

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. VII., No. 136

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

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1930

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

Price 3 Cent

HISTORIC CONVENTION OF NEEDLE WORKERS OPENS TONIGHT

Build a Fighting Needle Trades Union!

TODAY opens the Second National Convention of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union was born in struggle, and born out of the old unions of the A. F. of L.

Our union must be an organization of the masses, based upon the shops, with an active membership really functioning in their shop committees, and providing the basic force and control of the union.

Needle trades workers know that their union must be a part of the general movement of revolutionary unionism.

International solidarity and organization is just a burning necessity. Needle trades workers are no strangers to this issue.

And above all, this convention must be the starting point for a mighty recruiting campaign, leading to a great struggle in which the needle trades workers will smash the strikebreaking apparatus of the Schlesingers and Hillmans.

The Second Convention of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union will meet these tasks, and will solve some of them now, laying the basis for the progressive solution of the others in the course of life and struggle.

Hail the revolutionary needle trades workers! All together to build a powerful, fighting industrial union of the needle trades!

They Have a "Hand" In It

SOMETIMES they have both hands and all four feet! We refer to the astounding graft that goes on underneath our eyes, which is becoming so usual that no one thinks of it as extraordinary.

In an evening paper recently we noted that Mayor Walker's private secretary, Charles Hand, was appointed on the "Sanitary Commission."

Why all the "disappointment" for the fellow who lost, and the celebration on the part of the friends of Hand? Why, indeed, if such appointments are not simply sinecures, "cinches," in plain English—graft?

Does an appointee to the "Sanitary Commission" have to know anything about sanitation? Perish the thought! Charles Hand, the secretary of Mayor Walker, probably doesn't know any more about sanitation than to wipe his nose.

How these fingers connect with the "Hand" named on the "Sanitary Commission" we leave to the constant revelations in the capitalist press of graft here, there and everywhere.

The government of the city of New York, which savagely clubbed the workers demonstrating against unemployment on Union Square on March 6, which does not a damned thing for the great masses of jobless and hungry New York workers.

What must be done? First, let's tear off the mask of "democratic government," which serves the interests of the bosses and plunders right and left while it assumes a lofty air of virtue and "law and order" to beat workers into bloody submission for demanding "Work or Wages."

And let us press harder than ever for the demands of the jobless, for "work or wages!" Let us fight, and fight like hell to get the release of all those arrested as a result of March 6, the Unemployed Committee now laying in prison for speaking for the unemployed in the teeth of this incredible machine of grafters.

BOSS CONGRESS BEGINS ITS "RED" PROBE WITH SPIES

Hand Picks His Dicks So They Get or Make 'Proof'

Hide Unemployment Push War Propaganda on Soviet Union

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—A swarm of detectives, hired by the fascist, Fish, chairman of the Congressional Anti-Communist Committee, it was revealed today, are now busy imitating Sherlock Holmes around Communist and alleged Communist organizations.

Oiling up their burglar tools, they are instructed to break in at night to organizations' offices to abstract "incriminating" evidence—and, as is natural to these gentry, to leave some of their own make, like Easley's and Whalen's forgeries, to make sure of furnishing fascist Fish with material for "red hysteria" ballyhoo.

One objective is: To try to blabber about the "red menace to cover up the fact revealed by the government census, which itself admitting that there are about 6,500,000 unemployed workers and their families.

JUNE 7 PROTEST, 110 ST. & FIFTH

Masses Will Demand Release of Leaders

The International Labor Defense calls upon all workers to come to the mass protest demonstration to be held at 110th St. and Fifth Ave., Saturday, June 7 at 1 p. m., the anniversary of the raid on the National Textile Workers Union in Gastonia and the arrest of 23 organizers.

Just one year since the arrest of these workers in Gastonia, 7 of whom were convicted and are still threatened with 20-year prison sentences, comes the arrest of Powers, Carr, Dalton, Burlack, Storey and Burdy in Atlanta, Ga., under the "inciting to insurrection" law which means death if convicted.

June 7, 1930, finds the leaders of the unemployed workers in jail without bail or jury trial.

June 7, 1930, finds the seditious law being used in Newark, N. J., to railroad 9 workers, Negro and white to long prison terms for organizing and fighting for the demands of the unemployed workers.

These arrests and persecutions are a challenge to the entire working class of this country and must be fought by the working class.

The International Labor Defense and the National Textile Workers Union has arranged this demonstration as a mighty protest of the working masses to demand the release of all these fighters.



The real union of needle trades workers, the N.T.W.I.U., opens today!

Police Give Away Gastonia Bosses' Part in Atlanta Electrocutation Plot

SCRANTON, Pa., June 5.—Complete proof that the Manville-Jenckes Co., which owns the Loray Mills at Gastonia, is one factor behind the attempt to send the six organizers in Atlanta jail to the electric chair, was inadvertently given away by police here who did not realize the political implications of their acts.

MUSTEITES FOR GANDHI, GRAFTER

Pacifism in India and Farrington in U. S.

Rev. Muste's "Conference for Progressive Labor Action" celebrated its first anniversary in New York by a banquet.

At the dinner appeared Louis F. Budenz of the United Textile Workers, (Musteite leadership) who now announces himself as the head of a Musteite bureau to "organize the unorganized."

Manville-Jenckes Co., during the Gastonia strike directed against it last year, hired the gunman "committee of 100" which followed Chief of Police Aderholdt in his raid June 7 to commit another Ludlow massacre in the strikers' tent colony.

Oscar Ameringer, socialist party member who edits the Fishwick of (Continued on Page Three)

SPIKED!

7th CONVENTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY, JUNE 20th

Opens with Great Mass Meeting in Madison Square Garden

Marks New High Point Struggle of Jobless a Central Issue

The Seventh National Convention of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. which will bring together the leaders of the struggles of the revolutionary workers from all parts of the country for the purpose of planning further intensification of these struggles, will be appropriately opened with a gigantic mass demonstration in Madison Square Garden, June 20.

Thousands of workers from the shops, unions, fraternal organizations and cooperatives and thousands of unemployed workers who look to the Communist Party for leadership in their day to day struggles are expected to rally on this occasion in order to demonstrate their approval of the revolutionary program of the Communist Party.

Fight for Jobless.

The mass opening of the Seventh National Convention will be a demonstration for continued struggles against unemployment and will launch an intensified campaign for the release of the delegation of the unemployed, Comrade Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond who are serving a three years sentence because they dared lead the struggle for work or wages.

(Continued on Page Two)

I. D. ENDORSES MEET, PROTEST

Calls on Workers to Come to Sports Meet

The International Labor Defense today issues a statement endorsing the mass meeting of the Labor Sports Union, to be held on Saturday and Sunday, June 7 and 8, at the Eastern States Track and Field Meet of the Labor Sports Union at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn.

These meetings will protest as well the continued holding of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond; the jailing of six organizers, facing death in Atlanta, indicted on charges of "insurrection"; the nine men facing long prison terms in Newark, N. J., on charges of "sedition," and the ten workers now being tried in El Centro, Calif., (Continued on Page Three)

HUGE RESPONSE TO CALL ALREADY CERTAIN; MASS MEETING STARTS SESSION

Reorganized Union, Based on Shops, Ready to Smash Sweat Shop Conditions

Furriers Gather by the Thousands to Hear of Policies; Jobless Elect Delegation

New Star Casino tonight will be the scene of an event of historical importance to the militant needle trades workers of New York, and of the whole country. The Second National Convention of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union begins a three day session.

Lodgings Wanted for Needle Delegates

Delegates are arriving from most of the needle trades centers, ready to take up the task of hammering out the policy and program for our revolutionary Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

All comrades are asked to inform the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St., Lackawanna 4010, of the number of delegates they can accommodate.

All out-of-town delegates should see Comrades Sol Hertz and Bailis for accommodations. CONVENTION ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE.

JOBLESS RALLY FOR CHI. MEET

Unemployed All Over Country Preparing

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—Southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois are planning to send 500 delegates to the July 4th unemployment convention conference in Chicago, states the Milwaukee office of the Trade Union Unity League.

From all parts of the country, delegations are being elected from Unemployment Councils, and new councils spring up daily, all with representation at the National Unemployment Convention.

The organization of the unemployed proceeds in close connection with the organization drive for 50,000 new members in the T.U.U.L. unions. The idea is to organize the jobless and the unemployed workers around their work shops, or the shops where they worked when they had jobs, on a common platform of work or wages, unemployment relief and insurance paid for by the government and administered by the workers, seven hour day and five day week, no speed up, and no worsening of conditions.

Closing Mines

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 5.—The Pittston Coal Co. announces a policy of closing down part of its mines and running only a few of them. After the miners in the closed mines (Continued on Page Three)

CUT HERDERS' WAGES.

BUTTE, Mont., June 5.—Sheepherders on Montana's far ranches, who heard that a leading Deer Lodge ranch owner complimented them over the radio, suspect that they are being fed apple-sauce in return for hard work. The rancher boasted that the Montana wool industry had made a profit of \$27,000,000 last year, but the herders were forced to take a 20 per cent wage-cut this spring.

VIENNA, June 5.—Severe collisions between fascists and workers occurred today in Dunkelstein as a result of which a worker by the name of Toitl was killed. The countryside is excited and indignant.

Today in History of the Workers

June 6, 1836—New York tailors sentenced for "illegal combination" to prevent reduction of wages. 1860—Central Workingmen's Congress of New York City, under influence of Horace Greeley, met. 1863—"Fincher's Trades Review," most influential labor paper of its time, first appeared in Philadelphia. 1922—Railroad Labor Board cut wages of 400,000 shop men \$60,000,000 a year.

