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Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITED!

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The "Socialists" in Action

THE New York World-Telegram, in a moment of editorial frankness in comment upon the events of this week in Spain, explains quite correctly the cause of the new revolutionary outburst of the masses, as follows:

"Since the first days of the revolution, the new government seems to have been going backwards rather than forwards. It has allowed the storing of arms and other subversive activities by counter-revolutionary monarchists. It has modified its original position regarding separation of church and state, and has allowed prominent churchmen to undermine the republic. It has postponed fundamental land reform and the breaking up of vast unused estates. It has turned machine guns on labor unions. All of which is the road to more revolution."

And—we must add—all of which is the work of the "socialist" party of Spain, a "little matter" that the World-Telegram "forgot" to mention; perhaps out of a certain tender solicitude for Norman Thomas, whom it championed in the last election, and in quite comprehensible protection of its "socialist" columnist, Mr. Heywood Brown.

The World-Telegram, for all its usual lucidity of analysis was quite careful not to reveal the fact that the Spanish "socialist" party was and is the mainstay and bulwark of fascist reaction and counter-revolution opposed to the Spanish masses.

This circumspection, which the World-Telegram is obliged to follow because of its social-fascist connections, the more openly reactionary New York Times can dispense with. Hence, we see the Times headline of Tuesday quite gleefully announcing that the "socialists fight agitators in an effort to aid government," and the story goes on to recite the details of "socialists" in action against the revolutionary workers.

While bands of "extremists" were speeding in autos from factory to factory to spread and prolong the general strike—and were meeting with sympathetic response of the workers—the Times boasts that the "young socialist militia" were attempting to prevent the strike action of the workers and were "coming to blows with them in the streets."

While the headquarters of the "socialist" party was issuing appeals to the workers not to strike, the "socialists" who are participating in the capitalist government—the very same which the World-Telegram correctly describes as "going backward" and sheltering monarchist counter-revolution—were using "appeals" of quite another character; they were appealing, or rather ordering, the troops and the murderous Civil Guard to shoot down the workers! They were vociferously supporting the capitalist and "devout Catholic" dictator, Zamora, in his policy of an "iron hand" against the masses and the declaration of martial law!

This, of course, is nothing new for "socialists." On May 1st in Barcelona, Emile Vandervelde, head of the Second Socialist International, was interrupted at dinner with Colonel Macia, heading the capitalist government in Catalonia, by his host finding it necessary to leave "between fish and entrée" to shoot down the workers who were demonstrating in the streets!

The similar counter-revolutionary role of the American "socialist" party cannot be concealed by the tactful editorial writers of the N. Y. World-Telegram. Their support of the counter-revolutionary wreckers of the Soviet Five Year Plan, and their collaboration with American capitalists against the workers is too well known to be denied. But it remains the duty of every revolutionary worker to expose the social-fascists to the awakening masses for what they are—demagogues and defenders of fascism and capitalism!

Fighting For Relief

AN example of the proper method of carrying out the fight for unemployment relief is given in the work of the South End and Roxbury Branch of the Unemployed Council of Boston.

This Unemployed Branch, in a leaflet distributed to the neighborhood, explains the results it is getting in concrete cases and exposes the starvation policy of the municipal authorities headed by the demagogue Mayor Curley. The difference between Mayor Curley's pretensions and practices is shown up vividly in relating the mayor's bombastic remark that:

"Boston has the best relief system in the country."

Against this, the fact is related that a committee from the Unemployed Branch which approached the director of the Public Welfare Department, Miss Shay, with a demand for immediate relief to specific cases of starving families, had been told by this assistant of Mayor Curley, that: "I don't care if they are starving!"

With this exposure of the hypocrisy of capitalist relief agencies bringing home the necessary lesson to the rank and file of the Unemployed Branch, committees were sent throughout the neighborhood to obtain food for the starving families which the capitalist city authorities refused. Naturally, this work aroused the whole neighborhood to the realization both of the existence of cases of actual starvation and also the hypocrisy and cruelty to the workers of the capitalist city government. The leaflet put out by the branch enumerates the names, addresses, and critical circumstances of the families it had assisted.

But matters are not left there. Around this fight for immediate relief, the Branch rallies the neighborhood to the demand for cash unemployment relief for the whole hundred thousand unemployed workers of Boston, and all jobless workers of the neighborhood are invited to join the Branch which is planning to send another and a larger committee to both the City Council and to the governor of the state to demand regular relief and unemployment insurance.

But while we observe this commendable action of an Unemployed Branch of Boston, we are forced to record an instance in New York City, which indicates a policy of inactivity and abandonment of this sort of concrete tasks.

A metal worker who has had only ten weeks' work in two years, and whose wife and two children were starving, happened to be found in distress by the Police Department—not by the Unemployed Council.

This jobless worker had tried all the capitalist "solutions." He had sold apples. He had been "relieved" by the Prosser Committee. He had been to the Salvation Army and had tried previously—and in vain—to get food from the Police Department. Yet he and his wife and two little children were starving.

Now, because a policeman had been attracted by the imminence of death itself taking off the whole family, and the capitalist newspapers had a one-day spasm of hypocritical sympathy, and upon the excuse that "the police are taking care of the case"—the New York Unemployed Council falls to see any necessity for it getting in touch with the family or its neighbors with a view to exposing the inadequacies of the present "relief" as being equal to that received in the past, and of organizing a Neighborhood Branch around this case and others in the same neighborhood which would certainly be found while rallying support to this particular family.

In the first case we have an example of how to carry on work among the unemployed; in the latter case we have an example of how to do nothing—noting but obstruct the carrying out of work among the unemployed.

Wages Cut Nearly 3 Percent in New York in Month of April

NEW YORK.—Unemployment still increases in New York State, but according to the figures released by the State Industrial Commissioner, wages are falling off still more rapidly than jobs.

The state office declares that there were nine-tenths of one per cent decrease in jobs in April, lower than March, an annual high since "only the usual seasonal decline, about the same as in former years." But without any particular comment, the same office also publishes that the employment index (the percentage of "normal") was 77.1 in April of this year, whereas it was 83.9 in April

of a year ago. About the only ray of hope the industrial commissioner really has, is to say that things were even worse last January—in the heart of winter!

Meanwhile, there is no doubt that while jobs were falling off about one per cent in April of this year, wages were falling off 2.7 per cent. The heaviest cuts both of working staffs and pay rolls was in the garment and metal trades.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE REWARDS TRAITOR.

NEW YORK.—Dr. E. Hendin, expelled from the Communist Party as a traitor to the working class, has just been appointed Financial Secretary of the Workmen's Circle, no doubt as a reward for service to the yellow Forward's gang.

SPAIN GOV'T AIDS CHURCH, LANDOWNERS

Masses Rise to Crush Feudal Stronghold In Churches

Martial Law Declared Counter-Revolution Is Backed by Socialists

Taking matters into their own hands, the masses of Spain during the past two days attacked the mainstay of reaction, the Catholic church, leading landowner, exploiter and bulwark of the old monarchy. The Catholic church, behind whose blood-clotted gates, the counter-revolutionary forces were preparing a return of the monarchy, was the object of the revolutionary force of the enraged population.

The provisional government, backed by socialists and republicans, had been extremely lenient with the church, nurturing it as a counter-revolutionary force against the revolutionary demands of the workers and peasants. Emboldened by the conciliatory attitude of the provisional government, the church authorities were already taking steps to bring back the old regime whose roots had been left intact by the socialists and republicans.

While the American capitalist press tries to make it appear that the destruction of 21 of the leading Catholic institutions in Spain is the work of "a handful of Communists," no amount of lying can hide the fact that the burning of the churches was the work of the great majority

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

MRS. WRIGHT AT 4 MEETINGS IN CITY

NEW YORK.—In the campaign to rally all possible support for the fight to smash the frame-up of the nine Negro boys in Scottsboro, Ala., whom the lynch-courts are trying to burn in the electric chair, Mrs. A. Wright, mother of two of the boys, will speak at four big mass meetings this week, the Scottsboro United Front Defense Committee announces.

Tonight (Wednesday) Mrs. Wright will address a mass meeting at 8 p. m. at 1622 Bathgate Ave., the Bronx, called by Women's Council No. 8. Tomorrow (Thursday) she speaks at a protest mass meeting at the Negro Baptist church at Crescent St. and Harris Ave., Long Island City. The congregation and pastor of this church have shown their solidarity with the efforts to save the nine boys by donating their church free for the meeting. Friday night Mrs. Wright will speak at an affair for the benefit of the Trade Union Unity League that has been arranged at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Avenue. Saturday night she will address a mass protest meeting in Yonkers.

At their services on Sunday, May 10, both churches welcomed speakers from the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and unanimously adopted a resolution to be sent to Governor B. M. Miller of Alabama denouncing the Scottsboro boss court lynch verdict and demanding a new trial for the boys.

A.F. of L. Chiefs Swill \$10 Meal With Fascists, Tammany Heads, Bosses, As Members Starve

While more than half of the hod carriers and other building trades workers in New York are unemployed, and the rest are mostly working at something like half of the union scale of wages, their leaders gathered with priests, labor-hating employers, Russian white guards, Italian fascists and the heads of the Tammany administration to guzzle a dinner at the Hotel Commodore for \$10 a plate, the evening of May 9.

