



Daily Worker



FINAL CITY EDITION

Vol. VI, No. 379

Published daily except Sunday by The Communist Publishing Company, Inc., 26-28 Union Square, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1930

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$6 a year everywhere excepting Manhattan and Bronx, New York City and foreign countries, there \$8 a year.

Price 3 Cents

BOSSSES DODGE "WORK OR WAGES" BY RED PROBE

"Nobody's to Blame"

BRITISH troops are pouring machine gun bullets into Indian workers and peasants, dropping bombs on villages and killing men, women and children. Who is to blame?

According to certain bourgeois liberals and "socialist" apologists for imperialism, nobody at all is to blame, it is all simply "unfortunate." A grievous "misunderstanding," and so forth and so on.

Ramsay MacDonald, so it is said, is "at heart" a pacifist, and no one but the rude Communists accuse the dear, good man of mass murder. This "pacifist," this "socialist," has stood stoutly for more and more deadly warships, has locked up his fellow pacifist, Gandhi, and is trying his damndest to drown in blood the struggling masses of India. It is all most distressing, but nobody should blame "Comrade" MacDonald, leader of the Second "Socialist" International which has recently testified its abhorrence of "oppression" by urging the masses to overthrow the government—of the Soviet Union!

It is true that MacDonald is "merely" Premier of the British Government, which, as his would-be defenders claim, has a powerful bureaucracy which sees that the "traditions" and the "continuity of foreign policy"—and the profits—of the empire are maintained even under a "socialist" premier. Alas, the excuse is an accusation to those like the "socialist" party of the United States and the Rev. A. J. Muste, who seek to defend MacDonald on this ground.

The "socialists" pretend, the better to delude the working class, that imperialism can be "corrected" or "purified" by peaceful means; that by electing "socialists" to office in capitalist government, the "evils" of such government can be done away with "gradually," by "evolution" or what not, and the capitalists painlessly separated in the most respectable manner and by due process of capitalist law, from their function as parasites and exploiters of the workers.

Unluckily, the hard realities of history prove the opposite. The "socialists," to get into capitalist government office, make assurance to the capitalists that nothing of the kind will occur. And in office they out-distance the most sanguinary capitalist politicians in breaking strikes at home and bloody suppression of colonial peoples striving for independence from imperialist oppression and exploitation. Having started from the promise of accepting collaboration with capitalism, they become its staunchest upholders, ready to order the massacre of workers trying to overthrow capitalism. If they would permit the workers to overthrow capitalism, alas and alack, there would be no capitalists for them to collaborate with! Moreover, collaboration is far more comfortable, in short, it pays good salaries!

Thus the MacDonalds, the Muellers, the Vanderveldes and the Norman Thomases become part and parcel of the systematic machine of capitalist imperialism and are the more valuable to imperialism precisely because they disguise their support of capitalism with demagogic attractive to the workers about "socialism."

Yet the sole way to gain a really socialist society is to overthrow capitalism, which means to destroy capitalist rule of industry and the entire bureaucratic machine of capitalist government, replacing it with a government of workers and farmers, a Soviet Government. And under the rule of the workers, not of the capitalist class, to build up a socialist society.

The working class has before it two apt examples: the "socialist" officials of British imperialism carrying out every bit as bloody and oppressive a rule against the British workers as well as the Indian masses as any Tory government ever did; and the example of the Soviet Union, where the workers and peasants, overthrowing by revolution the political power of all exploiters, under their own Soviet Government are constructing a socialist society.

And far from absolving from blame the MacDonalds and the Thomases, the Muellers and the Mustes, the Communists declare that these scoundrels who delude the masses with "socialist" demagoguery and who, pretending to fight against capitalism are its most bloodthirsty defenders against the revolutionary workers, are the worst enemies of the working class whose historic mission is to hang them alongside the capitalists they protect.

The American "socialist" pals of MacDonald either hide their complicity in silence or, as does Muste, mutter a lament that MacDonald is rather too raw to be defended as a "personality." But in either case they have no quarrel with the basic policy of MacDonald of collaboration with capitalism. That is their policy also. They aspire to be the future suppressors of the workers, the assassins of peoples oppressed by American imperialism. They are social-fascists, and for that reason the American workers should reject them and support the Communist Party.

NEWARK MASS PROTEST TODAY OVER FLAIANI

Labor Jury Condemns Prosecution Tricks and Unfair Jury

Other Cases on June 2

Defense Calls All to Get Into Struggle

NEWARK, N. J., May 23.—A protest demonstration against the conviction yesterday in the Quarter Session Court of Dominick Flaiani, Communist Party organizer will take place tomorrow at 1.30 p. m. in Military Park under the joint auspices of the International Labor Defense, Communist Party, Young Communist League and the Unemployed Council. Flaiani will address the meeting.

Judge Van Riper announced in court this morning that Flaiani will be sentenced Monday. Under the two indictments on which he was convicted he can be sentenced to 17 years, 10 years on one charge and seven more on the other. The trial of the eight other workers arrested at the same unemployment meeting as Flaiani and also indicted for seditious activities has been postponed until June 2. Flaiani's conviction will be appealed and a demand made after sentence for bail.

In addition to Flaiani the speakers at Saturday's meeting will be George Saul, New Jersey organizer of the International Labor Defense. (Continued on Page Five)

Defend the Soviet Union!



N. Y. Communists to Nominate Candidates

State Nominating Meet Opens Sunday at City of Schenectady with Hundreds Attending

Over 300 delegates are leaving New York for the State Nominating Convention at Schenectady of the Communist Party, which officially opens the state election campaign of the Communists.

Late yesterday the Campaign Committee reported that from the more than 300 delegates already registered, about 110 come from metal, needle and other shops, a delegation from the Marine Workers' Industrial Union left Friday and others from the shoe, food and other industries are going with the bulk of delegates on the Hudson Line steamer, "Trojan." Others are going by auto truck, bus line and railway.

Around 70 delegates are registered from the revolutionary trade (Continued on Page Four)

SENTENCE SHOE WORKERS BUT DO NOT QUELL THEM

Yesterday six members of the Independent Shoe Workers Union framed by the bosses and a few scabs, were sentenced to 3 months each at the Brooklyn Special Sessions Court, where they have no jury trial.

On their way from the court house these unionists issued a statement pledging unceasing loyalty to the union, and to the working class, and urging all shoe workers to back the I.S.W.U. in its present campaign for members.

Special Articles and Map on China Soviets Will Appear Tuesday

In anticipation of the All-China Soviet Congress, which is scheduled to meet on May 30, the coming Tuesday edition (May 27) of the Daily Worker will contain special feature articles on the Chinese Revolution, including an accurate map of the Soviet areas in China, specially drawn and prepared for the Daily Worker, and based upon reliable detailed information directly from China.

RALLY MASSES TO SAVE LIVES OF ATLANTA 6

Four Held for Chair in Addition to Powers, Carr

Release 2 Jailed Wed.

Prosecutor Back of Raid on Negroes

BULLETIN.

The Young Worker, official organ of the Young Communist League, yesterday received a telegram of greetings and pledge of solidarity to all militant workers from Powers, Carr, Dalton, Burak, Storey and Brady, young workers facing electrocution in Atlanta.

Plans to mobilize the workers and poor farmers of the nation against the death sentences being sought by the industrial despotism in the South against four more workers, in addition to M. H. Powers and Joseph Carr, organizer of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, were taken up at a meeting of the national executive committee of the International Labor Defense.

Information reaching New York yesterday was that two of the six arrested Wednesday have been released. The others are still being held.

If convicted under the state law passed in 1861 they will be sentenced to die in the electric chair.

The arrests were made under in- (Continued on Page Five)

U. S. TO TAKE LEAD IN ATTACKING COMMUNISTS AND MILITANT WORKERS

Anti-Soviet War Drive Based on Whalen-Woll-Easley Forgeries Approved by Congress

"Investigation" Voted 210 to 18 After Wild Red-Baiting Speech by Fascist Fish

WASHINGTON, May 23.—By a vote of 210 to 18, the House of Representatives yesterday approved an "investigation" of Communist activities.

It was proposed suddenly and unexpectedly by Michener of Michigan in charge of the Rules Committee, Michener refusing to delay action and pressing for immediate vote, thus placing at a disadvantage any who might wish to oppose it.

But aside from the protest speech of the republican farm representative, Ramseyer, of Iowa, neither the speeches nor the votes indicated any opposition to this measure which is designed to cover up the mass misery of unemployment with "red hysteria" and "Moscow plots."

Ramseyer's "opposition," while he rightly expressed the fact that "unemployment is rife in the midst of surpluses of things to eat, to wear and to shelter our heads," was merely a sham battle with an eye to the thousands of voters who are jobless in Iowa demanding relief for their misery which Ramseyer has no solution and whom he only hopes to delude with tall talk.

Hamilton Fish of New York, who spoke at the fascist veterans' anti-Communist demonstration on May Day, fought viciously against even Ramseyer's mild protests. It was Fish who proposed the resolution originally, as one of those who are leading the campaign to make open war against all militant workers in true fascist style, to suppress the Communist Party, the militant class struggle unions and all activities assigned to defend workers' interests.

This was seen when Fish called on the Southern congressmen to vote for the resolution because the "Communists were creating turmoil in Southern textile towns and were stirring up the Negroes to new demands," thus making this new persecution a part of the drive against the workers shown in the infamous indictment in Atlanta against Communist organizers for "insurrection" with death in the electric chair ahead because they distributed leaflets.

Chairman Snell of the Rules Committee, in whose name the revised Fish resolution was introduced, helped out the furious attack of Fish, by saying his committee could not take responsibility for "blocking such an investigation" and that as against the Communist "menace," the government was without "protection" and the Department of Justice has "no weapon absolutely."

Snell has previously stated that the action of his committee was taken because he was "urged" by Matthew Woll of the A. F. of L. and National Civic Federation along with Ralph M. Easley of the Federation. Easley is known to have had the notorious Whalen forgeries of "Comintern letters" weeks before Whalen published them.

These forgeries bear the mark of the international forgers' ring financed by British imperialists, and appeared shortly after Sir Henry Detering, the chief of the anti-Soviet forgers, visited the United States.

Thus the "investigation" is not only to cover up the starvation of unemployment with "red plot" publicity, and to sharpen the attack on the working class and its Communist advance guard, but to help in the "moral" preparation for war against the Soviet Union, incidentally disrupting Soviet trade with the U. S. to the advantage of British business. The chief section of the resolution says it is:

... to investigate Communist propaganda in the United States, particularly in our educational institutions; the activities and membership of the Communist Party . . . and all affiliated organizations and groups thereof; the ramifications of the Communist International in the United States; the Amtorg Trading Corporation; the Daily Worker; and all entities, groups or individuals alleged to teach, advise or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States, or attempt to undermine our republican form of government by inciting riots, sabotage or revolutionary disorders."

LOVESTONEITE STABS SAILOR

Hospital Lets Worker Lie Near Death

A murderous attack by a Lovestoneite wielding a knife last night put James McGrath, member of the national committee of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, an active member and delegate from the Pacific Coast to the union's national convention, in the Beth Israel Hospital, where he is lying near death, with the hospital arguing with the police station instead of giving him the immediate operation that might save his life.

McGrath was stabbed in the abdomen, and is bleeding internally. He is also suffering intense pain. Comrades who picked him up took him to the nearest hospital without knowing the heartlessness of the management.

McGrath and a group of sailors were passing another group, standing on the corner of 15th St. and Union Square, about 9 p. m. One of the latter group suddenly said: "Yes, I am a Lovestoneite, what of it?" and started to pick a quarrel with McGrath. The Lovestoneite then drew a knife and stabbed McGrath just below the belt.

At the hospital the doctors let McGrath lie for an hour and a half, to the time the Daily Worker went to press, with comrades pleading with them to give him attention, and offering to pay expenses. The house physician told them curtly that "the hospital has no room."

Hospital officials called up the police department and asked to have them send an ambulance and take the wounded man to Bellevue. The police refused and told Beth Israel to take him. The house physician was overheard to tell the police, "Sure, we have plenty of room but no surgeons," a contradiction to what he told the workers there.

200,000 MARCH THRU BOMBAY

British Express Fear Resistance Develops

The reports to British papers, wirelessly to America, heavily censored though they are, state in frantic terms the growing anxiety of the imperialist government that the mass movement in India is growing in spite of all arrests, and that it is getting out of the hands of the Satyagrahi non-resistant leaders.

Over 100,000, after listening to an address by V. J. Patel, resigned head of the Indian Legislative Assembly, stormed through the streets in Bombay shouting "Down with the British." Patel, though the Satyagrahi head after the arrest Thursday of Sarojini Naidu, so far forgot the tenets of Gandhi as to shout, "What we want is revolution, and more revolution." It was this which (Continued on Page Five)

"Daily" Greet Youth Pravda

Komsomolskaya Pravda Moscow

On behalf of revolutionary workers United States the Daily Worker sends warmest fraternal greetings to daily organ of the Soviet youth on its fifth anniversary. Komsomolskaya Pravda, by carrying to working youth the Leninist policies of Central Committee, C. P. S. U., is consolidating revolution increasing its striking power against enemies and hastening successful construction socialism and accomplishment Five-Year Plan in four years. Long live Komsomolskaya Pravda.

—DAILY WORKER.

Girls for Sale on a Falling Market

AT Bridgeport, Connecticut, press reports state, "an attractive dark-haired girl," Margaret Sabo, 19 years old, advertises in a local paper that: "\$1,800 Buys Me For a Wife." Thus auctioning herself off because, says the press: "Her father, a factory worker, has been out of work and the family debts piled up"—until this working class girl took this means of raising money. The report says that 18-year-old Betty Douglas, another working girl, recently tried the same method.

The market for young working girls' flesh is crowded under capitalism, and these girls used the spectacular method of advertising.

The sickening hypocrisy of capitalism! It howls for "morality" and rails at the "Reds" about "trying to destroy the family," it passes innumerable laws against "white slavery"—and it forces the girls of the working class to sell themselves. Usually they do it quietly. But the glut of flesh on the market, like that of factory workers which caused Margaret's father to remain jobless, is such that she offered herself more frankly than others for sale.

Capitalism is slavery. Down with slavery!

GERMAN CABINET MAY FALL SOON

Bosses Prefer Social Democrats As Tools

(Wireless By Inprecorr.)

