party is rallying (Continued on Page Five)

MUSICIANS AND MAY 1ST.

All workers who play any wood or brass instruments or drums, are urged to join our big workers band which will lead the demonstration on May First. A rehearsal will take place Tuesday evening, at 7:30 sharp, at 10 East 17 St., 3rd floor. All workers are urged to come with their instruments.

TWO WORKERS KILLED

Two workers were burned to death yesterday in a shed in the rear of their boarding house in Perth Amboy. They were Michel Stefanski and Michael Pinkowski.

ROB MAY 1st LEAFLETS

Southern Cops Break Into Office

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 27.—The office of the Communist Party was entered during the night. All the May Day leaflets, copies of the Labor Defender, and a mimeograph machine were taken. The files and correspondence appear not to have been disturbed. Workers are held up on the street, searched and intimidated by threats

Lucy Parsons Hails May Day; Many Greet



Lucy Parsons for leading the great strike of 1886 which established May Day as the international struggle day of the working class.

She continues: "On this day the workers of every land and every clime will abandon the factories, mines and other hell holes of capitalism and march by the thousands under the banner of the Communist International and will declare their intention to abolish the curse of capitalism poverty and misery."

"Looking backward across 44 (Continued on Page Five)

MAY DAY FIGHT ON IMPERIALISM

League Call; China and Berlin Terror

BERLIN, Germany, April 28.—The League against Imperialism and For Colonial Independence, whose branch in U. S. is the All America Anti Imperialist League, U. S. Section, issues over the signatures of Secretaries Willi Muenzenberg and V. Chattopadhyaya a stirring appeal for workers to strike and demonstrate May 1 against imperialism, against the MacDonald government, the Second International, the Pan-American Federation of Labor, the Meerut imprisonment in India, mass arrests of Indonesian fighters from freedom, the British imperialist ter-

(Continued on Page Five)

HIGHEST POINT OF MANY FIGHTS

N. Y. Workers Felt the Need of Struggle

New York workers will strike May 1 and demonstrate for work or wages. They are part of an international mass political strike and mass demonstration. What they are doing workers in hundreds of industrial cities all over the United States and all over the world are doing. It is a demonstration of the power of the working class for demands that are necessary to the very lives of workers.

The strike and demonstration are called by the United Front May Day Conference, which at its last meeting had 985 delegates, from 280 shops and factories in New York, representing 150 organizations. It is endorsed by the Communist Party, which called the United Front Conference; by the Trade Union Unity League, by all militant unions and by all real workers' defense and relief, educational and cultural sports and other organizations.

March! Demonstrate!

Many tens of thousands of workers will march this Thursday, May Day, in demonstration for the 7-hour day, 5-day week, for work or unemployment insurance, against imperialist war preparations, for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the immediate liberation of the delegation of the unemployed and for equal pay for equal work for women, Negro and young workers.

A strike this May Day is of tremendous importance to all workers in all industries of New York.

All workers are urged to assemble in Rutgers Square at the latest by 12 noon, in the places assigned their organizations (see page 4 for details). There will be a meeting for one hour in Rutgers Square. The lines for the parade will then form and march to Union Square. The meeting at Union Square will begin at 3 p. m.

On To Stadium.

The meeting in Union Square will close at 3 p. m., at which time there will be a brief recess so that everyone can get some supper. Take all the workers who will go with you and go together to Coney Island Stadium. Eat there or on the way. All workers are urged to go to the Coney Island Stadium, W. 6th St. and Surf Ave., Coney Island, to reach there at 7 p. m. and hear the splendid program which has been arranged for a celebration there.

All workers are urged to inform their shopmates and fellow-workers to stay away from the fascist demonstration being organized in Union Square in the early part of Thursday. Don't go to Union Square till 3 p. m. Come to Rutgers Square at the latest by 12 noon, and march with the rest of the workers. Go to the Stadium in the evening.

Important Issues Facing the Workers in the May Day Strike and Demonstration

By HERBERT BENJAMIN.

The capitalist crisis raises for millions of workers the immediate problem of keeping themselves and their families alive despite the fact that they are deprived of the opportunity of earning a livelihood. At the time of the great unemployment demonstrations of March 6, some seven millions of workers were faced with this problem. Since that time, despite the many optimistic reports emanating from Washington, the number has grown to eight millions. The number of unemployed in New York City totals about 10 per cent of the nation's unemployed or from seven to eight hundred thousand.

Wages of those workers who are still employed are being cut. Their hours of work increased, new speed-up methods are being introduced, the working conditions daily grow worse. By means of wage cuts and as a result of unemployment which effects practically every family, the living standards of the workers are reduced to ever lower levels.

The present crisis is the inevitable result of the capitalist system of production. The effect of this crisis upon the workers is the result of the capitalist policy for solving the crisis. For the capitalist ruling class all problems are approached from the point of view of profit for the owners of industry. When profitable markets can no longer be found for all the possible products of industry, the factories, mines and mills curtail their production. When this results in further intensifying the crisis and cutting the profits of the capitalists,

they again proceed to solve their problem at the expense of the working class by reducing wages, lengthening hours of work intensifying speed-up thus maintaining their profits by reducing the cost of production.

Bosses Have No Solution.

But even the capitalist ruling class knows that this is no permanent solution. They know that they must not only maintain their profits during the crisis but must look to eventually overcoming the crisis. This is not so simple. But, no one can accuse the capitalists of not trying. The capitalists know that the crisis occurs because their industries can produce more than they could market. The further lowering of the living standards of the workers and the mass unemployment serves to further reduce the market at home. The solution is therefore—new markets, more markets. But, the world market has already been distributed among the various imperialist nations. Each is jealously guarding, because each needs so badly, the markets which they now control. The task is, therefore, to overpower the guard and take the market of the rival imperialist nation away by force.

Just as in the first instance so also when attempting a permanent solution for its problems, the capitalist ruling class places the burden of its problems upon the workers. The working class is forced to accept a further reduction of its living standards in order that more billions of dollars may be made available for the maintenance of larger and more fully equipped armies and navies. Finally, the

workers must provide the bone and sinew for the imperialist slaughter which takes place in the war for markets.

Fight Capitalist Solution for Crisis.

In the present period when the crisis of capitalism grows deeper and more general, ever larger numbers of workers become involved in struggles against unemployment, wage-cuts, attacks upon their working and living conditions which they soon recognize as manifestations not of the individual whims of their bosses, but as the result of a general crisis of capitalism and the general policy of the capitalist ruling class for solving the crisis at the expense of the workers. The growing radicalization of the working class throughout the United States and throughout the world is the result of the growing realization on the part of ever broader masses of workers that the solution for the working class lies in a struggle against the system which produces the crisis, against the class which benefits from that system and against the government which supports it and enforces the policy of the ruling class for imposing the burden of the crisis upon the workers.

The Day of Struggle Against Capitalism.

The issues raised by the Communist Party, rise out of these general problems that confront the entire working class. As the spokesman for the working class the Communist Party declares that we will fight against the policy of the bosses. That we will fight for the seven hour day—five day week; against speed-up and lengthening of



the work-day as one means for reducing unemployment. We fight for unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and bosses' government and against wage-cuts as one means of resisting the efforts to reduce the already miserable living standards of the workers. We fight against the imperialist war which means the slaughter of millions of workers in the interest of the bosses profits. We fight for the defense of the Soviet Union, because the bosses seek to destroy this the one workers government in order to impose their oppressive rule upon the 150 millions of workers and peasants, members of our class, who are setting an inspiring example to the working class the world over.

of how to build the socialist society. These are the issues which the Communist Party is raising on this May Day. In support of these vital demands of the working class, millions of workers throughout the world and hundreds of thousands throughout the U. S., will demonstrate on this May Day under the leadership of their world party the Communist International. In New York City and in many more large cities and towns throughout the United States, hundreds of thousands of workers will lay down their tools, will pour out of the factories in a mass political strike in support of these demands.

The Right to the Streets.

The May Day demonstrations in

the United States as elsewhere throughout the world will be held under the leadership of sections of the Communist International. The demonstrations under the Communist leadership will not be gatherings to express pious wishes and hypocritical sentiments as they were and continue to be under socialist leadership. The demonstrations will serve to consolidate the fighting forces of the working class and will be the means for adding to these forces new militant proletarians to be drawn into conscious participation in the revolutionary organizations and struggles of the working class. The Communist Party and the revolutionary unions will be further strengthened through the work which we have done in preparation for May Day and by the strike and demonstration of that day.

It is precisely because the May Day demonstrations as all demonstrations and activities under Communist leadership result in strengthening the working class and in upsetting the plans of the capitalist for imposing the burden of the crisis upon the workers, that all efforts have been made and are being made by the bosses and their agents to prevent and interfere with our May Day demonstrations. It is precisely for this reason that every militant worker must assist by all means with all energy in making these demonstrations, tremendous gatherings of hundreds of thousands of determined proletarians of all races, age and sex. Every militant worker must not only leave the shop on May Day, but must induce the other workers in the shop to do likewise. Together with the un-

employed we must march through the streets and mass at our demonstrations, in proof of our determination to fight against the policies of the bosses and for the revolutionary program of the working class. Against the capitalist system through the establishment of the rule of the workers.

Defeat Boss Terror and Their Agents.

The bosses are terrified by the splendid militancy shown by the workers on March 6th, when one and a quarter millions of workers took the streets to demonstrate against unemployment in defiance of the threats and display of force made by the bosses government organs. For May First, the attempts to intimidate and divide the workers have been intensified. In New York, all the black forces of reaction were mobilized against the workers. Chief-thug Whalen announced immediately after March 6th that "the Communists would never again be allowed to use Union Square or the streets for demonstrations." The fascist organizations that cover up their infamous activities against the workers under a mask of "patriotism" pre-empted Union Square for a demonstration against May Day and against the working class. The fascist leaders in control of the AP of L, the Wolls, Greens and Ryans announced that they would assist in the attack upon the workers' day of solidarity. The social fascist socialist party which long ago betrayed everything that May Day stands for, called a strike and a celebration in order to lead the workers away from the militant

revolutionary demonstration called by the Communist Party and the United Front May Day Conference. The renegades from Communism, the expelled Lovestones and a Trotskyite sought to split the forces under the immediate leadership of the Communist Party, calling upon the workers to force the Party to retreat in the face of the threats of the government.

The workers under the leadership of the Communist Party answered these threats with a determined struggle for the right of the workers to the streets and to Union Square. Hundreds of resolutions pledging support for this fight from working class organizations, showed the fighting mood of the workers. The Tammany politicians who administer the affairs of the city government for the bosses were forced to back down. Union Square and the right to march on the streets has been won by the workers.

While the workers know that this by no means insures our march and demonstration against the attacks of police and fascists, the workers have learned from their fight for Union Square the value of their mass power. Scores of thousands will strike, will mobilize in Rutgers Square and march to Union Square, with a clearer understanding of the issues involved in the struggle and with determination to carry this struggle forward till the final victory of the working class over the capitalist class and its fascist and social fascist agents.

May Day in New York will this year be a red letter day that will advance our struggle for all power to the workers!

The History of the Workers Int'l Fighting Day from 1886 and Since

American Workers Have Tradition of Sharp Class Fights

By SAM DARCY

HISTORY played a trick on the American Federation of Labor. It appointed Samuel Gompers as one of the officiating nursemaids at the cradle of International May Day. Gompers himself tells at least part of the story of the origin of May Day. In his autobiography he writes as follows:

"As plans for the eight-hour movement developed, we were constantly realizing how we could widen our purpose. As the time for the meeting of the International Workingmen's Congress in Paris (July 14, 1889) approached, it occurred to me that we could aid our movement by an expression of world wide sympathy from that Congress."

"My letter informed the Paris Congress of our American efforts to celebrate the coming May Day by establishing eight hours for the carpenters and urged to cooperate. The proposal fell upon the ears of two bitterly warring factions. The German delegation headed by Liebknecht, Bebel and Singer, opposed the resolution on the ground that under the Imperial German Government it would be suicide for them to approve the movement. Here Liebknecht emphatically opposed the proposal on the ground that labor organizations were not strong enough to succeed in the undertaking. Eventually a resolution for an eight hours demonstration was adopted and there was pretty general observance of the day."

But this, his own writing, must have sounded badly to the ears of the old reactionary Gompers. Following the narration of the above facts, showing clearly the initiative role of American labor, he adds the amazingly brazen remark that:

"That was the origin of European May Day which has become a regular institution in all European countries."