They met in the joint, favored by the murderous Noske from Berlin and many another native and foreign butcher of the workers, to do honor to Joseph V. Moreschi, who is going to Europe to attend the British Labor Congress.

Moreschi is general president of the International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' Union of America (A. F. L.). He was the most outspoken defender of the proposal of Norman, head of the employers' association in the building trades, to reduce the wages of all building workers, back in 1929.

Blessed By Priest. The banquet of racketeers, millionaire grafters who pose as labor leaders, plain gangsters and big bosses, opened with a prayer by the priest, Joseph Congedo. Among the speakers who gave their best wishes to Moreschi at this official "Bon Voyage Dinner-Dance," were listed President William Green of the A. F. L., Mayor Walker, the chief of the

Cleveland Negro Churches In United Front Movement To Save 9 Scottsboro Boys

Send Vigorous Protests to Alabama Governor; Pledge Unremitting Struggle—Boston Mothers' League Denounces Frame-Up

NEW YORK.—Another Negro newspaper came out this week in sharp denunciation of the N.A.A.C.P. top leadership for its sabotage of the defense of the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys. Branding as "hypocritical, snobbish, and too dangerously Caucasian-like" the refusal of the N.A.A.C.P. leaders to co-operate with the organizations of Negro and white workers in fighting the Scottsboro frame-up and legal lynching, the Washington, (D. C.) World declares in an editorial captioned "Pickens and the Communists."

"It behooves all organizations, whether they be black, white, or red, to join hands and fight for the right."

Praises Pickens' Support of I.L.D. The editorial praises Mr. Pickens' prompt support of the fight of the International Labor Defense to save the boys:

"Recent events involving William Pickens, field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the International Labor Defense League, and the directors of the N.A.A.C.P. seem to have left Dean Pickens in a position of obscure honor and the other leaders of the N.A.A.C.P. in a position bordering on hypocrisy. Recognized I.L.D. First in Field.

"The facts seem to be that William Pickens wrote a letter to a Communist organization commending it on the fine work it had done in going into the field first to protest against the unfair conviction of eight boys at Scottsboro, Ala., and that the usually militant N.A.A.C.P. resented the sending of this letter and took extraordinary pains to disavow any sort of co-operation with the so-called Reds. Rumor that Pickens was to be ousted brought such prompt denial from the offices of the N.A.A.C.P. that, coupled with its unnecessary protestation against any belief that they were working with the "Reds," it is fair to assume that the smoke must indicate some bit of fire."

CLEVELAND, O., May 12.—The United Front against the Alabama boss lynchers and for the release of the nine innocent Negro boys was further strengthened with the drawing in of two of the largest Negro churches in Cleveland into the fight to save the lives of the boys. The two latest churches to join the movement are the Treed Store Baptist Church, with a congregation of 1,500 and the Zion Hill Baptist Church with 3,000.

Aid Defense. At their services on Sunday, May 10, both churches welcomed speakers from the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and unanimously adopted a resolution to be sent to Governor B. M. Miller of Alabama denouncing the Scottsboro boss court lynch verdict and demanding a new trial for the boys.

Extravagant Banquet Given President of Hod Carriers; Hundreds of Plates for Misleaders; Industry 60 Percent Idle

Most notorious graft regime ever seen, and fresh from sending the police to break the skulls of the jobless; Robert Wagner of the fake employment bills; John Halkett, head of the New York Building Trades Council, who was instrumental in getting 23 locals of the carpenters expelled because they showed some militancy. Fascists and Fakers. Among the hierarchy of notables in the graft and exploitation system seated on an "Upper Dias" were two Italian military officers: Comm. Gaetano Clemente and Comm. Emanuel Grazi. With them were Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; John F. Curry, Walker's boss and Norman, head of the Tammany machine to which so many of the building trades chiefs belong; John Sullivan of the State Federation of Labor—he who united at the last session of the legislature with the manufacturers' association to oppose even the vestige of a dele system that was proposed there; Joseph Ryan, president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, who recently advised the use of militia against the unemployed; and Edward Riegelmann, a Tammany leader and office holder. On the "Lower Dias," they put City

of the International Union of Operating Engineers, whose "superintendents" also had a full table to themselves on the main floor.

This Huddell has a trick of knocking out of office any local officials who do not do just as he says and putting over the locals a "superintendent," who makes all contracts and votes the local as a unit on internal union questions. Huddell carries with him blank suspension cards, and when offended by a member of the union, simply fills in his name and throws him out of the union and out of his job.

On the "Lower Dias" also appears the name of Hugh Frayne, international organizer of the A. F. of L., and expert in driving workers into imperialist war. Frayne, while serving on the War Industries Board in the last big slaughter, earned wholehearted praise in the official report of the board's chairman, Barney Baruch, for his strikebreaking and militarism.

On this dias too, was Lawrence P. Lindelof, general president of the Painters' Union, who won his office by bullets, not by ballots. He is a Chicago gaugster and racketeer of prominence and immense wealth, and tied up also with criminal gangs in New York.

On the main floor, one whole table was taken up by the officials of the

OHIO MARCHERS IN CONFERENCE DRAW UP RELIEF DEMAND

Central Falls Strikers Mass Picketing at Mill

U T W Tries to Split Ranks by Attack On Foreign-Born; Strikers' Mass Meeting Denounces It; Pledges to Stand Fast

BULLETIN. CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., May 12.—The strikers stand solid, with mass picketing today and tonight. Many unemployed workers and workers from other mills took part in the picketing today. Forty workers at the Lexington Worsted Mill struck, completely tying it up Monday. This morning a joint picket line cleaned out the four scabs that mill had.

The National Textile Workers' Union is planning to spread the strike through the Blackstone Valley.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., May 12.—The strike of 700 workers of the General Fabrics Mill, which started Thursday, under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, is going strong and gaining the support of all the workers in the Blackstone Valley. Three hundred textile workers in this region turned out to a mass meeting Sunday afternoon and pledged their full support.

48 KILLED ON EMPIRE BUILDING

Workers Tell Of How Bldg. Men Died

By FRANCINE SCHNEEBERG.

NEW YORK.—Capitalist "protection" of workers on construction jobs is becoming more and more treacherous. Recently we had occasion to visit the Empire State building. We asked the workers still on construction to tell us the story of the worker who had committed suicide several weeks ago. We were told that he had been fired and came back two weeks later, despondent, and asked the foreman to give him back his former job. Needless to say he was refused. Poverty and despair overwhelming him, he jumped from the seventy-second floor of the building under construction and went through a one-inch tile on the sixth floor roof.

The workers told us of this tragedy with clenched fists, and added that this was not all. The suicide of the miserable worker received a tiny notice in the capitalist press, but no mention was made of forty-eight other workers who were killed due to faulty construction. This of course would be kept from the dear public by the capitalist press, but no mention was made of forty-eight other workers who were killed due to faulty construction. This of course would be kept from the dear public by the capitalist press, but no mention was made of forty-eight other workers who were killed due to faulty construction.

The Empire State workers are sullen and morose because of the secrecy which has accompanied the murder of their comrades. Al Smith and other Tammany grafters reap fortunes out of these murders of workers on the Empire State.

The demands of the strikers are: 1. No more than 4 looms to a weaver. 2. All weaving jobs to be mixed; no jobs of bags only, or of any one article. 3. The price on chiffons, georgettes, flat crepes and white bags to be \$2.20 per 100,000 picks. 4. The price on brown bags to be \$2.60 per 100,000 picks. 5. The 10 per cent bonus on the night shift and the 5 per cent bonus on the day shift to be restored. 6. A price list on all styles of work to be posted inside the mill where all workers can see it.

7. Only one fixer to a section; the number of looms to a section to be decided in agreement with the fixers. 8. A weekly standard pay of \$15 for the drop-wire girls. 9. No discrimination against any worker.

10. Recognition of the Mill Committee of the National Textile Workers' Union.

Mass Picketing.

Mass picketing, in which most of the strikers are participating, is the method being used to fight this battle. Every morning at 4:30, afternoons at 2:30 and 4:30, and 10:30, large picket lines are formed, with the workers marching up and down before the mills. The strikers are determined to stick out the fight until they win all their demands.

Wage Cuts, Lay Offs, in Perth Amboy Works

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 8.—As the Communist Party warned in leaflets distributed to workers in the Underground Cable Co., a lay-off of a hundred, from both day and night shifts took place right after May Day.

The National Lead Co. has cut wages without notice, April 30 of from 10 to 15 per cent.

It is evident that the managers of the Raritan Copper Works are preparing either a severe lay-off or closing down of the works altogether.

Force Legislature to Agree to See Them; Two Day's Meals

Demand Return Fares at Expense of State.

Plan Organizational Steps in Continued State-Wide Struggle

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 12.—A hundred and ninety-two delegates and ninety-two delegates of the unemployed, from over a score of cities and towns in Ohio met in the state fair grounds coliseum here yesterday in a splendidly organized and disciplined conference. They formulated the demands on the state for relief, and the program of struggle for unemployment insurance and relief, and farmers' relief and insurance.

Dozens of delegates in remarkable speeches discussed and reported on the miserable conditions prevailing in all parts of the state. They voiced their determination to fight for the program adopted.

The attempts of the state legislature to dodge the delegation were frustrated when the conference elected a delegation to see it last night instead of today.

Thereupon the legislature sent for the conference committee and arranged for the delegation to appear before it today at ten a. m. and to see the governor at 11:45.

