



Daily Worker

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Judge Lynch in Texas

TRADITIONAL American lynch law has given a dramatic expression of itself in Sherman, Texas. A wild mob, intent upon burning an accused Negro, accomplished its end by burning down the Court House itself, including the Negro imprisoned therein.

This is a characteristic American event. The United States will be known in history as the country which burned Negroes, just as the land of the Czar is known as the country which organized pogroms against the Jews.

Typical, also, is the fact that in the "struggle" between the mob and the officers of the law, no one was seriously hurt. It was a very friendly kind of "struggle," with more than usual gentleness on both sides. The only victim was the Negro, who was left locked up in the burning building.

Following this horrible murder, the mob proceeded to burn down hundreds of Negro homes, the inhabitants of which had fled from the town in terror.

A farcical "investigation" is under way, which is also typical, and which will result in nothing but a hushing up of the whole affair. Such incidents have been going on for generations. No group or section of the ruling classes, North or South, has ever set itself seriously to abolish these barbarisms.

Lynching is an established institution in capitalist America. It can never be abolished, except by breaking the power of the capitalist class, which instigates and protects the lynchings and the lynchers. The capitalist class cannot abolish lynching, because it bases its rule upon a "gentlemen's agreement" with the white ruling class of the South that the constitutional enfranchisement of the Negroes shall not be enforced. In order to keep the Negro disfranchised and outlawed, in violation of the law, Judge Lynch must be called in and given a permanent job in capitalist society.

Only the revolutionary working class struggle, including the unity of white and black workers, can abolish the historical crime of lynching. Only the Communist Party really organizes and leads a struggle for the complete social, political, and economic equality of the Negroes. Only the Communist Party calls for the organization of self defense of white and black workers, to answer the lynchings with blow for blow. Only the Communist Party raises the demand for self-determination for the Negroes in those sections where they are the majority of the population. Negroes must organize and fight, hand in hand with the white workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Soviet Congress in China

ANNOUNCEMENT that on May 30th, the first Congress of Soviets in China will take place, marks a historical step not only in the development of the Chinese Revolution, but also for the entire anti-imperialist movement and for the world revolution.

Ever since the breakdown in 1927 of the Wuhan "left" Kuomintang government and the uprising in Nanchang, headed by Ho Lung and Yeh Ting, the revolutionary armies which broke away from under the control of the new militarists have been operating in various sections of central and southern China. Under their protection Soviets of workers and peasants have been set up, the local exploiting classes have been driven out, and the life of the masses has been reorganized. Many of these local Soviets, especially those in the districts of Hai Feng and Lu Feng, in southern Kwangtung Province, were close to the sea coast and the main arteries of communication, and yet protected themselves against the militarist armies for more than a year. Even when these were overthrown, the armies of the revolution were not destroyed, but merely driven into the interior.

At no time since 1927 has there been absent the rule of local and district Soviets in some parts of China. We learned recently, on the authority of the New York Times, that the territory now being ruled by the Soviets comprises the larger part of four provinces with a population of more than 30,000,000 people. Since the population of Kiangsi Province alone is about 30,000,000, the actual size of the population living under the Chinese Soviets must be much larger than the New York Times estimate.

From China comes the news of 14 red armies operating against the militarists and exploiters in the Soviet districts. The red armies are under the command of Comrade Chu-teh.

All over the world, the workers and the oppressed peoples will join together in one mighty shout: Long live the Chinese Congress of Soviets! Long live the Chinese Revolution, under the leadership of the Communist Party!

TEXAS RANGERS LET NEGRO BURN

Mayor of Sherman Has Praise for Them

SHERMAN, Texas (By Mail).—Additional details of the burning to death in a vault of the county court house here of George Hughes, a Negro, by a lynch gang Friday afternoon connect more closely the Texas Rangers and the police with the murder.

Hughes was on trial, charged with an attack on a white woman, at the time the crowd of lynchers gathered. The trial was a railroad affair, with the jury selected in a few minutes, but the first witness of the prosecution was on the stand when the trial was interrupted, and word had been passed around that there was no real evidence against Hughes.

Leave Hughes to Death. At 1 p. m. Judge Carter stopped the trial, when it became fairly clear that conviction would result in a legal scandal, and proposed a change of venue. The crowd then made its attack, and the deputies and Texas rangers locked the Negro in the court house vault. The building was set on fire and the rangers calmly walked out and left the Negro locked in the vault, knowing that he had not a chance in the world to live through the fire.

Governor Moody now denies that he ordered the troops not to shoot at the lynchers. But there are many who saw Captain Frank Hamer, in command of the rangers in the court house, receive the message, and heard him turn and say gleefully to Judge Carter: "This means that the mob will get the Negro."

Moody Prefers Legal. Moody himself, in his statement washing his hands of the killing, excuses the lynching of the Negro, rejudging him guilty, and only condemning the lynchers for not letting the state do it. Says Moody:

Rousing Tag Days to Aid "Daily"

New York City and surrounding territory, Brooklyn, Long Island, New Jersey, Yonkers, will experience an invasion of comrades and sympathetic workers in a mass collection to aid the Daily Worker. How strong will this invading force be? Will it be large enough to actually collect a fund of money that will help lift the Daily Worker out of the serious financial situation it is in?

These questions must be asked now, today, because Friday, Saturday and Sunday the invasion begins. If we secure a maximum mobilization, we will, in these three days, help the Daily Worker out of immediate danger of suspension, and have enough money left to assist in its regular publication for the week to come.

Party members especially must show a loyalty that is expected from Communists. Shops where the 100,000 May Day Daily Workers were distributed must be visited. House to house canvassing must be had. Everywhere, where workers are to be found, the need of the Daily Worker must be explained. The workers will give. What we need is enough collectors for all the workers who are ready to give.

"The crime for which the Negro was lynched at Sherman was a brutal and atrocious one. The intimidation of the mob by its act that he would not have been speedily tried and legally executed under the orders of a constituted court is a libel and slander on the citizenship of Sherman and Grayson County."

Mayor Eubank of Sherman issued a statement praising the 50 troops and deputies in the court house for not driving the lynchers back with bullets. "Good judgement was used in not firing on the crowd," he says.

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

SEDITION CASE IN NEWARK PUT OFF TO MAY 19

Communists Nominate Defendant for U. S. Senate

Workers Crowd Court Labor Jury, With Four Negro Members Ready

BULLETIN. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 13.—All the workers convicted here were sentenced to from three to six months each.

NEWARK, N. J., May 13.—Negro and white workers today crowded into the Quarter Sessions Court, where the trial of nine workers charged with sedition was postponed until May 19. Every inch of space was occupied, many workers standing or sitting on the window sills. When Simon Fisch, the prosecuting attorney, asked for the postponement and it was granted by Judge Van Riper the workers followed the defendants out of the court room and crowded around them on the street.

The workers were arrested February 11 when they were addressing a meeting called to fight against unemployment. They are held under heavy bail and if convicted can be sentenced to terms ranging from 7 to 15 years.

Last Thursday, when the arrested workers appeared in court here to plead, the indictment was changed. Originally it accused the defendants of advocating violence against the police. The new indictment charges the workers with assaulting the police when the latter broke up the unemployed meeting.

Try to Separate Them. The prosecuting attorney will demand a separate trial for each of the nine workers, it was learned to-day. (Continued on Page Three)

Communist on Trial Opposes Morrow in N. J.

Against the Wall Street candidates for U. S. Senator, the Communist Party has nominated Dozier Will Graham, a Negro worker, for the U. S. Senate. Graham, who is facing a jail sentence of 15 years on the charge of sedition, because of his active participation in the organization of the unemployed, is the candidate of the Party of class struggle, against the segregation and oppression of the Negro masses by the ruling class.

Graham runs directly against one of the most prominent figures of American imperialism, Dwight W. Morrow, partner of Morgan of Wall Street, and U. S. ambassador to Mexico.

Albert Heder, Morris Langer, Dominick Flaiani and Samuel D. Levine, all facing sedition charges together with Graham and who will be tried by the capitalist court on May 19, are running as Communist Party Congressional candidates in the sixth, eighth, ninth and tenth congressional districts.

Morrow, the Wall Street choice for senator, has just returned from London, where he has been helping to prepare for the next imperialist war for more profits and against the Soviet Union. The other capitalist candidates have similar records to their credit.

The Communist Party platform includes the demand for work or wages, unemployment insurance, 7-hour day and 5-day week, complete social, economic and political equality for the Negro workers, the 5-cent fare against the proposed fare increase of the Public Service, the defense of the Soviet Union, against child labor and government support for the children.

OIL MAGNATE HELPS MILITARIZE KIDS. NEW YORK.—Edward S. Harkness, Standard Oil capitalist, has offered to contribute \$1,000,000 to the \$10,000,000 Boy Scout fund for militarization of the children for war purposes.

SENATE HUSHES JOBLESS WITH FAKED RELIEF

As Jobless Grow the Wagner Bill Passes; Call for Survey

Davis Says Don't Ask Political Reasons for All His Lying

In spite of deliberate concealment of unemployment figures by the census takers, facts accumulate to show that the numbers of jobless grow daily.

The situation is becoming so grave, and the prospect of organizing and struggle on the part of the unemployed so feared by the plutocrats and their agents who sit in the United States Senate, that it made another attempt yesterday to soothe the starving jobless with another fake promise of relief. The third of Senator Wagner's useless measures was adopted by 34 to 27. It sets aside \$4,000,000 to make surveys of the situation, none of which by the nature of things will take place for months. It also provides for federal employment offices—in the face of figures showing that the present employment offices have a flood of applicants, but no jobs to give them.

