

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

Jobless workers! Will you permit the bosses, bloated with the great wealth created by your toil, starve you and your families? Let the cry of the jobless shake this hunger system! On to the National Convention of Jobless Workers in Chicago July 4th to hurl the demands of the unemployed millions

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EXPLOITED METAL WORKERS TURN TO YOUNGSTOWN CONFERENCE

"Not to Be Lost Sight Of"

THE New York National Guard and Naval Militia was turned out on dress parade Saturday at Van Cortlandt Park, stacking up a number of guardsmen to 14,000, it is said, with 1,000 naval militia too boot. Though the Guard sent most interesting publicity to all the papers and invited the "public," the most the press could make of the civilian witnesses was 15,000, mostly found accidentally in the line of march over ten blocks.

The "public" did not appear to be at all tremendously aroused, and the 600 policemen on hand to prevent the troops from being mobbed by admiring onlookers had nothing at all to do.

But, as Major General William N. Haskell, who bossed the affair pointed out in advance publicity, there was one angle of the event which should "not be lost sight of," the General, indeed, speaking out so freely that the big New York capitalist press vastly modified the General's observations. But the workers should know of it. This is what the General said:

"There is... one aspect of the review which may be mentioned and that is the opportunity it presents to demonstrate the prompt availability of the National Guard as a powerful and disciplined force... in case of domestic disturbances. This function of the National Guard of the State must not be lost sight of. In fact, it is, in time of peace, our prime duty and responsibility."

We are much obliged to the General for speaking frankly, for only stating that the armed forces supposed to "guard" the "nation" are, as their "prime duty" the breaking of strikes and the suppression of the workers who object to starving to death in a land of "over-production."

But the N. Y. Times, in reporting the review, carefully tried to say the same thing without using the General's confession. Which, we suppose, was not "fit to print." In speaking of the review the "Times" commented that it demonstrated—

"The ability to concentrate a large body of men and equipment at a given point in a short time."

Which, compared with Major General Haskell's blunt expression about "prompt availability... in case of domestic disturbances" sounds innocent and harmless. But the Daily Worker has no interest in hiding the brutal truth. The National Guard is to guard the interests of the capitalist class against the working class, which striking against wage cuts or demanding Work or Wages for growing millions of jobless, are looked upon as "domestic disturbers" of what capitalists call "peace," meaning peaceful enjoyment of profits wrung from the working class.

We urge the workers "not to lose sight of" this fact, that the commander of the National Guard admits its "prime duty" is to use the Guard's rifles against the working class.

And in addition, the workers should "not lose sight of" the fact that the Daily Worker, which tells the truth hidden by the capitalist press, is under attack by the fascist Fish "investigation" committee. Hence it is the duty of all workers to rally to the support of their "Daily Worker."

It is the "prime duty" of the working class to support their Communist press.

Polishing Up the War Machine

ALL is being made ready for war. While nothing much is said about it, all the little legal wrinkles are being ironed out on the path down which the workers are to be driven to the slaughter.

One of these little matters is that foreseen in a congressional commission of four U. S. Senators and four Representatives, which is to report on:

"Amending the Constitution of the United States to provide that private property may be taken by Congress for public use during war and methods of equalizing the burdens and to remove the profits of war, together with a study of policies to be pursued in event of war."

There is not, of course, any way that the "burdens of war" can be equalized, so long as the toiling masses are asked to fight for a government which defends the interests of the class which exploits the toilers, the capitalist class. So the mention of "equalizing the burdens" is only so much hot air meant to deceive the masses.

That the resolution, as quoted above, is deliberately meant to insure capitalist profits instead of "remove" them, and therefore again make "equal burdens" impossible, was proven by the fact that the Senate voted against having in the resolution above, after the words "public use" the words "without profit." The capitalists, though they give over their private property for war uses, by no means mean to give up the profits.

Some capitalist senator, for the better purpose of fooling the working class, got the august Senate to approve of an amendment to the effect that:

"Said Committee shall not consider and shall not report upon the conscription of labor."

Straight away a swarm of hokum peddlars who hang around the lobbies of Congress have, in the name of "labor," but better said in the interest of capitalism, gleefully declared that the resolution is "harmless" because it excludes "conscription of labor."

But one will first of all note that the amendment does not forbid conscription of labor. It only forbids the committee named from talking about it or studying it. At any time the Senate, therefore, reserves the right to appoint another committee to not only consider, but to put over conscription of labor in 30 minutes' time if need be.

And such will be done, even though the capitalist government dress "conscription of labor" up in some nice, innocent-sounding term. We need only remember that "conscription" during the World War was baptized under the lovely term "Universal Service."

The capitalist class of this country is preparing for war, and in doing so it is taking very much care that capitalist profits shall be insured even though the property is "taken for public use." And they are not making any promises against "conscription of labor."

The resolution as passed, therefore, has the double value to the capitalists, of insuring their profits in advance, while merely pretending that "conscription of labor" will not be put into practice. But it will make no difference what they call it, the workers called up for "universal service" in the coming war, will have all the obligations of a "conscrip" in working for army pay under army discipline in the factories, mills and mines.

The capitalists prepare for war, and first of all to war upon the working class.

A.F.L. FAKER ADMITS TREACHERIES SPLIT IT

"Resolved, that the workers should favor the policies and tactics of the A. F. of L." was debated Sunday at the Rand School with about 25 attending.

Joseph D. Cannon of the A.F.L. jewelry workers union had the affirmative while Leonard Bright of the Musteite "Labor Age" had the negative.

Cannon spoke of the continuous splitting up of the A.F.L. because of treachery displayed in their own ranks. As a result of these splits, such organizations as the socialist Trades Alliance, the Western and American Labor Union and the I. W. W. were evolved, said Cannon. He failed to mention the saturnalia of graft among its officials, the Farringtons etc., the fakeries of labor banking, the class collaboration, the B. and O. plans, the sellout of the street car workers in New Orleans and Philadelphia, etc., etc.

NEGRO WORKER'S SEDITION TRIAL ON IN NEWARK

Graham Candidate for Senator on Ticket of Communist Party

He Organized Jobless

Bar Defense Witness for Atheism

NEWARK, N. J., June 9.—Dozier Will Graham, Negro worker and Communist candidate for the United States Senate, was today brought before the court in Newark, N. J., for trial on a sedition charge in connection with his activities in organizing unemployed workers.

Judge Van Riper, the judge who two weeks ago railroaded Dominick Flaiani's trial, barred from the witness stand Morris Langer, a witness for the defense, on the ground that Langer does not believe in God or in any religion. Langer testified for Flaiani under an affirmation two weeks ago, and, in spite of the insistence on the part of defense attorneys that he be allowed to affirm, the judge refused.

When the jury was about to be sworn in one of the jurors was excluded by the state because he did not believe in the bible, though he was willing to swear to god.

After Graham's trial, which is expected to be concluded tomorrow, seven more workers will be tried on the same charges of sedition.

Dominick Flaiani, organizer of the Communist Party in New Jersey, who was found guilty by a jury of manufacturers and foremen two weeks ago, is under investigation by the immigration authorities, who are attempting to secure deportation orders against him. Probation Officer Charles A. Vogel kept Flaiani for over one hour, fingerprinting and photographing him and cross-examining him as to his past.

All the Newark sedition cases are being defended by the I. L. D., which calls upon sympathizers to send funds immediately to 93 Mercer St., Newark, to assist the defense.

NEGRO WORKERS DEFY EMPIRE BAN

To Hold International Conference Anyway

"In spite of the ban placed on the holding of the International Trade Union Conference of Negro Workers in London, England, July 1, our conference will be held on the date scheduled," states J. W. Ford, chairman of the provisional international trade union committee of Negro workers, yesterday.

"Plans and preparations are going ahead for the election of delegates in various parts of the world. The Negro workers are determined to hold their conference on July 1st. The prohibiting of our conference is part of the whole policy of the so-called "labor" government,"

(Continued on Page Three)



To Plot Against the Rising Demands of the Hungry

Jobless Swarm in Textiles; Vital Need for Organizing

The terrific effects of speed-up, unemployment and low wages growing worse and worse in the textile industry, were described yesterday in a statement by W. T. Murdock, of the national office of the National Textile Workers' Union. He said:

JESUIT PRIEST FIRST WITNESS AGAINST SOVIET

Called as Historian by Fascist Fish

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Changing its mind about having the prize "red-baiter" of the so-called "Labor Department" as first witness before the anti-Communist "investigation" committee of the fascist Fish, the committee deferred to the Society of Jesuits' chief anti-Communist liar, Father E. H. Walsh, who was anxious to tell all the fairy tales he has thought up in the last ten years before leaving Washington.

This holy hypocrite was called in all seriousness as "an authority on Russian affairs," according to accounts, to "give a background of Soviet history and explain the operations of the Soviet Government."

Reports are that Father Walsh told the committee that "just five weeks after Lenin assumed power" (of course, it was the working class which assumed power), a fund of 2,000,000 roubles was "set aside by special government orders" to "meet the needs" of the Soviet revolution internationally.

Father Walsh knew all about it, apparently, even detailing to the committee that the government order of the Soviet was "signed by both Lenin and Trotsky," and was directed to "furthering the revolutionary movement in all countries regardless of whether they were then at war with Russia, in alliance with Russia or maintaining a neutral position."

What this meant, Father Walsh was very glad to tell. He "interpreted it" to mean that by doing this the Soviet government made its "first declaration of war on the world, the first definite move towards forcing the principles of the Communist Party on all of humanity."

(Continued on Page Three)

SEDITION CHARGE THREAT IN TENN. BY LEGION, COPS

Legion Openly States Will Smash Meetings Lynch Speakers

Negro for Governor

Chattanooga Meeting Scores Atlanta Case

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 9.—The police chief and American Legion heads, working flagrantly and publicly together to prohibit the organizing of Negro workers here, have announced that Tom Johnson, Southern organizer arrested last week and deported from Memphis, will be arrested and charged with sedition if he returns. Descriptions of the organizer have been given all Memphis police.

The chief of police, the police commissioner and the heads of the American Legion accompanied Johnson to the train after his release and detectives rode with him to Chattanooga, where he had a meeting.