A year and a half ago, the veterans of years of the most heroic struggle against attacks by the bosses and by the state and city governments, against betrayal by as corrupt a gang of A. F. L. labor bureaucrats as ever existed, a struggle that was fought with the most heroic determination and vigor, culminated in the formation of a new industrial union covering the whole needle trades field.

There followed months of organization and reorganization, of weeding out of trade union practices and right wing cliques which had no place in a fighting union, months of shop struggles and consolidation of forces, months during which the bosses' agents led "unions" that had become company unions, and with the aid of the bosses and the police, entrapped some of the needle trades masses into slave contracts, with worse pay and horribly worse conditions. Only the industrial union gave hope to the workers, and throughout the whole period was their constant bulwark against a torrent of exploitation.

On the Eve of Great Events. Now, with the field open for the greatest organization campaign in their history, the second national convention of needle workers, the first under the new shop delegate system of organization, opens with every branch of the trade represented, with a huge delegation right from the shops, with the unemployed represented, and they will proceed to make history. It is a very different thing from the fake conventions recently held by Schlesinger and Hillman.

Bringing the Masses In. In fact, it has already begun. Yesterday when Ben Gold, general manager of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, started to address an open air meeting in the fur market, on Seventh Ave., thousands gathered around to hear him tell of the new hope for a winning fight on speed-up, sweat shop conditions, long hours, and piece work and slave contracts. The crowd grew so large and enthusiastic that it blocked traffic in the whole block, and the police had a hard time opening a lane for the cars to move.

Yesterday, also, the unemployed needle workers of all trades, furriers, men's clothing workers, millinery workers, cloakmakers, and dressmakers and all others, gathered in Bryant Hall, heard the program and policies of the industrial union explained, endorsed them enthusiastically, and elected 15 of their number as delegates to the convention.

Turn From Amalgamated. A good meeting of men's clothing workers, sick of Hillman's betrayals, class collaboration, and all his schemes to "stabilize" the industry (schemes which always work out in the tailor's doing a little more work for a little less money, and in one man doing two men's work) took place yesterday at the Workers Center, and also elected delegates to the N.T.W.I.U. convention.

The meeting tonight, to which every needle worker and other interested worker is invited, will hear Louis Hyman, president of the N.T.W.I.U. report on the progress of the union since the first convention.

Johnstone for T.U.U.L. The national office of the Trade Union Unity League, to which the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union belongs, will be represented by Jack Johnstone who will report on the situation of the needle workers, as a part of the general class struggle, and make recommendations to more completely co-ordinate these different fronts of the class war.

Saturday there will be a reception for the out of town delegates at New Star Casino.

Defend "Daily"! Rush Funds!

It certainly is clear to every Party member, every reader of our paper, every workers' organization that the "investigation" of, the attack upon our paper may now take place at any moment.

In voting the "investigation" of the Daily Worker, the House of Representatives at Washington reveals the seriousness of the capitalist crisis in this country and the effect upon American imperialism of the narrowing markets for the things American workers produce by their sweat and blood in the industrial hell-holes.

This "investigation," this attack against the Daily Worker by the big bosses who drive you to exhaustion in shop, mine and mill, also reveals the reaction of the bosses' politicians to the growing proletarian revolutions in China and India, and their plans for war against the Soviet Union.

The big bosses are between the devil and the deep blue sea. Being devils themselves, may the devil take them. We will help see to that. But right now they still have power. They intend fighting for their bloodsucking capitalist system. Faced with seven million unemployed workers and shrinking profits they intend engaging in another world war to bolster up their profits and intend as well to engage in a war on Communists and the Daily Worker because they know we will correctly lead all workers to victory over these plunderers.

And so Representative Fish, nice gefueller, primed by his bosses, whoops it up for a war against the Reds. In effect he shouts: "The bosses and I want satisfied workers. We will suppress all trouble makers, all who organize workers into the Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party. We are against a convention for unemployed workers. We are against organizing Negro and white workers for common struggle in the South. We intend fighting 'Soviet propaganda.' We intend keeping the workers all over the world enslaved. We intend suppressing the Daily Worker so the workers will not get the truth about what is happening to them in all the industries, so that they will not have a common means of expression and information."

We may be "investigated" at any moment. We must marshal all our forces before this attack comes. We must add you, your organization to our army of supporters. We must increase the income for our \$25,000 Emergency Fund so that every day for the balance of this month we receive \$1,000 a day in our office. The Daily Worker is in distress. You must strengthen your paper in face of this coming attack by our enemy. Help us now so we will win!

Tag Days—Philadelphia—June 6, 7, 8. Every worker should help.

CHINESE "IRONSIDES" MERCENARY TROOPS OF "LEFT" KUOMINTANG

Capitalist Press Reports Misrepresent Political Coloring of "Ironsides"

"Left" Kuomintang Is the Last Reserve of Reaction in China

Persistent reports seem to confirm the early news that Ho Chien, Chiang Kai-shek's lackey in Hunan and commander of Nanking forces in that province, has evacuated Changsha, owing to the pressure of the Kwangsi troops from the south and the so-called "Ironsides" from the west. With the loss of Changsha, the capital of Hunan province, and with Ho Chien's army falling back on Hankow, Chiang Kai-shek's position in the Yangtze valley is certainly getting very precarious.

Concerning the "Ironsides," under Chang Fa-kwei, the capitalist reports are very confusing. For instance, a cable despatch of the New York Times, dated June 4, says that "their army (the Ironsides) is very small, but once in the Yangtze valley, it is capable of great expansion from among the Communists, bandits and unattached troops roaming the districts." This report hopelessly confuses the political coloring of the Communist and peasant guerrilla troops as well as that of the "Ironsides" from among the Communists.

The Daily Worker in a previous issue has already exposed the history of the "Ironsides," showing that the present "Ironsides" are nothing more than mercenary troops under Chang Fa-kwei, the traitor of the Chinese Revolution 1925-1927, and are in no way different from the mercenary troops of Chiang Kai-shek, or Feng Yu-shiang.

Politically, Chang Fa-kwei is a lieutenant of Wang Chin-wei, and is the "military star" of the "left" Kuomintang. The "left" Kuomintang, representing the interests and aspirations of the national industrial bourgeoisie, is the last reserve of the forces of reaction and agents of imperialism in China. Being a part of the Northern Coalition, it furnishes the ideological window dressing for the Northern

militarists, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-shiang, and their imperialist masters. Under the slogan of the "Constitutional Assembly" which is also the main slogan of the Trotskyites, the "left" Kuomintang tries to rally the country to the support of the Northern militarists and the British and Japanese imperialists. As for their enemy against and cruelty toward the revolutionary workers and peasants, Wang Chin-wei and Chang Fa-kwei rival Chiang Kai-shek. They are both notorious for their part in drowning the Canton Soviet of 1927 in blood.

The Communists and revolutionary peasants will never swell the army of such an enemy of the revolution as Chang Fa-kwei unless it be for the purpose of disorganizing his army from the inside and drawing the soldiers away from the influence of the "left" Kuomintang and into the Red Army. If this is what actually happened, then Changsha is not taken by the "Ironsides" under Chang Fa-kwei, but by revolutionary workers, peasants and soldiers led by the Communist Party. If it is Chang Fa-kwei's "Ironsides" that has taken Changsha, then it will never be able to expand "from among the Communists" and it will not be able to hold the city long because it has not the support of the workers and peasants in Hunan. The sweeping advance of the Red Army and revolutionary peasants will sooner or later take the city of Changsha which belongs to them.

According to A. P. reports, June 5, it is the Red Army that occupied the city of Changsha and makes no mention of the "Ironsides." If it is the real Red Army that occupied Changsha, it is certainly a very important gain for the revolution and represents a long step forward in the extension of Soviet Power in China.

Arrest 3 at Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, June 4 (By Mail).—The Police Department, smarting under the success of the anti-lynching meeting held here on Friday, May 30, suppressed the second mass meeting, which was scheduled for Saturday evening, organized in protest against the wave of lynchings carried through by the Southern bosses. Three organizers of the meeting—Stark, Soifer and Mitchell—were arrested, trial being set for

Anti-Lynch Meeting

June 6, with J. Holzberg as the Defense attorney. When Mitchell arrived, two plain clothes men arrested him and took him to the police station, charged with advocating race war between Negroes and whites. The sergeant himself stated "the niggers deserve nothing but lynching," and that "very soon we'll start lynching here, too, and if you don't mind your own business, you'll get it yourself."

Bosses' Congress to Begin "Red" Probe

(Continued from Page One) ilies starving in this country, understates the number by more than a million. Another objective is to centralize under the federal government the various persecutions of revolutionary workers being now carried out by various states, such as in Georgia, California, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and in New York, where the March 6th Unemployed Committee are lying in prison after being railroaded by Whalen under cover of his forgeries furnished by Ralph Easley and Matthew Wolf.

The third objective is to lay the propaganda base for war on the Soviet Union. Fish has started out on the broad trail of the infamous A. Mitchell Palmer of the post-war "red raids" and "deportations deliriums." Fish has called, for the first witness, Palmer's right-hand man of those days, one Edgar Hoover, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, said to be the man largely responsible for inciting the sudden arrest of 20,000 workers in the last days of 1919. The "hearings" open June 9.

Edgar Hoover, whose fascist policies well entitles him to his family name, will, however, like many other of the first witnesses, be heard by the Anti-Communist Committee in strict secrecy. This will help give the impression that the capitalist government is in immediate peril and will lay the basis for the spread-eagle anti-Communist speeches later to be made in open session by William Green and Matthew Wolf of the A. F. of L. and the National Civic Federation.