Lie to Save System. Meanwhile, Secretary of Labor Davis, trying to give an alibi for his outrageous lies about the end of the crisis, contradicted openly and sharply by the state figures on unemployment, yesterday indicated that the Hoover policy of saying the crisis was nearly over was required by high political considerations, which he thinks all supporters of the present social order should agree to.

"In times of unemployment like we are passing through it would appear that these situations are too

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Competition By Sts. in Needle Union Drive

Needle trades workers from shops on 35th St. and 36th St. met yesterday in two very enthusiastic and practical meetings in the headquarters of Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and made plans for intensive organization work. Each street organization competes with the other to win 800 new members and establish 15 new shop committees in each. Committees of action are elected and machinery perfected. There will be a mass meeting in Bryant Hall in the near future as part of the campaign.

Today, right after work, there will be similar meetings at 131 W. 28th St. of those from 37th-38th-39th and 40th Sts.

Jobless Meet. Unemployed workers met yesterday afternoon at the industrial union headquarters, and worked out their campaign, electing committees, etc. Today, at 1 p. m. in Bryant Hall will be a mass meeting for unemployed needle workers, addressed by Boruchowitz of the industrial union, on the coming convention of the union, and its drive for members, and what that means to the jobless.

Thursday at 7.30 a shop delegates council meeting will take up the convention problems and other important questions of union program and tactics.

Initiate Whole Groups. The first of a daily series of group initiations of new members will be held Monday, right after work, in union headquarters.

Jobless, Employed Shoe Workers Meet Today

All jobless shoe workers are urged to report to the headquarters of the Independent Shoe Workers Union, 16 West 21st St. at 2 p. m. today, not 10 a. m. as reported yesterday.

In preparation for its organization drive the union calls all shoe workers to its meeting at headquarters, tonight at 7.30 p. m.

MEN IN HIGH PLACES IN ANTI-SOVIET PLOT, IS STIMSON ADMISSION

Much Scouring of White Guard Rats as Daily Worker Exposes Name of Forger

We Trace Link from Yozwa the Forger to U. S. Move to "Investigate" the Communists

A vast amount of scouring around to find a way out, for the part of anti-Communist bull-shooters who fell for Whalen's "documents," together with a silence which "speaks for itself" from Whalen himself greeted yesterday's exposure of Whalen's complicity in the forgeries.

At the same time, an important admission was forced out of Secretary of State Stimson in Washington, that the federal government not only has known of the existence of such forgeries for some time, but that the government has evidence of a widespread plot to mislead Congress and federal officials on the subject of supposed secret activities of the Soviet government in the United States.

In addition, Stimson admits that this plot (to quote the N. Y. Graphic correspondent to whom it was given), "has been definitely connected with certain individuals of high place and authority in the United States."

That Whalen might be one of these "individuals" mentioned by Stimson, seems probable in view of the unusual silence which has fallen upon him in the last 24 hours. He has nothing to say—or rather, he will not say anything. But meanwhile, he has his Bomb Squad rushing about trying to cook up, by hook or by crook, some "come back."

The Daily Worker will expose this nefarious trick of Whalen tomorrow "Don't Need Stimson's Admission."

The Communist Party of the United States does not, however, need any revelations of Stimson to convince it of the existence in the United States of an anti-Soviet gang of anti-Soviet forgers and plotters. The "documents" of Whalen were produced by him with a statement that they were connected with information furnished him by "labor leaders."

Among the outstanding "labor leaders" who paw the air of New York against Communism is Matthew Woll, officer of the A. F. of L. and also of the National Civic Federation—an ardent Catholic who outdoes his pope in hating Soviet Russia. With Woll in the National Civic Federation is Ralph M. Easley, its secretary, whose anti-Soviet agitation is notorious. In fact he has written two books against Communism, one of them being, "Why the U. S. Should Not Recognize Soviet Russia."

Easley in the Ante-Room. Well just before May Day specifically denounced the Amtorg Trading Corporation. Easley's animus against it can be seen. When Whalen was in Washington testifying to the House Committee, Easley was one of those waiting in the ante-room. Another person was the Catholic priest, Edmund Walsh, who recently wrote a book against the Soviet Union rehearsing the "religious persecution" bunk.

Not only willing, but anxious, as faithful Catholics and upholders of capitalism against Communism, these scoundrels have still shadier connections. One of them is Boris L. Brazol, a czarist lawyer and representative in the U.S.A. of Kol-

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PARTICIPATE IN OUR DISCUSSION.

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

More Opportunity--More Dangers

Barely Saved 'Daily' Yesterday While Comrades Offer to Defy Lynchers, Root It in South

We saved the Daily Worker yesterday by the greatest effort. No paper, no wages for the compositors, pressmen and mailers caused a suspension of work until 10 p. m. With the help of a number of comrades who worked diligently from 4 p. m. until 10 p. m. we were able to collect, in various ways, the sum of money necessary to publish.

The daily income of the Daily Worker has been very limited for many weeks, due to unemployment, low wages, the effects of the capitalist crisis upon the workers. On the other hand, our comrades have not yet sufficiently activated themselves in behalf of the Daily Worker mass circulation campaign. New subscribers are coming in altogether too slow. Now we need immediate financial assistance to carry us thru a serious crisis.

Yesterday the Daily Worker only had \$170 on hand to meet immediate payments of \$820. From various sources comrades secured the difference but it took until 10 p. m. The Daily Worker reached all cities very late as a consequence.

In the face of these difficulties there come calls from all parts of the country, asking the Daily Worker for assistance to do pioneer work for the Daily Worker in new fields where we have no readers or very few.

Si Gerson and Fred Totherow write us from North Carolina. The Southern workers, Negro and white, in all industries, are insistent upon getting the Daily Worker regularly. Wherever a distribution has taken place, the workers are disappointed when our paper does not reach them again the next day.

To establish regular sales and distribution in the South, agencies must be established in every city. Unemployed workers must be secured to sell and carry our paper. Fred Totherow writes: "Send me \$50 to buy

an old Ford and \$10 to start with and I will ride through the South irrespective of the terrorism and bosses' gangsters and firmly root the Daily Worker in every city I go to."

Tom Johnson writes from Birmingham, Alabama: "No Daily Workers are piling up here. Every single copy is used and we could distribute thousands more. The Southern workers are eager to get the paper and like it. But we must develop forces to sell it regularly."

Everywhere the Daily Worker is demanded. We can engage in pioneer work which would help build the Party, in many sections of the country. A comrade with an old Ford should take the field among the coal miners in Colorado, among the metal miners in Butte and in the Minnesota iron range, among the steel workers in Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Calumet. In fact, we ought to have an active field agent in every state continually visiting factory towns, poor farming communities, mining camps, etc., building the Daily.

What city will make it possible to furnish Fred Totherow, the unafraid, courageous southern fighter, to buy his old Ford and start his work for our Daily?

And will all the cities where we have Party membership jump into action at once so we can safeguard our central organ and build it into the most powerful paper the International revolutionary movement has ever known. It is possible in the United States, the biggest imperialist country.

Five days have gone by since we first issued our emergency call for \$25,000. Contributions are coming in very slow. Comrades: You will have to act or be responsible for the consequences. How long will it take for a large contribution from your city to appear in the contribution column published elsewhere in this issue?

—THE DAILY WORKER.

NEW FOOD UNION WINNING SHOPS

Call Restaurant Toilers to Bronx Rally

How to fight wage-cuts being forced by the fascist officials on members of Local 1 Waiters, A. F. of L., and how to better conditions of all restaurant and cafeteria workers will be planned at a special meeting Thursday night called by the Bronx section of the new Food Workers' Industrial Union at the new Bronx headquarters, 2904 Third Ave.

At a meeting of Local 500 Bakers (A. F. L.), at which only 200 were present, Meyerhof, the general secretary of the International, declared in answer to questions demanding why they have not renewed agreements with the bosses, "This is 1930, and there are to be no strikes. If the bosses want the same agreement, they can have it. If they do not want to pay the 10 holidays, but only 2, we settle for 2. If they refuse to accept working credentials (extra workers), they have a right to refuse."

Local 500 in Revolt. The members of Local 500 are again in revolt, and this time are openly expressing the demand that the whole membership flock into the new Food Workers' Industrial Union.

At Saturday's meeting of the Brooklyn section of the Industrial Union Mr. Friedland stood down stairs with his gangsters in an attempt to prevent bakers from coming to their meeting. This he failed to do and the answer of the meeting was that the rank and file defense committee will be set up to stop every attempt to smash the organization of the food workers.

Strike G. & S. Bakery. The G. & S. Bakery on Allerton Ave., Bronx, was called on strike Saturday. M. Pinchessky, one of the organizers of the Industrial Union, was arrested and held on \$500 bail on a framed up charge by the boss. The picketing goes on steadily. This is a shop that was signed with the A. F. of L.

Strikes at the Monroe Cafeteria on 35th St., the Benrod Cafeteria on 125th St., the Senator Cafeteria on Grand St., Brooklyn, still continue. The G. & S. Cafeteria on 23rd St., was forced to close down today after a few weeks of militant strike activity.

The shop of Morris Taub, 933 E. Tremont Ave., at which the Food Clerks had a fight for one year, was forced to sign up with the new union this week. This was a bitter fight against an A. F. of L. shop, the determination of the strikers forcing this settlement. In the Bronx section, five new shops were settled this week while 2 shops are on strike. One shop (A. F. of L.) was settled with the new union this week in Brooklyn, where the headquarters are 16 Graham Ave.

Pattos Bakery shop, Allerton Ave., was struck yesterday. Max Ente, Katz, and Arkel Richter, gangsters and misleaders of the Bakers Local 500 (A. F. L.), were there but were not able to prevent picketing. Another strike has been called at Sanis Dairy, 967 E. 165th St.