The Communist Party had announced that the meeting, to prevent which Johnson, Prof. Horace Davis and his wife, Marian Davis, (Continued on Page Three)

GREAT RESPONSE TO JOBLESS CALL

Active Preparations for Chicago Meet

CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—Preparations for the June 15 preliminary conference of unemployed are well on the way. Credentials are coming in from organizations that we never dreamed of getting six months ago.

The conference on June 15 is a step toward making the July 4 and 5 National Unemployed Convention a great success. Organizations that are sending delegates will have a tremendous task to perform. The question of housing, the thousands that are coming into town, feeding them while they are here, etc., is a big task that will have to be solved by the working class of Chicago.

Reports are coming in from the districts that delegates for the Chicago meet are being prepared.

(Continued on Page Three)

CHINESE WARS WORRY STIMSON

Red Army Takes New Town in Honan

Dispatches from China, while concealing the great spread of Soviet power, admit it piece-meal by accounts of Communist risings in this or that area. The latest admission is that the Communists operating in Southern Honan, had captured Sinyangchow, on the Peking-Hankow railway.

The significance of this is greater in view of the fact that this is in the region now being fought over by the rival militarist generals of the conflicting imperialist powers.

Feng Yu-hsiang, the bloody militarist aptly called "the Christian" (Continued on Page Three)

DELEGATIONS PREPARED IN MANY STEEL CENTERS FOR JUNE 14 SESSION

Promise 25 from Chicago District; Steel Mill, Auto Factory, Ship Yards Workers Rally

Many Unorganized Mills Also Electing; Will Build League to Win 7-Hour Day

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 9.—Preparations are in full swing for the steel and metal workers national conference in Youngstown, Ohio, June 14-15 at Workers Center, 334 E. Federal St. Districts and locals of the league throughout the country are electing delegates. Workers in many steel mills who as yet have no organization are also sending delegates according to Andrew Overgaard, national secretary of the Metal Workers Industrial League.

The Chicago Metal Workers League, according to reports of District Secretary Dallet, will have at least 25 delegates from steel mills in the Lake County section, from Milwaukee, from the Crane Co., Western Electric, and other large plants in Chicago. Philadelphia expects to have a large representation from the navy yard, and E. W. Budd plant. From the Sparrows Point Bethlehem Steel Corporation plant in Baltimore, a delegation of five will attend the conference. The Sun Shipyards in Chester will be represented.

In the Buffalo section, delegates will come from the Milwaukee Steel, Crosby Donner Steel, and other plants. A large delegation is expected from New York and New Jersey; and in Pennsylvania preparations are under way for a delegation from such steel centers as McKeesport, Monessen, Ambridge, Westinghouse workers are expected to send a large delegation. In Washington, Pa., where the fakers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers have betrayed the steel workers continually, a delegation will attend the conference.

In Cleveland, a delegation of 12 (Continued on Page Three)

NEEDLE WORKERS CONVENTION ADDS TO PROGRAM

New G.E.B. Based on Trade and Territory

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union came to an end about 11 p. m. Sunday, in Laurel Gardens, with a spontaneous rising of the delegates and audience and singing of the International with tremendous fervor and power.

A new G.E.B. of 47 was elected, and on this only 13 of the original G.E.B. were included. In selecting the members, consideration was had for cities, trades, youth, Negro, Italian and women's work. The trades represented were cloaks, 9 members; dress, 15; fur, 6; men's clothing, 7; headgear, 6; ladies' tailors, 1.

There were also 7 representing young workers; 4 Negro; 3 Italians; 16 women.

The credentials committee final report showed 415 delegates sent from the following needle trades centers: New York, 307; Philadelphia, 46; Boston, 40; Chicago, 14; Newark, 4; Hartford, 2; Pacific Coast, 1; Canada 1 (fraternal). Cleveland, Baltimore, and other cities were represented.

Less than half the delegates came from shops controlled already by the industrial union. From N. T. W. I. U. shops there were 205; company union shops, 46; open shops, 71; councils of the unemployed needle workers, 23; shop delegate councils, 18; company union locals (A.C.W.U.; Cap and Millinery, etc.), 51.

The 18 shop delegate council representatives were: 5 from New York; 5 each from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, 2 from Chicago. (Continued on Page Two)

NOW MULROONEY THUGS ATTACK

Food Pickets Assaulted and Jailed; Shop Delegates Meeting Tonight

A large demonstration of food workers was held Saturday night in front of the shop of Schlom and Deutsch, Bay Parkway and 86th St., Brooklyn, which has been called on strike by the Food Workers Industrial Union. The police refused to let the speakers speak, and attacked them brutally. Speaker after speaker stood up on the platform to assert their right to speak to the workers about their conditions and the struggles of the Food Workers Industrial Union. A colored worker, Patterson, was viciously beaten up by a couple of Mulrooney's thugs. Bear, a baker of very slight build, was cowardly beaten up in the car. Altogether there were nine arrests. While under arrest and 22 hours kept in the cells, the prisoners and pickets were denied drinking water, and Mulrooney's thugs jeered, as the workers were forced to take water out of the toilets in order to wet their lips. This follows on the same lines of police attack on the open air demonstration on Allerton Ave. in the Bronx by the F.W.I.U.

Shop Delegates Tonight. The shop delegates council of the Food Workers Industrial Union, to which many delegates have been elected from the shops, bakeries, cafeterias, food markets, factories, from the unemployed and minor groups, will meet tonight at 8 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St. All delegates must be present at a meeting where the problems and tasks of the Food Workers Industrial Union will be discussed.

The 'Daily' Faces Two Dangers!

Your paper, the Daily Worker, now faces two dangers. One month ago we informed you that an Emergency Fund of \$25,000 must be raised at once to avoid suspension. If the Jewish workers and organizations can raise \$40,000 to help the Freiheit out of financial difficulties, then our entire Party and all the organizations that support it should be able to raise \$100,000 for the Daily Worker. We asked for a modest sum, only \$25,000. We needed this quickly. We told you so. A number of organizations and comrades responded quickly. But a deep-going campaign to save the Daily Worker is not yet apparent in ever so many cities.

The Daily Worker is not out of danger even though \$9,000 have been raised. Today we face a tremendous outlay of money for printing our paper last week. Last week we barely met our printing bills. We hoped for sufficient financial support to again publish six pages each day. We hoped to secure several special writers to tell you about the effect of the capitalist crisis, speed-up, low wages upon the workers in the industries; to cover Washington, D. C., the political center of the big bosses. We hoped to use part of the funds contributed to develop circulation among workers in the basic

industries, among the poor farmers, among the southern wage slaves, Negro and white.

Contributions have not and are not coming in quickly enough. What we hoped to do we have not been able to do. And what you must clearly understand is that while we still face the danger which our financial difficulties create, while the Daily Worker is still not safe, a swarm of detectives hired by Fascist Fish, chairman of the big bosses "investigation" committee is today mobilizing for attack upon your paper.

It is because the Daily Worker is "investigating," attacking the bosses' terror government, the bosses' speed-up, now wages, the bosses' coming world war, the bosses' conspiracy to war on the Soviet Union, the bosses' power to throw seven million workers onto the streets to starve, that the Daily Worker is being "investigated," attacked, by the bosses. This is the class struggle.

Where are you in this struggle? Where is your organization? The Daily Worker faces two dangers. If you will help save the Daily Worker, strengthen it, gather around it in great numbers, then together we can beat back the bosses and their tools who want to suppress the Daily Worker.

Lodgings for Delegates Needed

Accommodations for Delegates to the National Convention of the Communist Party, between June 18th to 28th needed. Comrades or sympathizers living in Manhattan or Bronx that will help the Party by accommodating one or more delegates should write, giving detailed address and directions to the Convention Arrangements Committee, 43 East 125th St., New York City

# CALL CAROL TO UNIFY RUMANIAN FASCISM FOR WAR AGAINST SOVIETS

## Also for An Attack on Roumanian Masses Mortgaged to Morgan and Burdened by Crisis

### Social-Fascists Serve As Bridge for Carol's Return; Help Oppress Masses

After four years of exile, Carol, son of the late King Ferdinand of Rumania, was restored to the Rumanian throne by action of the Senate and Chamber which passed a bill on the morning of June 8 annulling Carol's renunciation of the Rumanian throne January 4, 1926. Various reports regarding the hostile attitude of Queen Marie, Carol's "Catazafanesti" mother and of Princess Helen; Carol's divorced wife have been circulated.

It must be made perfectly clear that all of those royal doings, which have been played up in the capitalist press here, are but merely personal events in the life of the Rumanian royal parasites. They are a definite reflection and expression of the policy and plans of the Rumanian and international bourgeoisie at the present time.

The entire activity of the bourgeoisie centers around preparations for war against the Soviet Union. Bolstered up by the big imperialist powers, Rumania quickly assumed second place in Europe in regard to armaments. With the help of France and England, and later of Germany, the Rumanian war industry was developed.

A mobilization plan of Rumanian industry and the establishment of a general staff of industry were coupled with a new law for the reorganization of the army—all directed towards one end, war. In this respect, the Rumanian bourgeoisie is the product, instrument and ally of the big imperialist powers.

The contradictions and rivalries of the various imperialist powers, however, have been reflected in the politics of the Rumanian bourgeoisie. Divided into several parties, each with its own plan of advancing and conducting the war, and especially with its own leanings towards a particular imperialist power as against the others, the political differences centered chiefly around which imperialist power should gain the upper hand.

Thus, Carol's return, in which the Rumanian army "played a great part," according to Professor Jorga, Carol's former tutor, means strengthening of American imperialism in Rumania. Rumania is in the grip of a severe economic crisis. The discontent of the masses is growing. In addition to the tremendous burden of the economic crisis, the Morgan loan will further increase the exploitation and oppression of the masses, and hence their resistance and revolutionary fighting will. This requires a consolidated and strengthened fascist dictatorship. Carol is expected to help in this.

In the second place, Carol's return was brought about at this time in order to consolidate the fascist forces of the country for an effective attack against the Soviet Union. This must in no way be underestimated. A motion for close cooperation between the N.T.W.I.U. and the National Textile Workers' Union was adopted because of the contact in some of the needle and textile trades. This same idea was brought forward in connection with the National Miners' Union. It is intended that a drive for needle workers be made in the state of Illinois. Closer relation with the Canadian N.T.W.I.U. was decided upon.