BERLIN, May 23.—An important speech was delivered today by Duisenberg, president of the German Industrial Union. It dealt with the catastrophic economic situation and appealed for new radical measures to induce improvement. Since the Revolution, Duisenberg asserted, decisions on economic questions have been in the hands of people neither reasonable nor willing to bear responsibility for the results of their decisions. The employers have been repeatedly warned. And the time has arrived to abandon all reserve

and to enter the political arena actively with all possible means.

Today's Vorwaerts interprets the speech as a vote of non-confidence in the present government, and as an overt offer of assistance to the socialist ministers in carrying out the capitalist plan.

A new conflict arose between Thuringia and the Reich as a result of Frick's unconstitutional introduction of hated prayers into the Thuringian schools. Reich's Minister Wirth addressed a letter of protest to the Thuringian cabinet threatening to appeal to the Supreme Court. The Democratic Berliner Tagblatt expresses regret that Wirth is firm on the prayer question whilst ignoring the more important political question, which was silently shelved. (The Thuringian Cabinet, which is under the control of outspoken fascists utilized the Reich subsidies to (Continued on Page Five)

Write as you fight! Become a worker correspondent.

Chicago Acts, Achieves, Now Tells How

To Know What to Do and Not to Act Is Still Zero---To Plan and Act Will Score Success

We are broadcasting. Comrade L. Litt, Daily Worker representative of Chicago, is speaking for our Chicago comrades. Listen to what he has to say and then go and do likewise in your city.

"Enclosed find check for \$1,000. As soon as the emergency call was issued we took up the question of keeping the Daily Worker going in our Party. We went to the South Slavic comrades first, and discussed with them both helping the Daily financially and helping to secure new readers. Our South Slavic comrades advanced \$250 despite the fact that their paper also needs support. Quotas were worked out for a drive for subs and financial aid in all South Slavic mass organizations and a challenge in revolutionary competition was issued to the Cheko Slovak comrades.

"The Cheko Slovak comrades called a special meeting, had a discussion on the role of the Daily, the importance of building our central organ, accepted the challenge issued by the South Slavic comrades and raised \$200 to keep the Daily going.

"Then our Russian comrades came forward with a rush. Many of them helped to build the Moscow Pravda, central organ of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union. They realize the importance of our Daily Worker. They immediately raised \$225.

"Now we will visit our Jewish, Lithuanian, Polish and other language comrades, and we know they will also help.

"Then our Party sections responded very quickly. Section 3 brought in \$175; Section 5 brought \$70; Section 4 brought \$55; Section 2 brought \$58; St. Louis Section sent in \$60; Calumet Section \$30; Milwaukee Section \$30.

"We will continue the drive with more speed and energy. Expect good results from us in the near future. We are making arrangements for a special district page in the Daily Worker. We are mobilizing for big mass collections, tag day and house to house, on June 13, 14 and 15. We are placing the Daily on stands in Negro working class neighborhoods. We are in the field for thousands of new readers. Our comrades are much encouraged by this first showing of what can be done. We shall march forward."

We have often talked of organized action to keep the Daily Worker going and growing. Chicago understood what was meant. The achievement in the Chicago district should serve as an inspiration to all other cities.

The workers want the Daily Worker to live and fight for them. They want our paper to grow and become a powerful spokesman of the toiling masses everywhere, the workers in the industries, the poor farm tenants and croppers, the oppressed Negro working class masses. Organize for the drive to keep our paper in the center of the growing class conflicts. Workers and working class organizations will respond if approached. Into action today, comrades!

WORKER CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF U.S.S. SWALLOW MUTINY IN '20

U.S.S. SWALLOW CREW MUTINIED '20; GOT BAD FOOD

Later Court Martialled for Daring Protest

(By a Worker Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Mutiny on board the U. S. ship Swallow at the Bremerton Navy Yard docks, September of October of 1920. Cause of mutiny: bad food. Officers zinging up and wild parties of officers with women on board the Swallow. Tied up at docks first the Charleston. Then the Montana (now out of commission) followed the Swallow. While the wild party was in progress (officer's party), 16 sailors broke into the alcohol chest and swiped more or less of alcohol. And all went down to the fireroom. And that brought the captain down to the fireroom to investigate, and then he found a row. I do not know what he said to them. But I know what they did to him. He was in the hospital for some time. One of the other officers was seen on the bridge the next day with his face plastered up.

They were tried by military court on board of Seattle. All convicted and sentences ranging from one to ten years, and all the rest of the crew was distributed among the fleet.

What the cook said to the supply officer as he was passing him when he was under arrest: "Now you doughballed S. of B. Now we may get something to eat where we are going."

I overheard the cook say it to the supply officer.

A SAILOR

Who was on the Montana at the time this happened.

SLASH PAY OF CAR WASHERS

Frisco Men Feel Hand of Rationalization

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The inauguration of the track conveyor in the auto laundry business indicates another lowering in the already bad conditions in that industry. The newest one of these speed tracks, or "race tracks," as the workers dub them, contains among many others of the newest methods of speed-up a track conveyor that has established the record of conveying a car past a washing and finishing crew of 27 men in 9 minutes. Extreme speed-up and stretchout pace is quickened still more.

The rate of pay in the Du-track Auto Laundry in Frisco was \$4.75 until February 14, 1936. At this time the emergency directors' meeting took place. It was decided that there was not enough profits rolling in, in spite of the fact that the earnings of the owners had remained steady for the last eight months and that at the time of the meeting business was picking up and the earnings being increased. This, however, was not enough to satisfy the profit-hungry exploiters. They went into that meeting with the following slogan: "More Profits, and less wages."

Robbery.

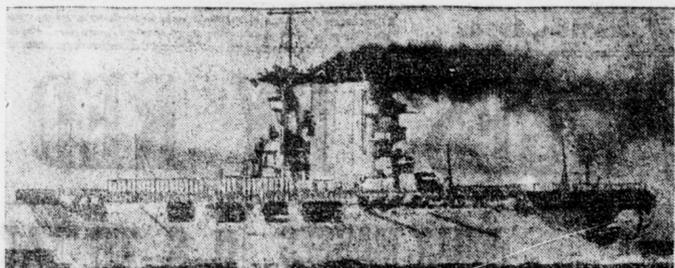
On February 14 this schedule was accepted, but merely as a matter of routine, because when four of us, incensed at the injustice of the steal, protested, we were canned on the spot. The schedule went into effect in spite of the general but disorganized growl, and the workers are being exploited worse than ever.

The following is the tricky schedule the corporation brought in to replace the previous day rate of \$4.75 for an 8 1/2-hour day. "Beginning this date (Feb. 14) all men employed here will work from 8 a. m. to 12 noon and from 12:30 to 5:30 p. m. (9 hrs.). The day rate of \$4.75 will be abolished. Instead the washers, including chamois men, will receive a guarantee of \$3 per day, if the day's run is 150 cars; the finishers, etc., to receive \$2.70 per day of 150 cars; beyond 150 cars washers and chamois men will receive two cents per car up to 250 cars; finishers, etc., to receive one and eight-tenths cents per car up to 250. Then all will be paid a bonus of one-half cent beyond 250 cars.

It was brought out, however, that the so-called bonus was nothing more than a wage slash in disguise, because in order to rightly call it a bonus it would indicate that we were going to get two and one-half cents, and two and three-tenths for washers and finishers, respectively. Instead, the washers and chamois men are, cut one and five-tenths cents per day, the finishers one and three-tenths cents per car, and everyone is leveled out to a half cent per car over 250 cars.

Let's organize in the Trade Union Unity League. —CAR WASHER.

War Vets and Gobs Conditions Are Worsening; For Fight Against the Bosses



Sluggish and bellywash for chow, restrictions, low pay; such is the lot of the boys in blue as a gob writes from the Saratoga, shown on left. This aircraft carrier is held in readiness for the swiftly approaching bosses imperialist war and for use against the Soviet Union.



Photo on right shows sailors leaving boat for shore leave.

Wounded War Vet Gets Gypped on Compensation

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—I am a wounded war veteran. I was wounded at Chateau Thierry, France, but because I kept on fighting throughout the war and did not go back to Paris to a hospital the Veterans' Bureau refuses to do anything for me, as they say that I must prove by hospital records that I was wounded in the war, although I am scarred and disabled for life.

If any ex-servicemen turned out for the capitalists' May Day parade it only was yellow curs who did not do any fighting in France, but that were in the quartermaster corps and who hid in the seaports, Paris, etc., while we were fighting. It is the duty of all war veterans and workers to defend the Communist Party when chief gunman Whalen and his thugs attack them. When the people voted the New York soldiers a war bonus, the capitalist court said it was unconstitutional and tried to prevent the soldiers getting it, although the capitalist class made millions of dollars out of the war.

THE DIRT GANG FOR MILITANTS AT TAYLORVILLE PIT

Or Laying Tracks to Break Your Back

(By a Worker Correspondent)

TAYLORVILLE, Ill. — Did you ever hear about the dirt gang \$5.95? This is what we call the free turn, twelve workers and four bosses. Each boss has three men and from seven to eight four-ton cars on each man. This is the penalty because you didn't obey the bosses' law, and the next day you can go to the doctor and pay for medicine for your sore back. If the bosses don't like you, they might keep you in the dirt gang for many months till the miner is forced to quit himself. Someone might get an easier job. This means laying tracks. But, brother, your shoulder-blade must be strong and well, otherwise the shoulder-strap won't fit you right. Down in the South, I remember, the company furnishes a tool truck and partner. But in here, all what you need, as I said before, are good and strong shoulders and a strong harness without collar to drag rails and other supplies from room 1 up to 21, all by yourself for 40 loaders. Oh boy, that is some job, I tell you. Here I want to explain something about hand-loaders in these mines. Loaders should read the "Agreement by and between the Illinois Coal Operators and the U.M.W.A., District 12." Page 6, line 11 says: "In mines where both hand loading and mechanical loading prevail the hand loader shall not be discriminated against and mine cars shall be divided among hand loaders and mechanical loaders in a just ratio."

Well, hand loaders are afraid to say anything, because they know what will happen after and better keep still and say nothing. So he lays in the mine all day long, he and his body for a couple of cars, because all the rest of empty cars are going into mechanical loading machines. And trip riders, especially young boys, must lay off to take a little rest once a week. I remember a year ago, when the motorman and trip riders were waiting on the parking for empty cars, sometimes for an hour and talked about the dance Saturday evening. It is all over now, especially for those young married. He can not give satisfaction to his wife, because he dances in the mine and needs rest.

Here is another game that someone told me about paying the inside wage scale for those who work as members of a loading machine crew. The boss sends him in the morning or in the evening for two or three hours in the dirt gang, and instead of \$7.50 or \$8.04 he gets only \$5.95 and no one says anything. If one might start kicking about this wage scale they might put him on the dirt gang and keep him there until the poor devil gets tired and the only way out for him is to quit and buy, bye.

Brothers, if I wanted to tell about all these rotten conditions that we have here, it would take me at least one week or more. The only hope for better conditions is through the National Miners Union and I hope and like to see it very soon. Even the Illinois Miner of Feb. 8 said "Rotten as Hell, Black as Sin." —MIDLAND MINER.

WITH THE SHOP PAPERS

AMONG the first shop papers established were those in auto plants. The "Ford Worker" is now a veteran shop paper that saw seaman service in the organization of the auto workers in the Auto Workers Union. And then there are the "Hudson Worker," the "Packard Worker," the "Chrysler Worker," the "Dodge Worker" and several others.

Auto making is perhaps the most highly mechanized industry. The notorious life-sapping belt and conveyor system was first highly developed at Ford's. Speed-up is the first law in these auto plants. Workers age at 35 and are thrown on the scrap heap at 40.

The task of our auto shop papers has now started in earnest. The organization of hundreds of thousands of auto workers into the Auto Workers Union is the major task on the order of the day. Consistent, faithful shop paper works in the big auto plants will help in the realization of this great task.

The Spark Plug Again

Many may remember how lyrical we become on reviewing the last copy of the "Spark Plug." Here it is again, and as shinningly neat a shop paper we ever saw.

The political contents are good. The day to day issues in the shop are tied up with the general political demands of the Party.

On page two we have the following streamer: "Strike May First Against These Rotten Conditions! Join Auto Workers Union." Dropping out of the lead is a list of issues, department by department.

Typographically the "Spark Plug" is a joy as compared to many mimeoed bulletins. It is issued by the Fisher Body Nucleus of the Communist Party in Cleveland.

Battle Smoke from the Cigar Workers

Cigars were once made by hand, and the workers had to be fairly skilled. But now they are machine-made and young workers, mostly girls, work at cigar-making.

Wages for the young cigar makers have dropped. The cigar bosses profits have swollen enormously.

The Consolidated Cigar Co., The Bayuk Cigars, the Congress Cigar Co., The General Cigar Co., and the American Cigar Co., located in the anthracite coal region, Trenton, Philadelphia, Lancaster and Baltimore have grown fabulously rich in less than ten years by the use of automatic machines, speed-up, and low wages for the girl workers.

The "Cigar Worker," issued by the Young Communist League Nucleus in the American Cigar Co., Trenton, N. J., shows the constant drop of wages of the young workers.

"In 1927 we got 80 cents for 100 straight cigars. In 1929 it was reduced to 70 cents. And today we only get 60 cents for a hundred cigars and the leaves are so bad that we can hardly work with them."

But already the young cigar workers are stirring. Last week two meetings in front of cigar factories in Trenton and Philadelphia were reported. The cigar workers have resisted police terror to hear the Trade Union Unity League organizers. The "Cigar Worker" is the first to take up cudgels against the cigar bosses.

Roebing Hot Wire Sizzles with Fight

Roebing, N. J., is a company town, owned and paid for by the Roebing Wire Co. From six to seven thousand wire workers toil long hours in the wire mills. Wages are low. Accidents many. And profits high for the bosses. Industrial serfdom.

"The Roebing Hot Wire" is now more than six months old. It is a lusty youngster born in the struggle of the wire mills, and already Roebing workers are beginning to raise their heads and look to the "Hot Wire" for leadership in their day to day struggles.

Unemployment and Starvation in Iowa

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MARION, Iowa.—Talk about slavery. The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad got a stealing gang working here. The coolies in China in the starvation in its height cannot be worse than the slaves in the Gandy. The wages are 30 cents an hour. For ten hours' work nine hours are paid and the garbage is so rotten that in order to eat it you have to close your eyes. Live worms crawl out of the meat, and plenty of them.