Five Sentenced. Five Food Workers were sentenced to jail yesterday by the bosses' controlled Tammany Hall judges. Paragraph 600, a vicious so-called law, directed against the workers striking for living conditions was used. These cases are left over from the last strike, conducted by the Cafeteria Workers' Union. Gellepus and Pappina received 60 days and Liczali, Valtuk and Feduk, 30 days.

On Thursday, a mass meeting of the Bronx Restaurant workers is called by the F.W.I.U. where the organization of the unorganized is to be discussed.

Three more shops were settled by the F.W.I.U. today

PROTEST SCHOOL TERROR FRIDAY

Fifty workers' children, many of them members of the Young Pioneers, have been persecuted because of their active participation in the parade and demonstration May First. Many of these children were demoted and suspended from school and their parents tried in court. The Young Pioneers of America are holding a mass protest meeting against this school terror, this coming Friday, May 16, 7:30 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Plumbers T.U.U.L. All plumbers, helpers and supply men meet Thursday, May 13, 8 p. m., at 13 W. 17th St. Bring all fellow-workers from the trade.

Womens Council. All members of the United Council of Working Women are called upon to participate in the Daily Worker Tag Days Friday, Saturday, Sunday, May 15 to 17. If your name has not yet got the boxes, call for them at once.

Painters T.U.U.L. Executive Board tonight, 8 p. m., 13 W. 17th St. Reorganization program is ready.

Womens Council No. 26. Open air meeting tonight, 8 p. m., at Sutter and Pennsylvania Aves. Speaker, Louis A. Baum.

Harlem Progressive Youth Club. Lecture on revolutionary movement in India, Friday, 8:30 p. m., 1492 Madison Ave. Admission free.

Williamsburg I.L.D. Thursday, 8:30 p. m., 391 Lenox Ave.

Nat Turner I.L.D. Thursday, 8:30 p. m., 391 Lenox Ave.

Labor Defender Photo Group. Printing and developing demonstration by J. Burman of Russ Art Studio, Thursday, 7 p. m., 14th St.

Lower Manhattan Daily Worker Readers. Conference, Thursday at 27 E. 4th St.

Council 17. Wednesday, 8:30 p. m., 227 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn. Role of the I.L.D. in Class Struggle.

Council 31. Lecture on Election Campaign and the Communist Party, Wednesday, 8:30 p. m., 166th Vyse Ave., Bronx. S. Golsman will speak.

Council 14. Friday, 8:30 p. m., Fulton Ave., Brooklyn. Rebecca Kaban on Workers Children and Their Bringing Up.

Today in History of the Workers

May 14, 1771—Robert Owen, English utopian Socialist and trade union organizer, born at Newton. 1919—Fifty thousand cloak, suit, skirt, and reefer makers struck in New York for 44-hour week and better conditions. 1921—A. F. of L. executive council voted down proposal to organize Chinese and Japanese workers in West. 1922—Two jurors in Centralia, Wash., case stated that imprisoned I. W. W. members were innocent of murder in defending their hall against American Legion attack. 1925—First congress of Workers International Relief opened in Moscow.

BUILDING MEN AT HEARST'S OUT

Strike Against Increase of Two Hours a Day

Due to the speed-up system and the increase of hours and the procedure of hiring and firing, the porters and the elevator operators and the rest of the maintenance workers went on a strike and fight for the 8-hour day, half-hour lunch, no discharge without the consent of the shop committee and \$3 increase in wages at the Hearst publications.

Lengthened Hours. Hearst publications are increasing the hours of their building maintenance workers from eight to ten. One worker was injured while working and was fired to save taking care of him or repairing the damage done.

The Building Maintenance Workers' Union presented the demands to the Hearst Publications as follows: Restore the 8-hour day; every maintenance worker shall receive one-half hour for lunch; employ, after working one week, shall not be discharged until the grievance committee, consisting of representatives of the firm and the union, shall settle and determine the just cause of the discharge; during the discussion the worker shall remain at work; the union shall supply the firm with maintenance help; working cards shall be issued by the secretary of the union; if the union is unable to furnish the help required by the firm the firm may employ workers in the open market, provided that they later obtain working cards from the union at the end of the first working day, after not working over 8 hours; all maintenance help, such as elevator operators, porters, firemen, handymen and window cleaners shall receive an increase of \$3 per week; all overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half; the last man employed by the firm shall be the first to be discharged or laid off, and the above shall be determined by a grievance committee consisting of representatives of the firm and the union.

On May Day. A comrade who bought some literature didn't get his change. He'll get it if he calls at the Daily Worker office.

Section One. Class resumes tonight, 6:30 p. m., 27 E. Fourth St. All registered must attend.

Section Five. All comrades not yet assigned to the new units or without the 1930 membership book, report tonight at 559 Prospect Ave.

Section 12 Open Air Meet. Tonight, 8 p. m. at Intervale and Wilkins.

Factory gate meeting Thursday, 5:30 p. m. Open air meet also Friday at 163rd and Prospect.

Section Three Proletarian Ball. Friday, 8:30 p. m., at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. John C. Smith's band. Admission 50 cents.

Section One. Daily Worker readers conference, Thursday at 27 E. Fourth St. All comrades to be present without fail.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET ANSWER FORGERIES

While proof piles on proof that the anti-Soviet "documents" made public by Commissioner Whalen are shameless forgeries, the workers of New York and vicinity are preparing to give their answer to this newest provocation against the Soviet Union. At a conference called by the New York Local of the Friends of the Soviet Union for tomorrow night at 7 p. m. in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., representatives of labor unions, fraternal and other workers' organizations will form plans to broaden the campaign in behalf of the Soviet Union and to make defend the Soviet Union Day, Saturday, May 31, a real mass demonstration for the first Workers Republic.

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MEETING TONIGHT TO AID DEFENSE

"Singing Jailbirds", and Other Features

Shall the jobless leaders, already under a three-year sentence, be railroaded to more years behind prison bars? The question is up to the workers of this city and they can give their answer tonight at Central Opera House, 67th St. East of Third Ave., when the International Labor Defense holds its meeting in behalf of these leaders of the unemployed, in behalf of Powers and Carr in Atlanta, Georgia, and as part of the great protest which is rising all over the country against the brutal lynching of Martin Hughes.

Charles Alexander, I.L.D. Negro organizer, will be one of the speakers to denounce the lynching of workers both Negro and white. Joseph R. Brodsky, who is defending the New York unemployed delegation, will be another speaker. The meeting will also have a program provided by the John Reed Club, and one of the features will be the stirring prison scene from Upton Sinclair's "Singing Jailbirds." Alison Burroughs, young Negro dancer, will give a solo dance, and there will be other features.

Come to Central Opera House tonight at 8:30 p. m. Tickets are 50 cents at the Workers Bookshop and I.L.D. office, 799 Broadway, room 422. All proceeds for defense.

PROLETARIAN BALL

Arranged by Section Three for Friday, May 16, at Harlem Casino will be one of the nicest dances of the season. All comrades must come with their friends. Admission 50 cents, buy your tickets in advance.

Communist Activities

Section Three Get-Together. Friday, May 16, 8:30 p. m., at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. Admission 50 cents.

Markoff Lecture in Brooklyn. "Anarchism, Socialism and Communism" Thursday, 8:30 p. m., 1373 43rd St. Admission 50 cents.

Plumbers and Helpers Fraction. In that trade, Friday, 8 p. m., at the Center. Absentees will go before the Control Commission.

On May Day. A comrade who bought some literature didn't get his change. He'll get it if he calls at the Daily Worker office.

Section One. Class resumes tonight, 6:30 p. m., 27 E. Fourth St. All registered must attend.

Section Five. All comrades not yet assigned to the new units or without the 1930 membership book, report tonight at 559 Prospect Ave.

Section 12 Open Air Meet. Tonight, 8 p. m. at Intervale and Wilkins.

Factory gate meeting Thursday, 5:30 p. m. Open air meet also Friday at 163rd and Prospect.

Section Three Proletarian Ball. Friday, 8:30 p. m., at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. John C. Smith's band. Admission 50 cents.

Section One. Daily Worker readers conference, Thursday at 27 E. Fourth St. All comrades to be present without fail.

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PROTEST! FIGHT AGAINST LYNCHING OF NEGRO WORKERS PERSECUTION OF ALL WORKERS

Come to the MASS MEETING CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE 67th Street and Third Avenue

Wednesday, May 14 JOHN REED CLUB will present

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Directed by Em. J. Basche TICKETS AT THE DOOR

We Meet at the— COOPERATIVE CAFETERIA 26-28 UNION SQUARE Fresh Vegetables Our Specialty

CRIMINAL ANARCHY AND PROSTITUTION CHARGES

A new and despicable form of attack by Whalen's police department was started Sunday when two Young Communists, Mary Miller and Rose Roskinoff, were arrested for handing out leaflets to United States naval sailors, and charged, the first with "criminal anarchy and disorderly conduct" and the other with "prostitution."

Miller is held for \$4,000 bail, for hearing tomorrow morning at the 121st St. Magistrate's Court.

The social workers, who now accompany policemen on all the raids against young workers giving literature to sailors, said in the case of the arrest of Roskinoff: "It is the best way to stop the distribution of leaflets."

The International Labor Defense is defending the two cases.

SHOLAPUR HELD BY REVOLUTION

British "Labor" Rule Lies—and Kills

Reports from India, despite the "reassurance" given by the "labor" government secretary for India at London on Monday, show that Sholapur, the second largest textile center, is completely in the hands of the masses and that the British troops sent there have so far been unable to recapture it.

