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(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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SPREAD THE STRUGGLE FOR JOBLESS INSURANCE BILL

Intervention In China Prepared By Capitalist Governments

Shock Troop Methods

COMRADE STALIN, at the Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, said, in regard to revolutionary competition and the use of "shock troops" in the victorious socialist construction, that:

"Not long ago opinions were heard among us that the competitors and shock troops were 'overdone subtleties' and already 'bankrupt.' Today, these 'wise' people are not even accorded a derisive smile. They are simply regarded as people whose 'wisdom' is out of date."

The use, as Comrade Stalin brought out, of these methods have worked "miracles" among the Soviet working class. And while it is quite true that the tasks they fulfill so splendidly in the Soviet Union seem to be "different" than in capitalist countries, there is a basic unity in aims.

The Soviet proletariat is engaged in a class offensive against the remnants of capitalism. The workers in capitalist countries are also on the offensive against capitalism. Revolutionary workers of the whole world recognize this unity of their class in struggle. Only the opportunists, the social fascist "socialists," and other tools of the capitalist class try to make out that "Russian" methods "won't work here." They are not "Russian" methods, but working-class methods, revolutionary methods.

The method of revolutionary competition was used by the Communist Party of the United States of America with some, though not enough success, in the recent Membership Drive. The method has certainly proved its worth; but we must ask—What has become of revolutionary competition, of the splendid method of setting tasks of emulation?

The workers of the United States now face the imperative necessity of making, under the leadership of the Communist Party, a tremendous fight for Social Insurance. The Communist Party must lead, in leading, this fight. But can it be self-satisfied with what it has done? No. Our efforts must be magnified many fold!

Our Party is markedly, even dangerously, weak on shop organization, the point most sharply stressed at the Seventh National Convention, which demanded a turn to the masses, a turn to shop work. In this, we must stress again that there is too much slowness in making the turn. And to correct this weakness we can well put into use not only the tried method of revolutionary competition, but the method of "shock troops," of groups of workers especially selected for their capacity and devotion, to concentrate upon the strategic shops and factories to build shop units of the Party, to build shop committees of the revolutionary unions.

The struggle for Social Insurance can be successful. But only if given guidance and leadership. Even such hypocrites as Governor Roosevelt of New York says unemployment insurance is "coming." But it will only "come" when the masses enforce it. It will "come" only in the measure by which our Communist Party rallies behind it for real and not fake social insurance, the employed workers from the shops, the unemployed workers from organized Unemployed Councils.

September First is to be a day of Struggle for Social Insurance, for the Workers' Social Insurance Bill proposed by the Communist Party and supported by all workers' organizations, but especially by Shop Committees.

The struggle must go on every day, of course, both before and after September 1. But the demonstrations that day must give point to the demand of the workers, must mark a step forward in the fight, must be such that the capitalists cannot ignore.

To the masses in the shops! To the shops with the iron determination and revolutionary will of Shock Troops!

What Farmers Must Do

WE do not need to go into long explanations to prove to the majority of farmers, who are poor farmers and not rich farmers, that they are suffering as never before. They know it.

But we have the duty, every Communist has the duty, of contradicting the flood of bunk in the capitalist press, which tries to make the poor farmers believe that they are poor because of the drought, the "surplus," the tariff or the lack of it, their own fault in "not mechanizing" the "world market," "acts of God or nature," or any number of lies dished out by the capitalist politicians.

Farmers are poor because they are being robbed by big capital, the banking interests, monopolies, landlords and capitalist government tax robbers.

Farmers can expect nothing but more robbery from all the "relief" schemes, hole-and-corner "remedies," proposed by any capitalist political party, republican, democrat, "socialist." They have been sold out repeatedly by the fakery of the "Farm Bloc" and as often deceived and misled by Farm Bureaus, "co-operatives" and a million and one schemes that have only riveted the chains of finance capital tighter, made their lives more miserable.

It is time that great masses of farmers begin to act for themselves. To stop consoling with capitalism and begin to fight it.

The Farm Board says: "Withhold your crops." The farmers must say, say to masses: "All right, but we will withhold paying our mortgages!" The Farm Board says: "Reduce production." The farmers must say: "All right, but let the landlords reduce rents, the railroads reduce freight, the government reduce taxes, the farm implement trust reduce prices!"

The Communist Party warns the farmers that only by following the policy of the United Farmers League of Bismarck, North Dakota, however, will they attain anything. The U. F. L. stands for a real fight, is organizing poor farmers over wide areas to declare tenants' strikes for lower rents, taxpayers' strikes, mass demonstrations to force reduced freight rates, a fight against foreclosure, etc.