Fifteen spokesmen were elected to present the demands to the legislature and governor.

Demands Return Fare. This delegation will demand transportation at the expense of the state for the marchers to return to the localities from which they came as well as putting forth the demands for insurance, etc.

Under pressure of the masses, which are wholeheartedly supporting the demands of the jobless delegates, the state has been compelled to serve cooked meals during the stay here of the delegation.

The conference will adjourn after a session tonight on organizational problems.

Columbus Meeting. The Ohio hunger march, in many ways the best organized, best supported and spectacular of the state marches so far, has forced its way into the capitalist press. The Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch of May 11 gives an account of the union of the marchers Sunday at the capitol steps, and of the meeting that followed.

Two Arrested. The same paper gives the information that the food furnished the marchers by the state is from the kitchens of the penitentiary, and consists of a quart of coffee, a quart of beef stew, and six slices of bread per man, twice a day.

The Columbia Dispatch also states that two members of the council of the unemployed of Columbus, Marcus Cohen and Roscoe Vandevanter, were arrested for collecting for the hunger march, and charged with "begging." Their trial is set for May 19.

Scottsboro Defense Developments

1. Two of Cleveland's largest Negro churches join united front defense campaign to save the nine Scottsboro children.

2. Mothers' League of Boston sends vigorous protest to governor of Alabama against murderous frame-up of boys.

3. 2,500 Seattle workers demonstrate in protest against Scottsboro legal lynching and attempts of U. S. immigration officials to stifle protests of working class against railroading of boys to electric chair by Alabama bosses.

4. Another Negro paper denounces N.A.A.C.P. leadership for sabotaging Scottsboro defense. Washington World calls them hypocrites.

He Eats for You!



Joseph V. Moreschi, president of the Hod Carriers.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Lower Manhattan Council Of Unemployed is Formed

First of Series To Be Built on Basis of Affiliated Mass Organizations; Will Lead Struggle for Immediate Relief

NEW YORK.—At a conference held Sunday at Manhattan Lyceum, with 11 delegates representing unemployed branches, several local unions and workers' fraternal organizations, the Lower Manhattan Unemployed Council was formed.

An executive committee of 15 was elected and a program adopted for the organization of membership branches of the Unemployed Councils and rallying the mass organizations of the neighborhood in support of the struggles of the unemployed for immediate relief, against evictions, against high rents, against high food prices and for unemployment insurance.

The Lower Manhattan Unemployed Council will strengthen and direct the work of the existing branches of the council and organize new branches in the various neighborhoods of Lower Manhattan. The first work of the branches will be to concentrate on certain blocks to investigate the conditions of the unemployed and develop struggles on the basis of demanding and securing relief for starving and evicted families. They will organize resistance against evictions and fight against race discrimination and the persecution of foreign-born workers.

Build Tenants' League
The Lower Manhattan Unemployed

Children Fought Police May First

Vicious Attack Didn't Deter Young Pioneers

NEW YORK.—Despite the efforts of the police and school authorities despite beatings and demotions in school, many workers' children demonstrated on May Day.

Public School No. 109 was picketed by the Pioneers. Three children were seized by the principal and teacher officers, taken in the office and beaten, threatened and cautioned to not join the May Day march.

Hundreds in Bronx.

Several hundred children were out in Public School No. 96 in the Bronx and marched with the Pioneers.

In Public School No. 60 three Pioneers were demoted for their May Day activities. They are all excellent in their school work.

At Public School No. 100, Brooklyn, the principal organized monitors to guard the school until 1 a. m. May Day eve, and when the Pioneers came to chalk up the school they were seized, beaten and then arrested.

Arrest Parents.

Two parents were arrested while picketing Public School No. 40 the morning of the demonstration. Their case is pending.

An estimate of 50 pupils out at the New Utrecht, Evanda and Roosevelt High Schools was made. Because of this large number the authorities have referred the case to the Board of Education.

Protests against the treatment and arrests of workers' children should be sent to the Board of Education. Demand all imprisoned children be immediately released.

What's On—

WEDNESDAY
Medical Workers Industrial League. Will meet at 15 W. 21st St. Lecture on "Current Events in Medical Industry."

Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. Meets at Tenth St. and Second Ave. for an open air meeting.

New Meeting. Of the newly organized Mapleton Workers Club will take place at 1524 65th St. at 8 p. m.

Sovkino Film. "Three Comrades and One Invention" will be shown at Flushing Hall, 49th St., Brooklyn. Audiences Communist Party, Section 7, Unit 7 and Red Hook N.C.L. Admission 25c.

Executive Committee W.E.S.I. Meets at 8 p. m. at 27 E. Tenth St. Every member should be present.

Women in Industry in Soviet Union. Lecture by Mary Addams, recently returned from the Soviet Union at 67 Graham Ave. at 8 p. m. under the auspices of Councils 4 and 12.

Brownsville I.L.D. Branch. Will hold an open air meeting at Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves. at 8:30 p. m. Protest against the Scottsboro frame-up.

Young offenders No. 3. Will be organized at 8:30 p. m. at 257 E. Tenth St. All young workers are invited to come.

THURSDAY
Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. Will hold an open air meeting at 24th St. and Eighth Ave.

Bronx Women's Councils 6, 15, 9. Will have a lecture on the "Women Workers' Class Movement" at 8:30 p. m. at 3294 Wallace Ave.

Open Air Meeting. Protests against the Scottsboro frame-up of the nine Negro boys! Thatford and Dumont Aves., Brooklyn at 8 p. m. under auspices of the Communist Party, unit 3, Section 8.

Regular Indoor Meeting. Of Workers Ex-Servicemen's League at Pythian Hall, 125th St. and Madison Ave. at 8 p. m. Open air meeting at 125th St. and Fifth Ave. at same time.

FRIDAY
Steve Kovacs Branch I.L.D. Meets at new headquarters, 227 E. Tenth St. at 8 p. m. All members are urged to be present.

Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. Regular membership meeting at 8 p. m. at 75 E. Tenth St. All members are urged to be present.

SWINDLE WORLD BANK DEPOSITORS

To "Prosecute", But Nothing Will Happen

NEW YORK.—The State Banking Department is planning to "prosecute" eight directors of the World Exchange Bank of 174 Second Ave. for issuing illegal loans. Many small depositors lost everything when the bank closed on March 20th. Criminal charges against the eight directors of the bank will probably bring the small depositors as little as those involved in the U. S. Bank crash are likely to get—nothing or at best may be 60 percent according to Prosecuting Attorney May D. Steuer who when the U. S. Bank crashed tried to make political capital for himself by organizing the depositors and stockholders on the fake promise of protecting their interests and returning everything to the depositors.

Today Steuer is compelled to state that at best the depositors can expect 60 percent of their money returned, but that this will take at least 2 years to adjust. After this time it is a further gamble as to what the bank racketeers will figure can be done. The announcement of Steuer only makes it plainer to the workers that nothing can be expected of these liars.

COUNCIL FORCES RETURN OF FEES

Make Gyp Agencies Pay Back Jobless

NEW YORK.—Through militant action, the Madison Square Branch of the Unemployed Council, forced the return on Monday of a fee of \$7 paid for a job by a worker named Jennings to an employment agency at 806 Sixth Ave.

They also forced the return of \$52 for 7 men who worked in the brick yard at 71st Street and Third Ave. These men were not paid their full wages, and the Madison Square Council demanded the rest of their money, and the men got it.

The same council also got the return of \$4 from the employment agency at 1137 Sixth Ave. for a worker named Marks of 348 W. 49th St., and \$10 from another gyp employment agency at 44th and 6th Ave. for Wilson.

LADISH STRIKERS PULL OUT MORE

Jobless Refuse to Go Back; Mass Picket

CUDAHY, Wis. (By Mail).—By an active picket line and through visiting the homes of the workers, the Ladish Drop Forge strikers pulled out another forty men on the second day of the strike. Those left in the shop are mainly confused workers; some have been unemployed for months up till recently, and are afraid to strike. Most of them will be out soon. There are a few scabs on the job.

The first move of the Ladish bosses was to try to coax the pickets back to work. "Schmitt," a boot-licking superintendent, came out and put his arms around the workers, telling them to think of their families and come back to work. But the workers told him he didn't put his arms around them in the shop—there he swore at them and pounded them on the back to get old man Ladish more profits. And he cut their wages 50 percent in the last year, which showed he didn't think much of their families. Ladish himself was down to try to bulldoze the workers back onto the job. He told them they were misled by a bunch of Russian Bolsheviks. The workers asked for the wage cut to be withdrawn—that was their answer.

By noon Friday, the Ladish bosses were very angry. At three o'clock, the plant shut down. There was not enough scabs and foremen left to run even one hammer, as had been done the previous night. Unemployed workers in Cudahy came to the strikers and asked permission to help picket.

Ladish sent out calls to some of the seven hundred men he laid off in the last year and a half, to come to work.

When these unemployed workers saw there was a strike, they refused to go in and scab.

Four Mexican workers were in the number. Seeing there was a strike, they asked if the men going in the plant were crazy, and recommended they be punched in the nose. This is the spirit of the workers in the strike, and of the unemployed, as well. This shows that the work of the Trade Union Unity League in hammering home the need for unity of employed and unemployed is making itself felt.