It killed one worker while eating the damn stuff, right at the table. He was from Cleveland, Ohio. McDermott is the head of the Olympic Co. Commissary feeding the slaves for \$1 a day. The cook gets orders not to spend over 12 cents a day per worker or he loses his job. The men are half-starved. They are absolutely helpless, in fact the working man is not considered a human being, after being in the breadline all winter. Women in cities offer their bodies for sale at 50 cents a throw to feed the hungry kids and themselves. That's Hoover prosperity! Let's not stand for it, but organize. Join the Communist Party, fellow slaves.

—IOWA SLAVE.

SOVIET MILITIAMEN GUARD INTERESTS OF WORKERS

Ask American Soldiers and Sailors to Write to Them of Conditions and Life Here

Charkov, U.S.S.R.

American workers and militiamen! Dear comrades:

We want to relate to you about the workers' and peasants' Militia, and the tasks which it is called upon to perform. The Red militia is the reserve of the Red Army, and exists for the maintenance of social peace, order and safety.

The workers' and peasants' militia consists of workers, the poorest peasants and so-called miscellaneous people, that is: clerks and sons of workers and peasants who proved by their previous work that they are good Soviet citizens. The former policemen, priests, private merchants and people of the parasite classes in general, who are now deprived of the vote, by no means can be accepted in the Militia.

The first duty of a Soviet militiaman is stated as follows: "A member of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia is the guard of the interests of the working class and of the toiling peasantry, and in all his activities must strictly follow the revolutionary laws.

The Soviet Militia works in the closest contact with the workers' social organizations and regularly gives an account of its work to the local Soviets.

MEET WITH FACTORY WORKERS.

It is a custom also, that now and then during the dinner hours at the factories the chief workers of the Militia give information about their work and the suggestions of the worker for the future. During

the year 1929 there were 1000 such meetings at the 42 factories of Charkov. For closer contact with the Militia in the factories are organized so-called assistant-brigades.

The members of these brigades fulfill voluntarily some of the elementary duties of the militiamen. The members of brigades are chosen at the factory meetings and then are sent to work in the district departments of Militia. These brigades during their leisure time visit the militia department, and go with militiamen to the places where accidents have occurred, they attend the conferences of militia-workers, and study the work of the militia both in theory and practice.

Great attention is paid to the education and culture of militiamen. Illiterate people are not accepted for work in the militia and the half-literate are studying there in special schools. There are also special groups for more advanced students, great attention is paid to political education. Every militiaman has to know what the Soviet Government is for, what is he called upon to protect, etc.

Many militiamen are studying in universities. Cultural work is developed in our clubs. There are often delivered interesting lectures, are organized different circles—such as sport circles, group for studying radio, photography, art, and so on.

COMRADELY SPIRIT.

In all these schools and circles the rank and file work and study together with their chiefs and there is no difference made between them. During the work our chiefs are very polite and their attitude

towards the workers of a lower rank is that of an older comrade towards a younger one.

The militiamen are taught to be polite to the citizens, so that every citizen could rely on their help and protection.

In Charkov our paper "The Soviet Guard" has a great circulation. This paper helps to raise the cultural standard of militiamen, and on its columns we discuss all defects of our life and work, give valuable suggestions for their removal and expose the mistakes of our comrades.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

As in mills and factories we also promote our workers from the lower to the higher rank. At the head of the Charkov Militia is a promoted worker. The majority of our chiefs are also promoted workers of the locomotive factory. Many women are working in our Militia and successfully fulfill their duties. We take part also in the socialist competition, and different groups and individual workers challenge each other. A result of it is the strengthening of discipline, the better service for visitors, the increase of exposed crimes, etc. And in future we hope to improve our work as much as possible.

Please write us about your life and we shall write you about ours.

With comradely greetings,

BORISSOFF, CREMENEZKY.

Address: USSR, Ukraine, Charkov, City-militia.

FRAME BRITISH SEAMAN FOR DEPORTATION

Crime Was to Work on American Coal Boat

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass.—I am a British seaman who is being held here for the same crime that I committed was to have made an honest living, working on a American coal boat. They have kept me a prisoner here for over two months, whilst monied people only stay a day or two and are allowed out on bail. These people are often men who have committed big business frauds. There are many workers here that have been prisoners for months and don't even get a chance to raise the bail.

There is a case of a buddy of mine who was framed up for the same crime as myself and whilst being detained asked for some better food, as the food here is sometimes unfit for human consumption. The following day six cops were brought in and this young seaman was taken to Suffolk County Jail without even a trial. He is held there for safe-keeping. What sort of a justice is this?

I got your address from a young worker by the name of Davies who is going to be deported for trying to organize the unemployed. Why don't they deport some of these rich grafters many of whom have been found in the police force in this city? Something ought to be done about this, and it's the workers who should fight these frame-up affairs.

When I get back to England I am liable to a three months sentence on the grounds of deserting a ship. Why, you can't even leave a job when you like, and they tell us in England that "Britans never shall be slaves." I write to you because I have learned that the Communists are the only real friends of the workingman. The Labor Party of England is only a bunch of lackeys to the Lords and Dukes, and conditions of the workingman are worse than they ever were. What we want is a government like they have in Russia where the workers are really free and don't just sing about it like they do here and in England.

I know something about conditions in Russia, because I was there in 1928. Why, the Russian seamen don't have to be suckers to the shipowner like the average seaman. They don't have to slave and live under miserable conditions that we do.

But one of the days, the seamen of the world are going to take a smack back at the shipowners instead of offering both sides of our check as the labor fakers tell us. I know one thing and that is if I had a choice of going back to England or Russia, I know which place I'd choose.

—ENGLISH SEAMAN.

Communist Have Smith Corp. Scared

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Last week one of the workers in the A. O. Smith machinery plant managed to successfully spread the Communist leaflets inside of this plant. This factory has been so far the hardest to get into, due to the co-operation of its private police with the local "socialist" police, who are most evidently bribed by the company.

When these bosses found out that our leaflets were spread all over the shop they immediately called a meeting of all the workers and the superintendent made a little speech, that if the workers could not earn enough at the starvation rates they get in the plant the company would see to it that the outdoor relief would furnish them with some groceries, "but for crapes sake stay away from those Reds."

—A. O. SMITH WORKER.

Write as you fight! Become a worker correspondent.

ACW IN USUAL ROLE IN ST. LOUIS

Up to Sellout There as Everywhere

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Reading an article in the Jewish yellow socialist, the Wecker, written by Sneld and giving all the details in the good ears of the Amalgamated and saying for a period of time that the Jewish socialist was a relative enemy to the Amalgamated.

Now, Mr. Sneld, I want to tell you that you are a big hypocrite. What was the reason that the socialist Forward's windows in New York were broken out by the members of the tailors and why? Because the so-called socialists, with the bureaucrats of the garment fakers betrayed the strike in New York, that's why the windows were broken. A Yellow Record.

Now, Mr. Sneld, let's examine your record in the Amalgamated and find out who you are in the Amalgamated and what you are speaking for in the name of the tailors. You are one of the clique just like Hillman or Levine or Beckerman and the rest of the bureaucrats of that organization. We were betrayed by you and your clique. Do you know that the tailors in Chicago know you pretty well, that you are just as rotten as the Hillman gang?

Now, Mr. Sneld, you have been drawing for such a long time a big salary. You were put in St. Louis to organize the tailors. Did you do that? Of course not, and you know why; because the tailors know you pretty well and know your organization of Chicago and what kind of glorious conditions they have in their union shops.

This article is written by a rank and file worker who is suffering under the same conditions as all the tailors of the Amalgamated. All of you tailors must read this article and organize yourselves in and help build the Needle Trades Industrial Union of America. ST. LOUIS NEEDLE WORKER.

Soviet Spurs Inventions of Shob Workers

THE steady increase in the number of inventions by workers in the Soviet Union is a smashing blow at all the parasites and lackeys who argue that Socialism destroys all initiative. Many workers still believe that the boss class is necessary because they supply the brains and keep the wheels of industry going. But the building of socialism in the Soviet Union by the efforts of the workers themselves knocks the bottom out of this propaganda of the bosses.

In this country, it is useless for the worker to invent anything, because he is either tricked out of it by the big corporations, or he hasn't the money to develop the invention that he has made. And when it is developed, it only serves to increase the exploitation of the working class and the profits of the bosses. In addition, there are not enough markets to absorb all that the capitalist-owned machinery can produce today—that is, with a profit to the capitalists, so that instead of allowing the forces of production to develop to their fullest extent, capitalism now strongly tends to limit and hinder their development.

In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, where the workers run the industries for their own benefit and not for the benefit of a class of parasites, the revolution has released a vast creative energy within the widest sections of the working class. Inventions and the development of the productive forces are encouraged and stimulated.

As a matter of fact, inventions by workers on the job in Soviet factories have become so numerous that in some factories almost every worker is busy working out some new process or tool. The Briansk Locomotive factory, "Krasny Profintern" offers one of the most striking examples. During 1928, the workers of this factory submitted over a thousand inventions, and those that were accepted saved the plant 228,000 rubles in operating economies. "Not a single process of production, not a single detail of the works escaped the eager attention of the worker inventors," according to a report in the May issue of the "Soviet Union Review."

"During last October alone four hundred proposals were submitted to the administration by the workers. So great is the flood of inventions by the workers in this factory that the department to which the inventions are referred could not handle all of them, and three special commissions had to be organized to consider the different types of inventions, and also a special bureau to examine new proposals. Of the 13,000 workers in this factory, 600 have become inventors. . . . A system of premiums for inventions has been established and during the past year 30,000 rubles have been paid out to workers in the form of premiums."

The "Press" factory in Moscow which makes different kinds of tinware, is another example. Here, tens of thousands of rubles have been saved by the workers' inventions and the whole process of production has been entirely reorganized. As a result, many processes formerly done by hand are now done automatically by machinery. One worker's invention of a method of automatic lubrication increased the output of one press from 12,000 to 20,000 articles a day. Automatic methods of cutting and stamping invented by a worker increased the output of another machine from 25,000 to 30,000.

These two factories, we are told in the report, are no exception. "The Five-Year Plan and the competition between the different factories and different sections within a factory, has given a tremendous impetus to creative activity among the workers, which is being supported in every way by the factory administrations and the government."

Another Case Where Liars Do Figure: 1930 Year Book

Rand School Avoids Mention of Most Workers' Struggles; Boosts I. L. G. W. and Muste

By VERN SMITH.
THE AMERICAN LABOR YEAR BOOK, 1930. Published by Rand School of Social Science, New York. 448 Pages. Price \$3.15.

THE RAND SCHOOL'S "American Labor Year Book" has, since 1916, the year of its origin, provided in handy and condensed form much valuable material: facts, dates, tables, names of organizations and persons and history of events connected with the class struggle. Through much of this period it provided facts (in the less obviously political field) with a fair degree of accuracy, and with a certain objectiveness, due apparently to weak central control by the socialist party over those who actually did the work on the year book.

The issue of 1930 (covering the period of year 1929) is still valuable, in the sense that government reports, even of a capitalistic, even of a fascist government, are valuable to workers. You know they lie, that they lie especially by the subtle means of emphasis, concealment of certain things, and reporting of others of less general importance, but you take it fairly safely for granted that whatever they admit to their own discredit, is at least that bad, and no one knows how much worse.

Thus when this year's American Labor Year Book says in its International Labor Diary: "July 1—Elections in Finland: Socialists obtained 59 seats (60 formerly); Communists secured 23 formerly 20)" you can take that as an admission of fact.

But due to growing fascination of the socialist party, and more awareness of the leaders of their special mission of saving capitalism in America, due probably to less hampering from real workers who drop out of the party in larger and larger numbers, and give way to labor bureaucrats and petty bourgeois, the Year Book of 1930 is shot thru and permeated with socialist party propaganda and anti-Communist propaganda, rather more than you will find in any capitalist government publication. Evidently a new personnel is in charge of the book.

For example, the U. S. department of labor will admit there was a great miners' strike led by the National Miners Union in Illinois last December; but the American Labor Year Book does not list this small matter in its "International Labor Diary." Moreover, under the article, "Miners" over on page 77, you find a page and a half of apology for the Fishwick machine, and six lines on page 79 about the National Miners Union.

Briand



While all the powerful imperialist countries have a common desire to attack the Soviet Union, French imperialism, as the cock-of-the-walk on the continent of Europe, has its own idea as to who should be the boss of the anti-Soviet war.

And then finally, after something more than nine pages devoted to the Muste "Conference for Progressive Labor Action" (all nine pages pure Musteite propaganda) there are six pages devoted to the Trade Union Unity League, mostly on the convention and draft program, and added to this, two pages on the National Industrial Unions and TUUL industrial leagues, and hidden among this, appears in a ten line history of all the tremendous activity of the N. M. U. in 1929, in this sentence: "A subsequent tri-district convention at Zeigler, on December 1, called the miners' strike of December 9." Just that, and nothing more, about a strike, for which the bosses flooded Illinois with militia, made hundreds of arrests, which saw miners marching in armies from mine to mine, in which the I. W. W. (as admitted by a passing reference in the article on the I. W. W., page 104) made their latest step in degeneration by scabbing in the southern fields, and for which, after fierce battles, hundreds were arrested. The case of the renegade John Watt (included in these 10 lines) is given much more space than the Illinois strike.

Nothing stated about the N. M. U. is false, but you see what we mean by propaganda when you find that the fake strike of the I. L. G. W., treated as a real strike and highly praised by the American Labor Year Book, gets honorable mention in the "International Labor Diary," for more than half a page is boosted as an "organization drive" later in the book, and in both cases largely in anticipation, for the I. L. G. W. dressmaker's fake strike had not started in the period the book covers. Likewise a half page is given the Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, and both these organizations are described as "joyful and in a mood of victory" because "they have eliminated the Communists."

And, since, for the sake of an example, we have entered the needle trades, it might be all right to mention that the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union gets exactly two and one third lines, over on page 102, as follows: "The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union conducted strikes of furriers, cloakmakers and dressmakers in New York City, and elsewhere." Not one of these N. T. W. I. U. strikes are mentioned in the "International Labor Diary" though that portion of the book does declare: "July 11—Cloakmakers' Strike of New York ended; control over shops secured by International Ladies Garment Workers Union, with large gain in membership." Also the fake strike in the book under "Strikes and Lock-outs." The Gastonia strike and trial here gets 2 pages, with some inaccuracies; the Illinois miners are not mentioned.