Gompers in his book attempts to take the credit for the origin of the May Day idea. This is of course utter nonsense. The proposal first was made in 1884 by a local of the Knights of Labor in Baltimore. It was defeated within that organization through the efforts of the reactionary Powderly, the Grand Master Workman.

In the United States May Day demonstrations were held in many of the big cities throughout the country already four years before the movement was taken up in Europe! In Chicago 40,000 men went on strike, closing thereby many factories and crippling transportation. Fights took place between police and workers in the Harvester plant and other of the largest factories in the country. Workers were clubbed and shot down by the police. In New York a huge May Day meeting was held in Union Square. Police brutality was especially aimed at the German workers who because they were the most recent immigrants of the time suffered the worst conditions and were the most militant in the class struggle.

Among the first efforts to introduce May Day to the Russian masses is that of 1896. Lenin, then incarcerated in the Czar's dungeons for his political activity, wrote and smuggled out of prison a May Day manifesto in the name of the League for the Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class

MAY 1929 AND MAY DAY 1930

Statement of the New York District Executive Committee

Since May Day, 1929, the New York workers have participated in ever sharpening struggles. A whole series of strikes in the needle trades, shoe, food, building maintenance and other industries took place in which all the sharpness of the class struggle was shown. On the one side were the workers led by the Communist Party, and on the other side were the bosses with the entire machinery of government at their command, aided by the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party, who used more insidious, more hidden methods for stabbing the working class in order to carry out the work of the bosses where the open agents of the capitalist class failed.

This same line-up of forces was clearly evident in the demonstration against imperialist war last August. When the police in the course of one of the strikes of a section of the working class brutally attacked the picket lines and murdered our Comrade, Steve Katovis, the Socialists and the American Federation of Labor sneered at our murdered comrade and did everything they could in order to prevent mass protest against the murder. Despite this, over 50,000 workers gathered in Union Square, while over 20,000 police threw murderous attacks upon the assembled workers, broke up the attempt of the workers to march to City Hall to present their demands. The delegation elected to lead this march was arrested and subsequently sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Following this demonstration the city government again attempted to prevent the use of the streets for the working class of New York for May Day. However, the tremendous mass pressure against this new attempted persecution forced the city government to retreat.

ON MAY DAY MANY TENS OF THOUSANDS OF WORKERS WILL MARCH UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND DEMONSTRATE IN UNION SQUARE AGAINST SPEED-UP AND WAGE CUTS, FOR THE 7-HOUR DAY AND 5-DAY WEEK, AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR PREPARATIONS, FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION, AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT, FOR WORK OR WAGES, FOR EQUAL PAY

Young Communist League and the Struggles on May Day

Young Workers Fighting Back in Crisis and Unemployment

By JOHN HARVEY

May Day, 1930, the International fighting day of the workers against imperialist war, the growing mass unemployment, wage-cuts, speed-up and the whole bankruptcy of the capitalist system which becomes so apparent with the present deepening of the economic crisis, assumes a new significance for the young American workers.

Thousands of young workers throughout the United States are walking the streets with no hope of finding a job. Those young workers who still hold on to their jobs feel in a very real way the effects of the big layoffs and wage-cuts that are taking place in every shop today. Everywhere the young workers are being given additional work and speed-up as other workers are laid off all around them. Everywhere these young workers are being asked to play the game of the bosses in their wage-cutting drive by doing the work of older workers for lower wages.

Have to Fight

But these young workers who are already working at top speed and for lowest wages can least of all stand the further increase in the speed of work and wage-cuts at the present time. The young workers who received such low wages in the past can least of all stand the effects of unemployment when they lose their jobs. Such conditions make the young workers poor tools, indeed, for the bosses and among the first to join the struggles of the workers against this new boss' attack—among the best fighters in these struggles of the workers against wage cuts, unemployment and imperialist war. The young Negro workers who feel even more sharply, these affects than the other young workers, are in the forefront of this fight.

May Day, 1930, which sees such rotten conditions for the young workers, must also see a greater mobilization than ever before of the young workers who turned out 200,000 strong on March 6th. The Young Communist League appeals directly to the young workers in the shop to join the political strikes in their shops on May 1st and to come down directly from their shops with the other workers to the May 1st demonstration. This must be the answer of the young workers to the present rotten conditions under which they slave in the factories, mills and mines today.

The same young workers who are being speeded up as part of the war preparations in the shops today are also being trained as cannon-fodder to be used on the battle fields of the bosses in the next world slaughter. The bosses use unemployment and the rotten conditions of the young workers to force them into the bosses' army and navy.

Here the very same bosses who kicked the young workers out of a job and cut their wages, expect them to do the dirty work of the bosses against their fellow workers at home and abroad. The answer of the "Workers in Uniform" must be for hundreds of additional soldiers and sailors to follow the example of John Porter in pleading worker. He himself was sent to the lawyer's office to get a job as an office boy. But nobody there knew anything about a job. Back at Brown's he was told they would find something for him. However, no job has been "created" for him so far.

their loyalty to the working class and the workers' struggle.

Barrack Demonstrations.

May Day, 1930, must be marked by soldiers and sailors demonstrating in their barracks and on their ships against the tyranny of their officers, against their political oppression and rotten conditions—for all the aims of the struggling workers! Soldiers and sailors must answer the appeal of the Young Communist League not to be misled against their demonstrating fellow workers on May 1st by fraternizing with the struggling workers and themselves joining the May Day demonstrations. May Day, 1930, must be marked by greater organization of all the working class forces in the army for the struggle against capitalist militarism and war, and in preparation for turning the next war of the bosses into a civil war of the working class against the boss class.

The sharp attacks of the boss class with all the forces at its disposal upon the revolutionary organizations of the workers still continues. The brutal attacks upon the demonstrating workers on March 6 will be followed by sharper and more clever attacks on May 1st, with a greater mobilization of fascist and social fascist agents of the bosses. The answer of the workers to all attempts at intimidation on March 6th was the preparation of bigger demonstrations on May 1st, and the organization of Workers Defense Corps to protect these demonstrations and fight back against police brutality and all other forms of attempted terrorism of the workers. The Young Communist League appeals to the fighting spirit of the young workers, especially the members of the sport organizations, and calls on the young workers to be at the head to protect the demonstrations. The young workers must show themselves the backbone of workers defense corps and among the most active fighters for the rights of the workers to the streets—against all attempted terrorism by the bosses.

"SOCIALISTS" END CITY SOCIAL FASCIST MEET

That the only thing left of socialism in the socialist party is its name—socialist in name, but social-fascist in class essence—was practically admitted yesterday at the spring convention of the New York City socialists.

Judging by capitalist press reports, the "peace"-loving socialists cast all discretion to the winds for a time and got in a little taste of the forbidden fruit of violence themselves. The "violence" was purely in words, of course.

A "sharp debate" was waged between the "conservative element" and the "young bloods" hankering for more "militant" words to fool the masses more effectively.

OLD CLIQUE STILL RUNS S. P.

The New York city convention of the socialist party voted down the group which proposed that the party at least pretend to stand for the workers. The vote was 48 to 38. Norman Thomas called it a "healthy discussion of the party's policies."

WRITE about your conditions for the Daily Worker. Become a Worker Correspondent.

MAY DAY AND COMING ELECTIONS

By Jack L. Perilla

Our party approaching an election campaign after such eventful days as March 6th, Katovis and May 1st when our party in New York mobilized under the banner of the Communist Party hundred of thousands of workers to struggle for the political and economic demands of the Workers. This was possible because the workers realize that the Communist Party is the only party fighting for their demands.

Because of this the sharpest of attacks are made against our party. The influence of our party has grown tremendously. The Economic crisis that is facing the workers in this country and state is the severest that we have ever gone through (7,000,000 unemployed in the country and one million in the State of New York.) Untold sufferings, faces both the unemployed and employed workers. The employed workers are being driven at a neck-breaking

speed and at starvation wages. The future holds in store added misery and more intensive exploitation. Added burdens have been placed on the workers in the form of additional taxes to take care of the tremendous war preparations that are being made.

The election campaigns to the Communist Party are not mere vote-catching affairs but are a means of mobilizing the workers for the political and economic demands of the Communist Party. The tendency to center the attention of the workers purely on their economic needs serves the interests of the betrayers of the workingclass. These May Day demonstrations must serve as a means of rallying large numbers to support the program of the party. They must be the beginning of the state-wide election campaign that will bring the election campaign of the Communist Party into every city and farming section of the State. The Hoovers, Roosevelts, Lehmans and Jimmie Walkers are in the employ of Wall Street and carry out their orders. The Fascist A.F.L. has followed a policy of

"Take Note for May Day", Writes I. Amter from Prison

By I. AMTER (Written in Prison.)

"Splendid Propaganda for the Communist Party!"

This was stated by Prof. D. H. Kulp of Teachers' College, Columbia University, when analyzing the films of the March 6 demonstration in New York and Washington before his class in Horace Mann Auditorium on April 16.

"Splendid Propaganda for the Communist Party!" We thought Whalen was sure that "The Unemployed Delegation was responsible for the riot." We thought the conviction was "the greatest victory of the year," as District Attorney Crain declared.

class revolutionary solidarity and courageous fighting ability for our slogans!

For the political mass strike.

For 7-hour day, 5-day week.

Against imperialist war—for the defense of our workers fatherland, the Soviet Union.

For work or wages.

For a Workers and Farmers Government.

Then why were the films cancelled at the movie houses after being shown one day? Why were the three Tammany judges afraid to show them in court? Why did Tammany-Whalen, assistant attorney Unger protest against their being exhibited?

Students in universities may see them—it gives them insight into "crowd behavior." But when five men are to be railroaded to jail for their work for the working class, when tens of millions of workers throughout the country might see the film—as they are—not the polite, kindly bluecoat that the child imagines, but the vicious cossack out to crush the workers—then the film cannot be shown.

Prof. Kulp is right. These films which show the splendid demonstrations of solidarity of the workers—employed and unemployed, Negro and white, men, women and children—are "splendid propaganda for the Communist Party." For that reason the bosses, their government and police have decided that they shall not be shown.

The workers will learn a lesson

NEEDLE WORKERS SHOWS UP BROUN

Active Members Plan May Day Strike and Demonstration At Lyceum

The "Jobs" Just Vanish

Heywood Brown's "solution" for unemployment is to "create additional jobs till June." What these "additional jobs" look like, was revealed to the Daily Worker by a young worker who tried them out.

Heywood Brown sent some Yipsels to an open-air meeting of the Young Communist League, to persuade the young workers in the audience to try out his "remedy" for unemployment. A young worker went up and was promised a \$20 a week job. He had to carry clothes. But when it came to pay, he got \$2 a day. After a few days this job was taken away from him, and probably "newly created" for some other misled

NEEDLE WORKERS SHOWS UP BROUN

from this fact. But they must learn one other—just as the theatre is controlled by the bosses, as the movie kings are part of the same class, the workers will have to train and equip their own camera men. Then when pictures of strikes and demonstrations are taken they will be shown. The workers will learn from them—and this exact evidence of the activities of all enemies of the working class will help to make revolutionists and Communists out of ever more American workers. Take note for May Day!

NEEDLE WORKERS SHOWS UP BROUN

company-unionizing the trade unions and betraying the workers to the bosses and to the parties of the bosses. The Socialist Party and their Muste group satellites have dropped every pretense of being a party of the workingclass. The renegades to the Communist Party, Lovestone and Cannon, will howl and rave that the party has dropped that famous slogan, the "Labor Party." To them we can answer that they will fume for the Labor Party slogan, because in this period it serves as an instrument of reaction. The draft thesis to the Seventh Convention is correct when it states: "This slogan (for a Labor Party—JP) no longer supplies the base for the organization of revolutionary political action of the working masses as the most immediate objectives of our party. Any labor party crystallization at this moment could only have the A.F.L. unions, the Socialist Party and other social reformist organizations as a base or would have only those organizations already in sympathy with the Communist Party." To adopt the slogan in this period means liquidation of

MAY FIRST AND REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS OF NEGRO MASSES

By CYRIL BRIGGS.

IMPERIALISM attempts to justify its vicious and murderous oppression of the Negro masses by advancing the myth of white superiority. Stripped of its pseudo-scientific trappings (obliquely supplied by prostitute bourgeois science) the theory of white superiority boils down to the ridiculous conclusion that since the Negro has been enslaved by the white master class, and is today even after his so-called emancipation still ruthlessly exploited and brutally oppressed by the white imperialists, the Negro is *per se* inferior. "White men would never submit to such treatment as the Negroes accept," "white men would long ago have revolted," "the Negro is innately servile," etc., are some of the specious arguments advanced by the imperialist exponents of white superiority to "prove" their point. They seek to prove that the Negro has never played "a leading role upon the stage of history," that his "immemorial" character and role have been backward and subordinate, respectively.