Stool pigeons, scabs, provocateurs are on the scene already—on the second day of the strike. But the spirit runs higher and higher. Monday morning there will be the whole plant out on the picket line, with the wives of the strikers to help and the unemployed too.

CORRECTION.

The Workers International Relief Conference will be held on Sunday, May 14th, at WIR headquarters, 8 p. m.

\$10 A Dinner for A Labor Faker

BON VOYAGE DINNER-DANCE

TENDERED BY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS TO

JOSEPH V. MORESCHI

General President of the INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS' BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS' UNION OF AMERICA

HOTEL COMMODORE
Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1931

Dinner Served at 7:30 P. M.

SUBSCRIPTION, TEN DOLLARS Admission by Ticket Only

Photo of elaborate menu and seating card for the Moreschi banquet.

Chief Misleaders Praise Moreschi

Speakers

MR. NICHOLAS A. STRONK
Hon. James J. Brady
Hon. Rev. Joseph Congero
MR. WILLIAM GREEN
Hon. James J. Walker
MR. GENEVINO POPE
MR. JOHN SULLIVAN
Hon. John J. Fahey
MR. MICHAEL J. McDONOUGH
Hon. Robert F. Wagner
MR. JOHN HALLERTY
MR. WILLIAM J. MCGOWAN

Wha A F L Officials Eat As Members Starve

Menu

COUPE OF FRUIT, FLORIDA
POTAGE CAMELIA
CELERY SALTED NUTS OLIVES
ARIGULETTI OF SOLE, MONSIEUR
POTATO LOLETTE
BRAISED ON TONGUE, SWEET SOUR SAUCE
VELOUTE SPINACH
ROAST SPRING CHICKEN, SAUTE COLBERT
GREEN PEAS, PAYSANNE
HEART OF LETTUCE, RUSSIAN DRESSING
MERINGUE GLACE, COMMON
PETIT FOURS
DEMI TASSE
CHOCOLATE

MUSIC BY JAMES CAVALLO ORCHESTRA

AFL Leaders Swill \$10 Meal While the Hod Carriers Starve

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

United Garment Workers, (AFL), that racketeering organization with leaders and no members, which lives by selling union labels.

No less than six tables, about ten plates to a table and \$10 a plate, were bought up by the Russian white guard controlled "House Wreckers' Union Local 95."

Part of the Bribe.

Out of 350 tables, 76 were bought out by capitalist contractors and other firms, many of them open shop. Along with these, one table was bought up by the Federation Bank and Trust Co.—one of the "labor banks" which still hang on after so many have blown up with loss of millions of dollars of workers' savings.

Most of the tables were occupied by the petty chiefs of building trades unions, but the teamsters and International Longshoremen were represented also, along with a few others. Taking it all around, it was a regular Barbecue feast, where the employers, the fascists and the misleaders of labor gathered to riot and swill away the money of the workers over whom they rule, and the devil take the masses of hungry to whom even the crumbs of this banquet would have been more than a meal.

A. F. of L. CUTS NEGROES' WAGES

Housewreckers Local Jim-Crows Workers

NEW YORK.—A good example of the A. F. of L. co-operating with bosses against Negro workers is the case of the House Wreckers' Union on 180th Street and St. Nicholas Ave., where an old house is being wrecked. The boss hired Negro and white workers, both doing the same work. The white workers get a dollar and five cents an hour, the Negro workers receive only forty cents an hour. When the boss was approached by a TUUL representative in regard to the scale he replied that "this is the union scale for colored house wreckers."

The A. F. of L. has a Jim Crow local 250 the workers belonging to that local receive fifty per cent of the amount the white workers get.

The T. U. U. L. is at present initiating a campaign among the house wreckers, with a view of establishing a united front of the militant workers, from various A. F. of L. and independent locals of house wreckers, against the officials and the bosses.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL SPRING CONCERT

Usher in Summer Activities May 16

NEW YORK.—Closing a season of many spring activities and ushering in summer activities, the United Council of Working Class Women has arranged a spring concert for Sunday, May 16 at the Stuyvesant Casino, Second Avenue and Ninth St., at 8 p. m.

A varied and interesting program including the Arlet players has been arranged. Members of the council will stage a one-act play of their own vintage. A special feature will be interpretive dancing by a Russian dance troupe.

Members of the Council are preparing to make the buffet an event in itself, with home-made delicacies occupying the place of honor. Admission to the concert will be only 35c.

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With Hazel Edna Farle
RATHBONE BEST LARMOORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE
47th Street West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:00. Matines Wed. and Sat., 2:00

FIVE STAR FINAL
CORT THEATRE, West of 48th Street
Evenings 8:00 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:00

LIONEL ATWILL
THE SILENT WITNESS
With KAY STROZZI-FORTUNO BONANOVA
MOROSCO THEATRE, 48th. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:00 Matines Wed. and Sat. 2:00

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STOOL HAS NEGRO WORKERS JAILED

Denounce The m As Reds to Police

NEW YORK.—Renewing his vicious attacks against the revolutionary Negro workers of Harlem in their fight for unemployment relief and against lynching, the Garvey national reformist "General" St. William Wellington Grant yesterday had four Negro workers arrested.

The formal charges made by this betrayer of the Negro liberation struggle against the four workers was assault and battery, but at the police station Grant made quite clear his treacherous role as a police stool pigeon when he tried to have these workers railroaded on the charge of being Reds and agitators who were fighting for the overthrow of his bosses government and causing the police trouble.

The four workers arrested are Comrades Warfield, Sam Brown, Campbell and Arthur Williams. This is the second time the last two have been arrested at the instigation of this police stool. On the same day, Comrade Valle was attacked by Grant on the subway station at 125th St. Grant told Valle he would break up the revolutionary mass struggle of the workers of Harlem against starvation and national oppression.

Together with the scoundrel Carter (alias Lee) who has been expelled from the League of Struggle for Negro Rights for robbing Negro workers, Grant has been holding meetings in Harlem and collecting money on the basis of the Scottsboro case. Carter is now going under the name of the Rev. G. W. Carter. These 2 traitors, with others of their gang, held a meeting on Scottsboro at Elks Auditorium, but were ignored by the workers of Harlem.

'Pinafore' Next Gilbert and Sullivan Operetta

"Pinafore" will be Milton Aborn's second Gilbert and Sullivan production, which he will present at Erlanger's Theatre for two weeks beginning next Monday night. The cast of principals numbers most of those who are appearing in "The Mikado," first of the comic opera series at Erlanger's. Newcomers for "Pinafore" are Fay Templeton, Ruth Altman and Joseph Macaulay. Louis Kroll will conduct. Miss Templeton will play the role of "Buttercup," which she first played some eighteen years back at the Casino. Miss Templeton's more recent appearance in the role was about five years ago, at the Century Opera House.

"Perfectly Scandalous," a comedy by Hutcheson Boyd, will open at the Hudson Theatre this evening. Natalie Schafer, Jeanne Greene, Grant Gordon and Henry W. Pemberton head the cast.

Billy Rose will bring his new revue, "Crazy Quilt," to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Thursday night. Phil Baker, Fannie Brice and Ted Healy are the principals.

Lee Shubert is presenting at the Ritz Theatre, the Civic Repertory Company in the Pulitzer Prize play, "Alison's House," by Susan Glaspell, for a limited engagement. The cast, which is the original group seen in the play at the Fourteenth Street Playhouse, includes Eva Le Gallienne, Alma Kruger, Josephine Hutchinson, Leona Roberts and Donald Cameron.

Philip Merivale in "Death Takes a Holiday" will return on Monday, May 18, to the Shubert Theatre. This will be the star's third appearance in the Walter Ferris adaptation of Alberto Casella's comedy.

Elmer Harris' new comedy, "A Modern Virgin," begins a week's engagement at Brandt's Flatbush Theatre tonight, prior to its Manhattan premiere, which takes place May 18. The cast is headed Roger Pryor, Margaret Sullivan, George Houston.

AMUSEMENTS

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Militia Flung at Miners as Harlan Shooting Renews

that 72 per cent were unemployed of the 1,530 population of Evarts, where the biggest battles were fought and most deaths occurred in the struggle between mine strikers and company gunmen.

HARLAN, Ky., May 12.—Shooting has started again in Harlan county coal fields, and the troops are already in action against the miners. The militia were swung into action at Tways, today, on receipt of news that a rifle battle between strikers and imported scabs was going on.

The report was that the strikers were spraying a stream with bullets, while the scabs were trying to cross "a frail bridge" over it to work in the R. C. Tway coal mine.

Even the militia, who took a special census of the mine population, agreed that 72 per cent were unemployed of the 1,530 population of Evarts, where the biggest battles were fought and most deaths occurred in the struggle between mine strikers and company gunmen.

The situation is absolutely desperate; with miners and their families actually starving to death. The miners declare openly that they will not sit calmly by and watch their wives and children suffer while the companies lock them out, import scabs, and hide behind an armed front of mine guards and militia.

JIM CROWISM IN THOMPSON'S

Girls Not Permitted Wait On Negroes

NEW YORK.—In pursuance of the vicious boss policy of painting the Negro as a rapist from whom white women have to be protected, the Thompson chain of restaurants has introduced a policy of not permitting the white waitresses to wait on Negroes.