It was moved that a thorough analysis be made of the Strassburg, Germany, convention of 1929, where the question of strike strategy was outlined. Instead of "pulling" committees, by the strong members of the union, the new policy of shop committees would be substituted. When a strike is called the workers will go out of the shops led by their own shop councils.

An important addition was the proper preparation for strike relief. In the past this problem has been somewhat neglected. Boruchovich read the constitution and it was adopted with very few changes. It embodies the shop delegate system and shop basis for union organization.

Ford, Negro organizer of the T. U. U. L., greeted the convention in the name of the R.L.L.U. He stressed the importance of the Fifth World Congress of the R.L.L.U. to be held in August.

A member of the World War Veterans League greeted the convention and expressed the firmest conviction that the world war veterans in the coming war would be depended upon to turn the imperialist war into a class war.

Enthusiastic Closing. Great enthusiasm attended the report of the resolutions committee, which was given by Rose Wittke. Resolutions were unanimously adopted on the following: Support of the Chinese and Indian masses in revolution, the Workers School, the International Workers Order, the Artiff, the Jewish Workers' University, the Daily Worker, Morning Freiheit, Labor Unity, the Labor Sports Union and the Young Pioneers. A resolution was adopted demanding the release of Harry Eisman and sending a telegram to him from the convention was unanimously adopted.

The convention was closed by short speeches from the following: Katovits of the Boston delegation, who was imprisoned during the recent strike of the Boston needle trades workers; Louis Hyman, who advocated greater activity in the local. The singing of the "International" at the close was a momentous demonstration of class solidarity and a clear indication of the vigor with which the delegates will return to the shops to organize the unorganized.

Government, subject to ratification by Parliament." The International Telephone interests have been competing with German-Swedish interests for the telephone concession. "Two weeks ago," the Journal states, "it was reported that the European telephone companies would obtain the Rumanian concession. The apparent change in attitude of the Rumanian Government, coinciding as it does with the return of Prince Carol to the throne, indicates that the concession may have been the object of political considerations in the country."

And then the Journal of Commerce goes on further to reveal that the return of Carol to the Rumanian throne indicates the ascendancy of the American imperialists in Rumania. "The Liberal party in Rumania," the Journal significantly states, "has been the faction most interested in keeping Prince Carol in exile. It has also been the party the most favorably inclined to European capital. It was recalled Saturday that with the defeat of the Liberals last year and the ascendancy of the Maniu government American oil interests were permitted for the first time to compete for oil concessions in the country on equal terms with European interests. The return of Carol was interpreted by Wall St.—Ed. yesterday as marking the termination of the Bratianu (anti-American—Ed.) influence in Rumanian affairs."

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Support the Daily Worker Drive! Get Donations! Get Sub!

# CONVENTION ADDS TO PROGRAM

## New GEB Based on Trade and Territory

(Continued From Page One.) cago, and one from the Pacific Coast.

Seven of the delegates were Negroes, 40 were young workers, and about 150 were women workers. The trades represented were: women's wear, 238; men's clothing, 83; fur, 59; headgear, 38; white goods, 15; unemployed, 23, and miscellaneous, including sheepskin and sailors suits, 3.

Although there were no essential changes in the draft program as presented by the GEB there were a number of very important additions. These additions were adopted by a vote of 256 against 17, the latter representing the insignificant group of Lovestonites. A section to cite specific examples of the effects of rationalization on the conditions of workers in the shops, in order to more clearly formulate methods with which to combat speed-up, etc., was adopted as an addition to the draft program.

Other points in addition to the program were: More attention must be paid to the Negro workers, who are the most exploited section of the working class. For this purpose the Negro Department of the N.T.W.I.U. must be activated to the greatest extent.

For the women there are special demands:

1. General raising of the wage level.
2. Seven hour day and no overtime.
3. Equal pay for equal work.
4. No discharges.
5. No night work.
6. Eight weeks vacation before and after confinement.

To show the women workers the conditions that exist in the Soviet Union as compared with the U. S. will help draw them into the N. T. W. I. U.

A section on the problems of the youth was added and it was declared that more attention must be paid to them than was indicated in the draft program. The problems of the Spanish workers were taken up because more and more of these workers are being drawn into the industry.

To set up territorial districts instead of as at present the city districts, was a most important addition. This was done in order to draw into the union needle workers in outlying sections.

Cooperation Between Sections of T.U.U.L. A motion for close cooperation between the N.T.W.I.U. and the National Textile Workers' Union was adopted because of the contact in some of the needle and textile trades. This same idea was brought forward in connection with the National Miners' Union. It is intended that a drive for needle workers be made in the state of Illinois. Closer relation with the Canadian N.T.W.I.U. was decided upon.

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A member of the World War Veterans League greeted the convention and expressed the firmest conviction that the world war veterans in the coming war would be depended upon to turn the imperialist war into a class war.

Enthusiastic Closing. Great enthusiasm attended the report of the resolutions committee, which was given by Rose Wittke. Resolutions were unanimously adopted on the following: Support of the Chinese and Indian masses in revolution, the Workers School, the International Workers Order, the Artiff, the Jewish Workers' University, the Daily Worker, Morning Freiheit, Labor Unity, the Labor Sports Union and the Young Pioneers. A resolution was adopted demanding the release of Harry Eisman and sending a telegram to him from the convention was unanimously adopted.

The convention was closed by short speeches from the following: Katovits of the Boston delegation, who was imprisoned during the recent strike of the Boston needle trades workers; Louis Hyman, who advocated greater activity in the local. The singing of the "International" at the close was a momentous demonstration of class solidarity and a clear indication of the vigor with which the delegates will return to the shops to organize the unorganized.

# Today in History of the Workers

June 10, 1847—Second convention of Industrial Congress of the United States met in New York. 1912—Sailors joined dock workers' strike in Havre, France, stopping transatlantic traffic. 1919—Four officials of Amalgamated Textile Workers arrested at Paterson, N. J., for sending greetings to workers of Soviet Russia. 1920—United Communist Party of America formed at Chicago. 1921—General strike in German Czechoslovakia against food shortage. 1924—Giacomo Matteotti, secretary and parliamentary leader of Socialist Party of Italy, murdered by fascists.

# NOMINATE NEGRO FOR U. S. SENATE

## Jersey Communists in Ratification Meet

NEWARK, N. J., June 9.—One hundred and twenty delegates from all sections of New Jersey attended the State Ratification Convention of the Communist Party here Saturday. They came from the basic, trustified industries and enthusiastically endorsed the candidacy of Dozier W. Graham, unemployed Negro worker, as candidate for U. S. Senator, to run against the notorious imperialist, Dwight Morrow of the Morgan banking interests.

In addition, candidates for all United States congressional districts of New Jersey were named, among them Dominick Flaiani, A. Heder, Morris Langer and S. D. Levine.

All these candidates, including D. W. Graham, are on trial for "sedition," because they fought for the unemployed. Dominick Flaiani has already been convicted by a capitalist court on a charge of "sedition." The nomination of these revolutionary workers to be its candidates is the answer of the Communist Party.

Herbert Benjamin, district organizer of the Communist Party, reported on the present political situation and the issues of the campaign.

Jay Rubin, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League in New Jersey, outlined the detailed plans for taking the campaign message of Communism to every mine, mill, factory and village in the state, and to create permanent organizations of the workers, not only to support the Communist Party in elections, but to wage a fight for their own daily demands against the bosses.

# NEEDLE BOARD PICKS OFFICIALS

## Hyman, Gold Chosen for Leading Office

At the first meeting of the new General Executive Board of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, held at Irving Plaza Hall yesterday, Louis Hyman and Ben Gold were elected again as the main officials of the union. Hyman is national chairman and Gold is national secretary.

A special bureau to act between sessions of the G. E. B. includes the national chairman and national secretary and the heads of the various union departments.

Tom De Fazio is to act temporarily as the head of the international department.

Ether Carroll is to act as head of the women's department.

Fannie Rothman will head the youth department.

# FOOD WORKERS FIND MORE FAKES

## Fagen-Felt Group Now Openly for A. F. L.

With the developed revolt among the bakers in the A. F. L. and in the Amalgamated Food Workers against the bureaucracy of Goldstein, Meyerhoff, Burkhard, Gund and Friedland, many opportunist elements attempt to gain leadership over the revolting bakers and mislead them back into the hands of the A. F. L. and the A. F. W. Fagen, Gross and Felt came to the Food Workers' Industrial Union with the proposition of dividing the Jewish bakers in the A. F. W. into a separate local and that the industrial union drop temporarily the issue of building the F. W. I. U., so as to make possible splitting away the Jewish bakers from the A. F. W. This fake proposal was exposed from the very beginning by the F. W. I. U.

Try Alliance With State. These individuals, Fagen, Gross and Felt, went to the district attorney to help gain a charter under the A. F. W. This also was exposed by the F. W. I. U., and the bakers rejected them and criticized them for this move. They accepted the criticism, with the intention of making a further betrayal.

Now this perfectly corrupted individual, Fagen, who in the past was in the pay of the A. F. L. clique, comes out with the open declaration that he is now the agent of the A. F. L. and has been given the privilege of establishing another fascist scab-company union for the bakers, and has the privilege of taking any shops he can grab, it being understood that the conditions will be the same as in the A. F. L. shops, 14 and 16 hours a day, as long as he will be able to make his graft.

He made a statement at the society meeting of bakers of Local 3, A. F. W., at which 25 were present, that he has been given a charter from Chicago, where he paid a visit to Goldstein and Meyerhoff, chief fascists over A. F. L. bakers.

Fight For Conditions. The Food Workers' Industrial Union points out to the bakers and all other food workers that the only way to build a union that will struggle in the interests of the bakers, as well as all food workers, is along the lines laid down by the Trade Union Unity League. Only with a policy of struggle for conditions, for the 8-hour day, against the speed-up, for the building of a union controlled by the rank and file, for the mass participation in the struggle against the bosses, can we have a union that will serve in the interests of the food workers.

Food workers are marching forward hand in hand—marching on, smashing all opportunists and renegades that stand in their way. First the fascist A. F. L., then the Lovestonite renegades, who deny the necessity of building the Industrial Union, and now the corrupted fakers with their opportunism, Fagen, Gross and Felt clique.