Most of the witnesses to be given secret hearings are from the different government departments, who are noted as liars the world over for their hokum about "prosperity in sixty days," started by Hoover after the March 6 unemployed demonstrations.

Not only the public, but the press also is barred from fascist Fish's "hearings."

While the Daily Worker is striving to raise from its supporters a sustaining fund of \$25,000 before July 1, it also is named in the resolution as something to be "investigated." Although the Daily Worker is crippled greatly by its lack of funds, fascist Fish has the whole United States treasury to draw upon to attack the central organ of the Communist Party, Congress giving Fish the right to spend money

7th Convention of Party, June 20th

(Continued from Page One) Communist Party candidate for governor of New York. Prominent leaders of the struggles of the white and Negro workers of the South; of the agricultural workers of the Pacific coast; of the steel workers and coal miners of the East and Middle West as well as leaders of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and of the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League will outline the tasks that confront the working class in the light of the general crisis of capitalism.

Answer To Red Hunters. This demonstration will serve as a fitting reply to the agents of Wall St. imperialism who are now conducting an investigation into Communist activities as a preliminary to the launching of a nationwide centrally directed attack upon the working class of the United States and the colonial subjects of the American ruling class.

Every class conscious worker must immediately begin to mobilize the workers in the shops, unions and organizations and bring them en-masse to this demonstration which all indications already promise will be one of the greatest ever held in Madison Square Garden and in New York City. On to Madison Square Garden June 20th must become the rallying slogan for all workers determined to wage an earnest struggle against capitalism, against the fascist and social fascist agents of the bosses and against all other enemies of the Communist Party, the revolutionary unions and the working class.

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

without limit, but not giving the unemployed a damned cent. Fish is, himself, "selecting" the detectives, guaranteeing that a hand-picked lot of Russian czarist white guards, with whom Fish spoke against the Communists on May Day at Union Square, along with a choice collection of fascist swivel-veterans and A. F. of L. crooks will, mixed well with Burns detectives, get the "evidence" they are told to get, even if they have to make it themselves.

65,000 BOMBAY WORKERS STRIKE

The Indian Revolt Is Spreading Everywhere

BULLETIN. Later reports from India indicate that the British claim to have defeated and dispersed the armed tribesmen marching on Peshawar was not true. Thousands of Zakkahel tribesmen have united with the Afridis, and the population further north is mobilizing to throw off imperialism.

BOMBAY, India, June 5.—Thirty mills are closed down and 65,000 textile workers are on strike here, as a political demonstration against imperialism. There has already been a clash with the police, though the strike started only this morning. The workers marched by thousands from mill to mill, calling all out. Attempts of the police to disperse the mass pickets resulted in the police being stoned.

Tribesmen Fight British. Capitalist news sources in Peshawar, India, tell of the entry into the anti-imperialist movement of the Afridi tribes. An armed body, "conservatively estimated at 1,200," of these tribesmen marched Wednesday night near the defenses of Peshawar city, cutting telephone and telegraph wires, opening fences and blocking roads, apparently on the way to attack the British fortified post at Bara, seven miles from the city. Bara is the seat of Peshawar's water supply.

The British claim that a pitched battle was fought between their troops and this division of tribesmen, and that the natives retreated across the Afghan border.

Intense indignation continues among the natives of the Northwest Indian provinces, which has not been made less by the announcement that the soldier who "accidentally" killed two Sikh children several days ago has been given a light sentence, 18 months.

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

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

L. D. Dr. Nick Spanoudakis. Ball and entertainment Saturday, June 7 at Workers Center. Brighton Workers Club. S. Fishbein will lecture on the "Present Crisis in U.S.A." Friday, June 6, 9 p. m., 227 Brighton Beach Ave. Meeting between lecture.

Williamsburgh I. L. D. Open Air Meeting. To protest against imprisonment of the Unemployed Delegation. Friday, June 6, 8 p. m., Robbing and Grand St.

Japanese Tea Party. Exhibition Labor Defender Photo. Saturday, June 7, 10 a. m. to 12 p. m., 14th St. Final arrangements for Exhibition.

Harlem Progressive Club Dance. Saturday, June 7, 1922 Madison Ave., 8 p. m.

Sacco-Vanzetti I. L. D. Festival. Saturday, June 7, 2011 Third Ave. (between 17th and 17th Sts.) Bronx. Women's Council Lectures. Council No. 23 will have a lecture on the election campaign and the "Present Crisis in U.S.A." Friday, June 6, 8:30 p. m., at 2061 Bryant Ave., Bronx. J. Anyon will give the lecture.

Council 12 lecture by Louis Baum on "Nationalization." Monday, June 9, at 749 Crotona Park North. No admission.

Food Workers' Industrial Union. Meeting of Bakers' Section. Saturday, June 7, 12 noon, at 12 1/2 St. To elect shop delegates to council. Come on time.

Office Workers' Work-End Outing. Saturday and Sunday, June 14 and 15, to Moon Hill Farm, Connecticut. Fun, food, fare and vagabonding; low rate. See union committee or organizer for reservations.

Communist Activities

Section 4 Dance and Entertainment. Saturday, June 7, 8 p. m., at 308 Lenox Ave., new headquarters of Section 4. John Reed Club entertainment. Jazz band. Admission 50 cents at the door.

Section and Unit Literature Agents. Will meet this Friday, June 6, 6:30 p. m., at Workers Center, 30 Union Sq., Dept. Very important. Dist. Lit. Dept.

All unit election directors will meet Thursday, June 6, 8 p. m., at 569 Prospect Ave.

All members of section report Sunday, June 8, at 10 a. m., to participate in collection of signatures for our candidates.

Section 7 Convention. All delegates, alternates and section committee members must report Sunday, June 8, 10:30 a. m., sharp, at 2501 Mermaid Ave., Coney Island.

Section 1 Convention. All delegates, alternates and S. C. members to report Sunday, June 8, 10 a. m., at Astoria Hall, Fourth St., near Manhattan Lyceum.

Attention, Section 3. All unit election directors will meet on Thursday, June 6, at 6:30 at the Section headquarters.

All unit financial secretaries will meet on Friday, June 7, at 6:30 at the section headquarters. Bring all records.

All members of section must report on Sunday, June 8, at 10 a. m., to participate in collection of signatures for the Party ballot.

Comrades of Section 8. Report this Sunday, June 8, at 9:30 a. m., sharp to go out for signature collection.

Unit 13, Section 5. Open-air meeting, Saturday, 8 p. m., corner 14th St. at Third Ave. Louis Baum on "Mance of Capitalist Rationalization."

TORROW IN N. J. FACED BY NEGRO

Communist Candidate on Class Platform

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—All workers of New Jersey should be interested in the State Ratification Convention of the Communist Party to be held next Saturday, June 7th, at 93 Mercer Street, Newark, at 10 p. m.

Over 600 workers organizations have been invited, and the replies show that delegates will come from all parts of the state. Many delegates will for the first time attend a meeting of the Communist Party. Those organizations which have not yet elected delegates may do so late this week, and if no meeting is held the executives may elect the delegates, who should, however, report to the membership meetings. The Communist Party is running candidates in all congressional districts as well as many local candidates. Time remains for the gathering of signatures and all workers, not only Communist Party members, but sympathetic workers as well, are asked to report to the Communist Party offices in their cities to help in this task.

Dozier Graham, a Negro, is under indictment for "sedition."

N.T.W. DELEGATE MEET FOR N.Y. SHOP COUNCIL

At a delegate meeting of the National Textile Workers Union, held in Workers Center, 68th St., Brooklyn, workers from 12 shops decided upon the formation of a permanent shop delegate council. A meeting for this purpose will be held June 19.

Wm. Murdock, national organization secretary urged the necessity for intensive shop committee building for a strong basis of the union. The theory that during a crisis the workers cannot be organized, he said, is an opportunist one and must be fought.

E. A. Gorgan spoke for the New York district Trade Union Unity League.

A steamship excursion is arranged for Sunday, July 13 to Hook mountains. Report was made that the entire membership of the N.T.W.U. will be mobilized for an open-air meeting to protest the holding of the Atlanta workers on death charges, Saturday, June 7 at 110th St. and Sixth Ave. at 8:30 p. m.

The Newark cases, will run for U. S. Senator against Dwight Morrow, the arch imperialist who has a presidential ambition building his career upon enslaving Latin American workers to Wall Street bankers.

Write us your fight! Become a regular correspondent.

S.S. CLERMONT to HOOK MOUNTAIN

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

WORKERS! WORKER SPORTSMEN!

Come to the First Annual Eastern States
CHAMPIONSHIP TRACK AND FIELD MEET
OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT
Labor Sports Union of America
21 SENIOR MEN'S EVENTS MEDLEY RELAY
4 JUNIOR EVENTS RUNS — WEIGHTS
6 INTERMEDIATE EVENTS JAVELIN THROW
4 WOMEN'S EVENTS JUMPS — THROWS
DANCING SATURDAY NIGHT
ULMER PARK
25th Avenue and Crosby, Brooklyn, New York
Saturday, June 7—Gates Open at 2 P. M.
Sunday, June 8—Gates Open at 10 A. M.
See the L. S. U. Athletic Delegation to the International Workers' Sports Meet to be held in Berlin, Germany, on June 28th and 29th. Participate in the events.

Make this athletic meet a mass workers' protest against the decision of the North Carolina court of 20 year jail sentences for the workers who one year ago defended themselves and their tent colony in Gastonia, N. C. Demand the release of the six southern organizers charged with "inciting to riot" for which the sentence may be death to them!