Negro workers are not refused service outright, but the policy of the management is aimed to support the "inferiority" lie and discourage Negro trade. Yesterday a Negro and a white worker entered the Thompson restaurant at 845 Broadway and took their seats at a service table. A white waitress came over and took the order of the white worker, but refused to take that of the Negro worker. For this, a white waiter was sent over. Asked what was the idea, he replied that the girls are not permitted to wait on Negroes. The dignity of white womanhood has to be protected from that "degradation." The degradation of starvation wages is quite all right, however, in the boss viewpoint.

The Thompson chain has fired most of its men waiters and installed white girls under 21. All colored help have been fired. The girls are paid \$10 a week, and the bosses are evidently trying to direct the surplus earnings which they must realize will be necessary to keep the girls from starving. Moreover, building up a sex hysteria against the Negro workers helps the bosses plans of dividing the working-class.

Leather Workers Meet

NEW YORK.—A very important membership meeting of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union will be held on Thursday, May 14th, at 8:00 p. m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York. A report of the activities of the union will be given and plans for future activities will be taken up.

With the approach of the Slipper season the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union worked out plans to organize the Slipper and Sitchdown workers in New York. Slipper workers are coming to the Union with a demand for organization in the face of wage cuts, long hours and speed up.

All these questions will be taken up on our union membership meeting.

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CAL. TRUCK DRIVERS' STRIKE BETRAYAL BY A. F. OF L. FAKERS

A F L Misleaders Collect Dues Only; Put Up No Fight Against Use of Scabs Hired by Bosses to Defeat Strike

Comrade Editor: As I was a former truck driver for the Milk Producers Ass'n. of Modesto, Calif., and a member of the A. F. of L., I will try to explain the conditions there to the best of my ability. The truck drivers were getting a \$125 a month for 11 hours a day and four days off. Contract haulers were getting 12 1/2 cents a hundred. While the other two companies the Borden Milk and the Swift Companies were paying truck drivers from \$125 to \$140 a month, and contract haulers 15 cents a hundred. The boss asked us if we would work for \$100 a month and contract haulers for 10 cents a hundred. He even went to the other two companies to entice them to cut wages.

Now, this company belongs to the farmers, and when the price of butter drops from 48 to 42 cents, the boss thought that it was a good chance to get us to take a cut by trying to explain that this would help the farmers.

Organize Drivers. Before I started to work for this company, they paid as much as the others, but they forced one out and the farmers increased the bosses' salaries. Some old timers there knew what had happened before and they knew if we accepted the act, it would not help the farmers nor we workers. So, we got together and organized into the A. F. of L. and set the wage scale the same scale as the other two companies were paying.

Strike Was Called. The strike was called and 140 workers walked out but the boss herded a lot of scabs in and paid company drivers \$150 a month and contract haulers the same as before. One case of an inside worker who got 40 cents an hour who was experienced.

Lumber Workers and Dairy Farmers Hard Hit in Washington

Stanwood, Wash. Editorial Note.—The lumber workers should get in touch with the Lumber Workers Industrial League, No. 106 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash. The L.W.I.L. will give leadership to the lumber workers in their struggles for unemployment relief, against the speed-up and wage cuts and for better conditions in the lumber mills. The poor farmers should join the United Farmers League, Box 94, Superior, Wisconsin and organize into action committees to demand free seed and grain from the government and to refuse to pay taxes, and debts.

Dogs Pampered While Workers Slave 12 to 14 Hours Daily

Oklahoma City, Okla. Dear Comrades:—I am working on a farm where two bosses are living and taking it very easy by exploiting four workers. We are working seven days a week, 12 to 14 hours a day and I never saw a boss in such a hurry as these boys. And when we are not working we, the workers, must share a little study room which is so small we can hardly fit it into it.

Two More Collieries Close in Coaldale; 2,000 Miners Jobless

(By a Worker Correspondent) COALDALE, Pa.—Two collieries, numbers 11 and 14, were shut down here recently. Every time they open one up the mine bosses close two down. There are about 2,000 men out of work here and one can hear many of the workers talking some kind of action to smash these conditions—this misery, hunger and starvation.

French Worker Tells of Cousenon Co. Firing 16 Workers and Forcing 5% Wage Cut

Paris, France hour—the most shameful is the shortening of an old worker's wages (29 years in the firm) of 2 francs per hour—85 francs less in every week. Such is the reward granted to the workers who have used their lives to increase the fortunes of their masters.

Cut Wages 6 Sours! Under the pretense of a crisis in his trade and a deficiency of one million francs, this great Frenchman, now dealing under the name of "Cousenon and Co., had no hesitation to enter in partnership with the "Columbia Gramophone Co., Ltd., London and the same of New York—Our bosses are not internationalists, they love their country and foreign money, but are not so fond of their own countrymen—as a start they sacked 16 workers out of 200, and shortened the wages from 25 sou to 19 sou, no more!

No one outside of the Utopian Socialists has even claimed that it would be impossible to conquer without opposition, without a dictatorship of the proletariat, and without the placing of an iron hand on the old bosses.

14-Year Old Roy Wright Sends Thanks From Jail To Worker's Organization Fighting Frame-Up

Tells Pathetic Story of Being Kept in Rags and Barefooted in Cold Prison Cell—I L D Sends Shoes, Etc., Appeals for Funds

In Kilby Prison, Alabama, a 14-year old Negro boy, a victim of race and class prejudice, is sitting in his little cell on a narrow stool and with pencil and paper on his knee writes a letter to the International Labor Defense. The cell is dark and the light can hardly see the marks he is making on the paper. Beyond the iron bars a guard passes every few minutes, watching the boy so he would not harm the cement floors and iron encircling him. "Here Nigger," sings out the guard to the child. The boy is Roy Wright and he is one of the nine Negro workers named by the white ruling class of Alabama and charged with "rape" of two white prostitutes. Rape is a capital offense in Alabama if committed by Negro workers. A 14-year-old child, a worker and a child of workers, hungry and barefooted in search of work, beating his way on a freight train is picked up by a mob of 50 sheriffs and charged with rape!

The boy is writing his letter to the International Labor Defense, the organization of Negro and white workers defending him, and heartily thanks the workers' defense for the few dollars they send him to jail so he can buy the necessary things to make life a little more bearable. The child writes: "It gives me the greatest of all pleasure to answer you all letter. I received it today and I thank you for the check you all send me. And I thank you all for the many things you may do for me and will do. I received the money Friday."

OHIO CHURCHES IN SCOTTSBORO AID Support I L D United Front Policy

CLEVELAND, O., May 12.—The correct policy of a united front of all workers and sympathetic forces to save the lives of the nine Scottsboro Negro boys received further support last night when the Rev. Luper, pastor of the First Unity Church of God and head of the Union Holiness Alliance, pledged his organization to support the fight led by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights to smash the frightful frame-up against the nine children.

Rev. Luper was one of the speakers at a packed meeting of Negro and white workers at the Spiro Hall, at which Roy Mahoney acted as chairman. Rev. Luper said that the churches he heads will not join all other organizations in the fight to save the boys but will open their churches to speakers from the I. L. D. and the L.S.N.R. He offered his church for all meetings.

Other speakers at the meeting were Jennie Cooper, representing the I.L.D., Rose Bout of the Communist Party, and Herbert Newton, member of the National Committee of the L.S.N.R. All were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution of protest to be sent to Governor B. M. Miller of Alabama, demanding the unconditional release of the nine innocent boys.

Twenty applications were made to join the I.L.D. Of these fourteen were colored workers. Many pledged themselves to work for the election of delegates to the United Front Scottsboro Defense Conference on May 29 in the same hall.

Regular Payments Necessary in Order to Stabilize Financial Situation in 'Daily'

Last week's tables showed a total circulation of 31,441 and a solid circulation of 31,428 when special orders of 13 were deducted. This week's tables show a total circulation of 31,503 and with temporary orders of 318 taken off, a solid circulation of 31,187, so that although tables indicate a gain of 62, there is really a loss of 241 between this and last week's net circulation.

District 4, Buffalo, has the outstanding gain of 166 for the week, due to a special order of 166 in Buffalo, which will be dropped in next week's tables. Dist. 6, Cleveland, comes next with an increase of 88, following a boost of 112 in Cleveland and 30 in Steubenville. Dist 1, Boston, adds 44, following increases in Providence and Haverhill. Dist. 10, Kansas City puts on 43. Dist. 3, Philadelphia, put on 39, helped by an increase of 100 in Allentown, and despite

Summary By Cities and Summary By Districts tables showing circulation data for various cities and districts.

MEXICAN RED TRADE UNION CENTER ISSUES MAY DAY MANIFESTO HITTING GOVERNMENT FASCIST LABOR CODE

Young Workers Arrested for Exposing Imperialist Domination; Face Exile to Tres Marias, Penal Island Off West Coast

MEXICO CITY.—In a May Day manifesto, the Trade Union League of Mexico (Confederacion Sindical Unitaria) denounces the projected federal labor code as a fascist measure designed to outlaw strikes, create company unions and hamstring the real trade union movement. The T. U. U. L., which is affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions, calls for a united front of workers' committees in shops and factories to oppose the new labor code and to agitate for the following demands:

1. Social insurance against illness, accidents and unemployment, to be administered by the workers and employees, and to be paid for by the interest now reserved for the external debt and the railroad debt, in addition to a capital tax.