# JUDGE SHIELDS SPY'S EMPLOYER

EL CENTRO, Cal. (By Mail).—The Imperial Valley vegetable growers' paid spy, Barber, fenced with the defense attorneys for hours here in the trial of 9 workers and organizers of the Agricultural Workers' Industrial League of the Trade Union Unity League, who are charged with criminal syndicalism, on enough different points to get sentences of 42 years each if convicted.

The defense demanded that he know who was paying Barber for his stool pigeon work. After a long argument, the court overruled the question, and Barber does not officially admit, so far, who pays for his perjuries.

Miller Declares Membership. When Barber was asked which of the defendants belonged to the Communist Party, another argument started, interrupted by Miller, one of the indicted, rising in court and declaring that he was proud to say he did. Barber then picked Sklar, Emory, Harriuchi, Alonzo, Roxas and Herrera.

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

# NEW ENGLAND SHINES AT ULMER PARK MEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thousands of workers and young workers crowded Ulmer Park in Brooklyn, Sunday and watched the first annual track and field championship meet of the Labor Sports Union of America, held on the Anniversary of the Gastonia battle.

The New England District captured the meet with 225 points against the 213 points gained by the Eastern District. Eino Heikkila of the Yritys A. C. of Norwood, Mass., got the individual honors. He captured the 400 meter run, the 800 meter run and the 400 meter hurdles.

I. Prim finished first in the three mile run. He finished just ahead of L. Serenjos. Both are of the Toverit A. C. of Jamaica, L. I.

# Gorky's People Live Again in "Cain and Artem" at Cameo

Here is a wonder of wonders. Characters of a novel come to life and live over again the scenes of the master who created them. At the Cameo Theatre, where "Cain and Artem" is being shown, the people appear before the onlooker as in life—the very roles as seen and created by Gorky. It is stark realism—unusually so.

SCENE FROM "PORI"



Ufa's African travel film now being shown at the Eighth St. Playhouse.

Perhaps this realism is due to the simple story, graphically told by the proletarian writer who knows his people. Perhaps the director, Petrov-Bytov, is responsible in his uncanny choice of types and the blending of their unified acting. Mayhap Gorky himself stood by and all over again evolved his characters. Whichever is correct, the screening of "Cain and Artem" can be designated as life itself.

The novel by Gorky presents two workers—Chaim, a Jew, nicknamed Cain, and Artem, a physical giant and the bully of the town. Both are hated and despised by the peasants and workers of this hell-hole of Czarist days. These ignorant creatures must hate someone—here are victims ready for them. The author looks at life as it is and presents it before you. He paints a mental picture and Petrov-Bytov illustrates it upon the screen.

Throughout this tense dramatic story of the friendship of Cain and Artem, the author questions the purpose of life.

Romance, too, plays a part in this story. The love of the wife of the fish seller for Artem. In their miserable existence they try, in their blind groping way, to find a way out.

Gorky points a way out. In the friendship of Cain and Artem, he points our way out of this mire. We can rise above this only if we fight shoulder to shoulder for our rights. "We must be men."

In our judgment this is one of the best films produced in the U. S. S. R. by Sovkino. If any more stories by Gorky are ready bring them here. No wonder the German critics raved and called this picture masterly, tense, dynamic and overpowering. It is all that and more.

In our own town a "critic" on a capitalist sheet decried the fact of the picture being morbid. Gorky answers this with—"Life under capitalism must be morbid." In the picture he points a way to change this.

Our warning to the reader: Don't miss this film. You are in for the best film treat you have had in a long, long time.

The program at the Cameo also includes the latest Soviet weekly

# AMUSEMENTS

**GORKY'S STIRRING NOVEL**  
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# LABOR DEFENSE WARNS WORKERS

## Points to "Frame-up" Plan of "Red Probe"

Pointing out that the anti-Communist "investigation" by the congressional committee headed by the fascist Fish is a frontal attack on all workers' organizations, the International Labor Defense at its national office here yesterday, pointed to the fact that the infamous "red-baiter," Edgar Hoover, sidekick of the notorious William J. Burns of frame-up fame, was the first witness called to be heard behind closed doors by the Fish committee.

"This whole 'investigation' is a congressional support of the campaign of persecutions against militant workers already being locally in all parts of the country.

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

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Business meetings held the first Monday of the month at 8 p. m. Educational meetings the 2nd Monday of the month. Executive Board meetings—every Tuesday afternoon at 6 o'clock.  
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# BLDG. FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS THROWN ON STREETS DAILY

## Being Displaced Rapidly by Central Heating and Powers Trusts

### A. F. of L. Locals Job Trusts and Racketeering Outfits

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK. — When the first skyscrapers were built in this city steam plants were put in the basements in order to produce their own electricity to light the tall buildings and drive their elevators either by electric or hydraulic power, using the exhaust steam for heating the building in winter.

The licensed engineer and fireman was in great demand, oil was not found everywhere. Even today one in a hundred of plants in Lower Manhattan, that is from the Battery East and West to 14th St. The hotels and hospitals are mostly equipped with their own plants.

In recent years the N. Y. Steam Corp. has laid lines and furnished steam from the streets (as it is called by the engineers). The new Edison power plant at 14th street produces enough current to supply Manhattan buildings for industrial and lighting purposes.

The latest plant that has been demolished in Bloomingdale's department store between 59th and 60th streets and Lexington and 3rd avenues, N. Y. steam furnishes the steam and N. Y. Edison the current. About 15 men of the engine dept. lost their jobs and Bloomingdale's has no more use for them.

Numerous other plants went N. Y. Steam in the last few years thereby increasing unemployment amongst licensed engineers and stationary firemen. The skill of

licensed engineers thus is reduced and they have to look for work as superintendents or janitors. In many apartment houses push buttons or self-service elevators have been installed and elevator operators are not needed any more.

Besides this many plants have changed from coal to oil which again means a reduction of help.

In all the above cases hundreds of men have lost their jobs and they must look for other jobs and many change their trade and occupation. The N. Y. Steam Corp. has 3 or 4 plants in Manhattan and is a 50 million dollar concern. Recently it has been taken over by the N. Y. Gas and Light Co., of which the N. Y. Edison is also a part. The N. Y. Steam Corp. works 7 days a week and union organization is not known in their plants. There is a fertile ground for the Building Maintenance Workers Union to organize.

There are several A. F. of L. unions in the field, for instance: the International Union of Steam and Engineering Engineers, which is a racketeering outfit and a sort of employment or job trust. The Stationary Firemen's and Oilers Union Local 56, A. F. of L., and the Building Service Employers International Union, which has a few locals and Fire Elevators Operators Union that make no attempt at organization. And there is the Window Cleaners on 6th street.

—Building Maintenance Worker.

## Stool Hits Tarrytown Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent)

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Magnin, the man who struck the worker over the head, was a company thug brought from the Cleveland plant. In the morning he threw a man about 60 years old into the gutter. He told this fellow to get off the sidewalk and the worker answered: "I'm not a dog" and the company thug picked up a club and hit him over the head.

The company bailed him out. A young watchman quit his job because they wanted him to slug the workers. —YOUNG WORKER.

## Frisco Bell Laid Off 1500 Phone Girls

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—I read an article in the Worker a couple of days ago from an operator in the telephone game in the middle west. Well, I am a slave in the same outfit in this city. A sample of the prosperity in the grand and glorious damn mockery, from the first of January until the first of March, was when the company laid off 1,500 employees averaging \$100.00 a month. Some prosperity for the Bell system. They increased the telephone rates at the first of the year, which will mean an increase of \$3,500,000 extra profits for the next year, and according to the Daily News last year was one of the best years in the history of the company with a profit of \$15,623,615.00. Well, 1930, will sure be prosperous for the Bell Company, but not so good for the 1,500 slaves who are now on the bricks. As the comrade from the middle west said, the conditions are terrible.

The company has abandoned the roller skates for operators; not that the girls did not make better time, but the iron wheels made too much noise. They are now considering introducing a special skate with rubber tires, and believe me, if some of those dizzy girls come down the operating room where I work, no chance. I am looking for a new master. Some months ago, all Janitors were instructed to keep track of how long it took to do their dif-

ferent branches of work; as an example, you had to mark the time down it took you to sweep the floor, dust the boards, dust the chairs, clean the toilets, etc.

I was talking to one operator some time ago. She told me she was with the company for 20 years, working nights, and succeeded, in saving up \$750.00, but had it tied up in the Bell stock, which by the way, dropped 8 points a week ago. Every employee in his or her spare time has to act as salesman, canvas new business. Each employee is furnished with a sales book and is expected to do all in his power to create new business. As the comrade from the middle west said the rest and quiet rooms are rood but they sure need a rest room time and again. I have seen girls who could hardly keep their eyes open, and they are forbidden to speak to each other while on duty.

Organizing? Why, if you speak of unions on the job, you are on the outside looking in. I dropped the Daily Worker one day, and the supervisor got hold of it. She spent the rest of the night inquiring of every one to find out who read that paper in the office. Well, if more of those slaves read the Daily Worker, they might wake up and as soon as the dial system is in working order, more slaves will be on the bricks, and more Hoover prosperity for the Bell System. —Telephone Operator.

## War Vets Want War on Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SANDUSKY, O.—There are about 300 unemployed men temporarily at the Home (soldiers and sailors) here. We would be glad to get some literature to read. Most of the men are interested in the Party but there is a very poor library here, nothing but a lot of books on Civil and Spanish war—not interesting.

I am a disabled veteran. I don't draw any compensation. We will all vote for the Communist Party. The workers in Cleveland are at their wits' end. They are only working 3-4 days per week. And the bosses are even shutting down big factories. —DISABLED WAR VET.

## Bricklayers Beginning to See Thru Fakery

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The workers of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, Local 37 in common with millions of other workers are suffering wage-cuts, speed-up, hiring and firing, discrimination, and in general anything the employes damn well please.

Why is it that these trades which are organized do not take hold of the situation and put up a fight against conditions which are steadily getting worse? Why is it that workers who fight against these conditions are marked men, by the A. F. of L. misleaders, who do everything in their power to expell such militant workers?

The answer is not hard to find in the case of local 37, one of a members, A. V. Severin saw

clearly what was going on. When a delegate to the New York State Conference of their union was to be selected, Severin with the help of other workers issued a leaflet to the rank and file, exposing the betrayal policies of the boss-controlled leaders. The leaflet pointed out the things which would improve their working conditions, such as the 7-hour day and 5-day week, no speed-up, wage-cuts, election of shop and job committees, etc.