All Out to Ulmer Park June 7-8! Admission 50 Cents

Housewarming for Section 4. Great Time—Better Come!
Saturday Evening, June 7, 1930
DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT
MOVIE OF MAY DAY EVENTS
Rapid Fire Sketches Drawn While You Watch by those Peerless Artists—L. KLEIN and J. BURCK
Dancing as late as you like to L. Rod's Jazz Band.
ADMISSION AT THE DOOR 50 CENTS
308 LENOX AVENUE
Auspices: Communist Party, Section Four, New York District

FOR BETTER VALUES IN MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS go to
17⁵⁰ 22⁵⁰
PARK CLOTHING STORE
93 Avenue A, Cor. Sixth St.
We Meet at the—
COOPERATIVE CAFETERIA
26-28 UNION SQUARE
Fresh Vegetables Our Specialty

"Cain and Artem" by Gorky Opens at Cameo Thea. Today

Maxim Gorky's vigorous novel of Russian peasant life, "Cain and Artem," takes screen form at the Cameo Theatre today in a Sovkino production, with the present showing as its American premiere.

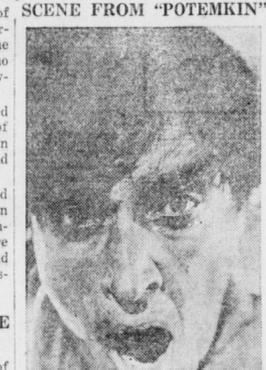
"Cain and Artem" was directed by Petrov-Bytow with the part of Artem played by Simonov, a man of exceptional dramatic ability and giant stature.

Although Gorky wrote "Cain and Artem" some thirty years ago, in the film version it has been modernized to some extent; but the texture of the story remains the same and affords a retrospective view of Russia and Gorky.

"NOT DAMAGED" AT THE GLOBE THEATRE

"Not Damaged" which newest of talking comedy, with music, is having its New York premiere at the Globe Theatre, this week. Lois Moran and Walter Byron are co-featured, with other prominent roles being handled by Robert Ames, Inez Courtney, George "Red" Corcoran, Rhoda Cross and Ernest Wood.

"Not Damaged" was directed by Chandler Sprague, the dialogue was written by Harold Atteridge and Cliff Friend and Jimmie Monaco take the bows for the tuneful melody.



One of the sailors who took a leading part in the capture of "Potemkin." The picture is being shown at the New Royal Theatre in the Bronx.

AMUSEMENTS

GORKY'S GREAT NOVEL
In Screen Form!
AMKINO PRESENTS—AMERICAN PREMIERE:
CAIN & ARTEM
Based on the stirring novel by MAXIM GORKY and produced by Sovkino of Moscow. Enacted by noted Soviet stage and screen stars.
Continental realism—A masterpiece—Dynamic—Powerful realism—Notable contribution to cinema art.
CAMEO 32d St. and Broadway
POPULAR PRICES 35c-10c-15c-20c-25c-30c-35c-40c-45c-50c-55c-60c-65c-70c-75c-80c-85c-90c-95c-1.00-1.10-1.20-1.30-1.40-1.50-1.60-1.70-1.80-1.90-2.00
Ex. Sat. & Sun.

THE NEW GARRICK GAETIES

GUILD W. 52d. Evs. 8:30 Mts.Th.&Sat.2:30
HOTEL UNIVERSE
By PHILIP BARRY
MARTIN BECK 45th Street Eves. 8:50. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:50

"NOT DAMAGED"

with LOUIS MORAN & WALTER BYRON
MUSIC BOX THEA. 44th St. W. of B'way. Evs. of 8:30 Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30
"TOPAZE"
Comedy Hit from the French with FRANK MORGAN, Phoebe Foster, Clarence Derwent
"THREE LITTLE GIRLS"
Great Singing and Dancing Cast
Revolving Stage
THEA. 44th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

Last Day!
FIRST FILM OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN
AMERICAN PREMIERE!
TURKSIB
A Great Film Record of a Great Soviet Achievement! The Building of the Turkestan Siberian Railroad!
ADDED ATTRACTION—LATEST SOVKINO NEWS FILM
8TH STREET PLAYHOUSE
52 W. 8TH ST. SPR 3095 DIR. JOS. R. FLIESLER
CONTINUOUS 1 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT POPULAR PRICES
Beginning tomorrow—"PORT" LEA'S Unusual Travel Film.

2nd Ave. Playhouse

133 SECOND AVENUE, CORNER EIGHTH STREET
IN CELEBRATION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UPRISING OF THE
"POTEMKIN"
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
will present the greatest Sovkino production
"POTEMKIN" EISENSTEIN
Support!
THE JEWISH COMMUNIST
MORNING FREIHEIT
PARTICIPATE IN THE
TAG DAYS
Friday, Saturday, Sunday
June 6, 7 and 8
All workers should volunteer for the Communist work!
Get your collection boxes at the office of the Morning Freiheit, 30 Union Square, New York City.

POTEMKIN

ARMORED CRUISER
POTEMKIN
NEW ROYAL THEATRE
1350 So. Blvd. Freeman St. Sta.
GRAND REOPENING!
Under New Management
—The greatest film ever made—
POTEMKIN
ALSO
The classic American Production
"Phantom of the Opera"
with LON CHANEY
"For All Kinds of Insurance"
CARL BRODSKY
Telephone: Murray Hill 6556
7 East 42nd Street, New York

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: Aigonquin 8183
Not connected with any other office

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

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

MELROSE
Dairy RESTAURANT
Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
1787 SOUTHERN BLVD. Bronx
(near 174th St. Station)
PHONE — INTERVALE 8149.

HEALTH FOOD
Vegetarian RESTAURANT
1600 MADISON AVE.
Phone: UNIVERSITY 6868

Phone: STUYVESANT 8316
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

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

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

W. I. R. CLOTHING STORE
50 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!

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
10 W. 21st St., New York City
Business meetings held the first Monday of the month at 8 p. m. Educational meetings—the third Sunday of the month. Executive Board meetings—every Tuesday afternoon at 8 o'clock.
One industry! One Union! Join and Fight the Common Enemy!
Office open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

ROOMS
FURNISHED ROOM for couple. All improvements. Separate entrance. 235 East Fifteenth Street, Apartment 25.
WANTED single or double furnished room near Brooklyn Heights, Boro Hall or Brooklyn Bridge sections. Only Communist family need reply. Lewis Stamos, 66 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSSSES, THUGS KIDNAP AND BEAT FILIPINO FARM WORKERS IN N. W.

A. F. of L. Officials in Lead on Vicious Drive on Filipinos

Agricultural Workers Rallying for Fight Under T. U. U. L. Leadership

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SEATTLE, Wash.—Attacks on Filipino workers in the Northwest are becoming increasingly violent. The most recent occurred in Kent, Washington, and in the White River Valley where hundreds of young Filipinos are working on truck farms.

The reason given for the attacks is that the Filipinos, lured to this country by promises of good wages and unable to get work in the coast cities, are forced by starvation to take the low wages.

Since then there have been other attacks on Vashon Island, where 70 Filipinos work in a box factory.

The A. F. of L. is even more violent in its attacks on the Filipinos. James Taylor, president of the State Federation of Labor, is especially vicious in calling them untrustworthy, unclean, immoral.

In Seattle there is a "philanthropic" organization which poses as being the friend of the Filipino. They have a sign on the door saying "Jobs for Men, Women, and Filipinos."

After the raids at Kent, members of the Trade Union Unity League and of the Young Communist League went down and talked to the Filipinos, the majority of whom are young workers.

10-16 Hour Day in Rome, Ga. Stove Works

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ROME, Ga.—This is the stove center of the South, where the bosses make a lot and the workers make nothing.

We have been working for the last couple of years on the average of 10 to 16 hours a day, all piece-work, for an average wage of \$3.75 a day.

At the present time the bosses are putting into effect their well-known stretch-out system—such work as nickel work, formerly done by day work, is now done by the stove mounters for no extra wages.

Chicago Unemployed Council Saves Worker from Eviction

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—An Italian worker, out of a job for quite a while, was locked out of his home because he could not pay rent.

When they arrived at the house from which the worker had been evicted, 836 S. Miller, speakers got up and using the wagon as a platform, explained the reason of the demonstration, whom it was held by, etc.

After the flat had been emptied, the workers gathered in a small park which was nearby and discussed unemployment and conditions in general. Quite a few of them joined the unemployed council.

Sweep Aside All Renegades Says Fur Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—I am a Greek fur worker and a member of the N. T. W. I. U. Very surprisingly, I found in my mail today an unknown paper to me, called the "Revolutionary Age."

Well, let it be so! But let these new and fresh enemies of ours know that their's is going to be the worst treatment at the hands of the working class, for they are the real Judases.

Fur workers! dressmakers, all needle trades workers and tolling masses! Forward to the liberation of the working class from the yoke of the system of capitalism.

Coast Sky Pilot Whoops It for War

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WENATCHEE, Wash.—This is what the Rev. Beatty of the Presbyterian church said at a decoration day speech: "War may come again and it would be just as sensible to drop the army, navy, marine corps and aviation corps today as it would to ask the city commissioners to disperse with the police force."

COURTS SOFT ON FASCIST KILLERS

Postpone V. Congress of R.I.L.U. to Aug. 15

(Wireless By Imprecorr.) BERLIN, June 5.—Yesterday, the court sentenced three fascists accused of the murder of the worker Neumann to three years and six months imprisonment each.

(Wireless by Imprecorr.) VIENNA, June 5.—The national Whitsun meeting of the Young Communist League in Traisental was prohibited.