2. Two pesos (80 cents) a day minimum wage in all parts of the country.

3. Pay for Sundays and holidays.

4. Ten days each six months as vacations, with pay.

5. Thirty days before and 60 days after childbirth with pay for women workers.

6. Effective protection for children and women workers.

The Mexican T.U.U.L. describes the United Front committee of the Mexican Federation of Labor (Crom), the General Federation of Workers (C.G.T.) and various independent unions as a "united front of leaders," composed of social fascists, which would legalize company unions, practically outlaw strikes for better working conditions, and dissolve unions of federal employees, the T. U. U. L. says are "grandiloquent and literary discourses by demagogues."

Advertisement for NITGEDAIGET CAMP AND HOTEL, featuring proletarian vacation places, beautiful rooms, and a proletarian atmosphere.

a cut of 83 from Reading. Dist. 17, Birmingham, adds 32, due to increases of 20 in Birmingham, and 10 in Tampa, Fla. Greatest Loss in Chicago. For two consecutive weeks, Dist. 8, Chicago, shows the greatest loss. Last week's figures

Advertisement for G. & G. BAKERY, located at 691 Allerton Avenue, Bronx, N.Y., highlighting their quality products and service.

National Youth Day--Day of Working Class Youth Demonstration

By I. AMTER.

ON May Day hundreds of thousands of American workers marched through the streets demonstrating their solidarity in the struggle against unemployment, wage cuts, speed-up, imperialist war and for defense of the Soviet Union. The imposing array of the forces of the revolutionary working class under the leadership of the Communist Party brought forth comments from the entire capitalist press. May Day was also a demonstration against the intended execution of the nine Negro working boys of Scottsboro, and the railroading to the electric chair of the five textile workers of Paterson. May Day was the marshalling of all the forces of the workers, white and Negro, in the struggle for emancipation from the crisis and for the overthrow of the capitalist system, which has caused and is causing untold misery for the workers and poor farmers.

On May 2, in New York, was to be the police parade—but it was called off on account of "bad weather." The parade took place on May 9 and was a counter-demonstration to the May Day demonstration of the workers. Seven thousand New York policemen, with their different divisions and equipment, from machine guns to tear gas, etc., marched through the streets to fill the capitalists with a sense of security, not against the criminal but particularly against the revolutionary workers. The policemen's parade was not an accident and its organization not incidental. The capitalist class knows that there is no solution for the crisis—witness the discussion at the Washington congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which closed on May 9 and could not agree upon any solution, but talked much about war.

In the May Day parades throughout the country were many working class youth—boys and girls, who cannot find any work, who, if they are employed, know what low wages and miserable conditions are. In the parades, the young workers took a noteworthy part—for the youth of the United States is beginning to line up, as in far greater numbers they are lining up in the revolutionary movement of the European countries, particularly Germany.

The capitalist class knows the meaning of youth for running industry at costs that will ensure far higher profits for the capitalists. They know the importance of youth for war. And since war has become the foremost question of discussion—and since the danger of it grows everyday, the capitalists are doing everything in their power to hold youth under the glamor of romantic war. But war is not romantic—it has become the most horrible thing imaginable. It means today wreckage, desolation, misery. It means not personal prowess, but facing death rays, gases, chemicals dropped from airplanes. It means the destruction of entire populations, men, women and children. It means a return to barbarism with the aid of the most highly developed and improved methods of destruction.

The capitalists, however, know that war will result in their own destruction—but they have no other way out and therefore they are taking the risk. War against whom? The conflicts between the United States and British imperialism grows from day to day: foreign markets, tariff and debts are the big factors, and the statements by British delegates at the International Chamber of Commerce are most important. The conflicts between Italy and France, Italy and Jugoslavia, Great Britain and France, the German-Austrian Union—all of these are sharpening causes for imperialist war.

But more outstanding than all of these is the growing movement for unity of the capitalist states against the Soviet Union. Georges Theunis, retiring president of the International Chamber of Commerce, stated in an article in the New York Times of May 10 that:

"A great many people, like myself, cannot help thinking it is unfortunate that the leaders of world business could not agree to condemn Soviet methods in themselves and call the attention of the world to the menace, both economic and moral, that they constitute."

"World business" is interested in this unity of force against the Soviet Union, for Theunis knows very well that the workers are interested in the protection of the Soviet Union. This statement of Theunis together with the preparations of all countries for war—including the United States, which has the highest war budget in the world (\$2,600,000,000 despite Hoover's hypocritical appeal for world "disarmament") shows clearly which way the world is moving very fast. Therefore, the capitalists, knowing that war is coming, are preparing. And the youth being essential for the prosecution of war is being drawn into the circle of the influence of the capitalist class more and more. Never before did the capitalists spend so much time and money for war propaganda except during or immediately before war. Now with their propaganda for and "against" war in the press, movie and church, their organization of clubs, social and athletic, for the purpose of keeping the working youth under their influence, they are taking the steps necessary to provide willing cannon fodder.

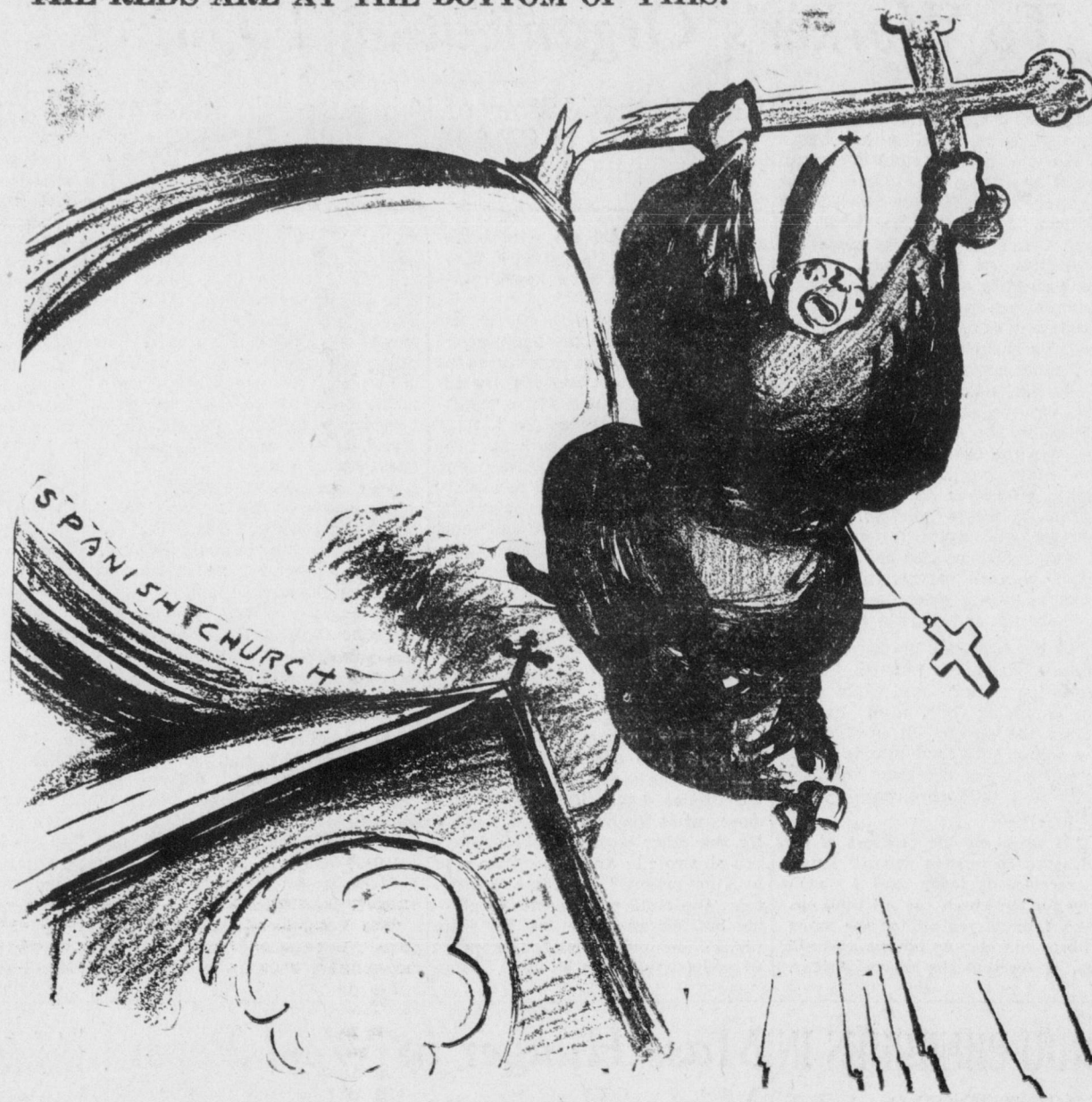
National Youth Day, the day of the working class youth, under the leadership of the revolutionary youth organization, the Young Communist League, must be a mobilization of the youth against the plans of the capitalist class. The youth organizations in the country—numbering thousands, including the YMCA, YWCA, YMHA, sport, social and athletic clubs, the masses of unorganized youth in the country, must be drawn into this National Youth Day. This must be a day when the working class conscious of the growing role of youth in industry, of the leading part it plays in the army of the unemployed, of the leadership which it is giving to all struggles, makes the most conscious effort to mobilize both the youth and adult workers for mobilization against the crisis and the war danger.