Another example of the same sort is in that "International Labor Diary." Under a heading April 2, the whole Gastonia strike, Aderhold raid, trial and conviction and sentencing of seven leaders; is summed up in five and one half lines. But five lines are needed for the harmless kidnapping of McGrady and Hoffmann of the A. F. L. at Elizabetheth! So, that is enough of that. In the field where the working class could expect, from the title and claims of the Year Book, some degree of objectiveness and accuracy, the examples given above are typical of the treatment throughout, for all unions and labor struggles.

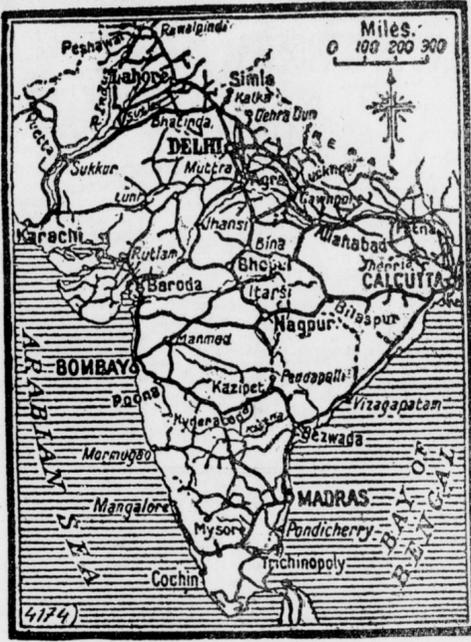
When you come to the more directly political aspects of the class struggle, where Communists and socialists appear as political bodies, it is of course too much to expect any pretense of fairness from a publication run by the socialist party. Here we have polemical articles open and unadorned. But even here, one remarks with amazement such a handling of the situation as the following: "The organized Communist movement of the United States is divided into four groups," and then appear, listed on terms of absolute equality of importance, Communist Party, Lovestone's organization, Cannon's organization, and the Proletarian Party.

The article on the Soviet Union is forced to admit progress, but repeats the slanders of Abramovich, and represents Tomsky as persecuted because of "his opposition to the turning of the labor organizations, with their more than 11,000,000 members into part of the government apparatus." This in the workers' own country, where the government is directly set up and controlled by the workers and workers' organizations run everything!

The American Labor Year Book contains valuable lists and addresses of American and foreign labor organizations. It has much useful information on the dates and places of so-called "labor organizations." It is indexed.

The Communist movement has been too busy making history to record much of it. Perhaps it will be some time before we can publish our own year book of equal scope to this. But something must be done to give workers a better and truer perspective of the events in recent years than the American Labor Year Book. Your reviewer suggests, as a first step, a printed index, classified by subjects, of the Daily Worker, Labor Unity, Labor Defender, and as many other of real workers' publications as can be in-

Where the Indian Masses Struggle



Delhi is the general capital of British imperialism in India, except in the heat of summer when the viceroy sometimes moves to Simla, in the northern hills. Peshwar, at the top of the map, is where the first mutiny of Indian troops took place, and the British got their biggest scare. Lahore has been the scene of fighting, it is the big city of the Punjab, in which most of the Sikhs live. Sikhs have been dispersed marching to aid the rebels in Peshwar. Amritsar, some several years ago of the massacre of hundreds of Indians when the British General Dyer turned the machine guns on them, is a few miles east of Lahore, but is not shown on the map. There has been street fighting in Karachi and Bombay, chief cities on the west coast. Poona, shown near Bombay, is a military center for the British. Near Poona Gandhi sits in nonviolent confinement, and plots with the British to stop the growing revolt. Sholapur, seized and held several days by Indian textile workers, is not shown, but is a couple of hundred miles south of Bombay, near the coast. The extreme South of India is a sea of reaction, home of the most defeatist, non-resistant native religions encouraged by the British government, but even so, sharp street demonstrations, with resistance to police attacks have taken place in Madras. Calcutta, the big seaport of the east coast is an industrialized city, and here have centered railroad strikes, textile strikes, and strikers of carters, many of which led to battles with the police and military. Natna, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, are in the heavily agricultural and industrialized northern regions where there are most railways. They are no centers of growing revolt, as they were in the days of the "Indian Mutiny," in the middle of last century.

U.S.S.R. Pioneers Protest

The following is a group of letters received from the Pioneers of the Soviet Union, protesting against the arrest of Harry Eisman, militant fighter who is now serving a five-year jail term for participating in the March 6 unemployment demonstration:

"Dear Comrades:—
"Having read in the Pioneer Pravda your call to the children of the whole world, we, the children of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are greatly indignant at the action of the American bourgeoisie in sending to jail the active Pioneer, our dear comrade and fighter, for the cause of the workers, Harry Eisman! With a united protest, we shall free Harry and prove the solidarity of the Pioneers the world over.

"We demand the immediate release of Harry! We must secure his freedom! Harry shall be free! For the struggle of the workers' cause stand ready!"
(Std.) SIMFEROPOL (Crimea.)
The Fourth Group "B" of the Third Nine-Year School.

"Dear Comrades:—
"We, the Pioneers of the 97th Division of the Krasno Presny District, are greatly indignant at the arrest of Harry Eisman. This news greatly affected our Pioneers. A flood of protests were sent to the Pioneer Pravda. Fellows, cheer up Eisman! Tell him that he should not lose courage! Let him not think that he will not be replaced. He shall not be forgotten by us!
"Write to us, we are interested in your work. Our address is:

"Moscow Nikitskiy Vorota, Skartnyy Peroulek N. 3 Apt. 3. The name is Zlatopolsky."
"Greetings! Dear Comrade American Pioneers!
"We send you our fiery greetings. We school children living in the Soviet Union have read in the press about your brave Pioneer Eisman! We have learned that Harry was again placed in jail behind iron bars for five years. We are against this brazen act of the bourgeoisie. We know that Harry Eisman gallantly fights for the workers' cause. Prison bars will not scare the million army of young fighters. We demand the freedom of Harry from prison. We, all of the school children and Pioneers, have joined the International Labor Defense and promise to raise international funds. We see that the bourgeoisie want to stifle the Pioneer movement in the capitalist countries, but they shall not succeed. May you also see such brave and valiant Pioneers like Harry Eisman!

"Long live the Pioneer movement in the capitalist countries!
"Long live the brave Harry Eisman!
"Long live the American Pioneers!
"Stand ready!
"And so we end our short letter. Write us how you live; we want to correspond with you. Always ready!
"(Signed) The school children and Pioneers of the Soviet Union. The City of Rostov, Third Soviet School, Fourth Group "A" October St. N. 7."

"Dear Comrades:—
"We, the Pioneers of the 97th Division of the Krasno Presny District, are greatly indignant at the arrest of Harry Eisman. This news greatly affected our Pioneers. A flood of protests were sent to the Pioneer Pravda. Fellows, cheer up Eisman! Tell him that he should not lose courage! Let him not think that he will not be replaced. He shall not be forgotten by us!
"Write to us, we are interested in your work. Our address is:

"Moscow Nikitskiy Vorota, Skartnyy Peroulek N. 3 Apt. 3. The name is Zlatopolsky."
"Greetings! Dear Comrade American Pioneers!
"We send you our fiery greetings. We school children living in the Soviet Union have read in the press about your brave Pioneer Eisman! We have learned that Harry was again placed in jail behind iron bars for five years. We are against this brazen act of the bourgeoisie. We know that Harry Eisman gallantly fights for the workers' cause. Prison bars will not scare the million army of young fighters. We demand the freedom of Harry from prison. We, all of the school children and Pioneers, have joined the International Labor Defense and promise to raise international funds. We see that the bourgeoisie want to stifle the Pioneer movement in the capitalist countries, but they shall not succeed. May you also see such brave and valiant Pioneers like Harry Eisman!

"Long live the Pioneer movement in the capitalist countries!
"Long live the brave Harry Eisman!
"Long live the American Pioneers!
"Stand ready!
"And so we end our short letter. Write us how you live; we want to correspond with you. Always ready!
"(Signed) The school children and Pioneers of the Soviet Union. The City of Rostov, Third Soviet School, Fourth Group "A" October St. N. 7."

"Dear Comrades:—
"We, the Pioneers of the 97th Division of the Krasno Presny District, are greatly indignant at the arrest of Harry Eisman. This news greatly affected our Pioneers. A flood of protests were sent to the Pioneer Pravda. Fellows, cheer up Eisman! Tell him that he should not lose courage! Let him not think that he will not be replaced. He shall not be forgotten by us!
"Write to us, we are interested in your work. Our address is:

"Moscow Nikitskiy Vorota, Skartnyy Peroulek N. 3 Apt. 3. The name is Zlatopolsky."
"Greetings! Dear Comrade American Pioneers!
"We send you our fiery greetings. We school children living in the Soviet Union have read in the press about your brave Pioneer Eisman! We have learned that Harry was again placed in jail behind iron bars for five years. We are against this brazen act of the bourgeoisie. We know that Harry Eisman gallantly fights for the workers' cause. Prison bars will not scare the million army of young fighters. We demand the freedom of Harry from prison. We, all of the school children and Pioneers, have joined the International Labor Defense and promise to raise international funds. We see that the bourgeoisie want to stifle the Pioneer movement in the capitalist countries, but they shall not succeed. May you also see such brave and valiant Pioneers like Harry Eisman!

"Long live the Pioneer movement in the capitalist countries!
"Long live the brave Harry Eisman!
"Long live the American Pioneers!
"Stand ready!
"And so we end our short letter. Write us how you live; we want to correspond with you. Always ready!
"(Signed) The school children and Pioneers of the Soviet Union. The City of Rostov, Third Soviet School, Fourth Group "A" October St. N. 7."

"Dear Comrades:—
"We, the Pioneers of the 97th Division of the Krasno Presny District, are greatly indignant at the arrest of Harry Eisman. This news greatly affected our Pioneers. A flood of protests were sent to the Pioneer Pravda. Fellows, cheer up Eisman! Tell him that he should not lose courage! Let him not think that he will not be replaced. He shall not be forgotten by us!
"Write to us, we are interested in your work. Our address is:

"Moscow Nikitskiy Vorota, Skartnyy Peroulek N. 3 Apt. 3. The name is Zlatopolsky."
"Greetings! Dear Comrade American Pioneers!
"We send you our fiery greetings. We school children living in the Soviet Union have read in the press about your brave Pioneer Eisman! We have learned that Harry was again placed in jail behind iron bars for five years. We are against this brazen act of the bourgeoisie. We know that Harry Eisman gallantly fights for the workers' cause. Prison bars will not scare the million army of young fighters. We demand the freedom of Harry from prison. We, all of the school children and Pioneers, have joined the International Labor Defense and promise to raise international funds. We see that the bourgeoisie want to stifle the Pioneer movement in the capitalist countries, but they shall not succeed. May you also see such brave and valiant Pioneers like Harry Eisman!

"Long live the Pioneer movement in the capitalist countries!
"Long live the brave Harry Eisman!
"Long live the American Pioneers!
"Stand ready!
"And so we end our short letter. Write us how you live; we want to correspond with you. Always ready!
"(Signed) The school children and Pioneers of the Soviet Union. The City of Rostov, Third Soviet School, Fourth Group "A" October St. N. 7."

"Dear Comrades:—
"We, the Pioneers of the 97th Division of the Krasno Presny District, are greatly indignant at the arrest of Harry Eisman. This news greatly affected our Pioneers. A flood of protests were sent to the Pioneer Pravda. Fellows, cheer up Eisman! Tell him that he should not lose courage! Let him not think that he will not be replaced. He shall not be forgotten by us!
"Write to us, we are interested in your work. Our address is:

"Moscow Nikitskiy Vorota, Skartnyy Peroulek N. 3 Apt. 3. The name is Zlatopolsky."
"Greetings! Dear Comrade American Pioneers!
"We send you our fiery greetings. We school children living in the Soviet Union have read in the press about your brave Pioneer Eisman! We have learned that Harry was again placed in jail behind iron bars for five years. We are against this brazen act of the bourgeoisie. We know that Harry Eisman gallantly fights for the workers' cause. Prison bars will not scare the million army of young fighters. We demand the freedom of Harry from prison. We, all of the school children and Pioneers, have joined the International Labor Defense and promise to raise international funds. We see that the bourgeoisie want to stifle the Pioneer movement in the capitalist countries, but they shall not succeed. May you also see such brave and valiant Pioneers like Harry Eisman!

Eisenstein Explains Some Things That Make Soykino

"Soviet Film Art Begins Where the American Leaves Off"; Hopes to Film "Capital"

By HARRY A. POTAMKIN

Sergei-Michaelovitch Eisenstein, Soviet film director, has arrived in the U. S. A., with his cameraman, Comrade Edouard Tisse. At the end of the month his co-director, G. W. Alexandroff, will follow. They are under contract to the Paramount-Public producers. Eisenstein's assistant will be Ivor Montagu, one of the founders of the Workers' Film Society of London, composed largely of Communists.

Eisenstein was asked: "Will you make a mass film here?"
He replied: "I hope to."
"You do not believe in the love-triangle?"

"What do you mean, believe? It exists. But I am not interested in it. It isn't my artistic concern."
"Wouldn't you like to make a comedy?"
"I would. My work in workers' theatre of the Proletkult in Moscow was buffoonery, circus farce. But you must understand that the Soviet director is interested in comedy as social satire. It must serve a social function."

"Are American films barred from Soviet Russia because of their capitalist viewpoint?"
"American films are not barred. More are not exhibited because of the fantastic prices American producers demand. Of course certain American films have no place in our society. You cannot expect us to be interested in King of Kings—it is too far away from our life. But we have liked Nanook and Moana, the films of Chaplin. Chaplin's long films we have not seen because of their formidable prices. I think his Woman of Paris a milestone in the development of the cinema, although I have condemned Soviet directors for following it too literally. Its attitude, content and form should not have influenced a kino such as ours, with mass problems and social perspective."

"Will the U. S. S. R. make talks? And if so will the international appeal of her films be destroyed?"
"Of course we will make talks. But they will not be dialogue films. Speech will be but a small and distributed part of the sound. The sound and speech will be synchronized after the visual portion is filmed. We will not time the speech to the lip-movements. Nor will we have only people speaking. The rivers and fields will talk too. Not duplicate naturalism but disproportion. Other languages can be inserted for the Russian. Our sound technique is already present in our silent technique, in montage. Montage is the mounting of the film, the combining of the single images or frames of the negative into a progressive composition. Our filmmaking begins where the American ends."