More troops are being sent, while in the north British planes of the "labor" government are dropping bombs on Indians headed by the hostile tribal chief, the Haji of Turangai, who, at the request of Indians in Peshawar, was trying to take that city from the British. Sholapur will be "handed over to the military," which will doubtless mean a massacre, but, if so, one which will set more of India aflame.

Wedgewood Benn, the secretary for India, reporting in the house of commons, admitted that the airplanes were using bombs near Peshawar, and gave the report of the Delhi government that a state of violence existed "which the organizers had been unable to check," referring to Gandhi's pacifist followers. But for all this, Benn had to lie by saying that "the situation was improving and was now well in hand."

In the meantime, since the bourgeois National Congress Working Committee is to meet this week to decide the future policy, the victory, Lord Irwin, from the summer capital at Simla, has issued an artificial statement designed to get the wavering section of the bourgeoisie into the so-called "round table conference," scheduled to meet at London on October 20.

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SHOPS ELECTING C.P. DELEGATES

Workers Clubs, Schools Prepare for May 25

The election of delegates to the New York State Nominating Convention is taking place in numerous shops, unions and workers' organizations.

The Jewish workers' organizations are responding to the call of the election campaign. Speakers are visiting every Jewish working-class organization in the city, bringing to them the program of the Communist Party. Twenty-two Jewish workers' clubs have already elected delegates and endorsed the convention of the Communist Party. In addition a number of non-party schools and Jewish sick and death benefit societies have taken similar action.

Some Elected Already. All other working-class organizations in the city are being visited and in a number of instances delegates have already been elected.

The Trade Union Unity League is actively on the job mobilizing the delegates from shops and the various trade unions. Preparations are being made to give a rousing reception to the delegates on their arrival in Schenectady, the center of the General Electric and the American Locomotive Companies.

JOBLESS LEADERS HEARING TODAY

Today at 10 a. m. in 57th St. Magistrate's Court, William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter, Harry Raymond and Joseph Lesten appear for hearing on the charge of assaulting a policeman, which Chief Cossack Whalen had placed against them for leading the jobless in their demands for work or wages in the demonstration of 110,000 in Union Square on March 6.

With the five above mentioned will appear Raymond Luiza and Leon Lewis, also charged with assault. Brodsky of the International Labor Defense will defend them all. This is the third time this case has come up, each time being postponed. Luiza is out on \$2,000 bail and Lewis on \$1,000. Both were beaten up by the police March 6 and arrested to prevent an assault case against the police.

Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond are serving three years on another charge of "unlawful assembly," connected with March 6. Lesten is out after serving 30 days for the same.

Daily Worker Campaign

ENTERTAINMENT and DANCE This Saturday at WORKERS CENTER 26 UNION SQUARE

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Coordination and Cooperation Necessary Says Soviet Worker

EVA LE GALLIENNE

With the increasing world interest in S. M. Eisenstein, the young Soviet film director, who made "Potemkin," "Ten Days That Shook the World" and "Old and New" (the latter film now in its second week at the Cameo Theatre), some interesting information concerning his co-workers comes to light.

Edouard Tisse, who has been Eisenstein's chief cameraman, has more and more come to the fore. Tisse's first public statement is of interest to the cinema world. He says: "Until recently little attention was paid to the technique of photographing the scenes indicated by the scenario and designed by the director. It was thought that the director's imagination and invention were sufficient to create that something indescribable yet definite which we call the idiom of the cinema. In the matter of photography it was taken for granted that if the scene was sufficiently illuminated it was good and if it lacked clarity it was bad. These simple notions underwent considerable development with the progress of our cinematography.

"As a matter of fact, the cinema art is a collective art. The individual artist cannot fully carry out his creative projects independently and without the co-operation of a host of other individuals and groups that are required to produce a film and bring it to the audience. The first requirement in the cinema is, therefore, the proper co-ordination of all individuals and groups contributing their share to the realization of the final result.

"On the purely artistic side an intimate co-operation between the director and the cameraman is absolutely necessary to bring about the best results. In 'Old and New' such co-operation and mutual appreciation of each others problems did exist between the director and the cameraman.

"The light effects in this film were produced not arbitrarily or haphazardly, but with a view of making them correspond to the gradations of meaning and dramatic expression intended by the director.

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Food Workers Industrial Union 16 W. 21st St., New York City Phone Chelsea 3274

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 6 o'clock. One Industry! One Union! Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

BUTCHERS' UNION Local 174, A.M.C. & B.W. of N.A. Office and Headquarters: Lohr's Temple, 245 E. 54th St. Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 A. M. Employment Bureau open every day at 8 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

Theatre Guild Productions HOTEL UNIVERSE BY PHILIP BARRY MARTIN BECK 45th Street W. of 8th Ave. Evs. \$50. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at \$50

A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY BY IVAN TURGENEV GUILD W. 52d. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Th. & Sat. 2:30

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. 6th Ave. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. Sat. 2:30. 40c. \$1. \$1.50

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A MOST INTERESTING DOCUMENT OF ALLIED PLOT AGAINST RUSSIA

British-French Agents at Petrograd Urging War Be Continued Against Germany and USSR

At Same Time British and French Agreement Was Signed Dividing Russia Between Them

MOSCOW (I.P.S.).—The "Moskauer Rundschau" publishes the text of the Franco-British agreement signed on December 23, 1917, by Clemenceau for France and Lord Milner for Great Britain dividing Russia into "spheres of influence." The agreement, which has been mentioned often in the memoirs of various prominent British and French politicians, has now been published in full in London in Louis Fischer's "The Soviet in World Affairs." The British zone was to have been the Caspian, Georgia, and Kurdistan, whilst the French were to have taken Bessarabia, the Ukraine and the Crimea.

Commenting, the "Moskauer Rundschau" writes: "This document leaves no room for ambiguity. At the time it was signed the allies were still in Petrograd urging the Bolshevik Government to continue the war against Germany, promising the Red Army support and assistance and referring to Russia as an ally, whilst at the same time the allied representatives in Paris were dividing the hide of the still living Russian bear.

The agreement was made before the confiscation and nationalization of foreign property in Russia. It was merely a case of dividing unexplored but welcome spoils.

The division gave Great Britain Russia's oil and France the coal in the Don Basin and the unlimited grain supplies of the Soviet corn cupboard, the Ukraine.

The formulation of the agreement, which speaks of Germany and Turkey as "the enemies," is laughable because the provisions of the agreement are so obviously directed against quite a different enemy—the social revolution in Russia.

Milner and Clemenceau confidently expected to play the part of imperialist body-snatchers and claim-jumpers. After the completion of their plans the democratic professors of the Western Universities would have provided them with the necessary ideological justification, but the professors were never troubled. The reckoning had been made without the host. The last word was spoken by the armed revolutionary masses of the Russian workers and peasants who ruthlessly ejected the allied troops and all their hirelings and understrappers.

The "division of Russia into spheres of influence" is the real content of all anti-Soviet actions and campaigns, whether cloaked with religious pretenses or not.

Salt, Savagery and Soft Soap



Each in his own way opposes the Indian revolution. Gandhi aids the British with pacifism and Muste aids Gandhi.

U. M. W. Stands Always Ready to Help Coal Co.

Anthracite Miners, Endangered, Swindled Should Pay No Dues to Lewis or Howat

This is the second part of the anthracite program of the National Miners Union. The first appeared in The Daily Worker yesterday, and told of the necessity of preparing for strike on September 1, a strike on a national scale of hard and soft coal miners. It also analyzed the Fishwick-Howat and Lewis quarrels, and the conditions in the anthracite mines.

Mass Unemployment

Permanent mass unemployment, the speed-up, wage cuts, more mine workers killed and injured, poverty and hunger affecting ever larger numbers of mine workers and their families are the fruit of the five-year agreement and the sell-out of the anthracite miners to the coal operators by Lewis and other company agents.

The miners who have fought against the sell-out, who have tried to organize the miners for militant struggle have been blackjacked, slugged, jailed and killed. The U. M. W. of A. works hand in glove with the contractors and coal operators against the miners. The local grievance committees have had all power taken away from them and the only agency recognized is the Conciliation Board, controlled by the coal operators and which is the graveyard for all miners' grievances.

Plan Another Betrayal

When mine workers can stand no more and strikes break out Lewis and his agents in the U. W. A. rush in to break the strike and always tell the miners that "You can't violate the agreement." The coal companies violate the agreement daily. The Lewis machine looks upon it as a crime for miners to fight for their own interests. The U. M. W. of A. betrays the miners daily and are preparing another black betrayal when the agreement expires on August 31.

The U. M. W. of A., led by Lewis in the anthracite and by Farrington, Howat, Fishwick, Walker, etc., in the soft coal fields, is a fascist organization. From 400,000 members in 1922 the U. M. W. of A. has sunk until today it has less than 100,000 dues paying members—including the anthracite and bituminous fields. The union was smashed deliberately by these agents of the coal operators and turned into a club to be used against the mine workers. Even in the anthracite there are 50,000 miners unorganized.

The coal companies, as part of American capitalism, have the government machinery—city, county, state and national—at their disposal. In every important strike, as in the strike of more than 10,000 Illinois miners on December 9 of last year, the government forces are used against the miners and their families. State troops, National Guard, the police, the courts, injunctions are used to break strikes. Militant leaders like Charles Guynn, secretary of the National Miners' Union, and William Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, are jailed for long terms.

Drive on Foreign-Born
The coal operators and their agents now threaten large numbers of foreign-born miners with deportation, registration, finger-printing, etc., in an attempt to terrorize them and make them accept the slave conditions in the mine fields.