Four Heimwehr meetings were held yesterday evening. Attacking the disarmament law and the argument of the Schober government that foreign financiers wanted internal peace, that fascist leader Steidle declared that the contrary was true, as banker Morgan is deeply interested in the maintenance of order by the Heimwehr (fascists).

(Wireless by Imprecorr.) MOSCOW, June 5.—The executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions announces that its Fifth Congress has been postponed until the fifteenth of August at the request of its Russian, French and German sections.

POLICE TRY INTIMIDATE NEGRO WORKERS IN N. C.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., June 5 (By Mail).—Police here are casting aside all pretence of legality in intimidating class conscious Negro workers. For the crime of being in the office of the local branch of the T. U. U. L., a Negro was arrested yesterday; booklets and literature were taken from him, and he was threatened with jail if he were to be seen in the vicinity of the headquarters again.

His letter says in part: "I want you to please come to my house; I want to talk to you soon; some one night, for I want to know something, so please come to see me at once. For I did not think it could be a violation to read a newspaper or a book."

Jobless Build July 4 Convention, Chicago

(Continued from Page One) are well starved, it proposes to re-employ them, at worse conditions, expecting little protest from them. Then it will repeat the process with its other mines. A strike is threatened.

Let 'em Starve PITTSBURGH, Pa.—For the third time in recent weeks the well paid, urbane heads of Pittsburgh legalized panderers with bell, book and candle have sought to exercise the demon of want. A committee representing 16 social agencies has finally and solemnly declared "that there is not—and has not been—need for a breadline in Pittsburgh" and that "the city can meet the problem of the homeless man more constructively."

Meanwhile, on June 1, the Ford plant laid off 500 men. The Modern Homes Corporation has announced that only six of its advertised 22 residences will be built. The sharpness of the facts has led the Pittsburgh Press, the only local paper that printed pictures of breadlines, to declare editorially: "The House of Representatives, fearing Communism, has ordered an investigation of alleged red propaganda, but two measures designed to remedy unemployment still slumber in a House committee. The House, instead of stopping the leak which threatens to inundate us in a flood of misery, will try to bail out the rising tide of discontent with a tin cup."

Children Starve CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 5.—Charity agencies of Chattanooga have been "working under a load that is without precedent," they admit. "Demands are coming not only from unemployed breadwinners but from children."

"No Hope For Years" PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—The Quaker City Chamber of Commerce, commenting on the 25,000 workers who represent the city's excess of workers over needs even in normal times declares that as long as three years may be needed to "find the scientific solution to the causes of unemployment." The emergency fund of \$250,000 collected by Philadelphia charities following the stock market crash is almost expended.

KLING DAILY WORKER REPRESENTATIVE IN CONNECTICUT Comrade Robert S. Kling a special representative of the Daily Worker is now touring all Connecticut and western Massachusetts' cities and towns to solicit subs. and ads. We ask our readers to give all con-



The fascist government of Machado, the tool of Wall Street, on May 29 arrested the Communists shown above on a charge of "sedition," because they aided the Cuban workers. From left to right they are: Filomena R. Abascal, Jose R. Lopez, Joaquin Valdes Hernandez, Jose Wong and Otto Moldy.

Police Give Away Plot of Manville-Jenckes

(Continued from Page One) ers charged with murder for defending the tent colony, Manville-Jenckes handed over his lawyer, Bulwinkle, to be the main prosecutor in the infamous Charlotte trials, on which seven workers got up to 20-year sentences. Manville-Jenckes gunmen murdered Ella May, union organizer, on the open road in broad daylight, and because the company controls city and county administration, no punishment was received by the gunmen.

Now In Georgia. Recently it is reported, on good authority, Manville-Jenckes has sought to Georgia mill towns. Now, Manville-Jenckes, the Gasconia murder company, appears as the inciter and aid of the legal hounds who are hunting to their death Anna Burlak, Mary Dalton, Gilmore Brady, Henry Story and Powers and Carr. Furthermore, the incident shows that the corporation can use the police of these mining and textile towns, as it did its creatures, Adkins and others, in Georgia, and undoubtedly is using the city and county government at Atlanta.

Charlotte "C. S." Law. CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 5.—Manville-Jenckes and other mill corporations are pushing hard to have a criminal syndicalism law enacted that will be strong enough to send up for life all organizers of militant unions, and, of course, all Communists.

"The time is ripe for appropriate legislation to curb red agitation in North Carolina," says Frank W. Orr, democrat, running for state senate from Mecklenburg County. A prominent Charlotte lawyer, in discussing the proposed legislation with the Federated Press, said it was his understanding that anti-syndicalist legislation would be attempted at the January session of the state legislature. "If Orr is elected," said the lawyer, "he will lead the fight. He is a part of the Bulwinkle-Loray crowd and will be used by them."

Musteites Come Out for Gandhi. Grafter

(Continued From Page One.) ficial organ of the United Mine Workers of America split in Illinois, spoke on organizing miners, of course in the Peabody Coal Co. union, the so-called "Reorganized U.M.W." Since Ameringer brazenly defends and shields Frank Farington, bribed by Peabody with a \$75,000 job while president of Illinois district of the U.M.W., this hooks up Muste with the Peabody interests rather closely and openly. Muste, acting as Chairman of the meeting said the C.P.L.A. was for a republic of workers in India. But then, the principal speakers on India were J. Vitaya Tung, disciple of Rabindranath Tagore and of Gandhi who lauded non-resistance and "practical pacifism" as the only sane policy in India. He said that any revolutionary policy would mean that the merchants would not join the movement. Gandhi has already explained that practical pacifism means the troops can shoot the workers if they are not absolutely non-resistant to ordinary clubbing, etc.

Some Confusion. A unitarian minister, John H. Lathrop, seconded Vitaya Tung Gandhi. Saileendra Nath Ghose, a petty bourgeois intellectual leader in U. S. told of the massacres in India by the British and somewhat to the Musteites consternation stated: "If the Americans are going to form a labor party like the British, it would be better for it never to be born."

Write as you fight! Become a worker correspondent. operation to Comrade Kling in his efforts to build the party press in your city. We ask all sympathetic organizations to extend the usual courtesy accorded to representatives of the party press.

\$146.25 Today Far from Goal of \$1,000 a Day

We are convinced that the thousands of members in the Communist Party, the hundreds of workers' organization sympathetic to our movement, the tens of thousands of workers who read the Daily Worker can assure us of an income in contributions of \$1,000 a day for the balance of June. Situations arise when money is needed very quickly. The Daily Worker is face to face with such a situation now. We must collect the \$25,000 Emergency Fund before July 1st because beginning with that day we have other very important tasks to give attention to. Right now the Daily Worker needs to be strengthened financially. Right now we are laying a basis for regular publication, no suspension. Comrades: Go out and collect without further delay. To work, comrades, and let the money roll in to our office in large amounts every day of this month.

J. M. Riskin, Bronx, N. Y. \$ 1.00

"Divide and Rule" in Palestine

GENEVA, June 4.—The Palestine situation, aside from that in India, furnishes a good illustration to the British imperialist policy of "divide and rule" in the colonies. It is clear that the Balfour declaration was designed partly for the purpose of introducing an element of "division" in Palestine. From that time on up to the wailing wall incident last year, the policy of "divide and rule" is observable in almost every significant "conflict between the Arabs and Jews" in Palestine.

After the wailing wall incident, which caused some dissatisfaction among both the Jewish as well as the Arabian bourgeoisie and landlords, John Bull is now patting the back of the one, and then the other, and thus it "rules" the bourgeois and landlords of both races.

At the same time, of course, the British imperialists are doing their best to fool the workers of both races and to suppress with brutal force any revolt that occurs. Recently the death sentences of 22 of 25 Arabs were commuted by the MacDonal government. On Tuesday, Dr. Drummond Shiels, Undersecretary of State for the colonies, in the opening statement before the Mandate Commission of the League of Nations, said a few very sweet words praising the Zionists.

In this manner, by the policy of "divide and rule," the British imperialists thus try to divert the attention of the masses in Palestine from their struggle against British imperialism. A clever policy, but the masses in the colonies are beginning to see through the trick.

ACTIVE PRESS, INC. 26-18 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK CITY

As Always— Spend Your Vacation at Camp Nitgedaiget FIRST PROLETARIAN NITGEDAIGET CAMP-HOTEL Hotel with hot and cold water in every room. Bungalows with electric lights. Tents—to remind you the old days. Cultural Program for the Summer of 1930 The Artof Studio (Mass theatre with the Artof) Comrade Shaeffer will conduct mass singing. Cultural Program—Comrades Olgin and Jerome Athletics, games, dances, theatre, choir, lectures, symposiums, etc. ADDED ATTRACTIONS FOR THIS WEEK-END: Yosil Cutler and Zuni Maud and their mariettes. Nigob, pianist. CAMP NITGEDAIGET, BEACON, N. Y. PHONE BEACON 731. N. Y. PHONE: ESTABROOK 1400

GERMAN ENGINEERS IN SOVIET UNION PROTEST AT ATTACK ON SOVIET

While Soviet by Peaceful Labor Aids Humanity They Demand Stop to Anti-Soviet Drive

Soviet Progress Offers Special Advantages to United States and Germany, They State

MOSCOW, (IPS).—German engineers in Charkov have published a declaration protesting against the anti-Soviet campaign in the capitalist countries and demanding a return to common-sense and reason in judging Russian affairs. They say: "The undersigned are well acquainted with local conditions and are engaged actively in the tremendous work of construction which is being carried out in this flourishing country. The progress made in the Soviet Union offers particularly advantages to Germany and to the United States of America and the undersigned are unable to understand why these two countries take part in the anti-Soviet campaign."