It is a coincidence that war maneuvers will be held a few days before National Youth Day, beginning at Dayton, Ohio. These air maneuvers involving 682 airplanes, will scour the country, giving the workers an idea of what war in the air and from the air will mean, when it rains gases, bombs and chemicals from the skies. The maneuvers will extend from Los Angeles to New York, where they will take place on May 27.

National Youth Day in the east beginning on May 30 (capitalist memorial day) at Passaic, and terminating in New York on May 31, in sport events, must be a rallying of all working class forces. The sport meet will select the delegation to the International Spartakiad in Berlin—as against the capitalist olympics. The Spartakiade will be the occasion in Germany for mobilizing the revolutionary youth against the fascists, the social-fascist social democratic party leaders and against the capitalists.

Make National Youth Day a day not only of the revolutionary youth but of the entire revolutionary American working class against the deepening effects of the crisis, against imperialist war and for defense of the Soviet Union!

"THE REDS ARE AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS!"



By BURCK



A Part of Workers' Education

"Dear Jorge—Suppose you belong to a Workers' Educational Club, and some day a petty thief enters and steals \$3 worth of goods. Would you go to the police and report that, so they come to the place and investigate, or will you watch out next time? Is it permissible for a Communist to call police detective attention to it?—A. V. K., Detroit."

Well, it's just hell to have to live in a capitalist country, isn't it? What the big thieves don't steal the little ones do. And, in our opinion, comrade (shaping policy strictly from prospective results), the cops might take anything the petty thief overlooked—also mark you down as one of the places to be raided in the next round-up of "reds."

It is a mistake to ask the capitalist police to "investigate," both practically and ethically—or rather ethically because practically. What would you do if the petty thief was caught? Ask the capitalist courts to send him to jail? Some poor victim of capitalist society! No, comrade, the workers must rely on their own power—and, if they haven't any, they must organize to take power.

If you had caught the petty thief in the act, yourselves, what would you do—turn him over to the cops? Of course you would not. You might kick him in the pants, but that would not stop the production of thieves by capitalism. You might teach him something about the system and shame him from ever again stealing from workers. But calling in the enemies of the workers to protect workers is bad any way you look at it.

Mistaken Identity

There seems to be a case of mistaken identity revealed in the Chicago Tribune of April 27, clippings of which have been sent us. One article, headed "Red Agitator Held to Grand Jury In \$15,000 Bail," told of the arrest of a worker, about whom the Tribune says:

"Assistant State's Attorney Robert Donigan said the authorities had information that the defendant was responsible for the spreading of many of the rumors about various banks."

So the old fair tale about the "reds whispering" and "causing" the supposedly "fundamentally sound" banks to go bust, is still alive! But in the same issue of the Tribune, under a heading, "Bank Loses \$271,000 Suit for Collection on Note," a rather complicated bit of inside bank robbery was revealed.

The Central Trust Company sued to collect \$271,000 from one Otto E. Schmidt, former vice-president of the former—and now bankrupt—Laramie State Bank, because, so the Trust Co. claims, Schmidt, as vice-president, had guaranteed a note for the president of the bank, Carl A. Mueller, who was indicted in connection with the bank's failure—but was later released by the kindly capitalist courts.

The Trust Co. lost the suit, because Schmidt said his signature endorsing the note was forged—apparently by the fellow who profited by it—Mr. Mueller. But Mr. Mueller has already been whitewashed!

So the net result of capitalist class justice against the real bankrupts and robbers of banks, is—two bankers acquitted with \$271,000 to divvy up between them, and one "red agitator" held in \$15,000 bail for "rumoring" that bankers are not the personification of honesty!

The Temptations of St. Anthony

Some of them were brunettes, and some were blondes, as we remember; and perhaps some were just plain brunettes. But the old Saint has a "national shrine," or one is going to be built rather, at Graymont, Garrison, New York, and the Franciscan Friars who are bossing the job offer more tempting temptations to prospective contributors than old Anthony himself ever resisted.

In a letter sent out to suckers, the "Spiritual Director" becomes very material indeed, offering to swap good luck, to find "lost things" such as employment, for cash donations to buy building material for the shrine—supposedly. Some of the testimonials are:

"M. F., New York City: 'On the 9th of last month I wrote you asking that you plead with St. Anthony to find work for me. In less than a week I had obtained a position.'—Then another: 'I had promised a donation if through St. Anthony's intercession I received a steady position. So I am enclosing the amount promised. After praying to St. Anthony for a couple of days, I seemed to have walked into my present position.'"

So you see St. Anthony's employment agency sends you jobs C.O.D. Perhaps you can get one on the installment plan. Anyhow, the "Spiritual Director" writes: "Yes, multitudes have received steady positions; many have been assisted financially; thousands have been restored to health; and others have recovered lost articles by having recourse to our Great Wonder-Worker."

Then, proceeding, after noting that: "It is more blessed to give than to receive," (these jolly old friars assume the sorrow and burden of "receiving"), the letter says:

"Whether you make an offering for sand, gravel, steel, lime or other material, it will be more than appreciated."

Well, it ought to be. But we fail to see the necessity of sending these swindlers any sand. They seem to have too much as it is! Yet Uncle Sam's post office lets this stuff use the mail, but denies it, among others, to the Young Worker, to the United Farmer, and is snooping around the Daily to see if some excuse can't be found to bar that, too.

What Do You Say, NTW?

It might pay to dig up the small towns, which seem to be virgin soil. For example, we get the following:

"Buena Vista, Virginia.—Daily Worker: Just seen a copy of your paper. You talk about the National Textile Union. Why don't they come down here and organize? We are having the boss firing hell out of us. All the workers are set up about this. They will line up in the Union if you come and ask them. When they send an organizer down here, I will lead them to the boys who will get the union started. Yours, etc."

Poor Farmers Starving in South

By LOUIS HINDES.

THAT thousands upon thousands of farmers, both white and Negro in the sunny south find themselves in an impossible position and are rapidly approaching complete ruin, and that "something is going to happen" if the government does not come to their assistance, is the general view expressed by several farmers I talked to during my recent travel through the state of South Carolina.

One farmer, about 45, who said he served as a lieutenant in the U. S. army during the World War and until recently quite prosperous, spoke very pessimistically of the future of the farmers in Dixie, while waiting for a bus in the small town of Edgefield, S. C. "We are up in the air," he said seriously. "We do not know what to do. The bankers tell us to plant only cotton—the money crop—but when you bring the cotton to them the brokers and buyers want it for nothing—they offer us a price much less than it cost to produce it, and you cannot take it back to the farm or store it in the warehouses, because the creditors demand their money they advanced us on the crop; so you must take the price offered with a good loss."

Diversification a Failure

"The newspapers and the city merchants, in turn, tell us that we would be better off if we curtail the cotton acreage and diversify the crop. We tried it and we failed because there is no market around here for corn, barley, potatoes and other crops."

He paused a while, removed his broad-brimmed black felt hat, mopped his forehead and resumed: "I have a farm of three hundred acres and I cultivate only 38; the rest of the land is idle. And right now I am in danger of losing my farm altogether as I do not see where the money to pay the mortgage and taxes will come from. I fought in the World War as a lieutenant in the U. S. army, and was wounded and what have I got? Nothing! I now realize I fought for the Main Street crowd (Bankers, Brokers and Landlords,—L.H.), who are robbing us poor farmers right and left." In the waiting room, poorly dressed and unshaven, another farmer predicted that unless the government relieves the situation, "Something is going to happen." I do not know what that "something" will be, he said, "but sure as daylight the starving farmers will not stand it much longer."

Other farmers present in the bus station, who later joined the conversation, spoke of the plight of their fellow farmers in the neighboring counties. How the 92 per cent of the farmers in Lee County are mortgaged to the full value, and how they are being sold per auction for non-payment of interest and taxes. About the farmers in Camden County who are so poor that they live on one meal a day, and about the ragged, barefooted and hungry workers seen on the streets of the city of Camden, the famous winter resort, where the "tired" Northern capitalists spend the big profits and the extra money made from wage cuts, and speeding up their workers.

Unfortunately, like most farmers in the South, these farmers know little of the conditions in the Soviet Union and regret the fact that, owing to their strained circumstances, they can not afford to purchase any books dealing with agricultural, industrial and political conditions in the first workers and farmers republic, or to subscribe for the "Daily Worker." They were overjoyed, however, when the writer took their addresses and promised to send them occasionally the Daily Worker, the United Farmer and pamphlets, free of charge.

matters as what should be the role of a Party nucleus, the role nuclei actually play today, and the Party nucleus in building the Trade Union Unity League. Not generalizations but specific recommendations that will prove very helpful in improving the functioning of the Party nucleus is each of its chief activities.

Further valuable guides for the concrete immediate work of the Party, the Party press, and the mass organizations are the "Comintern Documents," also printed in the *Mass Communist* in the same issue. It takes us again

PARTY LIFE

Conducted by the Organization Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.

The Problem of Social-Democratic Hangovers

OUR entire Party is making the turn to mass work, away from social democratic forms and methods, but some sections still cling persistently to social-democratic forms and methods and resist the turn. It is very noticeable that the American workers coming into the Party through the day to day struggles, conform to and welcome a disciplined Bolshevik Party. The older comrades, however, mainly organized into language organizations, resist the new turn in the Party and hold on to the social democratic methods of work. This persistent hang-over is a serious handicap in the development of the mass work of the Party, especially the establishment of the revolutionary unions.