"We wanted something more than just a physiognomy, something more than just grimaces or actions, we wanted to convey a sense that would remain after the physical image had passed, an 'overtone,' as it is called in music."
"Would you not say that this sense is achieved not by plan but by an inner feeling?"
"No, I would not. It is true that individual sensibility is important, but a method of overtone can be formulated like mathematics for others to follow. At the State Technical Institute of the Cinema in Moscow, where I taught the theory and practice of motion picture direction, we instruct the students according to such a method. They are taught in laboratory-fashion, by selection and relation, where to place the door, left or right, and why. How to select and relate physiognomy for their resonance."
"China Express is a result of this education."

Actors? "I select types from non-professionals. In the combination, not in the histrionics, is the film realized. Martha Lapkina, the peasant-woman in Old and New, was, of course, an exceptional instance. She experienced all that we desired."
Effect on audiences? Eisenstein now speaks as head of the Cinema Division of the Psycho-Physical Laboratories for the study of audience relations:
"Effect is relative. In a battle-scene, instead of showing men slain, I wished to convey the physical horror by the butchery of cows. Refined cosmopolitans shuddered, but peasants, accustomed to the slaughter of cattle, were not touched. This admittedly makes the problem difficult in the Soviet Union, due to the diversity of audience, but we are meeting the difficulty by making special films with specific appeals, instead of manufacturing least common denominator pictures for everybody."

"Will you make a film of Marx's Capital as you intended? Old and New leads directly to it."
"I hope to."
Eisenstein has, in this brief interview, expressed, not only himself, but the Soviet cinema generally. And the Soviet cinema expresses, of course, the Soviet social mind. The October Revolution gave birth to the Soviet film. Motion pictures had been made prior to the foundation of the U. S. S. R., but they are beyond recollection. The vestiges of these pre-revolutionary film-days clutter the movie machin-

ery of Europe. The work of these emigre directors is over-adorned, hokum mainly. These spurious artists are fragments of an empire. The veritable Russian artist of the cinema is the utterance of the revolution. Had there been no revolution, and had Eisenstein turned to the film—which is itself improvable—he might have made another version of Oscar Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Grey, that expression of an introverted aristocracy which was made into a movie in pre-Soviet days by Meierhold, the stage director of Moscow, whose assistant Eisenstein was prior to entering the films.

The life-history of Eisenstein reads dialectically. From an engineering institute to da Vinci and Freud. The engineering corps of the Red Army, and the Red Army's theatrical companies as designer and director. The academy of the general staff in the Japanese section. The influence of the Japanese theatre and language. Dramatization and production of Jack London's The Mexican for the Proletkult, first workers' theatre. Meierhold. Counter-Meierhold. The films. Pavlov's psychology. Marx's materialism. The last gave him the synthetic instrument. He extracted from his intellectual experience their materialist content. Some day he hopes to write his findings on aesthetics from the materialistic viewpoint. His films have increasingly been dialectic structures. He has said that the future cinema will concern itself with "conflict-conjunctions" (the antithesis-synthesis of dialectics) of an intellectual appeal. But the basis is already present in the primitive film. He sees the Soviet cinema as "having composed a completely new form of cinematography—the insertion of revolution into the general history of culture; having composed a synthesis of science, art and militant class feeling."

"Will the U. S. S. R. make talks? And if so will the international appeal of her films be destroyed?"
"Of course we will make talks. But they will not be dialogue films. Speech will be but a small and distributed part of the sound. The sound and speech will be synchronized after the visual portion is filmed. We will not time the speech to the lip-movements. Nor will we have only people speaking. The rivers and fields will talk too. Not duplicate naturalism but disproportion. Other languages can be inserted for the Russian. Our sound technique is already present in our silent technique, in montage. Montage is the mounting of the film, the combining of the single images or frames of the negative into a progressive composition. Our filmmaking begins where the American ends."

"We wanted something more than just a physiognomy, something more than just grimaces or actions, we wanted to convey a sense that would remain after the physical image had passed, an 'overtone,' as it is called in music."
"Would you not say that this sense is achieved not by plan but by an inner feeling?"
"No, I would not. It is true that individual sensibility is important, but a method of overtone can be formulated like mathematics for others to follow. At the State Technical Institute of the Cinema in Moscow, where I taught the theory and practice of motion picture direction, we instruct the students according to such a method. They are taught in laboratory-fashion, by selection and relation, where to place the door, left or right, and why. How to select and relate physiognomy for their resonance."
"China Express is a result of this education."

Actors? "I select types from non-professionals. In the combination, not in the histrionics, is the film realized. Martha Lapkina, the peasant-woman in Old and New, was, of course, an exceptional instance. She experienced all that we desired."
Effect on audiences? Eisenstein now speaks as head of the Cinema Division of the Psycho-Physical Laboratories for the study of audience relations:
"Effect is relative. In a battle-scene, instead of showing men slain, I wished to convey the physical horror by the butchery of cows. Refined cosmopolitans shuddered, but peasants, accustomed to the slaughter of cattle, were not touched. This admittedly makes the problem difficult in the Soviet Union, due to the diversity of audience, but we are meeting the difficulty by making special films with specific appeals, instead of manufacturing least common denominator pictures for everybody."

"Will you make a film of Marx's Capital as you intended? Old and New leads directly to it."
"I hope to."
Eisenstein has, in this brief interview, expressed, not only himself, but the Soviet cinema generally. And the Soviet cinema expresses, of course, the Soviet social mind. The October Revolution gave birth to the Soviet film. Motion pictures had been made prior to the foundation of the U. S. S. R., but they are beyond recollection. The vestiges of these pre-revolutionary film-days clutter the movie machin-

ery of Europe. The work of these emigre directors is over-adorned, hokum mainly. These spurious artists are fragments of an empire. The veritable Russian artist of the cinema is the utterance of the revolution. Had there been no revolution, and had Eisenstein turned to the film—which is itself improvable—he might have made another version of Oscar Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Grey, that expression of an introverted aristocracy which was made into a movie in pre-Soviet days by Meierhold, the stage director of Moscow, whose assistant Eisenstein was prior to entering the films.

The life-history of Eisenstein reads dialectically. From an engineering institute to da Vinci and Freud. The engineering corps of the Red Army, and the Red Army's theatrical companies as designer and director. The academy of the general staff in the Japanese section. The influence of the Japanese theatre and language. Dramatization and production of Jack London's The Mexican for the Proletkult, first workers' theatre. Meierhold. Counter-Meierhold. The films. Pavlov's psychology. Marx's materialism. The last gave him the synthetic instrument. He extracted from his intellectual experience their materialist content. Some day he hopes to write his findings on aesthetics from the materialistic viewpoint. His films have increasingly been dialectic structures. He has said that the future cinema will concern itself with "conflict-conjunctions" (the antithesis-synthesis of dialectics) of an intellectual appeal. But the basis is already present in the primitive film. He sees the Soviet cinema as "having composed a completely new form of cinematography—the insertion of revolution into the general history of culture; having composed a synthesis of science, art and militant class feeling."

"Will the U. S. S. R. make talks? And if so will the international appeal of her films be destroyed?"
"Of course we will make talks. But they will not be dialogue films. Speech will be but a small and distributed part of the sound. The sound and speech will be synchronized after the visual portion is filmed. We will not time the speech to the lip-movements. Nor will we have only people speaking. The rivers and fields will talk too. Not duplicate naturalism but disproportion. Other languages can be inserted for the Russian. Our sound technique is already present in our silent technique, in montage. Montage is the mounting of the film, the combining of the single images or frames of the negative into a progressive composition. Our filmmaking begins where the American ends."

"We wanted something more than just a physiognomy, something more than just grimaces or actions, we wanted to convey a sense that would remain after the physical image had passed, an 'overtone,' as it is called in music."
"Would you not say that this sense is achieved not by plan but by an inner feeling?"
"No, I would not. It is true that individual sensibility is important, but a method of overtone can be formulated like mathematics for others to follow. At the State Technical Institute of the Cinema in Moscow, where I taught the theory and practice of motion picture direction, we instruct the students according to such a method. They are taught in laboratory-fashion, by selection and relation, where to place the door, left or right, and why. How to select and relate physiognomy for their resonance."
"China Express is a result of this education."

Actors? "I select types from non-professionals. In the combination, not in the histrionics, is the film realized. Martha Lapkina, the peasant-woman in Old and New, was, of course, an exceptional instance. She experienced all that we desired."
Effect on audiences? Eisenstein now speaks as head of the Cinema Division of the Psycho-Physical Laboratories for the study of audience relations:
"Effect is relative. In a battle-scene, instead of showing men slain, I wished to convey the physical horror by the butchery of cows. Refined cosmopolitans shuddered, but peasants, accustomed to the slaughter of cattle, were not touched. This admittedly makes the problem difficult in the Soviet Union, due to the diversity of audience, but we are meeting the difficulty by making special films with specific appeals, instead of manufacturing least common denominator pictures for everybody."

"Will you make a film of Marx's Capital as you intended? Old and New leads directly to it."
"I hope to."
Eisenstein has, in this brief interview, expressed, not only himself, but the Soviet cinema generally. And the Soviet cinema expresses, of course, the Soviet social mind. The October Revolution gave birth to the Soviet film. Motion pictures had been made prior to the foundation of the U. S. S. R., but they are beyond recollection. The vestiges of these pre-revolutionary film-days clutter the movie machin-

ery of Europe. The work of these emigre directors is over-adorned, hokum mainly. These spurious artists are fragments of an empire. The veritable Russian artist of the cinema is the utterance of the revolution. Had there been no revolution, and had Eisenstein turned to the film—which is itself improvable—he might have made another version of Oscar Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Grey, that expression of an introverted aristocracy which was made into a movie in pre-Soviet days by Meierhold, the stage director of Moscow, whose assistant Eisenstein was prior to entering the films.

The life-history of Eisenstein reads dialectically. From an engineering institute to da Vinci and Freud. The engineering corps of the Red Army, and the Red Army's theatrical companies as designer and director. The academy of the general staff in the Japanese section. The influence of the Japanese theatre and language. Dramatization and production of Jack London's The Mexican for the Proletkult, first workers' theatre. Meierhold. Counter-Meierhold. The films. Pavlov's psychology. Marx's materialism. The last gave him the synthetic instrument. He extracted from his intellectual experience their materialist content. Some day he hopes to write his findings on aesthetics from the materialistic viewpoint. His films have increasingly been dialectic structures. He has said that the future cinema will concern itself with "conflict-conjunctions" (the antithesis-synthesis of dialectics) of an intellectual appeal. But the basis is already present in the primitive film. He sees the Soviet cinema as "having composed a completely new form of cinematography—the insertion of revolution into the general history of culture; having composed a synthesis of science, art and militant class feeling."

"Will the U. S. S. R. make talks? And if so will the international appeal of her films be destroyed?"
"Of course we will make talks. But they will not be dialogue films. Speech will be but a small and distributed part of the sound. The sound and speech will be synchronized after the visual portion is filmed. We will not time the speech to the lip-movements. Nor will we have only people speaking. The rivers and fields will talk too. Not duplicate naturalism but disproportion. Other languages can be inserted for the Russian. Our sound technique is already present in our silent technique, in montage. Montage is the mounting of the film, the combining of the single images or frames of the negative into a progressive composition. Our filmmaking begins where the American ends."

A & P Stores Make an Art of Slave Driving

By M. S. (Chicago).

In working for the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company for over a year I have come in touch with different workers but with same opinions. They all know how low their wages are and how long the hours are. They are always ready to discuss their conditions which are very bad. The wages for women is \$15.00 a week. The hours are 10½ during the week, and 12 hours on Saturday. Twice a week we are forced to work overtime for 1 or 2 hours without extra pay. When the grocery order comes in we are forced to put it up for the next day. The managers of these stores are the real slave drivers for the company. They are paid a wage with a certain commission on the sales for the week. When a new worker is hired the manager gives the lowest wage which he can get away with. The manager makes them work overtime for less pay, then keeps this extra money for himself.

Twice a year they have contests in the stores, to see which store will make the biggest profit for the bosses. Then each manager goes to his clerks and tells them how wonderful it will be if their store wins the prize.
During the summer season business drops considerably, which results in the lay-off of men workers and the lowering of wages for those who remain. Those who do not want to accept a lower wage are forced to quit working. The company never suffers a loss but as usual, the unorganized workers are forced to bear the result of the slack season by a cut in their wages.

The workers who buy in these stores are cheated in the worst fashion. The manager has to make up for the food that spoils, so he makes his clerks cheat on scales and prices so as to make up for any loss.

The clerks have to stand for all kinds of insults from the customers. The company has the slogan "The customers are always right" and we are forced to abide by this and not argue with them if they blame us for anything, we must try in every way to please them so as not to lose business. Besides waiting on customers we are forced to keep the store clean. We never have a minute's rest. The company superintendent comes around every once in a while. When the manager knows that he is coming he makes us work much harder so as to have the store nice and clean when he comes.

The only way for the men and women workers in these chain stores to be organized. They must speak with one another and not let the boss separate them.
As class-conscious workers we must popularize our demands before all workers in all trades. Only as an organized group will we be able to get our demands which are: seven hour day, five day week, social insurance or the unemployed, equal pay for equal work, etc.

We must join the industrial unions of the Trade Union Unity League, the militant trade union center of the U. S. A.

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

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

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and

SEVENTY COMMUNISTS ARRESTED IN PEIPING AREA IN TWO WEEKS

Indicates Revolutionary Forces in North China Also Show Strength

Greetings to Chinese Soviet Congress Must Be In Before May 28th.

BULLETIN.

SWATOW, China, May 23.—A thousand of Chiang Kai-shek's troops stationed here shot their officers today and deserted to the hills, presumably to join the Red Armies. A French airplane which has been helping Chiang at Canton, was forced down near Macao. Chinese dismantled the plane and forced the airmen to walk to Macao.

Chinese newspapers just received from Peiping contain the report that out of 81 students arrested in Peiping in the latter half of April, 70 proved to be definitely Communists, according to a speech delivered by the Mayor of Peiping to a gathering of university or college presidents on April 24. The meeting was specially called by the mayor to warn the university authorities to keep a closer watch on the radical activities of the students.