Communist Deputies Lose Immunity BERLIN (I.P.S.).—Yesterday the business committee of the Reichstag decided to withdraw the parliamentary immunity of the Communist Reichstag's deputies, Blenkle and Schneller, for the summer recess. In the case of Comrade Blenkle the charges for which he will be tried are in connection with a school newspaper for which he signed responsible. The official reporter of the committee, a member of the Catholic center party, recommended the committee to refuse to withdraw Blenkle's parliamentary immunity. The committee ignored the recommendation at the urgent pleadings of the social democratic members. In another case Blenkle is charged with "having resisted the police in the execution of their duty, when, on January 15, in Berlin, they sought to disperse an illegal demonstration."

Capitalist Economist Admits War Danger

GENEVA, June 5.—The serious world economic crisis, the intensification of the contradictions of imperialism and the danger of war were admitted Tuesday by Sir Geo. Paish, a well known bourgeois economist who, in a speech at the second economic conference of the Federation of the League of Nations Association, said that the financial situation is "the most difficult with which the world has ever been confronted." He said, "If the policy of trade and immigration restriction is intensified" (Which, of course, is inevitable), "then the present difficulties will grow into a calamity and the nations will be subjected to a degree of hardship never experienced in modern times."

Indo-Chinese Revolt Grows

PARIS.—Reports from French Indo-China state that French imperialist troops arrested 80 Indo Chinese when 700 were encountered marching in a column upon Vinhlong, southwest of Saigon. The imperialist censorship conceals the immediate cause of the march. Probably it was not only much larger, but was a mass protest at the bloody policy of executions for striking workers recently arrested.

Further Korean Uprising Expected

TOKYO, June 5.—The Korean workers and peasants in Manchuria who revolted against the joint oppression of Japanese imperialism and its lackeys, the Chinese militarists, two days ago, are evidently still very active. The Japanese Consular police and Chinese troops have mobilized yesterday and were preparing for expected further uprisings.

80 Annamites Arrested in Demonstration

PARIS, June 5.—A demonstration of 700 Annamite workers and peasants, who were marching toward Vinhlong, southwest of Saigon, French Indo-China, were broken up Tuesday by police who charged into the demonstrators. Eighty revolutionary workers and peasants were arrested.

Another War Preparation Against the USSR

WARSAW, June 5.—General Felix Slawos Skladkowski, a notorious fascist, has been appointed Tuesday to replace Henry K. Jozewski, moderate liberal, as Minister of the Interior. Poland has thus taken another step in its war preparations against the Soviet Union.

CAMP WOCOLONA WALTON LAKE, MONROE, N. Y. WILL BE OPEN DURING JUNE \$19.00 per week—\$4.50 per day BUNGALOWS WITH ELECTRICITY, RUNNING WATER, SPORTS, TENNIS, BOATING, SWIMMING, DANCING Musical and Educational Attractions Reservations with \$5.00 deposit to be made at New York Office 10 EAST 17TH STREET Phone Gramercy 1013 Railroad fare at reduced rates obtainable.

OFF THE PRESS! Special Convention Issue of THE COMMUNIST Central Organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A MAGAZINE OF MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY AND PRACTICE Contents NOTES OF THE MONTH Major Tasks Before the Seventh Convention of the C.P. U.S.A. By MAX BEDACHT The Crisis in the United States and the Problems of the C.P. U.S.A. By S. MANGULIN Some Burning Organizational Questions By J. WILLIAMSON Some Problems in the Building of District Leadership By J. STACHEL New Trends of Agriculture in the United States and the Crisis By L. LOUP-BOGEN A "Fellow Traveler Looks at Imperialism," a Review of Scott Nearing's Latest Book "The Twilight of Empire" By E. BROWDER BOOK REVIEWS—"My Life" by L. Trotsky—Reviewed by W. Libin" Federation Offers: INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORRESPONDENCE, one year.....\$6.00 TOGETHER WITH THE COMMUNIST, one year.....\$6.00 THE PARTY ORGANIZER, one year.....\$1.00 TOGETHER WITH THE COMMUNIST, one year.....\$2.00 SEND ALL ORDERS AND SUBS TO WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS 39 EAST 125TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

Convention Problems of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union

By ROSE WORTIS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, will mark the opening of the second rank and file convention of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Unlike the pre-convention periods of the company unions, which are characterized by intrigues, maneuvers and frauds between the various cliques interested in sending their hand-picked supporters to the pre-arranged, steam-rolled conventions, our pre-convention period was a time during which the leadership of the union, as well as the entire mass of the membership, made a thorough review of the policies, tactics, achievements and shortcomings of the past, and outlined a clear policy for the future.

In the beginning of our pre-convention discussion an article appeared in the Daily Worker and the Freiheit which critically analyzed the struggle in the needle trades for the past few years up to and after the formation of the Industrial Union, and the reasons why the Industrial Union despite favorable objective conditions failed to crystallize its ideological control over the needle trades workers organizationally.

This article gave rise to widespread discussion and met with serious objections, particularly on the part of the organized Lovestone group within the Industrial Union.

What were the objections raised by the opposition?

(1) That this article with its criticism of our mistakes will be taken advantage of by the enemy and will be used to discredit the union. (2) That the aim of the article is to injure the growth of the Industrial Union and reduce it to a sectarian group. (3) Many of the oppositionists contended that the mistakes alluded to in the article do not actually constitute mistakes in themselves; that the incorrect policies indicated in the article were dictated by necessity and will have to be repeated in the future.

As far as the first argument is concerned, namely, that the enemies will take advantage of this criticism, it is not new. Whenever any revolutionary organization has attempted to exercise self-criticism, those who lacked the courage inevitably raised this argument. The policies of a revolutionary organization are never dictated by what the enemy will say, but by what is correct and by what can best serve the interests of the movement. A specific illustration of this is the recent discussion on the question of collectivization in the Soviet Union. No doubt many of those responsible for the mistakes in the application of the collectivization policy were the very ones to oppose self-criticism on the ground that the enemy will interpret it as a retreat. However, the leaders of the Soviet Union knew that only through merciless self-criticism can these shortcomings be corrected, and time itself has corroborated the truth of this contention. The criticism of Stalin against those who misapplied the correct policy has not meant a retreat for the Soviet Union, but on the contrary has helped the success of the collectivization policy.

The second argument sounds strange indeed, especially coming from those who have segregated themselves from the revolutionary movement, who are operating as an isolated group, separate and apart, and are fast degenerating from a left wing opposition in a right wing union to a right wing opposition in a left wing union.

Now as to the political line of the article and the relation of the struggle in the needle trades to the general struggle of the labor movement in the U. S. A. The main points of criticism raised in the article are as follows:

(1) That we failed to properly understand the developments of the industry, and to shape our policies in accordance with the new developments of the situation.

(2) That we did not properly estimate the role of the fascist leadership of the A. F. of L. (3) That we carried over some of the old practices of compromise with the police and in some respects (the dress strike) pursued a policy of class-collaboration with the employers.

(4) That we failed to reorganize our union on the shop delegate system, and to develop mass activity of the workers in order to meet the problems confronting us.

(5) That we continued functioning as an opposition even after the organization of the Industrial Union, and failed to give independent leadership to the workers' struggles.

Is there any truth in this criticism raised in the articles?

Now, after several years of bitter struggle, when in a sober frame of mind we review our past struggles and activities and closely analyze the situation, we find that this criticism is correct and largely explains the reasons why the Industrial Union despite favorable objective conditions did not develop as a mass organization.

One of the most serious mistakes, in my opinion, was our failure to understand the treacherous role of the trade union bureaucracy. This was but the logical result of the general failure of the left wing and of the Communist Party (under the leadership of Lovestone) to properly understand and estimate the economic situation of the country, the strength of American capitalism and its fascist agents in the labor movement.

This was most glaringly illustrated in our tactics and policies after the struggle of the Joint Action Committee. As a consequence of this lack of proper evaluation, we did not recognize that the struggle of the Joint Action Committee was not a fight between two wings in the labor movement, but a class struggle fight in which the Sigman gang merely acted as an agency of the bosses. We continued to believe that there was a possibility of working in union with Sigman and failed to utilize the victorious struggle of the Joint Action Committee in order to entrench ourselves for the coming sharper struggles. This belief was also shared by the leadership of the Communist Party. I clearly recall one typical instance during the cloakmakers strike, when Ben Lifshitz, after listening at a strike meeting to one of the militant speeches made by Sigman (who was then secretly conspiring to sell out the strike), expressed the opinion that he believed Sigman to be sincere and that he really desired to see the strike won.

Our belief that Sigman and his supporters

were merely reactionary labor leaders instead of agents of the bosses, led us to adopt many wrong policies, the most glaring of which was the development of the one-front theory, particularly during the cloakmakers strike in 1926; namely, that we cannot fight the reactionary machine and the bosses at the same time; that first we must defeat the bosses and then take up the struggle against the Sigman-Ninfa machine. It was this incorrect understanding, these wrong policies that led us to permit Ninfa, who had openly betrayed the strike, to remain on the strike committee. This wrong policy was responsible for the fact that, while seeing clearly the treacherous activities of Halpern—that he was drawing hundreds of thousands of dollars from the strike treasury to organize his machine to fight against the union and to sell out the strikers—we still permitted him to remain on the out-of-town committee and voted the appropriation for his traitorous work.