In support of the imperialist position, the utmost care is taken by bourgeois historians to consistently present the picture of the Negro as a slave, satisfied with his slave status and incapable of revolt. A conspiracy of silence is maintained on the role played by the Negro in ancient society, his dominance in Egypt, the Songhai, Ethiopia, etc.

The conspiracy of silence extends to the revo-

lutionary traditions of the race in modern historical times.

There is no better occasion than May Day, replete with its traditions of revolutionary workers of all races and all parts of the world, to make a brief survey of some of the revolutionary traditions of the Negro masses.

To the Negro masses belongs the undying glory of staging the first and only successful unaided slave revolt in all history—the Haitian revolution, which affords the only instance of a slave uprising succeeding without outside aid. By itself, the Haitian revolution would be sufficient to smashing the nonsense of Negro servility and incapacity for militant struggle against oppression. Not only did the heroic Negro slaves of Haiti give to the world the only recorded example of a people, weakened and degraded by chattel slavery, successfully tearing off its fetters, but these same slaves had no sooner accounted for their owners and oppressors than they were called upon to face the gathering might of the three greatest imperialist powers of the time. The Negroes met and conquered the flower of Napoleon's armies long before the imperialist vulture met defeat at the hands of rival imperialists. These same Negroes destroyed several Spanish armies sent against them and defeated a British army which, in characteristic imperialist manner, tried to take advantage of the confusion in the island to conquer Haiti for British imperialism. Toussaint L'Ouverture, Christophe, Dessalines,

"And We Will Strike Side by Side on May Day!" By Ellis



Francois were some of the revolutionary leaders of the Haitian revolution.

The history of the Negro in the United States is also rich in revolutionary tradition. The slave regime was more than once terror-stricken at the attempts of black men to break their chains. Three of the most daring and audacious of these attempts were those led by Gabriel Prosser, Nat Turner and Denmark Vessey.

The plans of Gabriel were most formidable and but for a terrific storm on the day appoint-

ed for mobilization must have succeeded in their immediate objectives at least. The storm forced postponement, and with bridges washed away and roads inundated it was impossible for more than a few hundred to assemble at the point of rendezvous. And before Gabriel and his lieutenants could recognize their plans they were betrayed. Even in defeat, however, these daring Negro revolutionaries left traditions of which the Negro masses can well be proud. "Like almost all leaders of slave insurrections, they showed a courage which their enemies

could not gainsay." (T. W. Higginson's "Travelers and Outlaws"). In facing his judges, Gabriel minced no words. So stern and bitter was his indictment of chattel slavery that the authorities "found it good policy to omit his statement" from the records. John Scott, Jack Bowler, Solomon Prosser (Gabriel's brother) were some of his able lieutenants.

Denmark Vessey's plans for revolt in South Carolina were also thwarted by betrayal. A slave who was a class leader in a Methodist church gave information against the conspirators. However, the newspapers of that day agreed that "in boldness of conception and thoroughness of preparation there has been nothing to compare with it." The leaders were arrested. Thirty-five were executed. All met death bravely. The outstanding leaders were Denmark Vessey, Peter Poyas, his chief lieutenant, Jack Purcell, Tom Russell, Phydoye Faber, Bacchus Hammett, William Garner, Mingo Harth, Lot Forrester, Ned Bennett.

The judge's remarks in sentencing these revolutionaries fully exposed the role played by religion in the slave system. Rising to heights of "righteous indignation" this instrument of the slave system thundered at the men he had condemned to death for the crime of seeking to free themselves and their fellow slaves from the inhuman system of chattel slavery: "Are you incapable of the heavenly influence of that gospel, all whose paths are peace? It was to reconcile us to our destiny on earth, and

to enable us to discharge with fidelity all duties, whether as master or servant (slaves) that those inspired precepts were imparted Heaven to fallen man."

In Virginia, in 1831, the slave insurrection by Nat Turner progressed to an openly revolutionary stage with the daring Nat Turner leading the offensive with six men. Turner's strategy consisted of a swift attack on the slave owners and the securing of recruits from the plantation they came to. This plan was eminently successful at the start, and Turner had a troop of sixty determined men. With these he defeated two forces of white planters as the latter rallied against the insurrection. In the end, however, he was defeated because of lack of sufficient mobility and failure to reach the town of Jerusalem where he could have rallied hundreds of Negroes and obtained arms for his force.

In the West Indies and in South America there exists to this day the memory of name-terror to the white imperialists. "Maroon" was the name given to the escaped slaves who had banded together in the mountains of Jamaica, where for years they successfully defied the British and were, in fact, never conquered in spite of many attempts by British governors of Jamaica. The name also applied to the escaped slaves who took refuge in the swamps and forests of Surinam (Dutch Guiana) where they resisted all attempts of the mercenary troops of Holland to re-enslave them.

Young Workers Mobilize for Mass Political Strike on May Day

Working Youth in U. S. Is in Forefront of Class Battles

By R. SHOHAN

May First is here again. Again the bosses throughout the world shake with fear of the great demonstration of workers. Everywhere the workers stir in the shops, in mills, in mines. Every section of the working class develops intensive activity to show its strength on May First to prove its strength to the workers and bosses. Years of militant struggle on May Day give brilliant traditions to workers. The working youth has much inspiration to draw from its struggles. When in the great Railroad Strike in 1887 the workers defended their right to strike, the young workers in the army divisions in Baltimore and a whole company of the National Guard in Reading went over to the side of the workers and defended them against attack. This is a tradition that we, young workers, must learn.

In the struggle for the eight-hour day, May First was established. From the United States it spread throughout the world. But still we work eight, nine and ten hours a day. The struggle for shorter hours is still ahead of us. The militant struggles of workers in the past were betrayed to the bosses by the American Federation of Labor. Now the Communist Party and the Trade Union League fight against bosses for improvement of conditions and lead to organization against the whole boss system. But no longer do we fight for the eight-hour day. Today, because of the terrific speed-up, the worker's strength is sapped long before he becomes really aged. The young workers speed in factories and are driven to premature old age and disease. Accidents increase tenfold and more. In the electric industry, producing household goods and radios, the rate of accidents has risen 1,000 per cent in five years. In the sweater industry 190 per cent. This is the burden placed upon the working youth by the bosses. Today the young workers under the leadership of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE must fight for the six-hour day for those under 18 and seven-hour day for those over 18 and a five-day week. We must fight for one month's vacation with pay and two weeks for those over 18. Young workers can not stand the strain of

the speed-up. In some electrical plants such as the Victor, on hot days the young workers are given soothing drugs so that they should not collapse over the belt. We must fight for two rest periods of 15 minutes each, besides a full hour for lunch each day.

The wages of young workers average only \$12 to \$13 a week. Many work for less. The young Negro workers are exploited even worse than the white young workers, getting less pay and having the worst jobs. The workers must fight for a minimum wage of \$20 a week for the young workers and no discrimination on jobs.

The bosses are training the young workers for war. They don't hesitate to send us to death in the wars for their profits. They are preparing a war against the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland. In the armed forces the treatment of workers in uniform is rotten. Desertions have increased threefold in the past year. The young workers must fight against such conditions. The young workers must learn how to use their arms and must use them against the bosses in the next war. The next bosses' war must be turned into a war against the bosses. All young workers must rally to the defense of the Soviet Union!

This May First the bosses thought they would prevent the workers from demonstrating. They were afraid of the rising tide of militancy. They remembered March 6th, when 100,000 demonstrated on the streets of New York. They gave Union Square to the fascists. They were going to forbid the workers' demonstration. But they failed. The workers won the right to demonstrate and will have a great parade.

The task now is to mobilize the largest number of young workers in shops and young workers' organizations to participate in the demonstration. IN EACH SHOP YOUNG WORKERS MUST STRIKE AND IN ORGANIZED MANNER COME TO DEMONSTRATION.

All youth organizations will march together, headed by the Young Communist League. All young workers, out to Rutgers Square, march to Union Square! Strike for your demands! Organize for the struggle against bosses!

MAY FIRST 1930

By C. A. HATHAWAY

ORIGINATING in the United States during the workers' struggle for the 8-hour day, May First has become an international day of strikes and demonstrations against militarism and war, for the shorter work day, for the workers' demands generally, and for revolutionary working class unity in the struggle against capitalism.

A far-reaching and deep-going change, however, has taken place among the workers in the United States which gives the May First demonstrations this year tremendous significance. We are entering into a period of struggle now which will equal and probably greatly surpass any traditional struggles of the American workers.

The much heralded "permanent prosperity" of American capitalism has collapsed. The country is in the throes of an economic crisis. Over seven million are jobless. Actual starvation is everywhere rampant. Rationalization in the shops and factories is being intensified at a brutal tempo. Wages are being cut. Hours are being lengthened. The bosses are attempting to force the workers to bear the burden of the crisis.

The workers have already replied to this offensive of the bosses with numerous strikes and demonstrations, only to be met by a strike-breaking, fascist united front of the bosses, the government, the A. F. L. and Socialist Party bureau-

cracy, the American Legion, etc. The workers' struggles have been brutally and bloodily crushed. Several workers have already been killed; hundreds have been viciously clubbed and beaten. But still the workers' counter-offensive continues to gain strength and momentum.

The struggles take on a political character. Starting with demands for "Work or Wages," for social insurance, or for the 7-hour day, 5-day week, the workers find themselves in struggle against the bosses' state. They find the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party fighting on the side of the bosses in alliance with the police. The workers more and more are becoming disillusioned; more clearly they understand the role of the State. They are breaking away from and fighting against the so-called "labor" organizations which serve only the bosses. They are accepting the leadership of and joining the Communist Party and the revolutionary Trade Union Unity League.

The spreading of the economic crisis throughout the capitalist world augments the permanent army of unemployed in all countries by millions which, together with rationalization and wage cuts still further impoverishes the toiling masses and also large sections of the agrarian population and even sections of the petty-bourgeoisie, thereby still further narrowing the market possibilities and sharpening the struggle be-

MAY FIRST AND AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

By Bill Dunne

"On the one hand, the enormous ceaseless stream of men, year after year, driven upon America, leaves behind a stationary sediment in the east of the United States, the wave of immigration from Europe throwing men on the labor market there more rapidly than the wave of emigration westwards can wash them away. On the other hand, the American Civil War brought in its train a colossal national debt, and, with it, pressure of taxes, the rise of the vile financial aristocracy, the squandering of a huge part of the public land on speculative companies for the exploitation of railroads, mines, etc., in brief, the most rapid centralization of capital." (Marx, Capital, Vol. I, Page 84.—Kerr Edition, 1919).

May Day became an international fighting day for the working class as a result of the struggle for the 8-hour day in the United States, which culminated in the general strike on May 1, 1886, centering in Chicago, the arrest of eight leaders of the workers and the legal murder of five of them following the bomb explosion in Haymarket Square while a huge mass meeting was being held. The explosion is commonly believed to have been the work of an agent-provocateur and was used as an excuse by the capitalist class and its agents to revenge themselves upon the workers and check the growing mass movement.

The struggle for the 8-hour day was the answer of the working class on a national scale to the developments described by Marx in the

above quotation and marked the definite emergence of the American proletariat as a class.

The determined attempt by the trade unions to conduct the fight for the 8-hour day on a national scale is to be seen from the fact that it was authorized and the date set two years in advance—in 1884, at the Fourth Convention of the Trade Unions and Labor Organizations. The class political character of the conflict was evident to the capitalists from the very beginning, as shown by the literature of the period, and their bloody suppression of the movement. As in all such struggles the implications were far more significant than the mere demand for the 8-hour day would indicate.

The American trade union movement began in this period as a definite class instrument. The revolutionary logic of the class struggle has made the Communist Party of the United States the bearer of all the militant traditions of the early labor movement. The blood of the Haymarket martyrs mingles with that of Ella May and Steve Katovis. Our Party alone carries forward the brave traditions of the general strike for the 8-hour day, raises as the American Section of the Communist International, the slogan of the political strike on May Day, 1930, for the unconditional release of all class war prisoners, against unemployment, for Work or Wages, for social insurance, for the 7-hour day and the 5-day week.

7,000,000 workers have no jobs. Millions more work part time for miserable wages. Under the leadership of our Party hundreds of thou-

sands of workers have demanded "Work or Wages." Hundreds of thousands will renew this demand on May Day. Masses of American workers demand "the right to work." This alone shows that the working class is throwing off the influence of imperialism's agents, preparing for mass struggles having a clear political character.