This is a definite indication that the revolutionary movement in the North is again showing strength and, not only Chiang Kai-shek in the South, but Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-Hsiang in the north are having a lot of worry about the rising tide of the workers and peasants revolt. This is possibly one of the reasons why the militarist war between the two reactionary cliques is not showing much activity just now. When the revolutionary forces become an immediate danger to the old regime, there is always a tendency on the part of the reactionary cliques to patch up temporarily their quarrels and present a united stand

Athens Workers Unfurl Red Flag

During the celebrations in the Athens Stadium in which some ten thousand persons took part in connection with the centenary of the "freedom" of Greece, a worker unfurled a large red flag and shouted, "Down with imperialism!" just as the orchestra played the Greek national anthem. At the same time a number of other workers began to distribute leaflets of the Greek Communist Party. The police made a number of arrests and 3 workers, including the man with the red flag, received 10 months imprisonment each plus 6 months deportation.

Visty Celebrates Its 10 Anniversary May 28

KHARKOV, Ukraine, May 23.—Pan Ukrainian Executive Committee, celebrates its tenth anniversary with a special number which will be issued on May 28, 1930.

POTASH TRIAL JURY DISAGREES

8 to 4 to Acquit in Spite of Judge

The jury disagreed in the case of Potash and Winogradsky yesterday, even after a biased and flagrantly unfair charging by the judge. It stood eight to four for acquittal when discharged, and the four who were "withdrawn" only in the newspapers are being sent against them. These "bandits" are said by witnesses to number 350, well-disciplined and well armed with new rifles and machine guns. They cleaned out the Yankee owned mine commissary of the Bonanza company, but—differently than the Marines, they made no attacks on the inhabitants and stopped all boozing.

The judge, in his charge to the jurors, tried to give an impression of impartiality, but when he warmed up to the work, told the district attorney that, "I am trying to help you."

"His honor," summed up the lies of the prosecution witnesses, and tried to smooth out their contradictions. He referred to the witnesses for the defense as, "testifying like lawyers." He shouted out the evidence against the workers, and almost whispered his instructions that no political issues should be considered.

In summing up the case, Medallie, attorney for the defense, pointed out that the cop who was the chief witness against the workers at the magistrate's court when they were arrested was not present, because he had been convicted for robbery!

Several witnesses testified that Potash was not present at the scene of the fight, because he was with them at the time it was supposed to have occurred. Winogradsky was called to the stand and testified that he was in the Lilac cafe, together with the manager, Handelman, with whom he is working. Both of them went to work together.

He Reads Daily Worker. Potash was cross-examined for some time. The main thing brought out against him was that he was arrested in the Palmer raids and served a year. The only other evidence the district attorney could find against him was that he was a Communist, a reader of the Daily Worker, active in the industrial union, etc.

Pure Frame-Up. The trial was a frame-up against two active leaders in the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. The charge was first "felonious assault," changed later to "simple assault." It was held in general sessions, in the criminal court building, and started Monday before Justice Kollins, with Pell, assistant district attorney, marshalling the liars for the state and the Kaufman company union.

NICARAGUA NOT YET CONQUERED

Disciplined Fighters Recapture a Town

Nicaragua reports state that "bandits," as revolutionary independence fighters are always called by imperialists, captured the town of Suina and U. S. Marines (which were "withdrawn" only in the newspapers) are being sent against them. These "bandits" are said by witnesses to number 350, well-disciplined and well armed with new rifles and machine guns. They cleaned out the Yankee owned mine commissary of the Bonanza company, but—differently than the Marines, they made no attacks on the inhabitants and stopped all boozing.

The "president," Moncada, elected by U. S. Marines before, has asked the Marines to "supervise" the next election, "explaining" that he believes in "free and fair elections." Moncada, trying to be as hypocritical as Hoover is about "prosperity," says—because nobody would know it otherwise—that he has "always advocated and fought for liberty and democracy." Which is rather rich.

That being the case, Hoover is going to help him out by sending 300 soldiers and ten officers to "supervise" the election.

in front of 315 Seventh Ave. He has told several stories about the exact place where Potash and Winogradsky are supposed to have attacked him that day.

Gunman Forgets Name. Another gangster witness forgot his name and gave an alias other than the one he uses in this trial. He has a criminal record.

On Wednesday the defense presented a physician, Goodman, who was with Potash at the time Potash is supposed to have been assaulting the gangster. Other witnesses told of seeing the gangsters attacking workers, but Potash and Winogradsky were not even there. Others told of seeing Winogradsky in the Lilac cafeteria at the time.

NY COMMUNISTS NOMINATE UNITY COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

Meeting Sunday in Schenectady Unions Gain, But the Drive Must Speed Up

(Continued from Page One)

The Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York was definitely established Thursday night on a mass shop delegate basis. An executive committee of 32 was elected with the following officers: Johnstone, chairman and organizer; Hope, vice chairman; Gorman, secretary-treasurer; Kupperman, Labor Unity agent. Most of the evening was devoted to a discussion on the T. U. U. L. membership drive, employment, the delegation to the Fifth World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, the injunction, the lynching of Negroes, Labor Unity, the congressional election and the placing of the T. U. U. C. on a firm financial basis.

Besides these, at Schenectady there will be delegations from all up-state industrial centers, 75 are expected from Buffalo. Others will come from Schenectady itself, Lackawanna, Binghamton, Rochester, Utica, etc.

The Convention itself will open at 10 a. m., at Red Men's Hall, 123 South Ferry St., Schenectady. The items on the agenda, upon each of which there will be discussion, are as follows:

1. The Present Political Situation and the Communist Campaign, a report by Herbert Benjamin, organizer of District No. 2, Communist Party; (2) Tasks and Practical Work of the Campaign, by J. W. Ford, Negro organizer of the Trade Union Unity League; (3) Presentation and Ratification of the Communist Party Platform; (4) Nomination of Candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and State Comptroller; (5) Mass meeting between 5 and 7 p. m., at which the nominees will deliver speeches of acceptance.

The holding of the Communist Convention in the heart of the open-shop region up-state, with its General Electric plant, paper mills, steel towns, shoe factories and collar factories, has a special significance in marking the spread of Communist influence to these sections. There will also attend, as comrades and workers, a delegation of the real "red" Americans, the Iroquois Indian tribe.

All New York delegates are notified that registration must be made with the Campaign Committee, 26 Union Square, by 3 p. m. Saturday. Those expecting to go by boat must make reservation, however, before 12 noon at the same address. All going by boat must appear at Pier No. 32, Canal Street and Hudson River, promptly at 5 p. m. Take West Side subway or "L" lines to lower Manhattan and get off at Canal St., then west to river.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Finnish Workers Club Picnic. Sunday, May 25, at 2 p. m., College Point, L. I. N. Y. Speaker, Max Bedacht. Admission 50 cents.

Office Workers Annual Dance. June 18, at the Heckscher Roof Garden, 100th St. and 5th Ave. Admission 50 cents.

East Side Workers Club. Sports group meet Monday, May 26, at 8 p. m. at club rooms, 238 East Broadway.

Symposium and Concert on USSR. Sunday, May 25, at the Unity Co-operative, 1800 Seventh Ave. 8 p. m. Auspices Harlem Branch W.I.R. and benefit W.I.R. children's camp. Admission 50 cents.

Workers School Sports Club. Joins the N.T.W.U. hike Sunday, 10 a. m. at Dyckman St. ferry. We hike to palisades.

Steve Katozis I.L.D. Branch. Friday, Workers Center, 5th floor, room 8.

Spanish Workers Center. 26 W. 115th St. Lecture by Leonardo Sanchez "The Revolutionary Situation in India" at 3 p. m.

Harlem Prog. Youth Club May Dance. Saturday, May 24, 1492 Madison Ave. at 8.45 p. m., orchestra.

Symposium on Soviet Culture. Tomorrow at 8:30 p. m., 1300 Seventh Ave. at 110th St. Prof. Kunitz, L. Lozowick and J. Freeman. Concert. Benefit W.I.R. Children's Camp. Admission 50 cents.

Harlem Prog. Youth Club. Hiking Sunday, May 25 to Hunters Island. Meet in club rooms at 1492 Madison Ave. at 8:30 a. m.

Communist Activities

Bronx Section Y.C.L. Spring Dance. Saturday, May 24 at 569 Prospect Ave. Admission 50 cents. Movies.

Spring Concert and Dance. Saturday, May 24, Peoples Auditorium. Admission 50 cents. Auspices Jewish Bureau.

Street Nucleus 8, Section 8. Discussion on Party Thesis and Section Convention, Monday, May 26, 8 p. m., 105 Thairford Ave. Come on time.

Attention Units. Next Monday and Tuesday there will be only two points on the agenda of every unit: (1) Dues payment. (2) Discussion of the Thesis. Part of discussion will be T.U.U.L. and the Daily Worker. Agitprop Director, District Two.

Unit A, Section 4. Meets Mondays at 8 p. m. sharp at section headquarters, 398 Lenox Ave., 2 flights up.

UNITY COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

Unions Gain, But the Drive Must Speed Up

The Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York was definitely established Thursday night on a mass shop delegate basis. An executive committee of 32 was elected with the following officers: Johnstone, chairman and organizer; Hope, vice chairman; Gorman, secretary-treasurer; Kupperman, Labor Unity agent. Most of the evening was devoted to a discussion on the T. U. U. L. membership drive, employment, the delegation to the Fifth World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, the injunction, the lynching of Negroes, Labor Unity, the congressional election and the placing of the T. U. U. C. on a firm financial basis.

Besides these, at Schenectady there will be delegations from all up-state industrial centers, 75 are expected from Buffalo. Others will come from Schenectady itself, Lackawanna, Binghamton, Rochester, Utica, etc.

The Convention itself will open at 10 a. m., at Red Men's Hall, 123 South Ferry St., Schenectady. The items on the agenda, upon each of which there will be discussion, are as follows:

1. The Present Political Situation and the Communist Campaign, a report by Herbert Benjamin, organizer of District No. 2, Communist Party; (2) Tasks and Practical Work of the Campaign, by J. W. Ford, Negro organizer of the Trade Union Unity League; (3) Presentation and Ratification of the Communist Party Platform; (4) Nomination of Candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and State Comptroller; (5) Mass meeting between 5 and 7 p. m., at which the nominees will deliver speeches of acceptance.

The holding of the Communist Convention in the heart of the open-shop region up-state, with its General Electric plant, paper mills, steel towns, shoe factories and collar factories, has a special significance in marking the spread of Communist influence to these sections. There will also attend, as comrades and workers, a delegation of the real "red" Americans, the Iroquois Indian tribe.

All New York delegates are notified that registration must be made with the Campaign Committee, 26 Union Square, by 3 p. m. Saturday. Those expecting to go by boat must make reservation, however, before 12 noon at the same address. All going by boat must appear at Pier No. 32, Canal Street and Hudson River, promptly at 5 p. m. Take West Side subway or "L" lines to lower Manhattan and get off at Canal St., then west to river.

5? 31? The Great Day!

5 YEAR PLAN

5 YEAR PLAN

Celebration

Next Saturday

May 31

ULMER PARK

NEW SOVIET FILM

Noted Russian Singer

Balalaika Orchestra

Ukrainian Chorus

W.I.R. Brass Band

ATHLETICS

and DANCING

Movies will be taken and sent to U.S.S.R.

Admission 50 Cents

Auspices: Friends of the Soviet Union Workers International Relief

Theatre Guild to Present 'Garrick Gaieties' at Guild

The Theatre Guild has completed plans to present "Garrick Gaieties" at the Guild Theatre during the week of June 2. The cast has been selected, sketches and music obtained and rehearsals have been under way for a fortnight, with Olin Howland staging the dances and Philip Loeb supervising the production.

Sketches in the production will be by Newman Levy, Benjamin M. Kaye, Ruth Chorpenging, Louis Simon, Sterling Holloway, Carroll Carroll and others. Some of the composers who will be represented in the revue are Aaron Copland, Ned Lehak, William Irwin, Harold Goldmann, Basil Fomeen, Peter Nolan and John Miller.

Among the principals are Albert Carroll, Sterling Holloway, James Norris, Otto Hulet, Ray Featherston, Theodore Fetter, Edwin Gilcher, Donald Stewart, Roger Stearns, William Tannen, Nan Blackstone, Ruth Chorpenging, Imogene Coca and Hildegard Halliday.

HIGH PRAISE FOR SOVIET FILM, "TURKSIB"

England, which maintains political relations with Soviet Russia, but which bars most of the Soviet films, recently had an opportunity to see a public and trade reaction to the work of the Soviet cinematographers.

"Turksib," the new Russian film on the construction of the Turkestan-Siberian railroad, was presented in England and it is now proving to

AMUSEMENTS

A Theatre Guild Production

HOTEL UNIVERSE

By PHILIP BARRY

[As the capacity of the Martin Beck Theatre is larger than that required by our subscription audience, seats are available for all performances.]

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45TH ST. W. OF 5TH AVE. Even, 8:30. Mats, Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

RKO THEATRE—LET'S GO! **CAMEO** 7th Ave. SEE AND HEAR Mr. and Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT In a Cruise to South Seas

GLOBE BROADWAY 46th St. "The FALL GUY" With JACK McMULL Ned Sparks—Pat O'Malley

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

"THREE LITTLE GIRLS" Great Singing and Dancing Cast. Revolving Stage. SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St. W. of B'way. Even, 8:30. Mats, Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

MUSIC BOX Then, 45th St. W. of B'way. Even, at 8:40 Mats, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30

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

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. 6th Ave. Even, 8:30. Mats, Thurs. Sat. 2:30. 50c. \$1. \$1.50

EAST SIDE THEATRES

2ND AVENUE PLAYHOUSE

133 SECOND AVENUE, CORNER EIGHTH STREET

3 Days Only—Friday, Saturday, Sunday, May 23, 24, 25

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

"TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD"

—ON THE SAME PROGRAM—**SOVKINO JOURNAL**—PRESENT DAY EVENTS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Starting Today!

FIRST FILM OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

A Great Film Record of a Great Soviet Achievement! The Building of the Turkestan Siberian Railroad!

"Pride of Soviet cinematography" —IZVESTIA

8TH STREET PLAYHOUSE 52 W. Eighth St. Film Guild J. R. FLESHER, Managing Director SPRING 5 0 9 5

ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE TONIGHT!