As a militant trade union based on the class struggle, our union should have been the first to follow up the developments of the industry, the relation of forces, and work out policies accordingly. Instead of doing this we merely drifted. In many instances we did not even see the developments in the industry; the fact that the needle industry, just as the other industries, was becoming centralized and controlled by finance capital, despite the superficial appearance of decentralization. We did not take note of the big mergers that were being made in the industry, and even in instances where we did take note of these developments we failed to adopt any measures to explain the significance of these developments to the workers or to adopt policies to meet the new situation; hence we also failed to appreciate fully the role played by the state in our struggles, and were not fully prepared to combat the combined attacks of the powerful enemies.

Our failure in this respect led us into a policy of helping to organize employers' associations and maneuvering with these associations in the hope of getting them to split with the company-union and to recognize our union.

Subsequent events proved the incorrectness of our policy and demonstrated very clearly that had we devoted ourselves to mobilizing the mass of the workers for struggle and laid less hope on maneuvers, our union would have been in a much stronger position than it is today.

Along with this policy came also the policy of compromise with the police, which brought untold injury to our struggle. The carrying over of these wrong practices from the old corrupt unions has created illusions amongst the workers that the police can be utilized in their struggles against the bosses. It has paralyzed the fighting energy of the workers and has led them to rely on forces outside of themselves for winning their struggle against the bosses.

The same was also true in our methods of carrying on organization work. While theoretically we recognized that the old methods of doing organization work through small committees were wrong, and in some instances we made a real effort to conduct our organization work on a mass scale, nevertheless we were not persistent in developing these proper instruments of struggle. While advocating the urgent necessity of mass organization work, we continued to rely on the small committees.

This resulted in developing amongst the workers the psychology that the organization of their shops was not their task; that they were merely to sit in the shop and wait for some outside union committee to come and bring them down to the office of the union. How often did we meet with a situation where a large group of left wingers were working in an open shop and when asked why they did not organize their shop they would answer that the union did not send a committee.

The present pre-convention discussion has led many a worker to recognize the truth of this criticism leveled against us by the Trade Union Unity League, and as a result of this discussion the workers are gradually beginning to recognize that the union will never be built by a small group of workers, but only through the active participation of the mass of the workers in the organization work, as well as the other activities of the union.

Now as to the structure of our organization.

From its very inception, the left wing in the needle trades recognized that the local craft form of organization has outlived its usefulness. Some of the earliest struggles of the left wing were fought on the issue of reorganizing the union on a shop delegate basis. This issue was the cause of many expulsions. Yet, when the left wing gained control, and even after the organization of the Industrial Union, the recognizing the necessity for the shop delegate system, we hesitated to put it into effect. In 1925 our failure to establish the shop delegate system and carry through amalgamation was due to our wrong estimation of the role of the Sigman machine and our desire to maintain peace at any price, even though it meant the sacrifice of one of the basic points of the left wing program.

Our failure to properly analyze and correct this grave error of 1925, led us to repeat the same mistake during the organization of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, when we yielded to the pressure of the so-called middle group (Shelly, Horowitz, etc., who in reality had already directly aligned themselves with the Sigman machine), and instead of launching our union from its very inception on the shop delegate system, we decided on a transition period, which weakened the strength of our organization and greatly hampered the successful development of the strikes, which came immediately after the organization of the Industrial Union.

Having started our Industrial Union on the wrong basis, with an eye to retaining the middle groups, we naturally also continued many other wrong practices. Though affiliated with the R.I.L.U., the comrades of the needle trades under the influence of the Lovestone leadership in the Communist Party continued a policy of exceptionalism. The experiences of the revolutionary movement throughout the

A Big Industrial Union Winning Conditions for the Needle Workers Will End Company Unions and Slave Contracts



THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST PRESS AND MARCH 6

(From "The Communist International," No. 6, 1930)

IN examining the campaign for the International Day of Fight Against Unemployment (March 6th), conducted by the Communist Party, we must start by examining the condition of the Party press before the E.C.C.I. and R.I.L.U. had arrived at the decision concerning March 6th. The following fact must be recognized: Although the unemployment problem has for a long time been very acute, the army of workless having grown to enormous dimensions, no systematic, prolonged and gradually intensified campaign was conducted in the majority of Party papers. It is true that as far as quantity is concerned, Communist newspapers, particularly in Germany and America, devoted much space to the unemployment question, but the main problems were treated in a very unsystematic manner. The idea of the joint struggle of the unemployed and the employed workers was not sufficiently sharply brought out, and was not applied along with all the principal conclusions to be deduced therefrom, to all important topical questions. The Berlin Rote Fahne, as also the German provincial press, in an agitational respect treated brilliantly the most urgent current topics, particularly the police terror against unemployed demonstrations. L'Humanite ignored the unemployment question. The London Daily Worker dealt with the unemployed movement quite unsystematically and did not treat it as the key problem in the present day economic and political struggles.

The March 6th campaign undoubtedly did cause a stir in all the papers. In dealing with the unemployed problem the field of vision widened, the international significance of unemployment began to be brought out, the organizational aspect of the March 6th campaign was given an agitational basis, the narrow parochial viewpoint which has often prevailed when examining problems of unemployment, now gave place to a broader outlook.

In this article it is our object briefly to describe the campaign conducted by the Party press of Germany, France, Great Britain and America. On our analysis we will distinguish between three phases of the campaign: (1) the campaign preceding March 6th, (2) the direct preparation (March 5th to 6th) and (3) the utilization of the March 6th experience.

During the first weeks of the campaign, no substantial change took place in the position of the press. Except for the publication of the Communist International manifesto and the treatment of everyday questions, the press still world, the crystallization of the policy with regard to strike strategy, was regarded by us as something foreign to our movement. These policies, we thought, may be applicable to European countries, but, as far as we were concerned, we continued along the old lines and our strategy in the recent strike struggles, particularly in the dress strike, did not differ very much from the strike strategy of the old unions, with the exception that the leadership of our union had earnestly and sincerely hoped to bring about real improvements in the conditions of the workers through these strikes.

In the first place we hesitated to organize our new union, fearing that the workers, whom we considered to be in an exceptional position in the U.S.A., would not follow us. This hesitancy dissipated the enthusiasm of the masses and created a feeling of pessimism, which we now struggle hard to overcome. After our union was organized, our tactics were based too much on the activities of the enemy, instead of giving independent leadership to the workers in their struggle against the speed-up, long hours and sweat-shop conditions.

Despite these shortcomings in the course of our struggle, several very important achievements have been made. One of these was the mass defiance of injunctions, which had a far-reaching effect. The second was our ability, despite our shortcomings, to withstand the con-

bore no imprint of a campaign. It was only in the last two weeks that a real concentration on the unemployed movement or the preparation for March 6th was to be noted.

The conducting of the campaign must be estimated from the following aspects: (1) the linking up of current campaigns (March 6th, the anti-Soviet crusade, International Women's Day); (2) the line of campaign, the putting forward of basic viewpoints, the united front of employed and unemployed workers; (3) the movement in the factories; (4) the international character of the campaign; (5) methods of mass mobilization with the aid of the press; (6) the elucidation of main problems (world economic crisis, legality and illegality, social-fascism); information on the U.S.S.R.

It is from these aspects that we shall examine the most important Party papers.

On the eve of the March 6th campaign, the Berlin Rote Fahne, in accord with the situation in Germany, gave a prominent place to problems of unemployment and during the final weeks intensified the campaign. For example, the Rote Fahne devoted big top-of-the-page articles to mass unemployment and the struggle on February 25th, February 26th, February 28th, March 2nd, March 4th and March 5th. The most important central problems were dealt with in leading articles—it is true only partially (a leader on March 2nd on the question of the joint struggle of employed and unemployed workers, on March 6th concerning the fight for the streets, etc.). The strength of these articles lay in their live agitational treatment and correct emphasis of the significance of the struggle for the streets and also of the united front of employed and unemployed workers.

The campaign in the Rote Fahne, however, when examined from the aspects outlined above, discloses quite a number of defects and weak points, which can in no way be justified by referring to the pressure from many other campaigns, lack of space or other technical factors.

The first substantial defect in the campaign was that on the eve of March 6th the idea of the broad united front from below was not sufficiently used for propaganda by the press. This defect was noted by the recent Plenum of the C.C., C.P.G., as applying to many Party organizations as a whole. It is true, the necessity for a united front of employed and unemployed workers was constantly emphasized, but very little was said on the eve of March 6th of the necessity also to bring the social-democratic workers into this united front. Di-

rectly prior to and following March 6th, a manifesto was printed in bold type appealing to the social-democratic workers to join in the protest against the bloody social-fascist terror, but that correct appeal was not properly linked up with references to the common interests of the workers in the struggle for work or wages, as the material basis for the united front from below.

The second important defect of the campaign was the fact that the Rote Fahne, while dealing excellently with the ideological role of the C.P. in the fight against unemployment, ignored its organizational role. Throughout the whole campaign there was not a single article about the role of the factory cells. The page devoted daily to factory life, did not bear any imprint of the factory movement and devoted still less space to the united front from below. In general one finds in the Communist press, too many dry instructions and too few live accounts as to how the definite campaign in the factories has actually been prepared and conducted.

The third defect was the inadequate utilization of material on the U. S. S. R. The anti-Soviet campaign of the churches was not sufficiently linked up with questions of March 6th. Once (February 26th, but unfortunately, only once, information on socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. was given a prominent place on the front page. The most important impression article on the fight against unemployment in the U.S.S.R. appeared after March 6th. In general the utilization of material on the tremendous successes of socialist construction is still quite inadequate, whereas the bourgeois press prints its false and sensational information about the U.S.S.R. on the first and second pages. The Rote Fahne has the bad habit of tucking away current news about the U.S.S.R. on the so-called third political page, where it does not sufficiently strike the eye. In that and certain other respects, we must point out the excellent way the campaign was conducted by the "Hamburger Volkszeitung."