As a result of this appeal to the workers, they selected Severin as delegate to the Conference, right over the protests of the fakery, thus illustrating the effective work that can be done on the initiative of militant workers who are not afraid to fight. —T. H.

# DELEGATIONS PREPARE FOR METAL MEETING

## National Conference to Win Demands

(Continued from Page One) will attend from Canton; and Massillon has elected 5 from the Central Alloy Steel Corp. In Youngstown, from 30 to 40 delegates will represent the Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Republic Steel, Truscon Steel, Carnegie Steel and Automatic Sprinkler.

From South and West. From the South, a good delegation will come from Birmingham and Chattanooga. The Pacific Coast is sending two delegates, according to reports just received at national headquarters in Pittsburgh.

The Auto Workers Union shop locals in Detroit, Flint, Pontiac, Lansing and Cleveland will have a delegation of at least 30. From a newly organized local in Tarrytown, N. Y., a delegate has been elected.

A large portion of the delegates will be Negro workers. It is estimated that at least one-third of the delegates will be young workers.

Build Towards a Union. The Youngstown conference will be utilized to strengthen the league organizationally, making it capable of leading the steel, metal and auto workers in the daily struggle against wage cuts, against speed-up system, and to lay the basis for a real mass convention of at least 1,000 rank and file delegates in the near future, when a new union will be launched, uniting almost 5,000,000 workers in the metal industry in the United States.

All the present weaknesses of the league will be thoroughly discussed at the conference, and new forces drawn into leadership. A program of action will be adopted, preparations made for securing 5,000 new members in the membership drive of the Trade Union Unity League. Arrangements will be made to send a large delegation of metal and steel workers to the Unemployed Convention in Chicago, July 4.

The problems of establishing much closer connections with the revolutionary metal workers in the other countries through the International Committee of Propaganda and Action and the Red International of Labor Unions will be dealt with at the conference, which will also elect a delegation of three to the R.I.L.U. Congress.

Funds Are Needed. The conference will start on Saturday, June 14 at 1 p. m. The arrangements committee of the league, due to extreme lack of necessary funds, is calling upon all sympathetic organizations and other workers in the industry to help finance the conference.

All funds should be pushed to national headquarters, 622 Penn Ave., room 517, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Began Well and Stopped. While our union started off correctly with the policy of penetration of the mills through the organization of the unemployed into an active council in Kensington and where, in Philadelphia, through the March 6 demonstration we were able to mobilize the U. T. W. members in Kensington for a real struggle against the Aberle concern and others that were introducing new efficiency methods, our leadership in the district just plainly forgot to carry on with the day to day work of organization, failed to push forward the union as the organization of the workers for struggle—even forgot to call meetings or inform the national office of what they were doing—even forgot to take up the campaign for the election of delegates to the Red International of Labor Unions and the struggle for the release of the Atlanta prisoners!

Because our organizers in Georgia understood the situation they were able to rally the workers into the Union. Because the textile manufacturers were becoming desperate, they have flung aside all pretense and have come out openly for legalized murder of organizers. The Manville Jencks Corporation with ex-Senator Lippert at its head has a reputation for being the most open enemy of the textile unions.

Our reply must be a more intense drive to organize the Textile Workers, drawing in the unemployed into councils of action affiliated with the union, making the unemployment convention in Chicago on July 4 a high point in our struggle for the release of the Atlanta defendants.

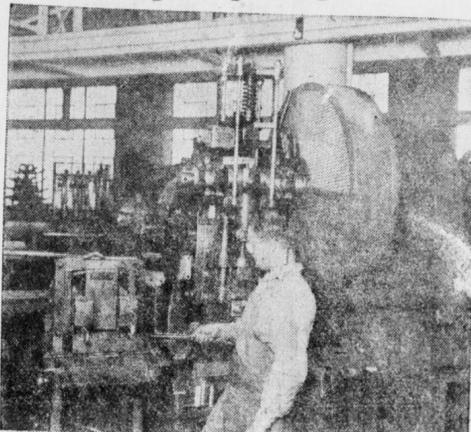
Make the convention part of the struggle for the organization of 5,000 new members into the union. Forward to the unity of employed and unemployed.

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

At the same time, since the Northern militarists are driving Chiang Kai-shek's forces back and things look dark for Nanking, the American imperialists are in the mood to dicker with Feng and Yen to see if they can be bought over from the Japanese-British bloc and may serve to replace Chiang Kai-shek. Since America has recognized Nanking, this requires some dirty double dealing, but the State Department is accustomed to that. So developments point in that direction.

BLAST KILLS FOUR MINERS. GRAND RAPIDS, Minn.—Four miners of the Holman Open Pit Mine near here were killed by blasts. They had been engaged in filling drilled holes with 12 boxes of dynamite. The dynamite exploded and their bodies were hurled into the air.

## Organizing for Fight



The metal workers have felt the heavy hand of lay-offs, speed-up and endless wage-cuts laid upon them by the big steel, radio and shipyard bosses. Now they are on the move towards organization. The Metal Workers Industrial League National Conference will mark a milestone in the organization of metal workers. Photo shows metal worker in one of the large shops cut down by lay-offs.

## Textile Jobless Swarm States Union Official

(Continued From Page One.) eral and growing increasingly worse. Too many of our organizers feel that with the March 6 demonstrations that the need for organization of the unemployed is over.

The good results that could have been secured have been allowed to lapse because of our lack of energy in pushing the organization of the unemployed in real councils of action.

Must Mobilize Them. Where work was carried on after March 6 it was only in the form of lectures. Instead of mobilizing the workers into action around concrete issues that affected them and against which they would be willing to struggle, such as evictions, seizure of the spindle tax in textile towns for the unemployed, etc., we consciously or unconsciously capitulated to the pressure of the capitalist press releases or to the difficulties of the daily grind of consistent organization work.

Instances are in New Bedford where our comrades thought they were being revolutionary when they called upon the workers to organize to "fight the police" and forgot all about mobilizing the unemployed to assist in the organization of mill committees to fight for the realization of the 7-hour day 5-day week, or the organization of a wide movement for the establishment of rank and file "mill committees" that would give the organizational base for struggle against the terrific increase in the rate of rationalization.

8 From America. "From America, 8 Negro delegates will attend the Conference, representing the following important industries: metal, mining, packing, agriculture, auto, needle, railroad and marine. Many candidates have already been nominated and some have been finally elected.

"The Second National Convention of the Needle Trades Industrial Union held in New York, on June 9, elected a Negro woman delegate to represent that industry at the conference, and at the same time to be one of the delegates to represent the needle trades organization at the Fifth World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions.

"The Provisional International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers is planning a National Conference on June 21, to be held in New York where we shall take up the important problems of the Negro toilers and the questions to be discussed at the International Conference and to protest against the repressions carried on against the Negro toilers in the various parts of the world—lynching, etc., and also to render protest against the prohibition of our conference by the British 'Labor' movement. The Negro toilers are determined to hold their world conference."

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

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

THESEIS and RESOLUTIONS for the SEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION of the Communist Party of U. S. A.

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By CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MARCH 31—APRIL 4, 1930

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# SEDITION CHARGE THREAT IN TENN. BY LEGION, COPS

## Legion Openly States Will Lynch

(Continued from Page One)

were arrested, was in preparation for running a Negro worker for governor of the state.

Colone Waring, head of the Legion here, openly declared that he had mobilized his following to smash the Communist meeting and lynch all the speakers.

Masses Protest Atlanta Cases.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (By Mail).—A mass protest meeting of the International Labor Defense was held here June 4, against the electrocution of six Atlanta organizers. Nearly one hundred Negro and white workers were present, despite the vicious campaign of propaganda and terrorism carried on by the ruling class to keep the workers from this meeting. The day before a policeman, seeing a white worker in the hall, called him out and threatened to place him under arrest, declaring that any white person seen at our meeting would be arrested.

J. Louis Engdahl was the principal speaker.

A resolution calling for the immediate and unconditional release of the six organizers was passed unanimously. Copies of this resolution were sent to press services and all Atlanta papers, as well as to the mayor of Atlanta and the governor of Georgia.

H. Jackson, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, Southern District, spoke on its Southern District Conference, to be held here June 8. He pointed out that this conference would mark a real step in the smashing of race prejudice and uniting the Negro and white workers to struggle together against oppression. He called upon all workers to elect delegates from their shops and send them to the conference.

Gilbert Lewis, chairman, spoke on the London Conference of Negro workers.

Jobless Respond to Call in Chi. District

(Continued from Page One) cago National Unemployed Convention are already being elected. Following are the quotas for our district:

\* Coal Fields—Saline County, 100; Franklin County, 100; Belleville, Sparta, O'Fallon, Collinsville, 30; Stanton, Bennet, 25; Springfield, Taylorville, 100.

Other Industrial Cities—Milwaukee and vicinity, 250; Indianapolis, 100; Gary, 100; Whiting, 50; Rockford, Ill, 10; Rock Island, 10.

City of Chicago—One thousand delegates. They are divided according to the 2-hour sections, as follows:

Section 2, 300 (stockyards and railroads); Section 3, 400 (metal and machine center); Section 4, 100 (metal and machine); Section 5, 200 (railroads and metal).

Demonstrations against evictions are carried on, workers are being taken into industrial leagues, shop committees are being built as a result of our work amongst the unemployed. Tag days are being arranged at factory gates, appealing to factory workers to support the unemployed convention, with the slogans: "Not Charity, But Solidarity!" "Work or Wages!" etc.

The Trade Union Unity League city central, which is the leading body of the unemployed, has already rented the large hall in the Ashland Auditorium for the convention. The delegation of the unemployed continues to fight for its demands. A large committee went to the City Hall on June 4 to further press the city administration on the question of unemployment. A large body of militiamen, headed by the Red Squad, met the committee and prevented them from going in to the city council meeting. The city politicians promised to let the committee know when the "proper committee" would meet.