BRONX TENANTS LEAGUE 4041 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Music by John C. Smith Band. ADMISSION 50 CENTS

FINNISH WORKERS CLUB

NEW YORK DISTRICT Tomorrow at 2 P. M. Excellent Program — Dancing Speakers: MAX BEDACHT and others. ADMISSION 50 CENTS

DIRECTIONS:—From Grand Central take Flushing, L. I. subway to end of line and then take College Point trolley to end of line.

Tel. SACramento 2502
The Szabo Conservatory of Music
1275 LEXINGTON AVENUE at 86th Street Subway Station NEW YORK CITY
Instruction given to Beginners and Advancers in MUSIC COMPOSITION VOCAL, VIOLIN, PIANO, CELLO Theory and all other instruments

Phone TIlhughast 0959
JOHN C. SMITH'S Harlemites Orchestra
Local 802 A. F. of M. Office: 2297 SEVENTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

25% REDUCTION TO CITY AND UNION WORKERS

Have Your Eyes Examined and Glasses Fitted by **WORKERS MUTUAL OPTICAL CO.**

under personal supervision of **DR. M. HARRISON** Optometrist
215 SECOND AVENUE Corner 13th Street NEW YORK CITY
Opposite New York Eye and Telephone Stayceant 3836

Phone: FEHIGH 6392
International Barber Shop
M. W. SALA, Prop. 2016 Second Avenue, New York (bet. 103rd & 104th Sts.) Ladies Robs Our Specialty Private Beauty Parlor

WORKERS' CENTER BARBER SHOP
Moved to 30 Union Square FRENCH BLDG.—Main Floor

Gottlieb's Hardware
310 THIRD AVENUE Near 14th St. STUYVESANT 5974
All kinds of CUTLERY ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES MAZDA Bulbs Our Specialty.

Workers Cooperative Colony
3-4 ROOM APARTMENTS
We have a limited number of these apartments. No investment necessary. The rooms face Bronx Park. Avail yourself of the opportunity to live in a comradely atmosphere!

Take Lexington Ave. White Plains Subway and get off at Alton Park. Avail yourself of the opportunity to live in a comradely atmosphere!

TEL. ESTABROOK 1400
2500 BRONX PARK EAST
Our Office is open from 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. during week days and from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. on Sundays.

Phone Olinville 5421
S. FORTGANG Painters' Supplies
Painting, Decorating, Paper-Hanging
Parquet Floors a Specialty
3236 WHITE PLAINS AVENUE Near Burke Ave. Sta. BRONX

Airy, Large Meeting Rooms and Hall TO HIRE
Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the **Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc.** 347 E. 72nd St. New York Telephone: Rhineland 5097

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Meet in the month of 3001 Third Avenue BRONX, N. Y.
Ask for Baker's Local 164 Tel. Jerome 7000 Union Label Brand!

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

Food Workers Industrial Union
16 W. 21st St., New York City Phone Chelsea 2274
Business meetings held the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m. Educational meetings—the third Monday of the month. Executive Board meetings—every Tuesday afternoon at 6 o'clock.
One industry's One Union! Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

BEAUTIFUL ROOM for girls kitchen privileges. 122 W. 114th St. Apt. 71

"For All Kinds of Insurance"
CARL BRODSKY
Telephone: Murray Hill 5556
7 East 42nd Street, New York

Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEON DENTIST
249 EAST 115th STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York DAILY EXCEPT FRIDAY
Please telephone for appointment Telephone: Lehigh 6022

Tel. ORChard 3783
DR. L. KESSLER SURGEON DENTIST
Strictly by Appointment
48-50 DELANCEY STREET Cor. Eldridge St. NEW YORK

DR. J. MINDEL SURGEON DENTIST
1 UNION SQUARE Room 803—Phone: ALgonquin 8133
Not connected with any other office

Зубная Лечебница
DR. A. BROWN Dentist
301 East 14th St., Cor. Second Ave. Tel. ALgonquin 7248

Dr. M. Wolfson Surgeon Dentist
141 SECOND AVENUE, Cor. 9th St. Phone: ORChard 2323
In case of trouble with your teeth come to see your friend, who has long experience, and can assure you of careful treatment.

Phone Esterbrook 6998
Dr. SOPHIE BRASLAW Surgeon Dentist
All Phases of Modern Dentistry—X-Ray
725 Allerton Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

All Comrades Meet at **BRONSTEIN'S** Vegetarian Health Restaurant
558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

RATIONAL Vegetarian RESTAURANT
199 SECOND AVENUE Bet. 12th and 13th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian Food

MELROSE DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX (near 114th St. Station) PHONE:—INTERVAL 9149

HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian RESTAURANT
1600 MADISON AVE. Phone: University 5865

Phone: Stuyvesant 3516
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

Boulevard Cafeteria
541 SOUTHERN BLVD. Cor. 140th Street
Where you eat and feel at home.

Schillkrauth's Vegetarian RESTAURANTS
Where the best food and fresh vegetables are served all year round.
4 WEST 28TH STREET 37 WEST 32ND STREET 221 WEST 36TH STREET

Cooperators! Patronize **SEROY** CHEMIST
657 Allerton Avenue Estabrook 3215 BRONX, N. Y.

W. I. R. CLOTHING STORE
542 BROOK AVENUE Telephone Ludlow 3098
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
High Class Work Done Goods Called for and Delivered. All profits go towards strikers and their families.
SHOW YOUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE WORKERS!

WORKERS' ATTENTION!
REAL BARGAINS
at 236 E. 23d St., Bet. 3d & 2d Aves.
Ladies, Gents and Children's Furnishings
Extra discount to D. W. readers!

GITLOW AT PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION OF I.L.G.W.U.

THE opportunist minority in the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has publicly taken up the defense of Gitlow and his speech at the I. L. G. W. U. convention in 1925. In a leaflet distributed in the market, these people say "The charges made are a deliberate falsification. Why isn't the speech quoted? Gitlow was never praised by the reactionary A. F. of L. officialdom."

The Daily Worker is glad to quote the speech and give to all workers the full details surrounding it. This will make clear that Gitlow's present campaign against the Union is only the logical culmination of a line that has been long in preparation.

The Philadelphia Convention in 1925 was of historic importance to the entire revolutionary trade union movement. At that time the left-wing had reached a point where, leading a vast majority of the members in the union, but facing a right-wing bureaucracy in control of the offices, it either had to compromise with these officials on their basis of class collaboration, or make a decisive turn in the direction of the new revolutionary unions. One or the other had to become the main line of policy. Gitlow's speech in that convention was the high mark in forcing the policy of compromise upon the left wing, which had most disastrous results.

At the Crossroads.

This issue was presenting itself in many industries, and it was but natural that in the needle trades, where the left wing was strongest, at a crucial moment, when the left wing by taking up a clear and decisive policy, could have swept all before it. Instead of taking advantage of this situation, however, the left wing had forced upon it an outdated policy, which was here degenerated into plain Musteiteism, into class collaboration covered with "left" phrases.

Everyone will remember that 1924 and 1925 was the period of mass expulsions of revolutionary workers from the A. F. of L., the turning point of social-reformism into fascism. In the needle trades this process assumed a particularly extensive character. The majority of members were expelled, locals 2, 9 and 22 especially, by the Sigman administration. The bureaucrats soon found out, however, that they had expelled themselves, for the masses were solidly with the left-wing Action Committee. The bureaucrats therefore made a retreat, a maneuver in order to gain a more favorable moment for an attack. It is under such circumstances that the Philadelphia Convention occurred and Gitlow made his speech.

When the convention opened, the Sigman gang controlled the offices of the International Union, and thereby had organized a "majority" of the delegates by representation from non-existing "paper" locals. The left wing delegates, however, represented 90 per cent of the membership and completely controlled the most important market, New York. If we accepted Sigman's artificially created "majority" as legal, the rest would be simple for Sigman and the forces he represented.

Bowed to Paper Majority.

Under the Lovestonian policy of staying in the A. F. of L. at all costs, the left wing came into the convention upon the basis of accepting Sigman's "majority" as legal, fighting only to put across some democratic reforms, such as proportional representation, etc. Sigman's objective was to show at this convention that (1) he still rules the International Union, (2) has the full support of the A. F. of L., and (3) to demoralize the left wing as much as possible.

In spite of the Lovestone policy, the fight in the convention tended to assume the natural forms that the left wing, the main body of the union, should break through the artificial legality of Sigman, that the actual relationship of forces among the membership must come into collision with the "legality" recognized by Lovestone and Gitlow. This contradiction between policy and reality undermined the fighting firmness of the left wing delegates, and Sigman took full advantage of this.

Here we come to the point where opportunist policy, bad enough, is reinforced with opportunist corruption, in the person of Mr. Benjamin Gitlow, at present the leader of the renegades from Communism and defended by the "opposition" in the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

It was about the third or the fourth day of the convention when, through the instrumentality of Sigman, the regular procedure was laid aside in order to pass a resolution demanding the release of Gitlow, who was serving the remainder of his sentence to Sing Sing, of about a year. Very soon the word was spread through the convention that Sigman, together with Moskowitz (Tammany labor expert of Governor Smith) were working to get Gitlow released during the time of the convention. Smith, Tammany's governor, was then in New York City in his hotel suite, and trips were made to and from.

Sigman Needed Gitlow.

Why all this eagerness of Sigman in behalf of Gitlow? Did not Sigman just a few weeks before cause the arrest of our most active rank and file? It did not take long to disclose the purposes of "liberal" Sigman, quite clearly indeed!

In the middle of the convention, when the fight was at its hottest, word went through the convention that Gitlow was released! Gitlow was on the way to the convention! Moskowitz must have worked quite fast. How generous, how liberal, was our Tammany governor, to pardon "Comrade" Gitlow so quickly!

The left wing leadership in Philadelphia looked high and low for Gitlow, so as to appraise him of the situation in the convention, that he might in his appearance help the left wing fight. But Gitlow was not to be found! For two days the left wing hunted Gitlow. Finally Gitlow appeared—escorted by Sigman, Dubinsky & Co. to the platform of the convention!

So, Sigman knew where he was, if the left wing did not! How kind for the bureaucrats to give this royal reception to Gitlow! This "love" for political prisoners was positively touching!

No sooner on the platform than Sigman, again so "generous," suspended the order of

business to give "Brother" Gitlow the floor. Everybody, including the right wing, cheered vociferously. Yes, the convention was united! How touching! But—but—listen to Gitlow! "It is a great honor to stand on this platform to address you. Why? Because the International has one of the most enlightening histories for the workers in this country. You have engaged in memorable struggles in the interests of the workers."

Voice of Gitlow, Words of Sigman.

There was the stillness of death in the convention. On the faces of the right wing leaders could be seen the stealthy grins of delight at this praise from the "leader" of the left wing. Did not Gitlow know that the history of the International had for two years been a history of life-and-death struggle between the officials and the membership, with a majority of the members expelled from the union? Didn't Gitlow know that the Sigman "majority" in this convention was a weapon to overthrow the real majority in the union? Of course he knew it; he was outside of jail when the main mass struggles were going on. But listen further to Gitlow:

"This organization cannot be split, this organization cannot go backward, this organization will face the future and will meet the future as it was able to meet the past." (Our emphasis.)

Vociferous applause from the right wing! Chilly consternation among the left wing. These words of Gitlow were the slogans of Sigman! Listen further to Gitlow:

"I will close my speech not at all worried by what is taking place at this convention."

So, Mr. Gitlow knew what was taking place in the convention, and was not worried by it. Sigman was worried, the left wing was worried, because a bitter struggle for the whole future of the industry was going on. But Gitlow assured Sigman, who was shouting "unity and discipline" in the convention to bolster up his artificial majority, that there was nothing to fear. Gitlow declared that the left wing would not "split," that it would submit to Sigman. And really, if the Communist Party, in the name of which Gitlow spoke, agreed to unity on the basis of Sigman's majority, then surely Sigman had nothing further to worry about. But listen even further to Gitlow:

"When the gavel goes down for the last time . . . you will go into the work of your organization with an energy, with a devotion, and a love, that will tackle the most difficult problems . . . and you will work for the unification of the labor movement . . . so that the United States with its wealth and glory should belong to the working class."

Peace—With Sigman.

So, after the convention there was to be no more struggle against the bureaucracy, only sweet peace and "unity," the harmony of "love!" Unity with Sigman, "devotion" to Sigman, "love" for Sigman, all under the rule of Sigman established by the rottenest kind of falsehood and manipulations!

At the conclusion of Gitlow's speech, the right wing gang threw their hats into the air, acclaiming Gitlow. Dubinsky, black lieutenant of Sigman, moved that the speech be printed—and it was! Next day the "Forward" carried it with Gitlow's picture on the front page! The capitalist press reported: "Gitlow's speech throws consternation among Reds."

For lack of space, we have been forced to pass over many rich spots in Gitlow's speech. Every needle worker should read it again, obtain back copies of the "Forward" for that purpose. The left wing was so shamed and chagrined, that it tried to hush the matter up at that time. It was a typical labor-faker's speech, and fitted exactly into the needs and desires of the right wing leaders, the Tammany machine, and the employers.

To the Right of Green.

It is interesting to note that Wm. Green, of the A. F. of L., also made a speech at this convention. And his speech was far "to the left" of Gitlow's. William Green even "praised" the left wing, as the "salt of the earth"—always providing, of course, that it followed Gitlow's line of "unity and discipline" under Sigman and Green!

There are two possible explanations of Gitlow's speech: one is, that it was simply an extreme application of the opportunist policy of staying within the A. F. of L. at all costs, the other is that Gitlow was paying a debt agreed upon for his release from prison. As for us, we think Gitlow acted quite consciously according to an agreement.

Whatever the motive of Gitlow, the result was the same. Sigman pounced like a tiger upon the left wing. The peace agreement was called "a scrap of paper," the police were brought into the convention. Hyman, spokesman of the left wing, was told by Sigman to "get his hat and coat and get to hell out of the convention." Under this provocation the left wing acted spontaneously by leaving in a body. Sigman's first weapon thereupon was Gitlow's speech. Sigman said:

"When Gitlow was through with his talk I thought that perhaps his pupils at this convention would take the advice of their spokesman and I expected that at the next session such audacity would not again be displayed. I said to him, 'Brother Gitlow, I wish your comrades would understand you.'"

They Understand Now!