The third defect was the inadequate utilization of material on the U. S. S. R. The anti-Soviet campaign of the churches was not sufficiently linked up with questions of March 6th. Once (February 26th, but unfortunately, only once, information on socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. was given a prominent place on the front page. The most important impression article on the fight against unemployment in the U.S.S.R. appeared after March 6th. In general the utilization of material on the tremendous successes of socialist construction is still quite inadequate, whereas the bourgeois press prints its false and sensational information about the U.S.S.R. on the first and second pages. The Rote Fahne has the bad habit of tucking away current news about the U.S.S.R. on the so-called third political page, where it does not sufficiently strike the eye. In that and certain other respects, we must point out the excellent way the campaign was conducted by the "Hamburger Volkszeitung."

With regard to illustrations (pictures, cartoons, etc.), this campaign was very weak. From the ideological standpoint it should be observed that such an important organ as the Rote Fahne should have given more attention also to the theoretical questions arising in connection with mass unemployment.

As far as L'Humanite is concerned, this paper, in the final weeks, devoted leading and top articles to the March 6th campaign almost every day. The international nature of the campaign was very well brought out. A politically weak point in the campaign, at the time of the French governmental crisis, was that in dealing with this crisis, the questions of the unemployed movement were relegated to the background. L'Humanite paid more attention than Rote Fahne did to the particular categories of workers. It appealed to civil servants and soldiers to take part in the March 6th demonstrations. The weakest point of the campaign in L'Humanite was also the treatment of the movement in the factories. We only found one small article on how the March 6th campaign was prepared in the factories. The editorial did not supply such articles with the proper commentary, calling upon other factories to follow the example set.

Information on the U.S.S.R. in the pages of L'Humanite throughout the whole campaign was just as inadequate as formerly. The daily publication of two or three telegrams on the U.S.S.R. for the information of the French workers was totally inadequate in view of the frantic anti-Soviet campaign going on in the whole French bourgeois press. On March 5th L'Humanite devoted a whole page to the U.S.S.R. and the material on unemployment was very well arranged, but this material was quite out of date. The very important new material on this question, however, the fact of the considerable decrease of unemployment in the U.S.S.R., was not utilized. This was a serious omission! The L'Humanite leading articles in a succinct and intelligible manner expounded the main ideas of the campaign and correctly advocated the E.C.C.I. slogans. The paper was very weak, however, in the way it dealt with the purely agitational treatment of the problems. Instead of making the paper an organizing factor in the factory campaign, L'Humanite restricted itself to agitation and propaganda.

As far as quantity is concerned the Daily Worker (London) contained a great deal of material on the question of unemployment and the March 6th campaign, but unfortunately, here quantity surpassed quality. Dull and boring treatment impaired or weakened even the best articles. The day-to-day slogans were monotonous and vapid. Such slogans as Fight against unemployment across a whole page, were not capable of setting the masses going and mobilizing them for the struggle. The biggest defect of the Daily Worker was that: the campaign was inadequately utilized to expose and pillory the treacherous character of the Labor government. Throughout the whole campaign quotations from the promises made to the unemployed by MacDonald and the Labor Party, on the eve of their entering the government, should have been printed in big type. The latest unemployment figures should have been constantly made to shout out from the columns, to make a striking impression. They should have been accompanied by illustrations and diagrams, but there was nothing of the sort. A great deal of material was published on the U.S.S.R., some of which was useful, but specific material on unemployment was not utilized. There was no distinction between the various categories of workers.

The main task of the union today is to crystallize our ideological control over the workers organizationally. Many important steps in this direction have already been taken by the union, with good results. The workers who in the past have regarded even the Industrial Union as something apart from themselves, are beginning to recognize that they alone through their own activities will make the Industrial Union the fighting weapon of the needle trades workers.

The organization of block and building committees will be the instrument for the development of the mass struggle. It is true that today only a small percentage of the workers are as yet taking an active part in these activities; but a start has already been made and with the proper following up of this work there is no doubt that before long the workers will recognize this fundamental change that has been made, and will come to look upon the Industrial Union as the organization that will lead them not only in their daily struggles but, in the general struggles of the working class.

The drive for 10,000 new members launched by the Industrial Union though as yet not developed with the necessary impetus, is nevertheless an encouraging beginning of the campaign to strengthen and spread out the Industrial Union. The purpose of this drive is not merely to get individual members into the

union, but to establish contact with the workers of the open shops, use these contacts for the purpose of organizing shop committees to develop the struggle under the leadership of the Industrial Union.

The attitude of the Lovestone group toward this drive, their attempt to ridicule it by comparing it with the 1926 drive of the Sigman machine, shows that already they are reaching a stage where they make no distinctions between the Industrial Union and the company union and see no difference between Sigman's drive to fool the workers into the company union and the drive of the Industrial Union to widen its base and draw in the unorganized into its fighting ranks.

The Trade Union Unity League, as the revolutionary center of the U.S.A., has asserted itself and performed its revolutionary duty toward the needle trades workers by calling the attention of the union to some of its shortcomings and by assisting with its guidance in leading the union on the proper revolutionary path.

The second convention of the Industrial Union will mark a turning point in the struggle of the needle trades workers. At this convention we will throw off the old outlived policies that have interfered with the growth and development of our union, and will go forth with greater determination to build a real revolutionary union of needle trades workers.

The Daily Worker (New York) really did carry out the campaign excellently. For several weeks the front page was entirely devoted to this campaign with excellently arranged material. The paper used impassioned and moving language. Good impressionable illustrations were printed every day and the churches' anti-Soviet campaign was handled in a more outstanding manner than in the European Communist press. The paper published very striking material on the combined activity of the big trusts and the churches. It also paid the necessary attention to propagandist problems—the world economic crisis and the question of religion. Big fighting slogans were at the top of every page. In general, it may be said that while ignoring all other questions (including International Women's Day, March 8th), the paper concentrated undivided attention on March 6th. One must admit that whereas, on the one hand, the excellent conducting of the American Daily Worker campaign is a reflection of the intensity of the unemployed movement, on the other hand, the paper itself, by its striking agitation, greatly furthered the tremendous success of March 6th in the U.S.A. and provided an example worthy of imitation by the European Communist press.

It must be recorded that on March 5 and 6 the Communist press brought the campaign to culmination point, but considerably waned in the process of utilizing the experience of the campaign, with the exception of the New York Daily Worker. Close examination of the issues for March 5 and March 6 reveal that the press saw the significance of March 6 mainly in the actual fact of demonstrations and not in the fighting program, which laid its own special imprint on these demonstrations. In this respect the Rote Fahne headings are typical. On March 5 a heading ran: "The streets must be free" and on March 6: "The world offensive of the hunger army." On March 6, in an issue which otherwise was excellently made up, there was not even any boldly printed treatment of the March 6 slogans, although, we assume there would be a bigger print of the Rote Fahne on that day. The same can be said of the main March 6 slogan in L'Humanite: "There will be demonstrations in the factories and streets." Demonstrations, yes—but under what banner? It was essential to indicate this. This once again reflects the one-sided appreciation of the significance and tasks of March 6 by the Communist newspapers.

In regard to utilization of the experiences of the campaign, the main defect is the absolute absence in the press of any critical survey of the campaign. In our view, besides noting the achievements of the March 6 campaign, which is a further step forward as compared with August 1, the defects of the campaign should also have been quite impartially submitted to self-criticism.

In making use of the March 6 campaign, Rote Fahne restricts itself exclusively to describing the significance of the sanguinary social-fascist terror. On the other hand, the campaign was wound up prematurely, and not succeeded by a transition into the preparatory campaign for May First.

L'Humanite, while also omitting all criticism of the weak points of the campaign, emphasized in excellent leading articles after March 6, the role of the Communist and the great international significance of the campaign.

The British Daily Worker after March 6 displayed an inadequate understanding of the new factors in the situation in England, as signaled by March 6—the significance of social-fascist terror in relation to the demonstrators. The role of the Party in utilizing the experiences of the campaign was not clearly brought out. Things were improved by the linking up of the campaign with subsequent campaigns (hunger march and First of May). In utilizing the March 6 experience, the estimation of the various demonstrations by the press also deserves attention. Rote Fahne immediately understood the great importance of the powerful demonstrations in America, and, except for certain exaggerations, gave a correct appreciation of their significance.

L'Humanite and Daily Worker (London), however, although on that occasion well supplied with information at first absolutely failed to realize the importance of the New York demonstration on March 6. The Daily Worker devoted a small part, to the New York demonstration. These errors were only rectified afterwards.

In summing up we must say that the utilization of the March 6 experiences by the entire Communist press was much feeble than the preparation for this campaign. This defect deserves special attention as it reflects one of the typical weaknesses of our press. What the last Plenum of the presidium of the ECCI said about the sections in general, is equally correct when applied to the Communist press: in all the work undertaken, agitation and propaganda outweighs the organization of the struggle. This by no means signifies that in agitation and particularly in propaganda, special efforts are not required. However, the process of the March 6 campaign undoubtedly has shown that the role of the Bolshevik press as an organizing factor in the movement must certainly be strengthened.

We have left untouched here a whole number of typical weaknesses and burning, unsolved problems of the Communist Party press, since they can only be elucidated by a detailed analysis of the general condition of our press. This is to be the subject of a special article.