The other day the farmers of Clinton County, Ohio, showed the proper method of how to fight, though, because they were lacking revolutionary leadership, they didn't ask much and didn't get much.

Suffering from drought, with families "existing for weeks on meagre food," they had gone individually to the County Commissioners to ask that some work be opened up to give them a few pennies wages. Nothing doing.

So they went in mass—and demonstrated, just as the workers do for unemployment insurance. And the commissioners were forced to come around. It is the method that is significant.

Farmers have many things to learn from the revolutionary workers, and among them the most important things is revolutionary mass action.

Slipper Workers Meet Tonight in the Lyceum

NEW YORK.—Tonight at 6:30 p. m. all slipper workers should be at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., to plan organization to put an end to the wage-cuts, long hours, yellow-dog contracts and speed-up system in the trade. Speakers from the Independent Shoe Workers' Union will address them. The union is conducting a drive to organize all unorganized shoe and slipper workers. All are invited.

Needle Trade Fraction Tomorrow At 8

NEW YORK.—Tomorrow night a very important general fraction meeting of all Communist Party members in the needle trades will be held at 8 p. m. sharp, at the Workers' Center, 26-28 Union Square. All comrades should be present without fail at this meeting which will take up the problems and discuss the drive in the dress trade.

MACDONALD AND HOOVER PREPARE WAR ON CHINA

British Ambassador Has Important Talk With State Dept.

War Lords in Truce

Demand War Funds for Relief of Jobless

Preparations for large scale imperialist intervention in China are going on with feverish haste as the revolution advances by leaps and bounds in the Yangtze Valley, the richest section in China.

In addition to the dispatch of gunboats, eleven of which have already been concentrated near Hankow, mass sentiment for war against the Chinese revolution is being stirred up by all the lies and atrocity stories that the distorted mind of moron bourgeois journalists and diplomats can think of, from the burning of the "whole city of Changsha" to the chopping off of a British missionary woman's finger.

On the other hand, intervention imperialist diplomats are busy pulling strings to bring about a joint intervention. The British social-fascist MacDonald "labor" government, whose masters, the British bosses, have extensive interests in the Yangtze Valley, has already made the first move by making "important" proposals to the United States through its Ambassador in Washington. The proposal is so important that right after the conversation with the British ambassador, assistant secretary of State Castle went directly to report the conversation to President Hoover. Thus the "socialist" MacDonald and the "republican" Hoover work hand in glove in hatching out schemes for the suppression of the Chinese Revolution.

According to a speech delivered at the Williamstown Institute of Politics by Dr. Yen Li Liang, judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court, the Nanking forces and Northern troops have ceased fighting each other since the workers and peasants took Changsha. The resignation of Chiang Kai-shek has also been reported. There is every indication that the Northern militarists, the puppets of British and Japanese imperialism, and the Nanking clique, the tool of American imperialism, are now working for a temporary truce so that they can maintain a united front of counter-revolution against the workers and peasants.

NEW POOL BARS NEGRO CHILDREN

Discrimination By N.J. Municipality

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 6.—In pursuance of the boss policy of isolating and degrading the Negro workers, which found its crassest expression in the recent jim-crowing of the Negro Gold Star Mothers by the Federal Government, the local government here has barred Negro girls and boys from using the new William G. Dowd swimming pool.

These discriminatory acts against the Negroes are part and parcel of the capitalist system, and together with lynching and other forms of racial oppression, can only be abolished by the overthrow of the entire vicious capitalist system and the establishment of a Workers and Farmers Government which will, as in Soviet Russia, abolish all forms of racial and economic oppression and discrimination.

AGED NEGRO MURDERED MOUNT VERNON, Ga., Aug. 6.—S. S. Mincey, seventy, Negro politician, who was kidnapped from his home Monday and carried to Toombs County by a masked and robed band, where he was horribly beaten, died this afternoon. Local authorities are making a pretense of an "investigation."



Make Them Use the War Funds For Jobless Insurance! —BY BURCH

R.I.L.U. WORLD CONGRESS MEETS ON AUGUST 15TH

NEW YORK.—The Red International of Labor Unions, the world center of revolutionary union activity, holds its Fifth World Congress, August 15, in Moscow.