"The right to work, in the bourgeois sense, is a contradiction, a miserable pious wish, but behind the right to work looms up the power over capital, behind the power over capital the expropriation of the means of production, their subjection to the organized working class, therefore, the abolition of wage labor, of capital and of their mutual relations. Behind the "right to work" stood the June insurrection." (Marx, The Class Struggles in France).

Behind the slogan of "Work or Wages" is the demand of the proletariat for the "right to work." Behind the "right to work" is the rapidly sharpening class struggle, the revolutionary trade unions of the Trade Union Unity League rallying the workers in the decisive industries, challenging, exposing and defeating in action the agencies of imperialism in the ranks of the workers—the fascist A. F. of L., the social-fascists of its Muste wing and the Socialist Party.

For the first time our Party is able to speak to and rally hundreds of thousands of workers for struggle against rationalization and mass unemployment, to show the connection between the preparations for attack on the Soviet Union, for war between the imperialist powers, and the drive against the economic, so-

cial and political status of our class, to secure wide mass response from and establish a broad base among thousands of workers.

In 1886, in the infancy of the trade union movement, the clear line of the class struggle had not been carved deep enough by capitalist development to make it impossible for its agents among the masses to obscure it.

Today its crimson furrows are to be seen on the bodies of millions of workers.

Work or Wages, the "right to work," the struggle against imperialist war, defense of the Soviet Union, are linked inseparably today and are synthesized in the revolutionary slogan of "class against class."

The organization of our class, the building of the revolutionary unions under the leadership of our Party as the mass base of proletarian power is the main task facing us on May Day, 1930.

"Communists fight on behalf of the immediate aims and interests of the working class, but in their present movement they are also defending the future of the movement." (Communist Manifesto).

The correct connection of the immediate aims and struggles of our class with the revolutionary struggle for proletarian power, with our revolutionary objectives, is the key to the winning of the majority of the decisive sections of class for Communism—the task that cannot be separated from the building of the class struggle unions.

*Excerpts from an article in the May issue of The Communist.

May Day -- Traditional Day of Political Action

By ALEX. TRACHTENBERG

LAST year the international revolutionary working class celebrated the fortieth anniversary of May First as a day of international political action, a day of mobilization and demonstration of the forces of Labor arrayed against the forces of Capital in the struggle for the conquest of Power.

Eight-Hour Movement Started in America

Although the 8-hour movement, which gave birth to May Day, was initiated in 1884, a generation before a national labor organization which at first gave great promise of developing into a militant organizing center of the American working class took up the question of a shorter workday and proposed to organize a broad movement in its behalf.

The decision for the 8-hour day was made by the National Labor Union in August, 1866. In September of the same year the Geneva Congress of the First International went on record for the same demand.

Marx on the Eight-Hour Movement

In the chapter on "The Working Day" in the first volume of "Capital," published in 1867, Marx calls attention to the inauguration of the 8-hour movement by the National Labor Union. In the passage famous especially because it contains Marx's telling references to the community of class interests between the colored and white workers, Marx wrote:

between the imperialists for control and domination of the existing world markets.

American capitalism is therefore in the position today where it can and does produce more goods than can be consumed in its own internal markets which it already controls are in other countries because the markets which it already controls are also too limited and the others are already "firmly" controlled by America's imperialist rivals. The development of the crisis still further narrows what markets are available.

This, simply put, is the chief problem confronting the financiers and industrialists of the United States. The "solution" of this problem for the American imperialist, which, by the way, would only intensify the problem for other capitalist countries and sharpen the imperialist antago-

"In the United States of America, any sort of independent labor movement was paralyzed so long as slavery disfigured a part of the republic. Labor with a white skin cannot emancipate itself where labor with a black skin is branded. But out of the death of slavery a new, vigorous life sprang. The first fruit of the Civil War was an agitation for the 8-hour day—a movement which ran with express speed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from New England to California." ("Capital," Vol. I, Paul translation, p. 309).

May Day Born in the United States

It was at the First Congress of the Second International, held at Paris in 1889, that May First was set aside as a day upon which the workers of the world, organized in their political parties and trade unions, were to fight for the important political demand—the 8-hour day.

The events of May 3 and 4, 1886, which led to what is known as the Haymarket Affair, were a direct outgrowth of the May First strike. The blood bath at Haymarket Square, the railroad going to the gallows of Parsons, Spies, Fischer and Engel, and the imprisonment of the other militant Chicago leaders, was the counter-revolutionary answer of the Chicago bosses. It was the signal for action to the bosses all over the country.

Engels on International May Day

In his preface to the Fourth German edition of the Communist Man-

ifesto which he wrote on May 1, 1890, Engels, reviewing the history of the international proletarian organizations, calls attention to the significance of the first International May Day:

"As I write these lines, the proletariat of Europe and America is holding a review of its forces; it is mobilized for the first time as one army, under one flag, and fighting for one immediate aim: an 8-hour working day, established by legal enactment. . . . The spectacle we are now witnessing will make the capitalists and land owners of all lands realize that today the proletarians of all lands are, in very truth, united. If only Marx were with me to see it with his own eyes!" ("The Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels," edited by D. Ryazanoff, "Marxist Library," No. 3, p. 268).

Lenin on May Day

The Russian revolutionary movement utilized May Day to great advantage. In the preface to a pamphlet, "May Days in Kharkov," published in November, 1900, Lenin wrote:

"In another six months the Russian workers will celebrate the first of May of the first year of the new century, and it is time we set to work to make the arrangements for organizing the celebrations in as large a number of centers as possible, and on as inspiring a scale as possible, not only by the number that will take

part in them, but also by their organized character, by the class-consciousness they will reveal, by the determination that will be shown to commence the irrepressible struggle for the political liberation of the Russian people, and, consequently, for a free opportunity for the class development of the proletariat and its open struggle for Socialism." (Lenin, "The Iskra Period," Bk. I, p. 44.)

The Communist Inherits May Day Traditions

The Communist International, inheritor of the best traditions of the revolutionary movement since Marx and Engels wrote their Communist Manifesto, carries on the traditions of May Day, and the Communist Parties of the various capitalist countries call upon the workers each year to stop work on May Day, to go into the streets, to demonstrate their growing strength and international solidarity, to demand a shorter work-day—now the 7-hour day—to demand social insurance, to fight the war danger and defend the Soviet Union, to fight against imperialism and colonial oppression, to denounce the social-fascists as part of the capitalist machine, to proclaim their determination and iron will to overthrow the capitalist system and establish a universal Soviet Republic.

*Excerpts from an article in the May issue of The Communist.

From March 6th, to May 1st the Growing Clash of Class Forces

Workers Must Consolidate Their Forces on May Day

By Moissaye J. Olgin

The wheels of history are turning fast. Clashes of forces are growing. Class division and class battle is the order of the day. "Tendencies hitherto discernible only with the x-rays of Marxism, are becoming visible to the naked mass eye. The United States is filled with revolutionary potentialities no less than any European country of the present. This is being written by the masses of the American workers over the length and breadth of Hoover's land of "permanent prosperity" and Lovestone's land of "exceptional capitalist strength."

On March 6 the workers of America, under the leadership of the Communist Party, boldly stepped to the forefront of the political stage planting themselves firmly there as the most harassing problem and compelling everybody to take sides.

While the present moment cannot yet be fully reviewed in all its phases, it is necessary to have in mind its chief characteristics as pointing the way and contributing to the May Day mass political action.

a) The movement of the masses is spreading. Moreover, it is assuming a more organized character. It gains momentum, as it develops. . . .

b) The American worker, the native, appears more and more on the scene. This process started with the South where the workers are of native stock. In the present struggles, the native loses his feeling of superiority over the foreign born, the latter loses his hostility towards the ordinarily better paid native. Unemployment is the great leveller. All are equal on the bread line. Origin race and color dwindle to insignificance in face of police black-jacks.

The Negro worker is a native. The movement among the Negro workers both in the South and in the North is no more sporadic and not confined to a few select. . . .

c) Stimulated by the rising tide of mass revolutionary movement and in turn stimulating it, the Communist Party of the United States is becoming more consolidated organizationally and is passing to new forms of mass struggle. It is being between March 6 and May 1 that the Party made the final count of its membership drive to find that the number of recruits was 6187.

The Communist Party has become a recognized power, a major American political factor. The word "Moscow" is still used in the enemy

*Excerpts from an article in the May issue of The Communist.

YOUNG MINERS MEET

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., April 27.—A state-wide youth conference of young miners in Illinois is being called by the Youth Committee of the National Miners' Union. In a letter addressed to all local unions of the N.M.U., and to all young miners in Illinois, the Youth Committee states:

"The National Miners' Union, through its Youth Section, is calling a state-wide youth conference to be held in Zeigler, Ill., on Sunday, May 4th, at 10 a. m., in Liberty Hall. This conference is of utmost importance to every miner,

both young and old, in the state of Illinois. The purpose of this conference is to lay plans for the drawing in of thousands of young miners into common struggle with their older brothers, against the worsening slave-like conditions that exist in the mines, against unemployment, against the speed-up, for the six-hour day, five-day week, for the smashing of the Lewis and Howat Company tools and for the building of the rank and file fighting miners' union, the National Miners' Union.

There are already many indications of extreme fascist terror on May First. In New York, prohibition of the demonstration has been announced. In Chicago a new set of arrests have been started. But the masses are ready to respond to our slogans and fight for their demands in the streets on May First. The new fighting spirit of the masses, already taking the form of a counter-offensive, is clearly shown. By

"Young miners, prepare for the great National Convention of the National Miners' Union to be held in Pittsburgh in June. Forward to a mass delegation of young miners from Illinois.

*Every local is urged to elect at least 2 youth delegates to the Zeigler Youth Conference to be held on May 4th. Young miners in the U. M. W. of A. form committees of action and elect delegates to this conference."

*Excerpts from an article in the May issue of "The Communist."

FORM AT THE RIGHT PLACE; KEEP IN LINE; KEEP MARCHING, MAY 1

United Front May Day Conference, Representing Militant Workers of New York

Outlines Order of March, Leadership, Details of Mass Meetings at Each End of Parade

The United Front May Day Conference, which met to plan the May Day strike and demonstration April 24 in Manhattan Lyceum, with 985 delegates from 280 shops and 150 workers' organizations, issues the following instructions to workers' organizations and all workers and jobless for the demonstration:

The general mobilization takes place in Rutgers Square (E. Broadway and Rutgers St.) at 11:30 a. m. We open the meeting there for one hour. At 1 o'clock we begin the march, which will proceed up East Broadway to Pitt St., then on Pitt St. to Avenue C, proceeding on Avenue C to 17th St., then on 17th St. west to Union Square. We open the meeting in Union Square at 3 p. m. and adjourn at 5, so that we have time to have lunch downtown and proceed immediately to Coney Island stadium, where we open the celebration promptly at 7 p. m.

(Directions to reach Rutgers Square on Page 1.)

Each organization will assemble for the formation of the march on the streets adjoining Rutgers Square as follows:

Youth organizations, Labor Sports Union, Pioneers and children's organizations, war veterans and ex-servicemen: Canal St. between East Broadway and Essex St.

Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Metal Workers Industrial League, and building trades: East Broadway between Canal and Montgomery Streets.

Marine Workers Industrial Union, miscellaneous unions and leagues: Rutgers St. at East Broadway.

International Labor Defense, the Workers' International Relief, Friends of the Soviet Union, American Negro Labor Congress, other miscellaneous organizations: Suffolk St. between Hester and Grand Streets.

Fraternal Societies: Workers' Clubs and Women's Councils: Hester St. between Essex and Suffolk Streets.

Trade Union Unity League and Councils of the Unemployed: Essex St. between Canal and Hester Streets.

Food Workers Industrial Union, Independent Shoe Workers Union, National Textile Workers Union, Jefferson St. between East Broadway and Henry St.

Hold the Lines!

You must arrange to form your lines on these streets assigned you. We march eight abreast. Don't break your lines when the speaking starts in Rutgers Square. Stay in the place assigned you. Have a committee with the banner of your organization and division occupy these streets early in the morning, so that all your members when they arrive in the vicinity of the square will be able to locate you. If you secure a hand, see that it arrives at your point of assembly early. When the march begins, have

your columns fall in line behind the organizations which precede you as above enumerated.

If you have formed defense corps, these members should be placed on the outside. That is, the first and eighth man (or woman) should be members of the defense corps. The captain of the defense group should walk on the outside of the line. Thus on each side of the column and every eight lines, captains of the march will be on hand to see that all is in order.