The Negro miners are picked out for special persecution by the bosses

and their fascist agents of the U. M. W. of A. The Negro miners live under worse conditions than any other group of workers in the industry. Every effort must be made to bring the Negro miners into the ranks of the N. M. U. on the basis of full social, economic and political equality. In the strikes that have taken place the Negro miners have shown themselves to be the most militant fighters. The fascists of the Lewis U. M. W. of A. and the social-fascists of the Howat-Germer-Farrington-Peabody gang fight against equality for Negro miners.

Pay No Dues to U. M. W. A.
In every one of these attacks on the mine workers and their families the Lewis machine of the U. M. W. of A. and the Farrington-Howat-Fishwick gang in Illinois are found on the side of the mine owners. They are the first line of defense of the profits of the mine owners.

To protect mine workers and their families against the fascist attacks of the gunmen of the bosses it is necessary to form Workers' Defense Corps.

The interests of the miners and their families cannot be protected, the 800,000 unorganized miners cannot be organized into a militant union, without the sharpest struggle against these agents of the bosses. They must be exposed and defeated.

No more dues and assessments should be paid to these fascists and social-fascists.

World Crisis of Capitalism
The crisis in the mining industry is part of the deep crisis of American capitalism, which in turn is part of the crisis of world capitalism. In the United States 8,000,000 workers are unemployed and millions more can find only part-time jobs. In all capitalist countries and the colonial countries under their control there are more than 20,000,000 workers jobless and living on the verge of starvation. The capitalist class is making a drive against the wages, working conditions and living standards of the working class and the colonial peoples. This drive on the working class is part of the preparation for a new imperialist war by which the rulers hope to solve the world crisis of capitalism.

It is only in the Soviet Union,

NEGRO WORKERS IN SOUTH WRITE TO THE 'DAILY' OF SLAVERY

From Danville and Jacksonville Come Messages of Faith in the Communist Party and TUUL

Little Pay, Starvation, Speed-up; Danville Negro Got Daily From White Fellow Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DANVILLE, Va. — The Negro workers of America who have helped build this country, now that we get by long hours, low pay, almost no work at all, in hard times we are kicked out on the streets and our poor white brothers put in our places. Always something coming up to divide us poor people. Even the most of the unions keep us separate, so we can't help our white brother in his fight.

I have just read the Daily Worker which a white worker gave to me and I sure did enjoy it. It seems too good to be true that there is someone fighting for all the workers, white and black. All the same I know if we fight together we'll get anything we want.

Now, don't tell me we ain't got a right here, course we have, didn't we help build this country. Only we built it for the wrong people. We ought to build it for ourself and poor white brothers.

Negro workers, get a Daily Worker from New York and read the good news.

—DANVILLE NEGRO WORKER.

From a Worker-Recruit to the Communist Party

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY.—I, the undersigned, wish to join the Communist Party. I am enclosing one dollar that may help in a small way. I have always been opposed to the capitalists. My age is 35. I was raised in a catholic orphan asylum which faith I have thrown to the winds as dope against the workers.

I have been working on and off for many, many years and I have as much money as I had the first day. I have worked in all parts of the country and at all kinds of work and wages and it seems to me that all the money I had went back to the capitalists.

I am all alone in this world and intend devoting the rest of my life to help the workers through the Communist Party.

—A NEW COMMUNIST WORKER.

Keeping Jacksonville Negroes Enslaved

(By a Worker Correspondent)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—I borrowed \$8 on my household goods and paid for 24 weeks in succession \$2.60. Now I still owe the man \$10.60. Could you kindly explain me when will I pay off this debt? Is this right? Is this legal? Can such things happen in Soviet Russia? No!

—A NEGRO WOMAN WORKER.

Sedition Case of Nine Postponed to May 19

(Continued From Page One.)

The International Labor Defense will most vigorously oppose this move on the grounds that the workers were arrested at the same time and any attempt to hold separate trials is only a scheme to confuse the issue.

When court opened this morning a labor jury, which included four Negro workers, was present. It will listen to the testimony and issue a verdict from the working-class point of view. Lottie Blumenthal, office worker and foreman of the jury, stated that the jury will be in the court again when the case comes up on May 19.

The Labor Jury.

In addition to Blumenthal, the other members of the jury are: Veronica Kingston, shirtmaker; A. Francis, Negro, hodcarrier; John Oliva, Slovak Workers' Society; E. W. Graham, Negro, longshoreman; B. Sterling, textile worker; Tom Beck, machinist; Claire Brown, bookbinder; D. Walls, Negro, plasterer; Mary Halinen, domestic worker; Henry Walker, Negro, chauffeur, and Samuel Staff, painter.

The workers who go on trial May 19 are Dominick Flaiani, section organizer, Communist Party; David Rouse, Young Communist League; John Pado, Unemployed Council; Samuel D. Levine, manager Morning Freiheit; Joseph Lesevicus, International Labor Defense; Morris Langer, Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union; Edward Child, Young Communist League; D. W. Graham, Negro, Unemployed Council, and Albert Heder, agitation-propaganda director, Communist Party.

Graham, who has joined the Com-

Class in Fundamentals at the Workers School

Registrations are being taken at the Workers' School for the new course in Fundamentals of Communism which will begin on Thursday night, May 15, at 7 p. m. The instructor will be Manuel Gomez.

REPLY TO HUGE U. S. AIRSHIP.

LONDON.—Announcement was made that the government will build a third huge airship, comparable to the planned American giant plane.

(To be continued)

HURRY DONATIONS TO DAILY WORKER

Must Have \$25,000 for This Emergency

We must be frank with all Party members, with all Daily Worker readers, with the entire working class.

The Daily Worker is printed for the working class. It is every worker's paper. Large sections of workers in every industry must be secured as readers and supporters. We must develop a following so loyal to our paper, that the slightest signal of distress will bring assistance from tens of thousands of workers.

It costs \$2,000 a week to print and mail the Daily Worker, to get it into your hands. It costs an additional \$1,000 a week for pictures, cartoons, rent, light, postage, wages of the editorial staff and management staff. And we can frankly say, there have been very little wages paid for months. After instituting full economies, the minimum we need every week to publish regularly is \$3,000.

Our income at this time and for several months, has averaged \$150 a day, \$900 a week. Figure out for yourself why we have a very serious financial crisis to face. And now that you know that we face suspension because you, every Party unit, section and district, sympathizer and sympathetic organization, have delayed getting new readers and financial support, we feel and you should feel that instant assistance should come forward.

Contributions Received Since Campaign Began April 1.

Vera Beck, N. Y. C. \$25.00
Carl Holt, Section 2, N. Y. C. 11.05
M. Shapka Hammond, Ind. 15.80
George Kiser, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00
J. Miesebuch, Hyattsville, Mont. 6.88
District 2, N. Y. C. 23.00
Ben Smith, Charlotte, N. C. 5.00
H. Holtz, Los Angeles, Cal. 6.50
Cleveland District 10.25
Ben Smith, Charlotte, N. C. 5.00
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra 18.50
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Cleveland District 11.35
Protective League, Napa, Calif. 2.50
B. Holtz, Los Angeles, Calif. 2.50
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A. Robinson, Flushing, N. Y. 1.00
Helen Dietrich, Denver, Colo. 2.00
Sakue, N. Y. C. 13.20
M. Busch, So. Chicago, Ill. 2.25
Vera Beck, N. Y. C. 2.00
Harry Left, N. Y. C. 1.00
Workers Ex-Service men, N.Y.C. 5.00
Workers Ex-Service men, N.Y.C. 11.04
M. Stockmal, Cleveland, Ohio 2.00
Helen Dietrich, Denver, Colo. 2.00
American Negro Labor Councils N.Y.C. 6.00
Paula, N.Y.C. 1.00
A. Didi, Bronx, N. Y. 5.00
Total \$290.37

Help Build THE Daily Worker

Volunteer for the Daily Worker

TAG DAY

which will be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 16, 17 and 18

In this Tag Day we must mobilize not only the Party and Y. C. L. units but also unions and fraternal organizations, women organizations, cooperatives, league organizations, etc. May First and March Sixth showed us that masses of workers are ready to follow our call and participate in our activities. They will help the Daily Worker in the present circulation and financial campaign. Many organizations have shown their willingness and desire to participate in the Daily Worker Tag Day.

Section Committees and Daily Worker representatives must mobilize all sympathizers and their organizations to make this Tag Day a success.

Remember: Help build and maintain the Daily Worker by participating in its Tag Day Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 16, 17, 18.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

GRANDA, Spain.—The university here has closed as a result of repeated student demonstrations against the fascist government.

Tag Day Stations: TAG DAYS

Friday, Saturday and Sunday May 16, 17 and 18

DOWN TOWN WORKERS CENTER
26 Union Square
WORKERS CENTER
27 East Fourth Street
WORKERS CENTER
1179 Broadway
EAST SIDE WORKERS CLUB
225 East Broadway
DOWNTOWN WORKERS CLUB
124 East Seventh St.
JEWISH WORKERS UNIVERSITY
108 East 11th St.
UKRAINIAN WORKERS CLUB
66 East 11th St.
CUBAN WORKERS CLUB
326 East 16th St.
NEEDLE TRADES UNION
131 West 23rd St.
FOOD WORKERS UNION
18 West 21st St.
EMPLOYERS
433 West 41st St.