# ROTE FAHNE TEARS MASK OFF 2nd INT'L LYING, WAR MANIFESTO

## Social-Fascists Join Boss Chorus Against Soviets to Hide Capitalist Crisis

### MacDonald's Blood-Brothers Approve His Imperialist Murders in India

BERLIN, (IPS).—Today's "Rote Fahne" deals with the "Manifesto to the Russian Workers!" issued by the Second International, and writes that appeal is not merely a repetition of the old slanderous charges against the Soviet Union, which are treated with contempt by all thinking workers. The issue of the appeal represents an attempt to hash up the old charges and give them new weight and credibility which they had long lost among the masses. The best commentary on this precious document is an examination of the actions of the gentlemen who have signed it. They weep crocodile tears at the Russian and "the unfavorable working conditions."

In the capitalist countries 20 million unemployed workers are suffering real privations. In the various capitalist governments the social-democratic ministers have cooperated with the bourgeoisie in cutting unemployed benefits. Wage cuts, rationalization, increasing unemployment, increased taxes for the working masses, increasing contributions and decreasing benefits under the unemployment and health insurance schemes, the cutting down of all social expenditures and a brutal political terror against the revolutionary organizations of the working class, and all this with the active support of the social democrats in the capitalist countries. But these striking facts do not exist for the leaders of the Second International.

In the Soviet Union the socialist

constructive work is making rapid progress as all bourgeois economic organs in Europe and the United States are compelled to admit; unemployment is rapidly decreasing, wages are steadily rising, unparalleled social benefits for the workers have been introduced; capital institutions impossible under capitalism have been built up and are being rapidly extended. But this flagrant contradiction does not exist for the Second International.

The manifesto does not consider the bloody terror which is taking place before all eyes in India at the instance of the MacDonald so-called Labor government, worthy of mention.

The appeal of the Second International culminates in a call for the overthrow of the Soviet government in order to "save" the Russian Revolution. The Russian counter-revolutionist Abramovich, a leading light of the Second International, has fortunately supplied us with the key to the understanding of this extraordinary demand. In a public demonstration last Monday Abramovich declared that Communism in the Soviet Union was the counter-revolution. In other words, down with the Communist Party! Down with the Soviet Power!

The social democrats however do not content themselves with generalizations. It is the joint will of the sections of the Second (Labor and Socialist) International inside the Soviet Union to organize an armed insurrection against the Soviet power for the restoration of capitalism!

Communist Press Asks More Initiative

MOSCOW (By Mail). — The Pravda carries an article demanding more initiative on the part of the workers and the executives. The article says in part: "We have the greatest opportunity to produce in the nearest future—even this year—an abundance of supplies not only for our reserve fund but even to increase the secondary exports. What we need is more initiative! More elasticity!"

Catholic Priest Exposes Anti-Soviet Lies

MOSCOW, May 23. (IPS).—A German newspaper in Pokrovsk, the capital of the Volga German Republic, publishes a letter from a catholic priest, the head of the catholic community in the town of Selmat, Father Friedrich Schoenberger, who protests energetically against the continued anti-soviet campaign in the capitalist countries in connection with the alleged religious persecutions in the Soviet Union. He describes the stories current abroad as fantastic and senseless and writes, "we, the representatives of a great catholic community in the

Soviet Union, protest against the malicious anti-soviet propaganda which is being conducted abroad under the cloak of a campaign for the protection of religious freedom. Our church in Selmat continues to exist and suffers from no kind of interference or persecution." The letter concludes with the statement that far from persecuting religion, the Soviet authorities tolerate no kind of religious persecutions from other sources. Father Schoenberger also denies that there is any noteworthy tendency amongst the Russo-German catholic peasants to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

French Cops Can't Crush Workers' Spirit

PARIS, (IPS).—Despite the brutal terror of the employers and the authorities the 1,500 striking building workers in Reims are holding out firmly. 600 workers of the textile factory "Les Anglais" have also gone on strike for wage demands. The town is under a sort of martial law. The streets are regularly patrolled by police and the Garde Mobile. The latter have even penetrated into the enclosed yard of the trade union headquarters. The workers maintain iron discipline in face of the police provocations.

Fifth Furnace All Soviet Made

MOSCOW, (IPS).—The fifth Martin furnace has now been completed in the Rykov metallurgical works in Artemovsk in the Don Basin. The daily capacity of this furnace will be 100 tons of steel. The furnaces have all been built and installed with soviet material and soviet labor under the direction of soviet engineers.

White Terror Grows in Egypt

CAIRO, (IPS).—In Cairo the police raided a workers meeting in the belief that it was a Communist conference. Nineteen persons were arrested including a number of prominent trade unionists, for instance, Mohamed Abdul Asis who was formerly a student at the Moscow Eastern University and was sentenced to several years imprisonment.

## OFF THE PRESS!

Special Convention Issue of

# THE COMMUNIST

Central Organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.  
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 P. LOUF-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. ...

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# THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

This article is the first of a series of two which Karl Marx wrote for the New York Tribune. It was written June 10, 1853, and published in the Tribune a short while later.—Editor.

By KARL MARX.

HINDOSTAN is an Italy of Asiatic dimensions. The Himalayas for the Alps, the Plains of Bengal for the Plains of Lombardy, the Deccan for the Apennines, and the Isle of Ceylon for the Island of Sicily. The same rich variety in the products of the soil, and the same dismemberment in the political configuration. Just as Italy has, from time to time, been compressed by the conqueror's sword into different national masses, so do we find Hindostan, when not under the pressure of the Mohammedan, or the Mogul, or the Briton, dissolved into as many independent and conflicting states as it numbered towns, or even villages. Yet, in a social point of view, Hindostan is not the Italy, but the Ireland of the East. And this strange combination of Italy and of Ireland, of a world of voluptuousness and of a world of woes, is anticipated in the ancient traditions of the religion of Hindostan. That religion is at once a religion of sensualist exuberance, and a religion of self-torturing asceticism; a religion of the Lingam and of the Juggernaut; the religion of the Monk and of the Bayadere.

I share not the opinion of those who believe in a golden age of Hindostan, without recurring, however, like Sir Charles Wood, for the confirmation of my view, to the authority of Khuli-Khan. But take, for example, the times of Aurung-Zebe; or the epoch, when the Mogul appeared in the North, and the Portuguese in the South; or the age of Mohammedan invasion, and of the Heptarchy in Southern India, or, if you will, go still more back to antiquity, take the mythological chronology of the Brahman himself, who places the commencement of Indian misery in an epoch even more remote than the Christian creation of the world.

There cannot, however, remain any doubt but that the misery inflicted by the British on Hindostan is of an essentially different and infinitely more intensive kind than all Hindostan had to suffer before. I do not allude to European despotism, planted upon Asiatic despotism, by the British East India Company, forming a more monstrous combination than any of the divine monsters starting us in the Temple of Salsette. This is no distinctive feature of British colonial rule, but only an imitation of the Dutch, and so much so that in order to characterize the working of the British East India Co., it is sufficient to literally repeat what Sir Stamford Raffles, the English governor of Java, said of the old Dutch East India Company:

"The Dutch Co., actuated solely by the spirit of gain, and viewing their subjects, with less regard or consideration than a West India planter formerly viewed a gang upon his estate, because the latter had paid the purchase money of human property, which the other had not, employed all the existing machinery of despotism to squeeze from the people their utmost mite of contribution, the last drops of their labor, and thus aggravated the evils of a capricious and semi-barbarous government, by working it with all the practiced ingenuity of politicians, and all the monopolizing selfishness of traders."

All the civil wars, invasions, revolutions, conquests, famines, strangely complex, rapid and destructive as the successive action in Hindostan may appear, did not go deeper than its surface. England has broken down the entire framework of Indian society, without any symptoms of reconstruction yet appearing. This loss of his old world, with no gain of a new one, imparts a particular kind of melancholy to the present misery of the Hindoo, and separates Hindostan, ruled by Britain, from all its ancient traditions, and from the whole of its past history.

There have been in Asia, generally, from immemorial times, but three departments of government; that of Finance, or the plunder of the interior; that of War, or the plunder of the exterior; and, finally, the department of Public Works. Climate and territorial conditions, especially the vast tracts of desert, extending from the Sahara, through Arabia, Persia, India and Tartary, to the most elevated Asiatic highlands, constituted artificial irrigation by canals and waterworks, the basis of Oriental agriculture. As in Egypt and India, inundations are used for fertilizing the soil in Mesopotamia, Persia, etc.; advantage is taken of a high level for feeding irrigative canals. This prime necessity of an economical and common use of water, which, in the Occident, drove private enterprise to voluntary association, as in Flanders and Italy, necessitated, in the Orient where civilization was too low and the territorial extent too vast to call into life voluntary association, the interference of the centralizing power of government. Hence an economical function developed upon all Asiatic governments, the function of providing public works. This artificial fertilization of the soil, dependent on a central government, and immediately decaying with the neglect of irrigation and drainage, explains the otherwise strange fact that we now find whole territories barren and desert that were once brilliantly cultivated, as Palmyra, Petra, the ruins in Yemen and large provinces of Egypt, Persia and Hindostan; it also explains how a single war of devastation has been able to depopulate a country for centuries, and to strip it of all its civilization.

Now, the British in East India accepted from their predecessors the department of finance and of war, but they have neglected entirely that of public works. Hence the deterioration of an agriculture which is not capable of being conducted on the British principle of free competition, of laissez-faire and laissez-aller. But in Asiatic empires we are quite accustomed to see agriculture deteriorating under one government and reviving again under another government. There the harvests correspond to good or bad government, as they change in Europe with good or bad seasons. Thus the oppression and neglect of agriculture, had as it is, could not be looked upon as the final blow dealt to Indian society by the British intruder, had it not been attended by a circumstance of quite different importance, a novelty in the annals of the whole Asiatic world. However changing the political aspect of India's past must appear, its social condition has remained unaltered since its remotest antiquity, until the first decennium of the 19th century. The hand-loom and the spinning-wheel, producing their regular myriads of spinners and weavers, were the pivots of the structure of that society.