Keep Marching

While on the march keep a distance of four feet between each line. Don't fall behind. Don't press the line ahead. Sing, cheer and KEEP MARCHING. Keep a space of four to five yards between each large organization.

When you arrive in Union Square, mass around the furthest speaker's stand. Keep your lines intact till the demonstration is concluded.

The Executive Committee will assign leading responsible comrades to act as leaders of each section. A general leading committee will be placed in a machine at the head of the march to consult and give directions for meeting any eventuality. Couriers will be provided to convey these directions to the leaders of the sections, who will in turn pass them on to the captains and participants.

Every participating organization must elect a capable committee that will study and acquaint itself with these directions and then be prepared to lead their organization in the march.

With your full cooperation and careful attention to all the details listed here, we feel confident that our demonstration and march will serve as an example of proletarian organization and discipline.

Communist Activities

Sec. 2 Daily Worker Campaign Dance Saturday, May 10, 25 Union Sq. Jazz band, international dance music.

Y. C. L. Needle Trades. All League members in N. T. W. I. U. must report Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a. m. at 131 W. 25th St. for important special work.

Unit Meetings Tonight. Unit 1-F, Sec. 6, 68 Whipple St.; Unit 2, Sec. 4, 180 7th Ave.; Unit 3, Sec. 4, 8 p. m., 142 E. 103rd St.; Unit A, Sec. 4, 8 p. m., 1800 7th Ave.; Unit S-F, Sec. 1, 6:30 p. m.; Unit 1, Sec. 8, 8 p. m., 195 Thadford Ave.

Literature. All literature agents and members of literature committees to report during Wednesday, April 29, at the Bookshop, 26 Union Sq. Bring membership book with you.

MELROSE Dairy Vegetarian Restaurant. Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine Here. 1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX (near 174th St. Station) PHONE: INTERVALE 9149

From March 6th to May 1st—Forward to a Mass Political Strike and Demonstration!



Scene during the March 6 demonstration in Union Square, just before Whalen's cossacks attacked the workers and beat hundreds of them. Join the May 1 demonstration at 12 noon at Rutgers Square. Parade to Union Square!

MARINE WORKERS CONVENTION FOR MAY DAY STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

the Red International of Labor Unions. Delegates were elected to the convention to the Fifth World Congress of the R.I.L.U. They are: George Mink, sailor, East Coast; Toussan, a Negro lonshoreman, Gulf Coast, and Tom Ray, West Coast.

One delegate from every port will be elected by the workers of that part to the world congress of the Marine Workers International Committee for Propaganda and Action of the R.I.L.U.

Delegate Toussan will also attend the International Negro Labor Congress to be held in London.

Adopt Constitution

The chief points in a very long

discussion on the proposed constitution, in which practically every delegate took part, were the question of amount of dues, whether there should be a flat rate or a sliding scale based on the workers' earnings, and whether the national secretary should be elected at a convention.

The dues were fixed at a flat rate of 50 cents a month, with \$1 initiation fee. Assessments are limited to \$3 a year.

A motion to insert in the constitution a provision for yearly conventions met no opposition.

The constitution provides for an organization based on ship and dock committees, with locals for every part made up of those working

there (longshoremen, barge and tugboat men, etc.), and seamen shipping out or into that port. Strikes are declared by special strike meetings of the workers involved, and led by broad strike committees elected at these meetings.

Johnstone, Mink Report. Speeches analyzing the situation and suggesting the form of organization and tactics needed were made by Jack Johnstone, national organizer of the T. U. U. L., and by George Mink, national secretary of the Marine Workers' League, which had called the convention.

Much Discussion. There was full participation in the discussion from the floor by Negro and white workers. Some of

them told of whole locals of the I. L. A. swinging over to the new union and sending delegates to the convention. Some told of merciless oppression of the unorganized, and of this movement being their first experience.

One lone 'W. W. took the floor, attacked all that had been said before, and started to denounce the new union, when a shout of disapproval went up and he was cut off by unanimous vote. A seaman from a British ship asked for the floor and, though not a delegate, was given it. He proposed the astounding theory that struggle to improve conditions dampens the revolutionary fervor of the workers—and the convention laughed him off.

WRITE about your conditions for the Daily Worker. Become a Worker Correspondent.

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DR. J. MINDEL
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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 5 o'clock.
One industry! One Union! Join and Fight the Common Enemy!
Office open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx: German Workers' Club.
Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 54th St. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German speaking workers are welcome.

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By IVAN TURGENEV
GUILD W. 52d. Eves. 8:50. Mats. Th. & Sat. 2:50

"THE APPLE CART"
By Bernard Shaw
ALVIN W. 52d. Eves. 8:50. Mats. Wed. and Saturday at 2:50

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Arthur Hopkins presents a new comedy by Donald Ogden Stewart with HOPE WILLIAMS
PLYMOUTH Th. 15th St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:50. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:50

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An Epic of the Jungles and Life in the Sudan.

"THREE LITTLE GIRLS"
Great Singing and Dancing Cast
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MAY DAY Greetings
to the Daily Worker
from a
Group of Printers

On May First, After the Demonstration on Union Square

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AT 7 P. M.

AT THE CONEY ISLAND STADIUM

WEST SIXTH STREET, CORNER SURF AVENUE (B.M.T. Trains to Coney Island—Get Off at Last Stop)

Mass Singing Led by Freiheit Gesangs Verein
Revolutionary Tableaux

Programs by Workers Laboratory Theatre, W. I. R. Brass Band, Red Dancers, John Reed Club, Labor Sports Union

PROMINENT SPEAKERS

Auspices: COMMUNIST PARTY, New York District, UNITED FRONT MAY DAY COMMITTEE
26 Union Square New York City

Admission 25c and 50c. Unemployed Free.

Daily Worker Campaign ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE
Saturday Evening, May 10th
WORKERS CENTER HALL
See the Armenkino Production
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which was shown on Broadway
GOOD JAZZ BAND—Admission 50c
Auspices: Section Two Communist Party

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Send the Daily Worker 50c and we will send this Paper to your home FOR ONE MONTH. (Manhattan and Bronx, 75 cents a month.)

USE THIS BLANK AND SEND YOUR 50 CENTS NOW!

DAILY WORKER, 26 Union Square, New York City
I want to subscribe to the Daily Worker for one month.
Enclosed find the sum of cents.
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CITY STATE

Strike and Demonstration May 1st Under the Banner of the Communist International

ANSWER JAILINGS OF LEADERS BY MASS MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

Illinois Miner Calls on Workers to Come Out of Mills and Shops May First With Millions Marching Police Clubs Will Be Like Toothpicks

BENTON, Ill.—What is the matter with you workers? Why do you wait? Don't you know that what Foster, Amter, Minor and others did on March 6 you will be forced to do in the near future? Don't you see that capitalism is crumbling, its economy wrecked on the rocks of competition? What appeared to be limitless is now limited, shrinking, involving hunger and want to many millions of workers, every stage of its decline drawing more and more workers into the maw of destitution. Arouse yourselves, then, shake off the lethargy, throw away the opiates peddled by the capitalist papers that all will be well in 30 or 90 days. Capitalism lived on ever-expanding markets. Now they are contracting and the end is near.

More Speed Is Needed in the Daily Worker Circulation Campaign

In a few Party districts the campaign for 30,000 new readers in two months and a 60,000 circulation in six months is moving forward. There are districts, however, for which we will soon have to write appropriate epithets for nice large tombstones.

There are districts in which Party units and sections are miles ahead of the district campaign leadership. Because the district campaign committees in these districts are not in action, the units and sections are corresponding directly with the Daily Worker, demanding campaign literature which long ago should have been sent to every Party unit by the district offices.

The failure to exert district leadership in the campaign is also indicated by the fact that Party sections in certain districts are issuing challenges for revolutionary competition, addressing them to the district offices, where they remain "on file" instead of being forwarded to the sections challenged. Also, sections and units are issuing challenges for revolutionary competition in districts which have not yet challenged another district in revolutionary competition.

More speed is needed in this campaign if we are to reach, and quickly, the tens of thousands of workers that are ready and actually demanding to become regular readers. Every district must give leadership in the campaign to the Party sections. Every section must direct the campaign in the Party units. Every unit must activate every member. Every member must secure a minimum of \$5 in subscriptions and contributions.

CLEVELAND: Section 2 has challenged Sections 1 and 3 in revolutionary competition. Unit 14 has challenged Unit 11 and Unit 23 has challenged Unit 24.

Rochester Promises Vigorous Drive

Comrades: The Rochester Daily Worker Campaign Committee is on the job. A campaign has been outlined for this city which will undoubtedly put the Daily Worker on a much firmer base here than it has been in a long time. One aspect of this campaign is the Daily Worker Conference that we have established and which promises to provide a regular permanent income for the Daily.

The following measures adopted by our Daily Worker Conference may prove of some value as suggestions to other Daily Worker committees: First—Each organization affiliated to the conference pledged itself to raise a certain amount of money each month for the Daily. Second—Aside from the Red Sunday collections, we have decided to give away six months' subscriptions to the Daily.

Further, in order to stimulate the Comrades both locally and in other cities into activity, we have challenged the Comrades in Birmingham to raise one-third as many subs as we do, and do other work in the same proportion, that is collecting funds and increasing bundle orders. In making this challenge we considered the similarity of industries in the two cities and, as you will note, made reasonable allowances for the difference in the population and the numerical strength of the Party.

How about a little cooperation in this drive? I have repeatedly asked for materials, order blanks, receipt books, etc., but as yet no response. Please! Comrade yours, H. SARVAS, Daily Worker Agent.

The Rochester comrades were referred to their district office for their campaign literature, their combination subscription and contribution campaign lists. Party units and sections that have not yet received the Daily Worker campaign lists from their district offices are asked to write the Daily Worker at once.

Strengthen the Daily Worker Apparatus

Three big building tasks confront us and must be completed during the course of this campaign.

1. An apparatus to steadily increase the circulation of the Daily Worker. Efficient district, section and unit Daily Worker representatives must function in every district. Also, a determined effort must be made to secure the election of a Daily Worker representative in every sympathetic workers' organization.
2. In every city there must be established a Daily Worker Supporting Committee representative of all the sympathetic workers' organizations in the city. This committee will work in cooperation with the Party Daily Worker representatives to help the Daily Worker financially, to hold income affairs to secure funds in order to develop circulation in territory the Daily Worker does not now reach.
3. Very important is the building of a well organized distributing apparatus. During this period we can not be dependent upon capitalist distributing agencies. Party members, unemployed workers, Y. C. L. members, Pioneers must help institute daily sales in front of shop, mine and mill; in workers' neighborhoods, on the streets, at meetings of workers' organizations.

Baltimore Active; Wants to be Challenged

We are making arrangements in Baltimore for special distributions of the Daily Worker among the railroad and marine workers. These workers who for years have been suffering from the misleadership of the A. F. of L. and the most rotten conditions, especially the steel workers, are beginning to realize and look upon the Communist Party and TUUL as their real leaders in the struggles with the bosses. In bringing the message of the Communist Party into the ranks of these workers the Daily Worker is equally being popularized.

Factory noon meetings are held daily in front of the B. & O. shops and on the waterfront, where the Daily Workers are being sold. In the past, as you know, the Daily Worker was a "side matter," and this section was no exception. However, with the increased activities of the party as a whole, and with the realization of the party membership of the importance of our central organ, we hope that our section will stand the challenge of any section in District 3, in the number of subs and distribution of Daily Workers at factory meetings.

BILL LAWRENCE, Section Organizer.

LEAFLETS AND SHOP MEETINGS FOR MAY FIRST

Cleveland, Los Angeles Trenton United Front

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 28.—The United Front Conference for May Day met here with delegates from 65 organizations of the working class.

It made final plans for the political strike and demonstration, and among its decisions was one to march and demonstrate from Public Square along Superior Ave. to 12th St. and back to Public Square. The crowd will assemble on the Square at 11 a. m., and the parade will start at 12:30. It was voted to notify the "Safety Commissioner" and demand that the police do not interfere.

The conference endorsed a resolution submitted from the Young Pioneers of America, calling on the school children to strike May 1.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 28.—The United Front May Day Conference of delegates from many workers' organizations meeting here April 18 made preparations to mobilize the workers for political strike and demonstrations on May 1, and adopted a resolution pledging to uphold the revolutionary traditions of the day of struggle.

It calls on the workers to join the Proletarian Defense League, and be prepared to resist police and fascist brutality. It demands the release of all arrested March 6 and April 26, and release of the workers jailed in Imperial Valley for organizing the Agricultural Workers' Industrial League.