HARLEM

NON-PARTISAN WORKERS SCHOOL
143 East 102nd St.
FINNISH WORKERS CLUB
15 West 124th St.
UNIT CO-OPERATIVE
1809 Seventh Avenue
HUNGARIAN WORKERS HOME
350 East 81st St.
CZECHOSLOVAK WORK. HOME
247 East 72nd Street
HARLEM YOUTH CENTER
1492 Madison Avenue

BRONX

WORKERS CENTER
569 Prospect Ave. near 149th St.
WORKERS CENTER
2709 Bronx Park East
NON-PARTISAN SCHOOL
1409 Boston Road
LOWER BRONX WORKERS CLUB
400 East 141st Street
PROSPECT WORKERS CLUB
850 Westchester Avenue
BRONX WORKERS CLUB
1472 Boston Road
MIDDLE BRONX WORKERS CLUB
1522 Bathgate Avenue

BROOKLYN

WORKERS CENTER
68 Whipple Street
LAISVE
46 Ten Eyck Street
BORO HALL WORKERS CENTER
72 Myrtle Avenue
BROWNSVILLE WORKERS CLUB
118 Bristol Street
BROWNSVILLE YOUTH CENTER
122 Osborn Street
EAST N. Y. WORKERS CLUB
524 Vermont Street
EASTERN PARKWAY WORK. CLUB
235 Schenck Avenue
WORKERS CENTER
2901 Mermaid Avenue
BRIGHTON BEACH WORK. CLUB
227 Brighton Beach Avenue
WORKERS CENTER
48 Bay 28th Street
WORKERS CENTER
126 15th Street
WORKERS CENTER
105 Thadford Street
WORKERS CLUB
1373 43rd Street
BENSJENHURST WORKERS CLUB
2006 70th Street
FINNISH WORKERS CLUB
764 40th Street

Central Station: Daily Worker

Room 201, 26 Union Square New York City

KNEW OF FORGERY PLOT ON U. S. S. R.

(Continued From Page One.)

chak, who is famous for the forgery known as "The Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion," used by the simpleton, Henry Ford, during his Jew-baiting campaign. Easley, before the Russian workers made mince-meat of Kolchak, aided Brazol in supporting Kolchak.

Tribe of Forgers and Fascists.

Catholics, forgers, A. F. of L. fascists, a happy family along with the Russian czarist white guards whom Whalen helped against the Communists in the May Day demonstrations, the Russian white guards, incidentally, being organized and armed by the N. Y. State National Guard, also touted by Whalen.

It does not need Secretary Stimson, whose plottings against the Soviet Union are more menacing than these cheap Tammany rats, to discover that there are anti-Soviet plots and forgers at work.

If Stimson were moved by more than professional jealousy he would not conceal the fact that this gang of Woll, Easley, Father Walsh, Brazol the forger, Whalen, a certain V. V. Vodovsky (who is representing in the U. S. the "Czar" Duke Cyril) are working with government officials such as U. S. Labor Department Commissioner Wood, Assistant Secretary of Labor Husband, Senator Arthur Gould of Maine and Representative Hamilton Fish of New York—and some of the fruits of this plotting and forging of documents, are the Whalen "exposures" of Amtorg and the resolution before Congress to "investigate" Communist activities.

Want to "Investigate" Daily Worker
As for the Daily Worker, also named in the resolution by Representative Snell of New York as something to "investigate," we can say that while "all the king's horses and all the king's men" are supposed to be "investigating" where these "documents" of Whalen came from, that we have found the man who ordered the faked "Comintern" letters from the printer Max Wagner at 204 E. 10th St., N. Y. C.

We have no illusions that either the city government or the federal government even want to find this man who ordered the fake letters. But his name is Alex Yozwa, who recently came from Esthonia and, having friends on the Russian white guardist paper here, the "Novoye Russkoye Slovo," got a menial job with it, selling books for its bookstore and running errands.

Yozwa lived with the clerk of the bookstore run by this white guard paper. But, strangely enough, when the exposures of the Whalen "documents" began, he made himself scarce around the paper but still gets his mail in his care which is delivered to him by the clerk mentioned. These characters were seen only Monday at the white guard hangout known as the "Russian Art Restaurant" on Second Avenue, not two blocks from the printshop of Max Wagner.

Stimson—War Monger.
Secretary Stimson, of course, while he pretended to be horrified at the plot, by no means exposes its conspirators nor does the federal government take any action to check such blatant "red-hatters" as Commissioner Wood who is a government appointee. In fact, American imperialism, seeking hegemony in the anti-Soviet war campaign, rather profits from this taking away of the leadership in the drive from its rival, British imperialism. Hence while Stimson may be concerned about damage to trade, he will doubtless encourage the stinking

Senate Kids Jobless With Another Fakery

(Continued From Page One.)

vital and too serious to our people to be made the subject of political controversy," says Davis, which means "If you want to support capitalism, take out figures and shut up."

Organizing Tour.

The tour of National Secretary Pat Devine of the Councils of the Unemployed will start in Philadelphia Thursday and Friday, and will go on to Buffalo on Saturday and Sunday, from there returning West. The councils, co-operating with the Trade Union Unity League drive for 50,000 new members before the end of next month, are planning a great national unemployment convention in Chicago on July 4 and 5. The national secretary's tour is for the purpose of organizing and stimulating the growth of the councils in many industrial cities.

Suicides of jobless and hungry men increase. Cornelius Hegarty of West Brighton, a shipyard worker unemployed for five months, hanged himself Saturday. On Thursday, in the same vicinity, George Toth, a terra cotta worker, committed suicide in similar fashion and for similar reasons.

While Millions Starve.
NEW ORLEANS, La., May 13.—With 30,000 people practically on the verge of starvation in New Orleans alone, and many millions throughout the United States in the same condition, the Times Picayune soberly publishes the following:

Dead Pekinese On Way to Rest With Celebrities.

"In a satin-lined casket draped with flowers, the body of Coonette, a cherished Pekinese dog who died in New Orleans Saturday, was aboard a fast train Saturday night bound for New York for a final tribute that few dogs receive. In New York Tuesday afternoon the casket will be buried in a cemetery for canine celebrities and a floral offering will be placed on the mound as the farewell tribute from Coonette's mistress."

LAUNDRY STRIKE IN PARIS.

Thirteen hundred laundry workers of Paris are striking, demanding wage increases and recognition of the union.

Monnousseau Released.

Thirteen proletarian prisoners, including Monnousseau, were released from LaSante prison late today, thus pricking the government's anti-Communist "August conspiracy" bubble.

crowd of counter-revolutionists and forgers to go ahead with "investigation" of Communist activities.

But if Whalen cannot quickly manufacture the "come-back" he is working on, he will have to remain silent on these infamous forgeries he has foisted on the world as genuine and as "speaking for themselves."

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FOR
Freedom of Powers and Carr
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MARCH 31—APRIL 4, 1930

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U. T. W. FAKERS ATTEMPT SELL-OUT IN SILK

By MAX HARRIS.

ONE of the most vicious yellow dog contracts has been enforced upon the hosiery workers of the Kraemer Mill, located in Nazareth. Not only does this contract prohibit the workers from participating in any organizational activities, but it states specifically that the signer upon being dismissed, or voluntarily leaving the services of the employer, is not to seek employment in any other mill within a radius of 100 miles. All the silk mills in the Lehigh Valley are located within that area. To further check the attempts of the workers at organization, the labor hating Judge Stewart has issued a drastic injunction prohibiting the strikers from using any means whatsoever in interfering with the enforcement of the yellow dog contract. The strike is misled by Budenz of the Musteite Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

Sing to the Thugs.

The daily clash with the police and scabs, the arrest of over 100 strikers, including the organizational committee, proved conclusively that the workers were convinced that only through militant tactics could they succeed in winning their struggle for better conditions. Instead of organizing defense corps, Budenz' answer to the headcracking tactics of the local police, was to instruct the workers to offer passive resistance by singing "America," "Onward Christian Soldiers," etc. While the strikers were engaging in these fake tactics, the mill was working in full force, and the police continued their headcracking.

Budenz went a step further in betrayal of the workers, by attempting to enlist the aid of the foremost tool of the silk barons in the state of Pennsylvania, Governor Fisher. With the aid of Fisher he succeeded in impressing upon the strikers that they would succeed in enlisting the aid of one of the instruments of the capitalist class, the state police, to protect them against the attacks of the local police. These fake tactics finally demoralized the workers, checked their militancy, and brought a total defeat of the strike, with its drastic after-effects.

Limited Strike.

Another attempt to check the growing militancy of the Lehigh Valley silk workers, can be found in the tactics utilized by the United Textile Workers officials in the present Wallace Mill strike at Philadelphia. This strike broke out when the mill owner fired forty weavers for joining the union. The unorganized workers in the mill and the organized loom fixers, members of the U.T.W. remained on the job. No attempts were made by the fakers to get these workers out so that they can tie up the mill completely thereby insuring the success of the strike.

At the next meeting of the weavers, Local 1560 of Easton, the entire matter was brought up for discussion by the rank and file. Upon direct and persistent demands from the rank and file for full cooperation towards the strike, McDonald, Lehigh Valley organizer of the U. T. W. and officiating chairman tried to squirm out of a tight situation, by declaring the strike illegal.

However, the workers were not to be fooled by such tactics, and a motion of full support towards the strike introduced by one of the rank and file members carried by 124 votes to 11. This aroused the ire of McDonald and he stated that he would appeal against the decision to the national officials of the U. T. W. At the following meeting he brought down a number of the national officials, including

Starr, national secretary, in order to impress the workers to accept his fake sell-out policies.

Just Overrule Members.

Despite energetic oratory, intimidation and threats upon part of the officials present, another rank and file motion for full support carried by a vote of 49 to 45. This decision was then overruled by the officials stating that it was against the by-laws of the organization and that a two-thirds majority was required to pass the motion. One of the workers arose and demanded to know why no steps had been taken to call out the organized loom fixers remaining at work in the mill. He was told by the officials that he had no right to raise the question, as it was a matter for the loom fixers local to decide. When this worker protested against this to the acting chairman, Chas. Horne, who was the former president of the local, he was told to sit down as the matter had definitely been settled.