From immemorial times, Europe received the admirable textures of Indian labor, sending in return for them her precious metals, and furnishing thereby his material to the goldsmith, that indispensable member of Indian society, whose love of finery is so great that even the lowest class, those who go about nearly naked, have commonly a pair of golden ear-rings, and a gold ornament of some kind hung around their necks. Rings on the fingers and toes have also been common. Women as well as children frequently wear massive bracelets and anklets of gold or silver, and statuettes of divinities in gold and silver were met with in the households. It was the British intruder who broke up the Indian hand-loom and destroyed the spinning wheel. England began with driving the Indian cottons from the European market; it then introduced twist into Hindostan, and in the end inundated the very mother country of cotton with cottons. From 1818 to 1836 the export of twist from Great Britain to India rose in the proportion of 1 to 5,200. In 1824 the export of British muslins to India hardly amounted to 1,000,000 yards, while in 1837 it surpassed 64,000,000 yards. But at the same time the population of Dacca decreased from 150,000 inhabitants to 20,000. This decline of Indian towns celebrated for their fabrics was by no means the worst consequence. British steam and science uprooted, over the whole surface of Hindostan, the union between agricultural and manufacturing industry.

These two circumstances—the Hindu on the one hand, leaving, like all Oriental peoples, to the central government the care of the great public works, the prime condition of his agriculture and commerce, dispersed, on the other hand, over the surface of the country, and agglomerated in small centers by the domestic union of agricultural and manufacturing pursuits—these two circumstances brought about since the remotest times, a social system of particular features—the so-called village-system, which gave to each of these small unions their independent organization and distinct life. The peculiar character of this system may be judged from the following description, contained in an old official report of the British House of Commons on Indian affairs:

"A village, geographically considered, is a tract of country comprising some hundred or thousand acres of arable and waste lands; politically viewed it resembles a corporation or township. Its proper establishment of officers and servants consists of the following descriptions: The potail, or head inhabitant, who has generally the superintendence of the affairs of the village, settles the disputes of the inhabitants, attends to the police, and performs the duty of collecting the revenue within his village, a duty which his personal influence and minute acquaintance with the situation and concerns of the people render him the best qualified for this charge. The turnam keeps the accounts of cultivation, and registers everything connected with it. The tollier and the totie, the duty of the former of which consists in gaining information of crimes and offenses, and in escorting and protecting persons traveling from one village to another; the province of the latter appearing to be more immediately confined to the village consisting, among other duties, in guarding the crops and assisting in measuring them. The bundry-man, who preserves the limits of the village, or gives evidence respecting them in cases of dispute. Superintendent of Tanks and Watercourses distributes the water for the purposes of agriculture. The Brahmim, who performs the village worship. The school-master, who is seen teaching the children in a village to read and write in the sand. The calendar brahmim, or astrologer, etc. These officers and servants generally constitute the establishment of a village; but in some parts of the country it is of less extent, some of the duties and functions above described being united in the same person; in others it exceeds the above-named number of individuals. Under this simple form of municipal government, the inhabitants of the country have lived from time immemorial. The boundaries of the villages have been but seldom altered; and though the villages themselves have been sometimes injured, and even desolated by war, famine or disease, the same name, the same limits, the same interests, and even the same families have continued for ages. The inhabitants gave themselves no trouble about the breaking up and divisions of kingdoms; while the village remains entire, they care not to what power it is transferred, or to what sovereign it devolves; its internal economy remains unchanged. The potail is still the head inhabitant; and still acts as the petty-judge or magistrate, and collector or rentor of the village."

These small stereotype forms of social organization have been to the greater part dissolved and are disappearing, not so much through the brutal interference of the British tax-gatherer and the British soldier, as to the working of English steam and English free trade. Those family-communities were based on domestic industry, in that peculiar combination of hand-weaving, hand-spinning and hand-tilling agriculture gave them self-supporting power. English interference having placed the spinner in Lancashire and the weaver in Bengal, or sweeping away both Hindu spinner and weaver, dissolved these small semi-barbarian, semi-civilized communities, by blowing up their economical basis, and thus produced the greatest, and to speak the truth, the only social revolution ever heard of in Asia.

Now, sickening as it must be to human feeling to witness those myriads of industrious patriarchal and inoffensive social organizations disorganized and dissolved into their units, thrown into a sea of woes, and their individual members losing at the same time their ancient form of civilization, and their hereditary means of subsistence, we must not forget that these idyllic village communities, inoffensive as they may appear, had always been the solid foundation of Oriental despotism, that they restrained the human mind within the smallest possible compass, making it the unresisting tool of superstition, enslaving it beneath traditional rules, depriving it of all grandeur and historical energies. We must not forget the barbarian egotism which, concentrating on some miserable patch of land, had quietly witnessed the ruin of empires, the perpetration of unspeakable cruelties, the massacre of the population of large towns, with no other consideration bestowed upon them than on natural events, itself the helpless prey of any aggressor who deigned to notice it at all. We must not forget that this undignified, stagnatory,

## THEY CAN'T RIDE HIM!



Help Put Power in His Kick!

## Fifth R.I.L.U. Congress Postponed

By J. W. FORD.

THE Fifth Congress of the Red International Labor Unions originally set for July 15, 1930, has been postponed to August 15 so that greater preparations can be made for this congress.

The postponement of the congress gives us in America a little more time to increase and to intensify our preparations organizationally and politically. Especially is it necessary to increase our political preparations.

The Fifth Congress of the R.I.L.U. takes place at a time of ever growing and extending world crisis, increasing unemployment, increasing speed up of the workers; at a time when the capitalists are intensifying their offensive all along the line against the workers in every land. But there is a tremendous amount of energy in the ranks of the working class that must be mobilized for struggle.

The R.I.L.U. Is Our General Staff.

The Fifth Congress will take up many important problems and tasks of the revolutionary movement. The preparations for the Fifth Congress must be made the means of strengthening our forces for the activation and the building up of the world revolutionary movement. In every possible way we must strengthen the fighting staff of the revolutionary movement, to enable it to lead the movement of the masses to victory with the least possible losses.

Our preparations so far are moving at a snail's pace. Instead of making bold deep-going self-criticisms of our mistakes, in order to correct our mistakes, in order to build the revolutionary movement during the time of the preparations of the congress, there is a tendency to cover up our mistakes.

We are compelled to ask a number of questions of the affiliated organizations of the T.U.U.L. on the political preparations that are being made for the Fifth Congress.

What has the National Miners Union done? What has the National Textile Workers Union done? What has the Marine Workers Union done? What has the Needle Trades Industrial Union done? What has the Auto Workers Industrial Union done? What has the Food Workers Industrial Union done? What has the Railroad Workers League done? What has the Metal Workers Industrial League done? What have our district T.U.U.L.'s and local T.U.U.L.'s done? Every one of these organizations must answer these questions for themselves.

Rank and file workers, what has the leadership of the various industrial unions, industrial leagues and T.U.U.L. groups affiliated to the T.U.U.L. done towards the preparations for the Fifth Congress of the R.I.L.U.? What basic political questions have been brought to the rank and file workers in relation to the R.I.L.U. in relation to their industries?

We have only a few months left. What must be done in this remaining short period? Not a single convention, not a single conference, not a single delegates meeting, not even a single trade union meeting must fail to take up the question of the Fifth Congress of the R.I.L.U. and the Tenth Anniversary of our International.

The congress will take up the following agenda:

1. The Executive Bureau report and the tasks of the international trade union revolutionary movement.
- Supplementary reports:
  - (a) International women's trade union committee.
  - (b) The R.I.L.U. Youth Secretariat.
  - (c) The International Negro trade union committee.
2. The struggle against the menace of new imperialist war.
3. Role of the trade unions in socialist construction of the Soviet Union.
4. Tasks of trade unions in the colonial and semi-colonial countries.
5. Problems of cadres for the revolutionary trade union movement.

Under the head of this agenda will be raised

and vegetative life, that this passive sort of existence evoked on the other part, in contradiction, wild, aimless, unbounded forces of destruction and rendered murder itself a religious rite in Hindostan. We must not forget that these little communities were contaminated by distinction of caste and by slavery, that they subjugated man to external circumstances instead of elevating man to the sovereign of circumstances; that they transformed a self-developing social state into never changing natural destiny, and thus brought about a brutalizing worship of nature, exhibiting its degradation in the fact that man, the sovereign of nature, fell down on his knees in adoration of Kanuman, the monkey, and Sabbala, the cow.

England, it is true, in causing a social revolution in Hindostan, was actuated only by the vilest interests, and was stupid in her manner

a number of great and important questions for the whole international revolutionary movement:

The attitude towards workers joining the reformist unions.

The organization of the unorganized workers, how they must be organized, etc.

Independent revolutionary trade union leadership.

What is social-fascism? and to what extent have the reformist unions been turned into fascist organizations?

How to capture the members of the reformist unions.

We, in America, must ask ourselves and answer a number of important questions: Why, in view of the great unemployment in the United States, the cutting of the standards of living of the workers, the increased fascist attacks upon the workers, the complete fascist role of the A. F. of L. and its capitulation to the bosses, is our revolutionary movement so weak and so small?

Why, in view of the response of over a million workers to the great unemployment demonstrations conducted by the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League on March 6, and the general widespread militancy of the workers throughout the country, is it that our movement does not grow sufficiently?

Why, in view of the great wave of lynching that is being conducted against the Negro workers, and the response of the Negro workers to our movement in the South, is it that we do not have more Negro workers in the T.U.U.L.?

We must answer these questions in relation to the Fifth Congress of the R.I.L.U., in relation to building a strong section of the R.I.L.U. in this country. But we must not only answer these questions at the Fifth Congress of the R.I.L.U., we must answer them now and here. We must work out ways and means to correct this situation.

What must be done? From now on in every meeting of whatever character, these questions must be raised, must be discussed, must be answered.

Now that the technical side of the preparations for the congress are nearly over, mass meetings must be held for the instructing of the delegates that are to go.

In those cases where the nominations and elections have not been completed these questions must still be taken up. Every leading comrade of every national union and league must write articles for Labor Unity on these important questions in their unions and in their industries.

Rank and file workers, organized and unorganized and unemployed must also write short articles expressing their opinions, their criticism on the work of our unions for the building of the T.U.U.L.

We must organize workers committees in the cities to be sent into the countryside to establish contact with the farm workers.

We must organize Defense Corps, composed of both white and Negro workers, as a defense against the rising wave of lynching and terror. We must put forward a slogan of the self-determination of the Negro toilers in the South.

This is the meaning behind the real job of intensifying the campaign for the preparation of the Fifth Congress of the R.I.L.U. during the remaining period.

To continue to carry on our present methods is evidence of right opportunist tendency still within the ranks of our revolutionary unions. A superficial attitude and superficial work in the preparation for the Fifth Congress of the R.I.L.U. must cease.