Cleveland Gets Ready

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Los Angeles Conference

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Prepare in Trenton

TRENTON, N. J., April 28.—The Trenton United Front May Day Conference met here with 11 workers' organizations represented. Preparations were made to distribute 10,000 special leaflets calling for a general strike May Day, and for employed and unemployed workers to assemble at 12 noon at Battle Monument Square for mass demonstration.

A mass meeting will be held at 8 p. m., at the Workers' Center, 20 Second St. The conference recognized the importance of the Daily Worker as a mass organizer. In each of the organizations represented a competitive campaign for larger circulation will take place.

To Strike in Newark

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—"Down Tools, Strike and Demonstrate May 1" at 12:30 p. m. in Military Park, says a leaflet being distributed to factory workers in this city. The leaflet exposes bad conditions in the chief industries of this industrial town—chemical, oil, smelting, auto, electrical and textile.

It calls for fight on the fare steal and puts forward the demands of factory workers and the unemployed. There will be a mass celebration and concert at 8 p. m. at the Workers Center, 93 Mercer St., Newark.

Similar leaflets call a demonstration in Elizabeth, N. J., at 12:30 in Union Square, with a mass meeting at 8 p. m. in Latvian Hall, 69 South Park St.

"We, the undersigned mothers and parents of children attending Public School 141 wish to inform the school authorities that on May First we will allow our children to stay out of school. On this day, which is a day of struggle of workers for better working conditions, our children should stay out of the factories. We will help our children in fighting for better school conditions, against child labor for free food and clothing for children of the unemployed."

So begins a statement signed by a number of the parents of children in this school. It demands no persecution of children who stay out.

Demand Streets.

Numerous workers' organizations have adopted a form resolution demanding of the New York City government the right to the streets and public squares on May First, the workers' international day of struggle and class solidarity. The resolution condemns the brutal police attack on the March 6 demonstration and pledges full support in the fight for the rights of the workers and in repelling all fascist attacks upon them.

Organizations recently adopting this resolution, in addition to many

GERMAN COMMUNISTS PLAN HUGE MARCH TO LUSTGARTEN, BERLIN

Bloody Zoergiebel Favors Social-Fascist on May Day

Call for Fight Against Young Plan and for Defense of USSR

BERLIN, April 28.—The Berlin proletariat will assemble on May 1st at 12 noon in the Lustgarten grounds and demonstrate under the leadership of the Communist Party for the 7-hour day and higher wages, for the proletarian dictatorship and Socialism, for the defense of the Soviet Union and international solidarity of the working masses, against the Young Plan, against the bourgeois coalition and their social-fascist henchmen.

From the Lustgarten the workers will march in two tremendous parades through the proletarian sections Wedding and Neukoelln, and there commemorate the death of the victims of Zoergiebel's bloody police terror on May 1st, 1929.

While forced by the pressure of the workers to officially lift the ban

Chinese Press Admits Communist Advances

SHANGHAI (IPS).—The Chinese press is full of the activities of the rebel troops under Communist leadership who are rapidly gaining ground and pressing the Nanking authorities. According to the latest reports the Kwangtung area along the frontier of Fukien has been occupied by communist troops, who have established a soviet regime and set a small arsenal at work producing arms and ammunition for the rebel troops and for the masses of peasants who are flocking to the standard of revolt.

The authorities in the province of Kiangsi have sent a despairing ap-

Growing Peasant Unrest in Palestine

JERUSALEM, Palestine (IPS).—There is growing unrest amongst the peasants in southern Palestine. The peasants are arming to an increasing extent. A series of radical nationalists (followers of Hamdi Hussein) have been arrested and the government has proclaimed a situation of emergency. The publication of the Shaw Commission Report has caused deep indignation against British imperialism.

British Bank Swallows Indian Cotton Mills

A plan to amalgamate 50 cotton mills in India has recently been reported. The Imperial Bank of India, a British concern, will finance the amalgamation. If this combine is

Ex-Servicemen Join Workers on May 1st

Workers Bled.

Common soldiers, sons of workers and workers and farmers themselves, reaped the toll of shattered bodies and shattered nerves, or came back to exploitation, unemployment and hunger.

Now come the World War Veterans, and other fascist organizations made up of the officer class and a few they have been able to dupe, and propose that the veterans take the field once again against their fellow workers, that they war on the jobless and striking workers on May Day.

One answer to this is that the Workers Ex-service Men's Organization will take part in the May Day Parade. It will assemble on May 1 on Canal St., between Essex St. and East Broadway, at 11:15 sharp, and then proceed in military formation.

All workers who have served in the American or other armed forces, at any time, are urged to join the ranks here. They are requested to come in the uniform of their respective countries.

The Workers Ex-service Men's Organization will meet until further notice every Friday at 26 Union Square at 8 p. m. Every class-conscious worker who ever bore arms in defense of "democracy" or the dollar sign should join without delay.

4,000 Papermakers Strike in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 28.—Four thousand papermakers are on strike in sixteen factories. Communists are agitating to spread the strike as the only way to victory, owing to cartelization in the paper-making industry making a partial strike ineffective.

Victory in Cheswick Case Is Beginning of Stronger Fight

Pointing out that the workers scored a victory in the dismissal of the Cheswick, Pa., case which grew out of a Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstration on August 22, 1927, resulting in the killing of a state trooper who attacked a workers' meeting, the Intl. Labor Defense said:

"The dismissal of the Cheswick case does not end the strikebreaking role of the state and coal iron police. The persecution against the workers of this country has tremendously increased during the past few months, due to the acute unemployment situation. Three workers in Pennsylvania, Muselin, Rescator and Zima, are serving a sentence of five years in the workhouse, in Western Pennsylvania, because of their effort to organize the Steel Workers of Aliquippa, Pa. The court of appeals has just confirmed the revocation of the citizenship papers of John Tapolozanyi, a militant worker of Herminie, Pa.

previously recorded for it, are: Cooper Branch of the I. L. D.; Metropolitan Dress Shop shop committee; Prolet-Buhne; Jay Hat Co. shop committee; Chalmar Dress Shop committee; Malvin Dress Co. shop committee; Lebesco Dress Shop workers; U-Need Us Dress Co. shop committee; Aste Dress Co. shop workers; A.Y.E. Dress Co. workers; Eagle shop committee; Morris Brin shop committees (two shops); Puritan Dress Co. workers; Kanner & Nelson shop committee; Economy Shop workers; Samuel Bloom Shop committee; Waldorf Dress Shop workers; S. Weinstein shop committee; Wasserman's shop workers; R. Bett Hat Co. shop committee; Rambler Dress Shop committee; the Belle Dress Shop workers; Prompt Dress Shop workers; Smargaran Branch International Workers' Order.

In all cases, the shop committees or shop delegates called meetings of the workers and the resolution was read and adopted.

Benjamin Speaking at City Hall After He Had Been Thrown Down Steps



H. Benjamin, secretary of the United Front Conference for May Day, on March 6. May 1 promises to be a bigger day for the New York workers than March 6.

MAY DAY FIGHT ON IMPERIALISM

League Call; China and Berlin Terror

(Continued from Page One)

in Arabia and Palestine, the Latin-American governments agents of imperialist U. S. A., against the war preparations, and preparations for attack on the Soviet Union.

"Support the struggle of the Chinese toiling masses against Chiang Kai-shek and other agents of imperialism; emancipate Korea and Formosa from the yoke of Japanese imperialism; support the heroic struggle of the workers and peasants of Indo-China against French imperialist terror," says the proclamation.

It describes the rapidly growing revolutionary movement in the oppressed colonies, and calls on all workers to show solidarity with the colonial revolution, on the First of May.

(Wireless by Imprecorr.)

BERLIN, April 28.—The government of Saxony has prohibited a May Day demonstration in Leipzig. The demonstration in Berlin is permitted, but Zoergiebel, social-fascist police chief, announces special precautions against "Communist disorder." All police are being mobilized, small armies are concentrated in Neukolln and Wedding, working-class districts.

Zoergiebel concludes: "Too much toleration is a wrong interpretation of democracy."

Martial Law in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, China, April 28.—Chiang Kai-shek has declared martial law in Shanghai on May Day, and the police of the foreign settlements are co-operating with him. Strikers seized a building in the international settlement to use as headquarters and were attacked by the police and arrested. Thousands of May Day leaflets and posters are being used.

Buffalo Marine Workers Rally

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—The first meeting of the Marine Workers League, held Thursday at 200 Ellicott St., was a success, and is a "barometer" of the feeling expressed generally in every Great Lakes Port. Two delegates to the National Convention of the Marine Workers League were elected.

The militancy of the Marine Workers is expressed by the proposals to hold mass Agitational meetings in the hall of the local "Pink" outfit, The Lake Carriers Association (a Steel Trust organization).

Rationalization has not missed the Lakes. The number of men required to man the ships is being cut down. Coal Passers are being put on a "6-6-6" shift, 2 men taking the place of three. Deckhands on some ships have had their working day lengthened also to 12 hours, through the installation of the "6-6-6" shift. The ships are all designed with an eye for cargo capacity, and no thought for the comfort and convenience of the crew. The galley crew has to slave 14-16 hours a day, firemen break their backs pulling clinkers, working with the poorest grades of bunker fuel, and men are fired without any notice or excuse, whenever the bosses want to.

The economic crisis is felt on the Great Lakes; the elevators are full of wheat, and there will be the poorest season in history.

Hold First Meeting; Organize; Send Delegates to Union Convention

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 28.—Police broke up the shop-gate meeting called by the Trade Union Unity League at the Swift Packing plant in South St. Paul, Minnesota, which employs several thousand workers.

The workers, bitterly exploited and suffering under the introduction of a new speed-up system, were gathered around the speakers stand, cheering the T. U. U. L. representatives, who called upon the workers to Down Tools, and demonstrate on May Day. This infuriated the finally dragged the speakers off to jail. The police were followed by the booing and hissing of the workers, speakers off to jail. The police were there, two members of the Young Communist League, who were among the speakers, were beaten up, their heads knocked against the wall, and threatened with imprisonment.

South St. Paul is practically owned by the Packing trust. An atmosphere of terror pervades the entire spy-infested town. The Trade Union Unity League, together with the Communist Party, is preparing to organize a whole series of shop-gate meetings at the packing plant, and will conduct a determined fight for the right of the workers to the streets of South St. Paul.

Tell the Advertiser—"I Saw Your Ad in The Daily Worker."

Our own use, the bourgeois use, is distinguished by this—that it has a simple class antagonism. More and more society is splitting up into two great hostile camps, into two great directly opposed classes: bourgeoisie and proletariat—More

Hundreds of militant workers throughout the country are behind the iron bars for their struggle against unemployment and imperialist war."

FARM VACATIONS FOR CHILDREN ROOMS FOR ADULTS

WANTED: Several children for the summer. Good care, individual attention. Excellent food. Per week, \$12 and \$15. Rooms for Adults for the summer season. Write for information. Allison Farm, R. D. 2, Bethel, Connecticut.

LUCY PARSONS HAILS MAY DAY; MANY GREETINGS

Workers Will Abandon Factories; Demonstrate

(Continued from Page One)

years of my life, I see the first great strike of the workers for a reduction of the hours of daily toil from 12 to eight. In Chicago alone, 60,000 struck, and the strike was fairly won until the police riot at the Haymarket meeting, then the frame-up of our comrades, their lynching under the form of law, checked but did not kill the 8-hour movement.

"Then what took place after the death of these martyrs? There came to the front the A. F. of L. which has retarded and deadened the labor movement. What has it accomplished after 50 years? In a population of 28 millions of workers it has gathered some 2 millions of the mechanics and ignored the other 30 millions—virtually told them to go to hell!

"Now the Communists have risen as a challenge to this sham of lazy industrial A. F. of L. officials, with their morally bankrupt organization. The Communists are here to stay. I was in the parade 41 years ago; I will be in it this May Day."

Friends of Soviet Union.

The Friends of the Soviet Union in a proclamation points out that defense of the First Workers Republic, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, that all capitalist countries plan war on it because there the workers are building a socialist commonwealth. It scores the black crusade led by the Pope, and the fascist mobilization.

It tells of the fascist preparations on May Day to make war on the whole working class, and states: Russian White Guards.

"It is no accident that these strikebreaking organizations (including Green's A. F. L. bureaucracy) have joined with the white guards—the bloody hordes of the former Czar, who have caused many a pogrom in Czarist Russia and have slaughtered, in cold blood, thousands of workers during the revolution. These white guards will march together with the American Legion, under the banner of "democracy."