These incidents are also definite proof of the tactics utilized by the fakers to check the growing militancy of the workers, and the impending revolt against their fake sell-out schemes, and class collaboration policies. The existing crisis in the silk industry, with its resultant mass unemployment, wage cuts, increased hours, etc., has taken an enormous stride forward within the past few weeks. Important mills which have either closed down or imposed additional wage slashes, are the Standard, largest mill in Phillipsburgh, employing over 1000 workers; the Maxwell, Post & Sheldon, Adelaide and Arcaia in Allentown; the Bittner in Slatington and a number of smaller ones in Easton, Bethlehem.

\$15 a Week.

As an example of what the workers are now confronted with, the recent wage slash imposed in the Maxwell Mill has reduced earnings to approximately fifteen dollars per week. This mill shut down for two weeks, and the wages received before closing amounted to thirty dollars per week. The fifteen-dollar wage as a result of the numerous wage cuts, is the approximate wage now received by the silk workers in many of the larger mills.

The workers have not stood meekly by and watched their earnings reduced and general conditions worsened. A number of spontaneous strikes have broken out over the entire Valley. In many incidents the National Textile Workers Union was in the forefront of these struggles. It is no mere coincidence therefore, that the social-fascist and fascist labor fakers are stepping into the situation, attempting to mislead and betray the workers. These fakers have their ears to their ground, and will use every means possible to check the oncoming struggles and growing militancy of the workers.

We must intensify our organizational campaign over the entire Valley. The N.T.W.U. must make special efforts to win away the rank and file of the U. T. W. locals. The incidents enumerated above prove conclusively that the rank and file will not submit to any ball-dozing or misleading tactics upon the part of the fakers. These workers with the proper guidance, and necessary cooperation will in due time break away from these fascist and social fascist unions. We must specifically point out to them the craft organization as personified by the U. T. W. and the militant industrial organization of the N. T. W. U. Above all the attempts of the fakers to check the growing militancy of the silk workers, must be combatted and exposed by the militant tactics and industrial policy of the N.T.W.U.

"I'm Looking for the Lynchers." Gov. Moody, Texas!



By FRED ELLIS

The Second Year of the Five Year Plan

THE figures of the output of industry for the first half of the present business year—the second year of the Five-Year Plan—have just been published. They reveal that the colossal rate of increase of production achieved in the U.S.S.R. is not only being maintained but accelerated. The year 1927-28 showed an increase of production of 22.3 per cent, a rate never achieved by any country before. Last year the increase was 24 per cent. Compared with the increase of 18 per cent in the United States last year, a year of tremendous boom, and 8 per cent in Great Britain. The figures for the first half of this year show an increase of 28.8 per cent, which far exceeds the rate of increase provided for this year in the Five-Year Plan, viz. 21.5 per cent. The present volume of output is twice that of pre-war Russia.

Some Higher.

In some industries the rate of increase is considerably higher than the average. For example, the electrical industry increased output by 59.2 per cent compared with last year and the output of agricultural machinery increased by 58.2 per cent. The tremendous growth of these two industries alone is a sufficient indication of the rapid rate of industrialization of the country and of agriculture in particular.

In striking contrast to the growing unemployment in capitalist countries, there has been a sharp increase in the number of workers employed in industry in the U.S.S.R. The increase for the last 6 months has been equal to 11.8 per cent. The 7-hour day is being introduced steadily and at the end of February 28.6 per cent of the total number of workers employed were working a 7-hour day.

Encouraging as they are, the output results were regarded as disappointing here. As you know, the success achieved last year in the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan for the year gave rise to the slogan "The Five-Year Plan in Four Years," and accordingly, the output plan for this year was fixed to produce an increase of 32 per cent instead of the original rate of 21.5 per cent. Consequently the output for the first half of this year is under the plan 3.2 per cent. Naturally, it took a little time before the industries could get into their stride for this higher rate of increase and the reports in the Soviet Press in the early part of this year may have provided material to enable the

bourgeoisie to gloat over the alleged "break-down" of the plan. But they were doomed to disappointment. Each month saw industries getting more and more into swing, stimulated by revolutionary Socialist competition, and there is every reason to believe that the gap will be filled and that the second half of the year will see the complete 32 per cent increase.

Enemy Hoped in Vain.

Another disappointment awaited the enemy in connection with the alleged "collapse" of the collective farm. It is true that the excess of zeal displayed by certain district organizations led to the formation of a large number of collective farms that had no real basis and many of these had been dissolved. Actually these unstable collectives had not commenced work as collective farms, so their dissolution had not caused any economic damage. The collective farms that were properly organized have remained intact and these, over large tracts of country, are successfully carrying out the spring ploughing. More than 25 per cent of the peasants are now organized in collective farms, which is well over the per centage expected for this year. Last week the government granted a number of exemptions in the way of taxation to farmers belonging to collective farms and this has given further stimulus to the growth of the collective farm movement.

Preparations are being made for the opening, on the First of May, of the Turkestan Siberian Railway, the famous "Turksib" of the film. In July the Stalingrad tractor works will be completed and will commence on its output of 100,000 tractors per annum. The Nizhnygorod automobile assembly plant has already commenced operations and the first Soviet automobiles have taken the road. Many other huge enterprises, in all branches of industry, are nearing completion.

While this feverish activity is going on in building up Socialist industry ominous clouds are gathering on the horizon. There is a sinister coming and going of militarists in Roumania, Poland and France. Unmistakable efforts are being made for a rupture and there are strong suspicions here that dirty work is being schemed for the near future. The workers of all countries must exercise greater vigilance than ever to prevent anything of the kind happening.

Swiss Building Strikers Militant

BASEL, Switzerland (IPS).—Despite the hostility of the reformists, the employers and the authorities, the strike of the building workers in Basel is continuing. The authorities have declared a state of emergency in the town and all meetings and demonstrations in the open air are prohibited. The social democratic members of the Basel Council voted in favor of this dictatorial and fascist measure, and the social democratic press expresses its approval of repressive measures against striking workers.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

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PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

Re-organization in the Los Angeles Section

By C. CLARK.

(Organizer, Los Angeles Section.)

THE last week in March, the Party units were reorganized in Los Angeles. Here it was not only a question of the absolute absence of any shop nuclei but also of an absolutely wrong organization of the street units. The re-organization brought to light many weaknesses existing in the organization and exposed to the light of day serious manifestations of right tendencies on the part of certain sections of the membership. The section committee has been aware of outright opportunist tendencies, ideology and activities existing in the fraction of the N.T.W.U., the cooperative situation in these various parts of the organization. It is necessary only to point out that the comrades who participate in the activities mentioned and who commit right mistakes carry their ideology into the units and there leave a definite impression. The re-organization of the units, therefore, brought out and exposed these manifold weaknesses.

Old Form of Organization.

Prior to the reorganization there were nine street units, five of these met in the section of the city known as Boll Heights. All of these units met in the Cooperative Center. They met on the same night at the same place. The remaining four units all met at the headquarters of the Party located in the downtown section of the city. The independent political activity of the units was absolutely lacking. Even in a purely organizational sense all initiative was absent in the work of the units. In arranging for distribution under the old methods, two or three comrades would be stationed at the Cooperative Center and the same number at the Party headquarters. The membership of the five units meeting in the Cooperative Center would be told to report there, the members of the other units to report to the Party headquarters and there each comrade reporting would be assigned his factory or streets for the distribution of literature. The units, therefore, were deprived of the initiative in organizing their respective members for this work and developed no independent methods for the selection of territory, factories, etc. The membership as a whole was assigned to the various units absolutely without plan or selection of territory for the units. It was therefore, one of the main problems of reorganization to establish the units on a correct organizational basis.

The activities of the Party prior to reorganization were very largely confined to the Boll Heights section of the city and further to the Jewish section of the population. One of the immediate results of reorganization was the distribution of activities throughout the city. Units were organized on a basis of where comrades lived. The factories and perspectives of factory work as well as distribution of functionaries in the units were the important problems involved in reorganization. Thirteen street units and two shop units resulted from the reorganization.

Developing Political Initiative.

The reorganization laid the basis for beginning of solving one of the main problems and that is developing of political initiative of the units. One of the first tests of independent initiative on the part of the units came with the arrangement of meetings for the defense of the Soviet Union organized throughout the city. All units were instructed to organize such meetings. The meetings were to be organized entirely on the initiative of the units themselves. The units were to prepare leaflets, to include in the leaflets not only the general purposes of the meeting but such issues as would appeal to the workers in the particular factories or neighborhood. The units were to arrange their own distribution, their own chairman of the meeting, their own defense, their own drive for new members, speakers, etc. In connection with the first attempt five meetings involving seven units materialized. The other six units failed to arrange such meetings. However, the meetings that took place indicate the tremendous possibilities and value of this work. The meetings mobilized a total of five hundred workers, took applicants to the Party and reached workers

primarily that had never been reached before by the Party. A larger number of Mexican workers came to these meetings than to any one large indoor mass meeting ever arranged by the Party in this section. Encouraged by these results the Party proceeded to organize similar meetings on April 24th for the purpose of mobilizing for the 1st of May. The subject of these meetings was arranged, altogether eleven meetings were arranged, a total of 19,000 leaflets were issued by the units for these meetings, 16,000 of these mimeographed, 3,000 printed. The leaflets were written and distributed by the units themselves. Three of the meetings were broken up by the police, one was not held due to poor distribution of leaflets. Four of the meetings, however, were highly successful. At one of the meetings fifty Mexican workers attended, fifteen of these joined the Party. At another meeting where Negro comrades spoke, two Negro workers and four others joined the Party. At the third meeting twenty-five Mexican workers and over fifty others attended.