Gitlow's speech absolutely destroyed the possibility, which existed up to that moment, of the left wing taking over the leadership of the I.L.G.W.U. at the Philadelphia convention. Gitlow was speaking in the name of the Communist movement, as one of its most prominent spokesmen. To repudiate Gitlow at that moment would have split the left wing itself wide open. It was impossible at that time to even criticize Gitlow, without endangering the unity of the left wing. Only now, that Gitlow has severed himself from the movement, has exposed himself along the line as an opportunist of the first water, and an enemy of the working class, has it become possible to expose his treachery in all its nakedness to the workers in the needle trades.

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

Fight the Southern Bosses' Death Threat!



By FRED ELLIS

New Forms, Methods of Struggle in the Fight on Social-Fascism

By BILL DUNNE.

THE marked extension of the activities of the Musteite elements in the labor movement, the increased efforts of the socialist party leadership to penetrate the existing unions and secure influence in recent strikes, as a result of the growing leftward swing of masses of workers, makes necessary the paying of far more attention to the exposure of the social fascists and more concrete achievements in the organization of united fronts from below—rank and file committees of action, rank and file strike committees, the inclusion of wider sections of workers in the unemployed councils, more attention to economic demands.

The capitalist class, faced with continually rising discontent of the working class resulting from the economic crisis, is giving much leeway to the social fascists. No better example of this fact can be cited than the tender solicitude the New York City capitalist press shows from the speeches and statements of Norman Thomas. It is principally through the capitalist press that workers are informed that there are three political parties of capitalism in the U. S.

But it is particularly in economic struggles that social fascism is making efforts to secure leadership and keep the developing movements, many of them of a spontaneous character, from assuming a militant character and adopting genuine class programs. In such struggles the Musteite and socialist party elements are found closely united with the fascists of the A. F. of L. leadership against the Communists and the class struggle unions.

Role of the U.M.W.A.

In Illinois the Musteites, with Fishwick, Farrington and Walker in full control of the Springfield faction of the U.M.W.A., work under instructions of the Peabody Coal Company which protects them since they are, it must be admitted, able to do a better job of fooling the miners and sabotaging their struggles than Lewis can in this important field.

This is the sole reason for their toleration by the Peabody interests. This support costs the Peabody company nothing since the dues and assessments are checked off the scanty wages of the working miners and gives it a line of defense against the militant National Miners Union.

Powers Hapwood was recently allowed to speak over station WERQ, Harrisburg, Ill., for more than an hour and a half, delivering a denunciation of Lewis, an organization appeal for the Springfield faction, eulogizing Howat, Germer and Walker.

In this speech, which is published in the Illinois Miner for May 17, there is not one word of denunciation of the coal barons, of their methods, of their government.

It is quite clear that the coal owners of Illinois are only too willing to have Lewis, their former agent, saddled with all the blame for their past and present drives against the miners and their living standards, and welcome the opportunity to enlist the services of the social fascists at no cost to themselves.

Musteism and the Capitalist Courts.

More than this—the Musteites, with McAlister Coleman as the link with the New Leader, official organ of the socialist party, doing publicity work for the Springfield faction, are consciously deceiving the miners by telling them that the capitalist courts are on the side of the miners, that struggle is not necessary. Speaking of Lewis the same issue of the Illinois Miner mentioned above says in a first page editorial:

"Legally and morally he has not a leg to stand on. Every court decision has been against him and will continue to go against him to the end. . . ."

"Of course, if the case of the reorganized U. M. W. of A. was no better than that of Lewis, they could only meet bullets with bullets, booze with booze, and blackjacks with blackjacks. . . . But why resort to the methods of pirates. . . . when the court can settle Mr. Lewis as they certainly will in a very short

time? So keep your shirts on, boys. . . ." (My emphasis.)

Since when have the courts of this country given guarantees of protection to unions that are determined to organize workers and lead their struggles for higher living standards? The answer is never—and in this case such protection has been given and promised in return for guarantees that the social fascists will fight Communists but not coal barons.

Musteism in the Anthracite.

That the Musteite elements has some following in the anthracite section of the industry and is carrying on some activity is shown by the program adopted by Local Union 250 of Latimer, Pa., distributed to the delegates to the recent Hazleton Tri-District convention of the W.M.W.A. The demands in this leaflet, such as point 6 which calls for the calling of general strikes after the continuation of discrimination against workers lasting over five days, six-hour day, five-day week, the presence of mine committees when new work is started in any colliery, opposition to arbitration, opposition to the check-off, etc., undoubtedly reflect the attitude of the rank and file.

Point 14 says: "Advocate the socialist party in the unions."

James Daily, one of the signers of this leaflet and secretary of the local union, is a former national board member of the National Miners Union.

The membership of the "reorganized U.M.W.A. is more militant than the leadership. Two miners were fired recently by the Lone Star Coal Company near Pittsburg (Kan.). The Illinois Miner in its issue for May 17 gives, in its two column head over the story, a very illuminating insight into the Howat-Germer-Walker policy:

"Two Miners Discharged at One Pit—Men Vote to Walk Out in Indignation; President Howat Says Strikes Are Not Encouraged, But Wherever Men So Decide, Organization Will Back Them to Limit; But Any Reprisals Against Bosses' Assistance to Lewis Will Be Voluntary." (My emphasis.)

Coal operators must come out openly for Lewis before the Musteites even speak to miners about struggle and then the whole responsibility is placed by these "leaders" upon the workers.

Open Alliance.

In the South, where the struggle is sharper, the Musteites in the U.T.W. are openly aligned with the A. F. of L. fascists. The Birmingham (Ala.) Labor Advocate, the official organ of the A.F.L. central labor council, which called on March 15 for fascist action against organizers for the Trade Union Unity League, gives full support to the Musteites and emphasizes their company union program.

Paul Smith, Southern organizer for the A. F. of L. recently went to the secretary of the Southern Manufacturers Association and asked him to agree to finance an issue of 5,000 Labor Advocates—to make this contribution to the struggle against Communist.

In the trial of Freeman Thompson, president of the N.M.U., in Springfield, Ill., last week, in which he and 14 others were convicted for organizing and leading the strike of 10,000 miners last December, a Musteite sub-district president appeared as a state witness. The jury was selected and organized by undercover agents of the Peabody Coal Company.

Social Fascists in the Taxi Drivers' Strike. In the strike of New York City and Brooklyn taxi drivers the socialist party elements are also active. The New York Leader for May 17 reports gleefully: "During the first few days of the strike men from the Communist Trade Union Unity League attempted to speak to the men but were all 'kicked out.'"

"Wednesday evening. . . August Claessens spoke to the men and was favorably received. Thursday the strikers invited Norman Thomas to speak. The socialist leader addressed the strikers again Monday." In the strike of taxi drivers in Pittsburgh, Pa., he real leadership and advisory board was

PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

On the Agricultural Draft Program

By ERIK BERT.

II. On the Alliance Between the Proletariat and the Poor Farmers.

THE Draft Program (The Communist, February, p. 107) points out the inevitable disparity between the production and the consumption of agricultural products. The conclusion drawn is as follows: "Obviously, little or no outlet can be found under capitalism for ever-growing production except the reactionary outlet of imperialist war. If, however, the city proletariat by struggle can compel the employing class to pay higher wages this would help to absorb the surplus; while if the masses overthrow capitalism and socialize industry, increased demand for food and clothing would take up all the farm surplus now clogging the market, since we must by no means imagine that the proletarian masses in the cities have either enough to eat or to wear. It is upon this basis that an alliance between the poor farmers and the revolutionary city proletariat should be built for a joint fight against capitalism, the small farmers aiding the proletariat both in wage struggle and the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism, the establishment of a Soviet Government of Workers and Farmers." (Our emphasis.—E. B.)

This would indicate that to the extent that the fight of the proletariat in the present period for increased wages is successful—to that degree will these increased wages help absorb the surplus of the farmer. The successful fight of the proletariat for increased wages will help to solve the agricultural crisis within the capitalist system. It is on this basis that the united front of proletariat and poor farmers against finance capital is to proceed, according to the program. "It would be a big mistake," as the Draft Program for Negro Farmers (The Communist, March, p. 251) points out, "to cherish illusions concerning the possibility to improve the position of the small and partly the middle farmer under capitalism. On the contrary, the chief object of our agitation and propaganda is to explain to the broad masses of small and partly the middle farmers the process of their ruin under capitalism." It is just such illusions that the excerpt from the Agricultural Draft Program quoted above might foster.

Further on in the Agricultural Draft Program it is pointed out that the bourgeois solution of the farm problem is expulsion of vast numbers of farmers from the farms. The line of the Program is thus: "The Communist Party proposes to restore solvency* not only to agriculture, but to the agricultural population as well, by abolishing capitalism and socializing the agricultural as well as other industries." (The Communist, February, p. 107.)

The line of the Draft Program, as outlined in the excerpt which we have quoted above (p. 6), however, seems to indicate that not only will "solvency" be restored to agriculture after the revolution* but that possibilities of increasing "solvency" exist in the present period of the general crisis of world capitalism and in particular in the present period of the agrarian crisis in the United States. All other things being equal, it is almost a truism that if the American proletariat receives increased wages, it will spend an increased amount on agricultural products and that this will help reduce the surplus. It must be pointed out that this will help reduce the surplus. It must be pointed out that all other things are not going to remain equal and that consequently these abstract logical conclusions will not follow. In the first place the surplus of agricultural products is a world surplus, particularly for cotton and wheat, the two predominant cash crops of the American farmer. This surplus is tending to increase. The rapid growth of exports of American agricultural machinery** will accelerate this growth and will reduce the cost of production outside of the

United States and hence prices on the world market. In the second place the increased use of agricultural machinery will tend to increase the domestic surplus. (The increase will be counter-balanced to only a minor degree by such decreases in production as may be concomitant with the expulsion of sections of the American agricultural population from the land.) In view, therefore, of the increasing world surplus (the immediate cause of the present depression in Argentina, Australia, and Canada—to mention only the outstanding non-domestic examples) and the probable growth in the domestic surplus through the increased use of agricultural machinery, the decline in the surplus which would result from increased wages for the proletariat would be only relative in character—it would be a decline in relation to an increased surplus. * The use of "solvency" to describe the post-revolutionary situation—when finance capital and its institutional corollaries and its exploitation of the agricultural masses have been abolished—might be noted as inadequate. ** The following series will illustrate this growth.

Agricultural Machinery—Sales Billed for Export (56 Firms).	
1923 — 90.2	1927 — 163.6
1924 — 86.0	1928 — 244.3
1925 — 123.7	1929 — 308.9 (51 Firms)
1926 — 143.5	

Standard Trade and Securities Service, Standard Statistical Bulletin, 1930-1931 Base Book Issue, p. 177.

Whether there would finally result a net absolute decrease or not is impossible to state. It seems quite improbable at least. In any event it seems clear that it is on no such basis that the "alliance between the poor farmers and the revolutionary proletariat should be built for a joint fight against capitalism." The Draft Program recognizes this in that it points out that "the general forms of struggle can be seen to be such as tenants' strikes, mass refusal to pay mortgages or interest upon them, taxpayers' strikes and a physical struggle against foreclosure." (The Communist, April, p. 372.) The basis of the alliance between the proletariat and the poor farmers is the fact that "of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class. . . . The lower middle-class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoisie, to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the middle class. They are, therefore, not revolutionary, but conservative. Nay more, that are reactionary, for they try to roll back the wheel of history. If by chance they are revolutionary, they are so, only in view of their impending transfer into the proletariat, they thus defend not their present, but their future interests; they desert their own standpoint to place themselves at that of the proletariat." (Communist Manifesto, p. 26.)

"The attitude of the proletariat to the small and, largely so, to the middle farmers, should be to establish an alliance with them and lead them. This specific inter-class relationship, without eliminating the class distinctions, is based on a community of interests against the big landlords and big capitalists." (Draft Program for Negro Farmers, March Communist, p. 248.) The alliance between the proletariat and the poor farmers is based on the fact that the interests of both are antagonistic to the exploitation of finance capital and on the fact that the proletariat through its avant-garde offers to the poor farmers a consequent and unflinching leadership which crystallizes their antagonism into revolutionary forms. It is not based on the possibilities of partial absorption of the farm surplus through the increased wages which the proletariat is able to tear from the capitalist class.

made up of "Father" Cox, of the National Catholic Welfare Council, assisted by a protest minister, Day, Chambers, a university professor, who represents the Civil Liberties Union and is closely associated with the Musteites. Their activities, which ended in the strike being sold out, were sympathetically reported by one McDowell, Federated Press correspondent, a former theological student who has recently joined the socialist party.

Role of the C. P.

Our greatest weakness in the struggle against these elements is that our base in the industries—inside the industries—is far too narrow and weak. Our shop papers are not numerous enough to do more than make our Party and the class struggle unions known to workers in a few spots.

While there is general agreement as to the vital necessity for extending working inside the industries as yet this finds little expression in the every day work. One cannot escape the impression that large numbers of workers in the heavy industries upon whom the burden of rationalization, unemployment and part time work is becoming unendurable, while agreeing with our program as they know it from our general agitation activity, are waiting to see how we will—and if we will—apply it to the struggles which they know they must wage.

In other words, workers want to see us in action in the industries, to see our program and leadership put to the test of struggles organizing in the shops and factories around their economic demands.

Delay in taking the lead in these struggles, of preparing workers for them, opens the door for the social fascists whose olfactory nerves are delicately attuned to the smell of opportunities for betrayal.

One must not discount the need for theoretical exposure of the social fascists in the struggle against them. But this by itself will not destroy their influence among workers whose dire need for leadership leads them to accept the honey-coated phrases of the Musteites without much critical examination.

The exposure and defeat of social fascism can be carried successfully only by the rapid broadening of our work inside the industries. The struggle must be carried on by our comrades who, in the work inside the industries and among the decisive sections of the working

class, establish Communist leadership and who can expose the social fascists on the basis of concrete deeds with which workers are familiar.

The establishment of rank and file committees of action and systematic work for the election of rank and file strike committees in all struggles must replace all attempts of the class struggle unions to rally workers for serious struggle under the narrow leadership of the official union committees.

The growing activity of the Musteites, in itself proof of the will to struggle of the working class, demands the practical carrying out of the tactic of the united front from below—the building of committees of struggle of rank and file members of A.F.L. unions, of unorganized workers, of workers still under the influence of the socialist party.

To underestimate the importance of need for continual emphasis upon new forms and methods of struggle, of constant efforts to break through the old narrow official forms, is to surrender sections of the working class to social fascism.

The Daily Worker is the Party's best instrument to make contacts among the masses of workers, to build a mass Communist Party.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

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

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

Name

Address

Occupation

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