"We urge all workers to raise their voice in protest against these fascist manoeuvres. May First the day of celebration of the international solidarity of the working class, must be made a day of solidarity of the workers of the world with the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, against the war plotters, fascist, and all other enemies of the working class."

Greetings From U. S. S. R.

May Day greetings to the workers of the United States of America have been received by the Daily Worker from many organizations in the Soviet Union.

"Long live May 1, forerunner of our proletarian victory," ends the letter of the proletarian students of Moscow Polytechnical University of Communications.

"You, the workers of highly capitalized countries, have a difficult battle to fight, but fight to the victorious end. . . . The angry anti-Soviet campaign of the bourgeoisie of every country, the cruel white terror, 20,000,000 unemployed, the furious struggle for markets, the rapid building of armaments, all these facts show that capitalism is seriously and hopelessly sick on its death-bed," says a resolution of greetings sent by the group of worker Esperantists of the factory "Red Metalist," Donbas, U. S. S. R.

From Belgium.

From Antwerp, Belgium, come greetings and pledges of solidarity signed by the Transoceanic Workers Minority Movement, Seamen's Section; Communist Party of Belgium; Young Communist League of Belgium; Union of International Revolutionary Seafarers' Secretariat; International Seamen's Esperantist Group.

From Chemnitz.

From Chemnitz, Germany, a letter of greetings says: "We are ready to help you in your struggles against capitalism—if necessary to shed our blood." It is signed by the Communist Party of Chemnitz and the Communist Esperanto Fraction of Internal Communication.

All the above greetings from Europe were sent in Esperanto and translated.

SWIFT CO. POLICE ATTACK SHOP MEET

Workers Boo Assault on Speakers; Organization Work Goes On

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 28.—Police broke up the shop-gate meeting called by the Trade Union Unity League at the Swift Packing plant in South St. Paul, Minnesota, which employs several thousand workers.

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Tell the Advertiser—"I Saw Your Ad in The Daily Worker."

MAY DAY BUTTONS

WITH OUR SLOGANS

WORK OR WAGES

DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION

Are Ready and Should be Ordered from the DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE PARTY

Price: 10c per button for individuals
7c per button to units and organizations

COMMUNIST PARTY U. S.

CENTRAL OFFICE
43 East 125th Street New York City

MAY DAY GROWN TO MANHOOD

By SOL AUERBACH.

International May Day took a number of wavering and faltering steps before it strode forward in full form as the fighting day of the international proletariat.

As far back as 1856 the workers of Australia had already created a May Day out of their struggles. Except that their May Day did not fall on May First, but on April 21. It was on April 21, 1856, that the building workers of Victoria, Australia, won their 8-hour day, under the banner:

"8 hours work,
"8 hours recreation,
"8 hours rest."

April 21st became a workers' holiday in Australia but it took but a few years for it to lose its untarnished working class character. It was taken out of the hands of the workers by the reformists and the government and by 1890—when there was a real international May Day to celebrate—it had become the day of the reformists and the betrayers, similar to Labor Day in the United States.

Another hint at May Day let itself be felt slightly in San Francisco in the year 1883. On February 9 of that year the cabinet workers of San Francisco decided to start the fight for the 8-hour day on "Moving Day" of the same year. "Moving Day" was the popular term given to May First. They won their strike and the workers at Los Angeles won theirs a year later. But these struggles left no aftermath—they were just born and that's all.

It was on a wave of intense conflict and the rebirth and growth of international working class solidarity that International May Day rose and developed to the meaning which it holds for us today.

It sprang from the valiant struggle for the 8-hour day, carried on, not only in the United States, but also in France, England and Germany. This is too often overlooked by labor historians, who, anxious to gather the full credit for the American working class and its brave struggle typified in "Haymarket," are too ready to forget the international scope of the 8-hour fight. To forget that is to forget the international solidarity inherent in May Day from its very inception.

By 1886 rumblings of the 8-hour fight were already heard throughout this country. The fight needed direction and unity. The Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions made an effort in that direction. It set aside May 1, 1886, as the day on which no one was to work more than 8 hours. The Federation did not call upon the workers to "Down Tools!" but to work only 8 hours on that day. That was their way of fighting. That was also clearing the ground for May Day.

It was the "Chicago Anarchists," however, who really made the strike effective. By agitation at the factories in Chicago, by calling upon the workers to "Down Tools!" they succeeded in leading a strike of over 40,000 workers in Chicago alone for the 8-hour day. They were made to pay for it. An agent provocateur was set to work, a bomb exploded at a mass protest meeting May 4, and Parsons, Spies and their companions were hung or given long prison terms.

But on May 1, 1886, in Chicago, May Day struck its first clear note. In the heat of the 8-hour movement, whitened by the political slogans of the anarchists, it first strode forth, as a day of struggle—not yet international, but having its political as well as its economic demands. It remained for it to become a recognized child of proletarian struggle, internationally honored and developed in its political meaning.

At the convention of the recently formed American Federation of Labor at St. Louis in 1888, May First, 1890, was chosen as the day from which to start the new 8-hour movement. That fact is significant in the history of May Day, only because it showed that American labor remembered Haymarket, also Samuel Gompers had remained distant and aloof, and because it influenced a much more important decision. The American Federation of Labor never decided upon or accepted May Day as an international working class day of struggle. Instead it accepted the Labor Day, first Monday in September, decided upon by the Central Labor Union in 1885 as a day for a holiday and a parade. The bosses and the government made that day a legal holiday so the A. F.

of L. leaders, to this very day, parade with mayor, governor, police-chief and capitalist politicians down the avenues of the cities, escorted and welcomed by the same forces that bourgeois government, would liberation for the toiling masses be possible.

This same body sent out a call for an international socialist workers' congress to meet July 14, 1889, one hundred years after the storming of the Bastille, to consider and give guidance to the struggles of the international proletariat, especially for the 8-hour day. This was the First Congress of the Second International workers on May Day.

New forces came to take up May Day where others had dropped it and mould it with the political and militant tools of class conscious workers. In France, on February 10, 1886, delegations of workers in all parts of the country were sent to the local city halls to demand the 8-hour day and a minimum wage. The fight was carried on under the leadership of the National Federation of Unions and Cooperative Group which was formed in that year. The Federation called for a general strike and in its propaganda said that only with a revolution, with the overthrow of the national. A motion was here introduced to set aside one day as a day of international struggle for the 8-hour day. This day was set as May 1, 1890—the same as had been decided upon at the A. F. of L. Convention. The only similarity, however, was the date. In its whole conception the May Day decided upon by the Congress in Paris was essentially different from the May Day decided upon by the convention at St. Louis. The Paris Congress saw May Day in the grandeur of international solidarity, having well-defined political and economic demands. The A. F. of L. May First, 1890, was a day for merely limited economic demands, with national limitations, and, as it proved in practice, was actually limited to certain unions which were to fight for the 8-hour day until they won it, and they were then to be followed by other unions. One conception was class conscious. The other was not—it was the basis for class-collaboration and betrayal.

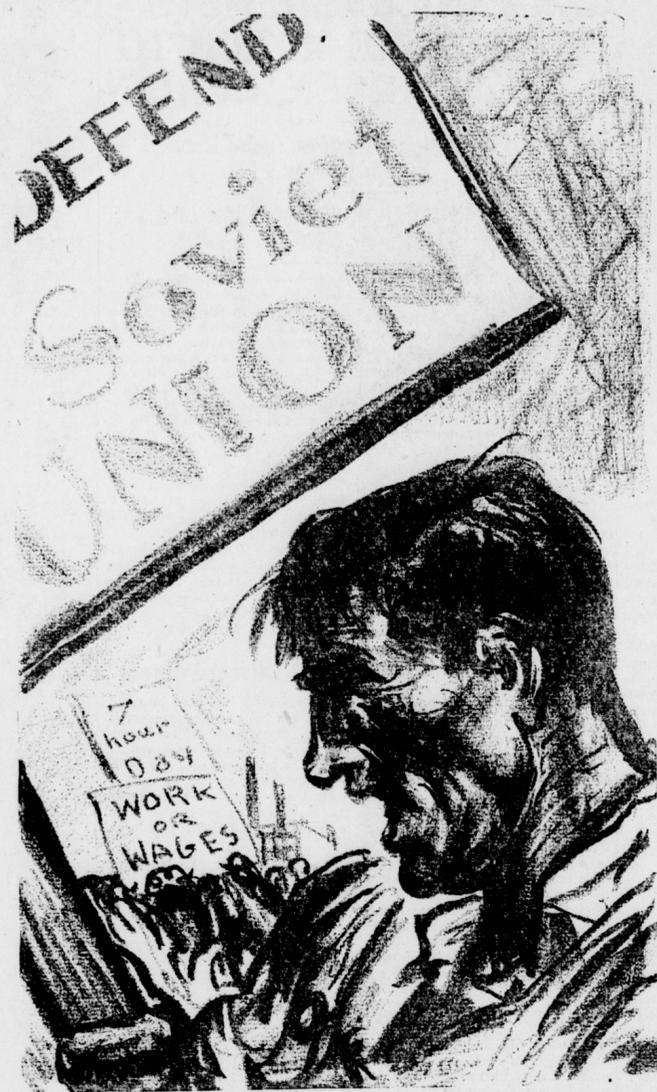
The first International May Day of 1890 proved to be so great a success in Germany, Belgium, France and Austria, that a regional Socialist Party Congress at Lille, France—where one of the largest demonstrations took place—decided to repeat the May Day next year. There were similar independent decisions of this sort made before the Second Congress of the Second International met in Brussels in August, 1891. At this congress, May Day was decided upon as an international holiday of the proletariat, to be observed every year. "Down Tools on May Day!" first rang out clear-cut at this congress.

However, the reformist wing of the Second International British delegation, at the Second Congress, insisted that they could not call upon the workers to "Down Tools!" on any day at all, and wanted to have May Day come on the first Sunday every year. Similar positions were taken by some delegates from Germany and other countries at later congresses, but these opportunists were forced to accept the congress decision on the one May Day and with the "Down Tools!"—until great opportunism of a more criminal type caused the Second International to desert International May Day in its true meaning entirely, and make out of it a second A. F. of L. Labor Day. At the Amsterdam Congress of the Second International in August, 1904, the anti-war meaning of May Day was officially added as a part of its observance—only to be wiped out again by the very same Second International with its complete betrayal of the workers at the outbreak of the great war.

But May Day meant too much to workers to allow it to be so easily prostituted and then deserted. May Day typified all the struggles of the toiling masses against capitalism. It already had a history of mighty demonstrations, brutal police attacks, hundreds of arrests. As the struggles of the workers grew in scope and power, so did the meaning and significance of International May Day grow.

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 in Russia gave an added significance to International May Day. The Communist International now offered a true revolutionary leadership to the international working class and May Day could again be honored in the fighting spirit of the class-conscious proletariat.

MAY 1ST 1930



By FRED ELLIS

The Importance of the May Issue of the Communist

THE COMMUNIST of the Month of May is a special May Day issue in which leading comrades have prepared special articles. In addition to the notes of the month where an editorial review of all political questions during the last month is made, there are such important articles as The Political Significance of May 1st, 1930, which reviews the present political situation in the United States, and in a clear Marxist analytical manner presents the tasks facing the American workers on May 1st.

M. J. Olgin in a special article entitled From March 6th to May 1st, points out the political character of the present struggles of the workers and the great changes that are now taking place in the American working class, the workers are becoming radicalized and are acquiring more and more of a political consciousness, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions.

May First as a traditional day of proletarian political action is discussed in a very valuable study made by Alexander Trachtenberg, where he points out the historical development of May First in the United States from 1886 to the present day.

William F. Dunne of the Trade Union, Unity League makes a special analysis on the present tasks of the labor movement in his article on May First and The American Labor Movement.

Louis Kovess discusses in a very interesting manner the attitude of the Socialist Party to May First. His article and study point out how traditionally the Socialist Party tried to turn May First into a bourgeois festival up to the present period, when the Socialist Party be-

came a tool of capitalism and was shooting down workers in the May Day demonstrations of 1929.

Samuel Darcy, the assistant-director of the Workers School has an article on May Day and Science. This article has particular important reference to the activities of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg and the great historical demonstrations which he led in Cleveland on May First in the past.

In addition to these special articles on May First, which no class-conscious worker should miss, Earl Browder has a special article analyzing the Plenum of the Central Committee and the Tasks of Our Party.

The COMMUNIST is also devoting its pages to a special article dealing with the activities and problems of the Communist Party of Mexico. This article in a very clear manner presents the tasks of the revolutionary movement in Mexico and the mistakes which were made by our brother Party of Mexico.