Expanding Activities Worry Police.

The extension of Party activities are of great concern to the local bourgeoisie and the police. Owners of halls are visited by the "Red Squad," are appealed to and threatened into refusing halls to Communist organizations. The fact that Communist Party units have been definitely established and have held successful open meetings in the Negro neighborhood, the Mexican neighborhood and in other entirely new working class neighborhoods is of tremendous significance. This independent activity as begun by the units paves the way for serious factory work throughout the city.

Organization of New Units.

Outside of Los Angeles proper it is not a question of reorganization. There it is a question of building new units. The Party recruiting drive resulted in the organization of a Party nucleus in San Pedro composed of marine workers. Since then two nuclei have been established, one in San Bernardino and Colton, the other in the Imperial Valley. This is only a beginning which is by no means satisfactory as yet. The possibilities for the building of Communist Party units in many important cities and sections of this territory are very great. The section still has the task of seriously undertaking the building of the Party organization outside of the city of Los Angeles proper.

Manifestations of Right Danger.

The fact that only a section of the membership participated in all of the activities and a large number of Party members were passive and inactive was clearly brought out through the reorganization. The reorganization imposes great duties upon every member. The units themselves call upon the membership to participate in distribution, to carry out the various activities of the Party. It became more difficult for the passive elements to escape unnoticed. The reorganization therefore brought squarely to the passive members the question of their activity in the Party. Among the right elements there is grumbling and dissatisfaction with the new organization of the Party units. The elements that continually state that "they cannot participate in factory distribution," that they are too "fired," etc., also speak of the good old times when units were attended by as many as twenty-five comrades, five or ten of whom carried on the actual work. At the present time the size of the units is smaller, more comrades have to be drawn into work. The experiences of reorganization in Los Angeles brought out the correctness of the organizational letter of the C. I. which points out that many of the old cadres become tired and passive whereas fresh elements drawn into the Party work show revolutionary will and understanding for work much better than many of the so-called "1905" revolutionists. The passive opportunist elements will automatically eliminate through proper organization of work, check-up, etc., and when called upon to work capitulate before the difficulties of the new forms of activities necessitated by the sharpening class struggle. New revolutionary American elements and the best elements among the foreign born workers take their place and sink ever deeper roots into the masses.

Statement of Central Committee on the "Trybuna Robotniczy"

THE radicalization of the workers of this country, wide-spread in all sections, can be particularly observed among the masses of Polish workers in this country who are mainly engaged in the basic industries, steel, auto, mining, etc. At the same time, the contact of these Polish workers with the conditions in Poland bear an influence upon them—Pilsudski's fascist dictatorship on the one hand, the growing influence of the Communist Party in Poland on the other hand helps to further accelerate and deepen this radicalization.

The Party, that has hitherto had little influence among the Polish workers, has now for the first time broken through and recruited many Polish workers into the Party and tremendously increased its influence among them.

At this very time when the masses of the Polish workers, as part of the American working class, are rapidly moving forward, the leadership of the Polish Bureau of the Party has shown itself to be incapable, because of its right tendencies and many opportunist mistakes, of leading and developing the struggles among these masses. These right wing errors, reflected in the whole work of the Bureau, were particularly evident in the Trybuna Robotniczy under the editorship of Comrade Kowalski.

The Trybuna Robotniczy did not fulfill its task as an organ of the Communist Party in the Polish language. Many serious errors were committed in dealing with questions such as unemployment, China and the United States, etc., and through the publication of advertisements, soliciting readers and subscriptions for fascist periodicals and books and the regular carrying of advertisements of government officials, politicians, etc., on the ground that a Communist paper printing these advertisements presented these enemies of the workers as "doctors and other professionals" and not as the class enemies of the toilers. This Right opportunism showed its true character in the resistance to the correction of the wrong line and took the form of an attack against the Party through articles published by Comrade Kowalski under the pretense of self-criticism, in which he not only resisted criticism, but openly defended his wrong position, refusing to recognize his errors.

Comrade Kowalski answered the correct criticism of his errors, contained in an article of Comrade Gebert in the Trybuna Robotniczy, by a factional defense of his opportunist errors. Comrade Gebert in the Trybuna Robotniczy, by Bolshevizing self-criticism of Comrade Gebert, "Damaging the Trybuna" and engaging in a factional polemic against the correction of the errors made by him as editor. Comrade Ko-

walski, in true opportunist fashion, brought up many issues of the past in a factional manner and avoided answering the criticism leveled against his opportunist errors. Wherever Comrade Kowalski did recognize errors, this was done in the most formal manner and was immediately followed by explanation of circumstances as a reason for his errors which in themselves, became errors of an even more major character. Not only that, Comrade Kowalski, engaging in open polemic, defending his wrong line, even went so far in his attack against Comrade Gebert as to state that the "Central Committee understood this situation and agreed with our publication of the advertisements." In this, Comrade Kowalski also tried to present this opportunist line as the line of the Communist Party of the United States.

In this whole reaction to self-criticism, Comrade Kowalski portrayed a typical petty-bourgeois attitude which has nothing in common with proletarian self-criticism. Comrade Kowalski has not yet learned that it is precisely through proletarian self-criticism that the Party ties with the masses are strengthened and the masses carried forward.

The resolution adopted by the Bureau, upholding the criticism of Comrade Gebert and condemning the factional opportunist line of Comrade Kowalski was a start in the right direction, showing that the Bureau is becoming conscious of the existence of the right danger. But at the same time, the Bureau did not yet realize fully, the seriousness of the right danger in the work among the Polish masses of which the article of Comrade Kowalski was a typical example, and approached the whole matter in a mechanical manner, dealing with persons instead of classes and class lines.

Allowing the holding of a general fraction meeting of all the Polish Party members in the city of Detroit at which this resolution was acted upon and organizational measures recommended, is a break of the democratic centralism of our Party and a reversion to the old federationism of our Party which must be rooted out and in which the Polish fraction is still behind many of the other language bureaus where much progress has already been made in this direction.

On the basis of the situation among the Polish masses and the situation in the Polish fraction, the Central Committee of the Party considers it necessary:

- 1. That the Polish Bureau be reorganized and new proletarian forces from the basis drawn into it.
- 2. That the editorial staff of the Trybuna

Robotniczy also be reorganized and proletarian forces drawn into it.

3. The whole organization and work among the Polish workers must be looked at from the basis of the class struggle in the United States and be connected with the building of the revolutionary unions (the T.U.U.L.) and other mass organizations, under the leadership of the Communist Party.

4. The District Language Department shall call general fraction meetings of the Polish-speaking Party members to explain to them the tasks before them and mobilize them for the correct line on the basis of this statement.

In view of the facts brought out above, the Central Committee finds it necessary to take measures against Comrade Kowalski and remove him as acting editor of the Trybuna Robotniczy. He will continue to do work for the Trybuna Robotniczy considering that he now recognizes his errors, voted for the resolution and promised to carry out the Party line as presented by the Central Committee in the every day work among the Polish masses. Providing this is done, Comrade Kowalski will continue to do work under the direction of a responsible editor.

This statement is to be published in the Daily Worker, Trybuna Robotniczy and all language papers of the Party.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY U. S. A.

Preparations for the Fifth Congress of the R. I. L. U.

The first part of this article by the Negro organizer of the Trade Union Unity League told of the meaning of the Fifth Congress to the American workers, the events the problems that have arisen (such as Gastonia) since the Fourth Congress, and posed the general questions which he proceeds to answer in this section of the article.

By JAMES W. FORD.

Then come the great demonstrations on the streets of America, which resulted from the economic crisis of American capitalism. Let us take the March 6th demonstration that involved hundreds of thousands of workers in the cities and industrial centers of the country. In New York over 100,000 workers, not only demonstrated against the whole capitalist system but went into open clash with the police for work or wages—and for the right to the streets. Certainly no greater demonstrations have been held in this country. But of course, this is no accident. The Fourth Congress of the R.I.L.U. said that these battles would take place exactly because of the economic paralysis of world capitalism, and which has burst the bubble of boasted "American prosperity." Congress of the R.I.L.U. warned us that the reformists and the social-reformists would play a role of opportunism, and betray the workers. Has this been true? What has been the role of the American Federation of Labor and the socialist party?

of I. and the socialist party have not only become partners with the capitalists, but the A.F.L. has become an open fascist agent, beating down the workers, and the socialist party has come out in open betrayal of the workers— at Marion, Elizabethton, Greenville, etc.

In all of these southern struggles the A.F.L. has sold out the workers. At Gastonia, it denied that the worker has a right to self-defense and spurred the bosses on to lynch-law methods against the workers. In the Southern Illinois miners strike, the officials of the United Mine Workers of America had their hired thugs along with the bosses' police and militia forces, fighting the workers who were on strike.

William Green, president of the A.F.L., makes a trip to the South and is feted and banqueted by the Southern Chamber of Commerce, the city and public authorities, and declares that the fight in the South is not between the bosses and the A.F.L. officials, but between the A.F.L. and the Communists—and that this fight would go on to a bitter end.

It is for these reasons, mainly, that the Fourth Congress of the R.I.L.U. pointed out a new turn in policy and tactics—a turn for the creation of independent revolutionary trade union organizations of the working class, into which must be drawn the broadest masses of workers—the majority of the working class. These steps have been taken in the efforts to build the Trade Union Unity League as the revolutionary trade union center of the American working class, in line with the policy laid down by the R.I.L.U. The crystallizing of this organizational form will be the important task of the Fifth Congress of the R.I.L.U.

(To Be Continued.)