Forward to the Fifth Congress of the Red International Labor Unions on August 15th, 1930, with militancy and determination.

The continuation of the article "The Five-Year Plan of Great Works" will appear tomorrow.

of enforcing them. But that is not the question. The question is, can mankind fulfill its destiny without a fundamental revolution in the social state of Asia? If not, whatever may have been the crimes of England she was the unconscious tool of history in bringing about that revolution.

Then, whatever bitterness the spectacle of the crumbling of an ancient world may have for our personal feelings, we have the right, in point of history, to exclaim with Goethe:

"Sollte diese Qual uns quälen  
Da sie unsre Lust vermehrt,  
Hat nicht Myriaden Seelen  
Timur's Herrschaft aufgezehrt?"

\*Should this torment torture us  
As it increases our pleasure,  
Has not Tamerlane's rule  
Consumed myriads of souls?

## PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

### Our Work in the South

By SI GERSON.

OUR work in the South is bound up very definitely with a number of objective and subjective factors. First, it is bound up with the development of the new proletariat in the South, and second, with the internal development of our Party.

It is from these two approaches that we must analyze the work of our Party in the South, its achievements and shortcomings.

There are three characteristics basic to the South which must first of all be understood. They are:

- (1) The South has been and, in certain sections still is, primarily an agricultural section, where almost semi-feudal conditions have obtained and, to an extent, still obtain. The rapid flow of capital from the North into the South, capital that was seeking cheap, unorganized, unskilled, labor power, proximity to the sources of raw material (cotton), and cheap water-power, found a paradise in the South. This process has left its imprint deep on every bit of the economic and political life of the South. In the wake of the tremendously rapid industrialization of the South came a new proletariat, Anglo-Saxon whites or Negroes, off the farms and mountainside, unused to industry, bringing with them their traditions of individualism, their low cultural level, and their racial and religious prejudices. They came into the most modern type of industry, where rationalization knew no bounds beyond that of human endurance—that is, they made the jump from agriculture directly into large-scale industry mainly controlled by finance capital without any intermediate steps of small industry.

(2) An almost unheard of degree of mechanization and rationalization exists in the decisive industries of the South. The result is a high percentage of women and youth (50 per cent in every industry except the heavy—steel, lumber, transport—and there, while women are not found, there are many young workers, although not as many as in textile and rayon, for instance). This means that, with the exception of the printing and building trades and a small percentage of workers in transport, there is no considerable stratum of the aristocracy of labor. As a consequence there is no great objective base for the traditional A. F. of L. policy of getting a few measly concessions for the skilled at the cost of worsening conditions for the unskilled masses.

(3) The racial-national problem. The Negro population of the South is said to be about 9,000,000, the majority being on the land, although ever greater sections are coming into industry (tobacco, steel, marine transport). In certain sections of the South the Negroes form the majority.

#### Our Party in the South.

With these objective factors in mind, we must now turn to the subjective factors involved, the most important of which, of course, is our Party. In no other section of the country, perhaps, is the effect of the internal developments of our Party so apparent as in the South. Here more than ever the dead hand of the past was often felt on the present. Many a Party comrade working in the South has fervently cursed the "heritage" that Lovestone left us.

In the first place the Party came into the South at least two years after events demanded that it should have. Southern workers themselves tell us that revolutionary unionism and our Party should have come about 1927, "when the stretch-out fust come," that is, when the first effects of the international crisis in the textile industry were being translated to the workers in terms of wage-cuts and speed-up (answered in the North by the Passaic strike and later by the New Bedford strike). But the Party was paralyzed by the famous Lovestone theory of the South as a "reservoir of reaction."

When the Party did come into the South it was ideologically and organizationally unprepared for the coming events. The Gastonia strike broke with almost elemental force over us and, although it was to a certain extent prepared for by the N. T. W. U., it nevertheless caught most of the left-wing and the Party, hitherto paralyzed by the Lovestone opportunist theories, unprepared. The southern workers, however, were electrified by the Gastonia strike. Strikes broke out in Bessemer City, Lexington, Pineville, which came under the leadership of the N.T.W.U. Strikes also occurred in Greenville and Ware Shoals, S. C., under U.T.W. leadership. There were also a number of spontaneous strikes at about the same time, the impetus to which was undoubtedly given by the Gastonia strike.

#### Gastonia.

The traditional lagging behind events soon manifested itself in the mistakes made in the strike itself, the failure to give it sufficient support, the real lack of perspective of the center—all flowing from the originally wrong and as yet (the Address had not yet arrived) current theory of Lovestone's regarding American imperialism in general and the South in particular. There was a steady dwindling of the strike until June 7th, when there was a resurgence of strike feeling. The events of that night need no repeating. Suffice it to say that June 7th put the question of the organization of the southern workers sharply before the Party. Coming on the heels of the Comintern Address it was like a lightning flash at night, illuminating the landscape. The Party, despite some political hesitations (the wrong "frame-up" slogan, etc.) plunged itself into this campaign, correctly placing the issue and, on the whole, correctly fighting the campaign against the electric chair for the 16 workers on trial for their lives.

During the trial itself, there was a constant pressure exerted to avoid politicizing the issue. This was especially exerted by liberal supporters, like the American Civil Liberties Union, which did its level best to obscure the class lines in the trial. This essentially petty-bourgeois pressure was felt in certain sections of the Party and especially was it felt at the scene of the trial itself, particularly in the legal and publicity work. This expressed itself, most of all, in the most serious failure, systematically to recruit for and build the Party. We call this the most serious error advisedly—since every bit of the work has suffered from that original failure. This mistake was the more serious in view of the fact

that the Lovestone narrow, petty-bourgeois line developed only a narrow leadership and left us in a grave situation insofar as forces were concerned. Had we built the Party then, when the movement was at its height, we would never have had the same problem of leadership that we have now.

#### Lack of Continuity in Work.

What the Party Plenum characterized as a "lack of continuity" in our work became apparent immediately after the trial. From about a dozen N. T. W. U. organizers in Mecklenburg and Gaston Counties alone the force was cut to about eight for four states. Space in the Party and left wing press was cut down. This continued. Old forces were withdrawn and no new forces replaced them—with the consequent effect of often seriously affecting the work. The district was without a Party D. O. for months.

The Party finally made certain efforts to solve the problem of forces in the South with good effect on the work. The economic crisis immeasurably broadened the basis for work and was reflected in the great March 6th demonstration in Charlotte. But on the whole the effect of the months-long break in the work, pulling out of organizers, lack of finances, and primarily, the failure to build the Party in the period of upward sweep of the movement, made itself felt. This was deepened by the wave of terror that swept the country around March 6 and was, of course, further aggravated by the fact that the Party carried on little mass agitation but confined itself to narrow organizational work alone. As a consequence no mass struggles were initiated or led by us. In short, it was a period of slump.

#### Dangers in the District.

In the course of the work certain dangers manifested themselves in the district. The right danger was, of course, the main one. It showed itself, first of all, in the heritage of petty-bourgeois membership that was left to us from the Lovestone days. These elements, all petty-bourgeois middle-class elements of foreign birth, did not care to mingle with the native workers, Negro and white. Having a congenial fear of anything remotely resembling class conflict these elements quickly fled the Party when plans were being made for March 6.

But even among the native comrades some signs of the right danger have shown themselves and typically enough, not among the lowest paid workers. White chauvinism is the greatest form of the right danger in the South. It manifests itself in a number of ways in the district. First, of course, in the classic excuse that "I'm not a bit prejudiced but the other white fellows are, so that's why the Party ought to go slow" on the Negro question." Then, of course, is the worse form of acceptance of the line in Negro work in words and the ignoring of it—actually the sabotaging of it—in deed. Sectionalism is another form in which the right danger manifests itself, especially the "I know my Dixie" tendencies, which conceal, in the profession of a knowledge of local conditions, the desire to dilute the program of the Party or to obscure it entirely with the excuse that "that won't go in the South." This was most tragically expressed by a number of comrades in the Greenville, S. C., unit of the Party who did not want the Party to go on the ballot in South Carolina, saying that the workers of South Carolina were not ready for it! Possibly they would have the Party call on the South Carolina workers to vote for "friends of labor" on the democratic ticket!

#### Question of Underground Apparatus.

In connection with the discussion on the work in the South, Comrade Graham in an article in the Daily Worker states that "the Bureau of District 16 committed an opportunist mistake when it instructed the units to build an underground apparatus." Although it is not vital to the discussion, Comrade Graham might be reminded that if this was an error, it was a left sectarian error rather than a right error. Only a "slight" distinction, but people who presume to state what is "Marxian" and "Leninist" should be more careful of political terms. Comrade Kharitov, writing in the current issue of "International of Youth" states:

"The right wingers . . . are for legality at any cost, they are ready to do anything to please the ruling classes in order to retain their legality . . . The lefts on the contrary, true to their general sectarian outlook, want as quickly and as thoroughly as possible to go underground."

The left danger, due to the fact that the small Party in the South does not suffer from the immigrationist sectarianism that characterizes our Party as a whole has not the same roots as elsewhere. Nevertheless it has certain dangers in the South. Mainly, the "left" danger comes from the peculiar individualist traditions that many of our Party members have brought with them from the mountainside, from which the southern proletariat as a whole is comparatively newly sprung. Certain tendencies to work individually, certain "do or die" individualist tendencies, nourished by moods of pessimism, occasionally arise. But these are not particularly serious. They are truly the infantile sicknesses of a Party that is growing out of a new proletariat.

#### Perspective in the South.

The Party in the South is faced with tremendous tasks and tremendous possibilities. The perspective is for wider and more bitter class struggles. The workers will find ranged against them the bosses, the government and the A. F. of L. Struggles will undoubtedly sometimes take on the sharpest forms. In a situation with the possibilities that the South has, far more attention will have to be paid by the Central Committee. More forces will have to be sent in. More forces will have to be developed. The "Southern Worker" will have to come out soon. The present situation, where a League member has been acting as the Party district organizer for the last six weeks, is intolerable. An end, once and for all, must be made to the "formal approach" to the South, to the recognition in words and underestimation in deed. Given competent forces, the Party, on the correct line adopted at the last Party Plenum, will go ahead rapidly in the South to the task of winning the majority of the working class.