The coming Fifth Congress of the Profintern which is of great political importance in view of the developing revolutionary struggle of the working class in every country is discussed in brief in a special article on this question.

The COMMUNIST for May also contains very important book reviews on Volume 18 of Lenin, dealing with Imperialist War, by A. Landy; and the recent publication Anglo-American capitalist differences, entitled "America Conquers Britain" by Denny.

The COMMUNIST for May is an important issue which every workers' organization and every class-conscious worker must buy and read.

which the unemployed are left to starve.

The social-fascists consider that the Ghent System, introduced by the State is a big achievement and are no longer putting forward the slogan of "Full State Maintenance for Unemployed." As a matter of fact, the Ghent System turns the trade unions into an appendage of the State apparatus since the payment of the benefit, as granted by the trade union and the State, is made through a special apparatus set up for the purpose in the union. From political point of view, the State can influence trade union policy by threatening to withdraw the right of any union to utilize the Ghent System, if same is considered to be an "unreliable" organization. At the same time, by means of various privileges the State is able to encourage the development of those unions that carry out its instructions and betray working-class interests. This is the position of things in Czechoslovakia, where the Ghent System of Unemployment Relief has been in operation since 1925. Whereas the social-fascist unions enjoy various privileges as regards subsidies, etc., provided by the State the revolutionary unions are told: "Stop your attacks on the Social-Democrats and then the question of providing you with subsidies will be examined. "The peculiar form of bribery hardly needs any commentary.

Of course, the Revolutionary Unions cannot rest satisfied with the Ghent System, since it does not solve in any way the problem of relief for the great mass of the unemployed. The slogan of "Full State Maintenance of Unemployed Workers Throughout Period of

SLOGANS FOR MAY FIRST

1. For a general mass and political strike.
2. For the struggle against the bourgeois-fascist dictatorship and for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.
3. On May 1 the street belongs to the Proletariat.
4. The Red International of Labor Unions declares a class war upon all imperialist war.
5. For the struggle against capitalist rationalization, for the seven-hour working day.
6. Workers of all races and all nations line up under the banner of the R. I. L. U.
7. Strengthen fraternal international connections.
8. All hail the R. I. L. U., who is mobilizing the world proletariat for the defense of the U. S. S. R.
9. Long live the Headquarters of the World Revolutionary T. U. Movement—the R. I. L. U.
10. The truth about the U. S. S. R. is dynamite for the blowing up of capitalism.
11. International Revolutionary Competition is the lever for the militant upsurge of the masses.
12. We are mobilizing the forces of the revolutionary vanguard to win over the majority of the working class.
13. Socialist Construction in the U. S. S. R.—the lever for the World October.
14. By executing the Five-Year Plan the U. S. S. R. proletariat is laying the bases for the World Revolution.
15. Workers, women workers and young workers, line up in the ranks of the proletarian self-defense corps.
16. Greetings to the toilers of China, who are struggling against their imperialist plunderers.
17. All hail the proletarians of India, fighting for their national and social liberation.
18. Warm fraternal greetings to the Red Army, guarding the gains of the October Revolution.
19. We demand full state insurance for the unemployed.
20. Close up the ranks of the organized and unorganized workers for storming the triple alliance—the capitalist state, employers' associations and the fascists and social-fascists.
21. Drive out the opportunists and renegades from the ranks of the struggling revolutionary proletariat.
22. Down with the Amsterdam Trade Union International, long live the Red International of Labor Unions.

R. I. L. U. A. P. & W. E. DEPT.

May First-The Magic 53rd Day

The Lie That Failed

By HARRY GANNES.

ON May Day exactly fifty-three of Hoover's magic sixty days will have passed. It is time for Hoover again to issue his usual lies, as he did after the March 6 mass demonstrations. On five different occasions since January 21 Hoover has announced "employment is improving." Each time his lies were nailed by the figures issued by the department of labor. But May Day comes at almost the end of the period when the crisis is supposed to have vanished to the limbo of the lost. Yet on May Day we find the crisis of American capitalism at its sharpest stage.

We have Hoover's own word that December, 1929, was "the low point of business and employment, in the present cyclical crisis. But Hoover said that on March 7 in a triumphant spirit, in a boastful declaration, like a captain who has passed the dangerous shoals and can now announce to his parasite passengers, that the danger is past.

In December, when the entire economic machinery of American capitalism was being shaken to its foundations by a crisis whose reverberations are now traveling to every corner of the world, Hoover said "everything is normal."

The Illusive "Low Point."

In the early part of March, when the crisis was becoming worse than the December "low point" Hoover issued his monumental lie, saying "employment has been slowly increasing, and the situation is much better today than at that time (December)."

What is the extent of the crisis on May Day? "We will go into the month of May this year," writes Paul Willard Garret, financial editor of the New York Evening Post (4-26-30) "without any visible evidence of an upturn."

March was worse than the "low point" of December. On this point the Annalist (April 18, 1930) one of the leading mouthpieces of Wall Street flatly declares:

"The Annalist Index of Business Activity shows a further decline to 89.4 for March, which is slightly lower than the index for last December, which was 89.6."

All Along the Line

The Annalist Index is based on production and distribution in the leading basic industries of the country, and during March all of them showed a further decline.

For the workers this was another tremendous blow. Unemployment increased tremendously during March. On the basis of the figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, over 3,000,000 more workers were added to the ranks of the unemployed bringing the figure well up to 8,000,000 walking the streets facing starvation. This is what the Journal of Commerce (April 19, 1930) said about increased unemployment in March:

Instead of responding to seasonal influences by advancing, the employment index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics declined in March, dropping 1 per cent as compared with February. At the same time the pay roll index fell 1.2 per cent.

The Annalist shows even a further decrease in employment for March. They state: "The Annalist Index of Factory Employment and the Annalist Index of Factory Payrolls show further decreases for March, the employment index having fallen to 93.2 (preliminary) from the February revised index of 94.6 while the payrolls index has declined to 92.7 (preliminary) from 94.1."

This decline in employment, says the Annalist, is "the lowest since August, 1922."

It Didn't Work

Hoover on a grand scale tried to emulate the Dutch boy he had read about in McGuffey's reader who in the nick of time prevented a flood by stuffing up a break in the dike with his finger. But Hoover's lying tongue was futile. In this instance, history did not repeat itself.

But what about April? What about the future? For April we will let that Department of the U. S. Government which Hoover himself so painstakingly built up in the interest of the bosses strip him of his flimsy lie. On April 19 the Department of Commerce issued a press release which said:

"According to the weekly statement of the Department of Commerce for the week ended April 12 business, as indicated by the volume of check payments, was about 14 per cent lower than in the previous week and about 5 per cent lower than for the corresponding week of 1929. . . Operations in steel plants during the latest reported week were on a slightly lower level than in the previous week and nearly 22 per cent less than a year ago. . ."

Unemployment" remains, as hitherto, the militant slogan, for the realization of which all the workers, both unemployed and employed, must put up a vigorous and unremitting struggle. And on this First of May, when the working class will put forward their demands, the demand for "Full State Maintenance" must be pushed forward well to the forefront and turned into a watchword of the day!

"The value of building contracts showed another drop, being 6 per cent less than it was a week ago and more than 30 per cent less than for the corresponding week of 1929."

Further Declines

There will be a further drop in steel production during the coming months. The mainstay of even the sharply reduced output is at an end. The railroad orders for steel, which was admittedly the foremost prop of the badly sagging steel industry, will be cut to the bone because railroad earnings in the first quarter of 1930 were 28 per cent below 1929. There is a vast overproduction of railway equipment. Building is way off.

Structural steel orders have dropped tremendously. Automobile production is hampered by the tremendous overproduction, which was increased even by the curtailed output in January, February and March. This effect on the steel industry is already shown by the reports of the National Association of Flat Rolled Steel Manufacturers (supplying many of the auto producers) which show a drop in operating capacity in March to 73.7 per cent as against 83.9 in February.

May Day will be the workers answer to Hoover's lies. The lie that failed was born on March 6th and reaches its end on May First. But May First will be a renewed rallying point of the workers—against the rotten capitalism system which cannot hide the visible symptoms of its decay.

More New Factories in Soviet Russia

In Leningrad a new huge tractor smithy, equipped with most modern technique, has begun to work in the "Krasnyy Putilovetz" next to the new foundry. This marks a new stage in the development of the tractor industry in the Soviet Union.

In Stalingrad the building of the main departments of the first giant tractor factory in the U. S. S. R. is already completed. The setting of the machinery has begun. The workers and engineers have decided to start the factory going not later than June 15, which is much earlier than called for by the plan.

In the Soviet part of the Sakhaline Island (Far East), once the center whither people were exiled by the czar, there is now extensive work in progress for the development of the oil and mining industries. The building of the first railway and laying of oil pipes has begun.

In Moscow a modern high pressure electric station has been completed, to serve on the factories of the perfume and silk trust and is already in operation. It is the most modern electric station in Europe.

The Reactionary Budget in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, (Esperanto-Service).—The meeting of the budget recently presented is as follows: State help for the rich property owners, and more expensive bread for the workers.

The government proposed 14,000,000 kronas, as financial help for the large property owners, at the same time proposed an increased tax on grain, which means an increase in the price of bread. For military purposes they spend 135,800,000 kronas. To the unemployed they offer 2,000,000 kronas, altogether, while one person gets an "unemployment relief" amounting to 1,800,000 kronas—the king himself.

All the other points of the budget are just as reactionary. The social democrats help the capitalists to fool the masses a little bit better. How the social democrats look at the whole affair, you can see from the following extract from an article of the president of the social democrats:

"The representatives of the people accepted the budget critically, but with interest and even favoring some points." According to this confession you can see the united front of the bourgeois and social fascists, to realize the reactionary program, which only aims at solidifying capitalism and gaining the support of the workers with radical phrases.

How Did Albert Thomas Study White Terror

BUCHAREST, Roumania (Esperanto-Servo).—A few days ago came to Roumania the Social-Fascist leader Albert Thomas. He came in a special train, which the fascist government sent for him. When he came instead of visiting the working masses, he went to see the king. In the afternoon he went to a feast, where there was plenty to eat and to drink. Thus he concluded that in Roumania does not exist the white terror, nor misery of workers. He did not want to visit the large working class sections, where the greatest misery reigns, where a day does not pass without an arrest of a discontented worker.

A Farcical Boss Trial

By CECIL S. HOPE.

(Foreman of Labor Jury.)

The farcical trial of the 5 workers of the unemployed delegation came to an end on the morning of April 21, when the three spokesmen of American capitalism, who presided as judges, pronounced sentence of three years in prison upon four of the defendants and 30 days upon the fifth. We say that the "trial" came to an end, reservedly, because the workers of the country, are still to be heard from. The workers know that these defendants were imprisoned for no other crime but that of demanding work or wages for the unemployed.

No one in that courtroom, packed with uniformed and plain clothes thugs, could have failed to observe the embarrassment of the

judges as they wilted under searing indictments of Foster and Minor. Evidently in great pain, from the fearless denunciation of the defendants who exposed the courts as agencies of working class suppression, and openly and directly connected the judges with Vitale, Moscovitz, and all the other henchmen of the corrupt Tammany institution. The guilty-faced defendants of Wall Street played with their ears, winced, and writhed in agony as four of the defendants, one after another, piled up their accusations. But for the fact that the three judges were on the bench and the defendants on the floor, one would have thought that the judges were the ones to be led away to prison.

When Comrade Minor, in making the point of a pre-arranged verdict, pointed out that Judge Salomon had announced the decision without consulting the other judges, one of the judges shrieked that he could not sit there to be insulted by the defendants. The defenders of capitalism were now crying "fowl!"

No sooner did Amter begin to speak, but what the brave stalwarts blushing with rage, and being able to stand no more, promptly stopped him, uttered a few words about the necessity of maintaining law and order, pronounced sentence and hastily left the court room.

The "trial" is ended, but the fight goes on. Still ringing in our ears, is the echo of Foster's voice saying: "You may send us to jail, but you will not prevent the movement from going on." Yes, the fight goes on. The fight for work or wages, for unemployment insurance, for the right to the streets, for the immediate release of the imprisoned delegation, for the release of all class war prisoners, for mighty strikes and demonstrations May 1st. The capitalists have spoken. Let the workers of the country answer.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A.
43 East 125th Street,
New York City.

I, the undersigned, want to join the Communist Party. Send me more information.

Name
Address City.....
Occupation Age.....

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, 43 East 125th St. New York, N. Y.