Let us look into the situation in the Minnesota District. Out of a membership of over 800, over 500 are Finnish comrades organized into the organizations of the Finnish Federation and the Cooperatives. These left wing organizations under the leadership of the Party have conducted brilliant struggles against the right wing renegade Halonen and his crew, and have thru persistent activity developed a mass campaign to win away masses of workers from their influence.

However in spite of the fact that the Party has conducted the battle and has established its influence among upward of 15,000 workers and farmers in the northern part of the district, we have failed to build the economic organizations of the workers and farmers. The lack of willingness and the resistance to the building of the Miners' Union, in spite of the increasing worsening conditions of the miners in both the copper and iron mining country, is the key to the entire problem facing the future work of the northern and largest portion of District 9.

During the 1930 election campaign, through all our general propaganda campaigns, mass meetings and demonstrations, the Party was able to call out thousands of workers and farmers in every town and at every cross road. The Miners' Union, however, did not grow and has today only 160 members, while the United Farmers League is just beginning to penetrate.

The comrades do not seem to understand the role of the Party. The current and widespread ideology exists that the cooperatives and the Finnish Workers Clubs are the leaders of the workers and farmers. The Cooperatives and the clubs cannot lead the workers into struggle against the capitalist system, they cannot organize the workers in strike struggles against the rotten conditions. We must understand that even in the cooperative fight, without the Party no consistent class struggle program is possible. Only in the measure in which the Party has taken a hand to lead the fight, have we led a successful struggle against the right wing.

We can see from the report of Walter Harju to the Fraction of the Cooperatives, that in those cooperatives where the Communist Fraction did active and systematic work it took definite victories, such as Mass, Michigan; Cook, Minn.; Eben Junction, etc. This misunderstanding of the role of the Party as the political leader of the working class, as the builder of revolutionary unions, leads the comrades to mechanical isolation of the workers in the cooperatives and the clubs, from the basic economic class struggle organizations: the National Miners' Union, the United Farmers League and to a lesser degree from the Party.

The need for Bolshevik fractions, consisting of the Communists in the mass organizations, in order to centralize, to bind and to give organized strength to our program is felt on all sides. The thousands of workers and farmers, hard hit by the crisis are clamoring for organization, for militant action, and the Communists organized with them in the cooperatives and the clubs must see to it that those workers and farmers are drawn into the basic organizations of the workers and farmers. Our fraction must exert every effort to draw the workers into the struggle for unemployment insurance, and into the daily struggle for immediate relief. The ruined farmers must be organized into the United Farmers League and are ready for militant action now more than ever.

We cannot accomplish these elementary tasks without making the turn. We must throw overboard the social democratic methods, combined with

hall meetings, to play-acting entertainments and speech making.

Some very definite and persistent steps have been taken both by the Finnish National Bureau and the District Bureau to guide the comrades and lead them to make the turn.

We can definitely record that within the last year great headway has been made in the direction of building the fractions in our mass organizations. The idea is still prevalent among the membership that the fraction is a sort of executive power of the mass organization that meets before conferences, to decide the policy and the agenda. The comrades have not yet learned how to bring into the mass organizations the campaigns of the Party, how to draw into the Miners' Union the members of the mass organizations. In recent weeks, through the instance of the Finnish Bureau and the District Bureau, the campaigns of the Party began to get honorable mention: in the Fraction letters, but no effort as yet to draw the co-operators and club members into the basic struggles of the working class. No attempt was made to link these campaigns with the local issues, with the work of the Section and District Committees. Fractions have failed to report to Section Committees, although they report more or less regularly to the District.

Now let us take the Units of the Party in Mesaba Range, Ironwood, Hancock, Negaunee Sections. In spite of the constant hammering and insistence of the District Bureau to form Unit Bureaus, to develop local campaigns, to build the Unit into political center in the locality or the mine in which the Unit is concentrating, the Unit still remains merely a collection agency of dues and other fees, and the political discussions are left to the clubs and cooperatives. The comrades definitely resist the building of the Units and Unit Bureaus. Some of the members, although they cannot be equalled for their devotion to the Party, for their devotion to the work, lack the proper understanding of the role of the Party and therefore unwittingly hamper its growth.

For the organization of the Miners' Union much headway has been made lately. The Section Committees of the Party have taken the leading role in the mobilization for the convention by giving attention and guidance to the Miners' Union and have succeeded to a comparatively greater degree to draw the membership into activity to build the convention. Also efforts are being made to draw the mass organizations closer to the union. A call for fraternal delegates, financial assistance for the union has been issued to them.

The task of the Party in this District is to create a stronger link between the District Bureau and the mass organizations, to carry on a consistent campaign for the building of Bolshevik fractions; a systematic propaganda campaign among the Party members as to the role of our Party in mass organizations. The need for making the turn quickly and definitely away from loose social democratic forms. For the organization of mine committees, shop committees, basic locals of the Miners' Union and the United Farmers League, based upon the every day struggles of the workers and farmers. This turn will build a fortress for the working class in this District and will guard against social democratic influence which leads to social fascist control of the workers organizations.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A.
P. O. Box 87 Station D.
New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name
Address
City State
Occupation Age

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, P. O. Box 87 Station D, New York City.

The Meaning of the Imperial Valley Case

WE find in the Imperial Valley case three aspects. (1) An attack upon the agricultural workers of the Imperial Valley. (2) The case has a special and direct appeal to the Filipino and Latin American workers and can be used as a link of solidarity between them and the American workers. (3) The Imperial Valley convictions represent an attack upon the Party and all revolutionary organizations in So. California. Let us illustrate the first and the second aspects of the Imperial Valley case.

Among those imprisoned, for example, we find a Filipino worker. He is firstly an agricultural worker who got 3 to 42 years in prison for demanding a union. But he is also a representative of an oppressed colonial people, with tens of thousands like him in the U. S. and, therefore, a valuable link between victims of American imperialism in the Philippines and the workers here.

The same can be said of the two Latin American workers, also convicted in the Imperial Valley case. The severity of the attacks manifested in the Imperial Valley case can be explained in large part by this very composition of the working class in this territory. In addition to highly exploited native workers, we find here hundreds of thousands of Mexicans, Filipino and other workers who represent the toilers of semi-colonial and colonial countries.

There can be no doubt, however, that one of the principal objectives in the Imperial Valley case, as far as the highest officials of the state and the Chamber of Commerce were concerned, was the outlawing of the Communist Party in order to cripple the fighting ability of the workers. As far back as March 6, 1930, Mr. Dalgarcia, agent for the Immigration Department, said to me in the city jail in Los Angeles, "There again? Pretty soon we will put you fellows where you won't come out in a hurry." About three months later this threat was realized in the Imperial Valley convictions, and the resulting savage sentences.

The Imperial Valley case represents the practical application of the program of the Fish Committee—the outlawing and the crushing of all of its leadership particularly the Communist Party.

Among the Imperial Valley prisoners you will find: the organizer of the Southern California section of the Communist Party; the organizer of the Party in the Imperial Valley; the organizer of the Southern California district of the I.L.D.; the Secretary of the Agricultural Workers Industrial League; the Representative of the TUUL in the Imperial Valley. The plans of the authorities were even more ambitious. They issued "John Doe" warrants for a number of other leading members of the California District of the Party, in San Francisco as well as in Los Angeles.

Imperial Valley was only a beginning. For this reason the fight for the Imperial Valley prisoners is not only a fight for the release of "eight agricultural workers," but also a fight for the legality of the Communist Party in Southern California as well as throughout the country. In the Imperial Valley case the two struggles blend in a manner which is most understandable to every worker.

What has been happening in Southern California, has been taking place in a greater or lesser degree all over the country. Similar situations develop throughout the U. S. Unemployment is growing, so are the bread lines and the eviction cases. Wages are being slashed right and left. The speed-up is becoming unbearable. Hundreds of thousands of farmers and their families are facing actual starvation. The workers are fighting back for their very lives.

The Communist Party is in the forefront of these struggles. The influence of the Communist Party is becoming a powerful mass factor. Even now thousands are responding and going into action under the banner of the Party. This explains the nation-wide attempt of repression against the workers and their leader, the Communist Party; this explains the fascist proposals of the Fish Committee.

But these very conditions in turn furnish the firmest foundation enabling our Party to unify the working class for a fight against the attempts to drive the Party underground. The resistance against local attacks such as took place in the Imperial Valley, in the Seattle District, in Los Angeles, and elsewhere, must be unified into a nation-wide resistance of the greatest number of workers against the Fish proposals, for "Fishism" is Fascism translated into plain English. The Imperial Valley prisoners do not want the workers to fight simply for their release. We want the kind of a fight around our case that will signify the defeat not only of the Criminal Syndicalist Law of California, but of "Fishism" nationally, and which will beat off the attack of the ruling class upon the right of open existence of the Communist Party and the revolutionary unions.

Guides to Mass Work

THE problem of winning the masses is treated by C. A. Hathaway in an article in the *May Communist*, "On the use of 'Transmission Belts' in our struggle for the Masses." He presents specific organizational experiences, as in New York City and Reading, Pa., and declares that we must develop plans for Party work in such a way that it will be carried on "chiefly through the mass organizations of the workers."

A good discussion, detailed and concrete, of "The Party Nucleus" is presented by John Williamson in the same issue. It takes us again