The Trade Union Unity League American section of the R.I.L.U., calls for general mass meetings in all industrial centers in the U. S. on that date to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the R.I.L.U., which very nearly coincides with the date of opening of the Fifth World Congress. These mass meetings must be the occasion of stimulating the drive to increase organization of the revolutionary unions of the T.U.U.L. and its national leagues, and to build up the Councils of the Unemployed. The August 15 meetings will serve as preliminary mobilization for the great national demonstrations on Sept. 1, set aside as "Unemployment Day" by the First National Convention on Unemployment, held in Chicago, July 4-5.

The American delegation consists of 30 members as follows: mining 4; metal, steel and auto, 5; textile, 4; marine transport, 3; railroad, 2; lumber, 1; agriculture, 1; building trades, 1; needle trades, 2; hosiery workers, 1, and certain delegates representing the national office and its departments: Bill Dunne, national office; Little, youth; Ford, Negro.

A. F. L. CHAINS BUILDING WORKERS Atlantic City No Strike Agreement Must Be Fought

By JACK TAYLOR.
"It's a wonderful thing for the public; it absolutely prohibits strikes in the building industry," said Oscar W. Rosenthal, president of the Builders' Association of Chicago. He was talking about the crudest, most ruthless attempt to bind the building workers to a policy that will tie them down for either two or four years, absolutely helpless, while the employers change conditions or swindle them out of wages any way they want to.
Rosenthal made his statement at the Atlantic City conference last week, where the National Association

Hung Jury In Trial of Los Angeles Leaders of Jobless

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 6.—Even the heavily packed and prejudiced jury summoned by the bosses to railroad the ten on trial here for participation in Unemployment Day demonstrations did not dare to convict.

After fifteen hours of deliberation it reported itself unable to agree.

This is the first time the court machinery in this white terror town has failed to convict "Reds" for any crime they choose to accuse them of.

One juror declared all the evidence showed the police started the riot, and that the police should have been on trial instead of the workers.

When the jury reported, heavy detachments of police were massed at the court-house to prevent an other demonstration. The room was filled with hundreds waiting all day to hear the verdict.

The boss class has not given up its hope to victimize these workers. Another trial is scheduled for September 5.

Those on trial were: Frank Spector, Carl Sklar, T. Horuchi (all three previously sentenced to 3 to 42 years imprisonment in the Imperial Valley case and brought from prison in chains to be tried on this case), A. Yamaguchi, George "Toxie" Rose Becker, Evelyn Martin, Geo. Kiosz, Joe Holub and Irving Kreizberg.

Strike against wage-cuts; demand social insurance!

Organize and strike against wage-cuts!

tion of Building Trades Employers and the leaders of the A. F. of L. organized the National Board of Claims.
The National Board of Claims is the most anti-labor creation of recent times. Its purpose is to take from the building workers their most effective weapon of struggle, that of the strike.
How did it come about? Here are some reasons.
The crisis in the building industry reflects the general crisis of capitalist economy in the United States. The building bosses are trying to solve the crisis on the

MOBILIZE IN SHOPS FOR JOBLESS INSURANCE BILL; DEMONSTRATE SEPT. 1

T.U.U.L. and Unemployed Councils to Lead in "Unemployment Day" Demonstrations

Spread Workers Social Insurance Bill in All Shops; Get Workers to Fight For It

Mobilizing all its forces to spread and fight for the adoption by Congress of the Workers' Social Insurance Bill, advanced by the Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League today issued a statement calling on all workers to work for a huge demonstration in favor of the Bill on September 1st—"Unemployment Day."

"Labor Day, so-called, must be turned into a real mass demonstration, in strategic centers," says the T. U. U. L. statement, sent out to all its national unions, leagues and secretaries. "These demonstrations must be so organized that we reach the masses of unemployed workers as well as the employed workers. These demonstrations must be held under the auspices of the T.U.U.L. and the Unemployed Councils.

"Special effort must be made to draw into this campaign rank and file workers from A. F. of L. unions.

"The entire preparations for the Labor Day demonstrations must be linked up with our central task, which is the building of the revolutionary unions, and to rally around our central slogan—Organize and Strike Against Wage-Cuts—large masses of workers, both employed and unemployed.

A drive in the shops, factories and mines is now on to force consideration and adoption by congress of the Workers Social Insurance Bill, advanced by the Communist Party. The Bill which calls for social insurance for all unemployed workers and those unable to work because of sickness, injury or old age, provides for the payment of \$25 per week to all such workers, plus \$5 per week for each dependent of the unemployed workers family.

To rally wide mass support for the Bill, September 1st has been designated as "Unemployment Day" by the Communist Party, when all workers will be called on to come out in mass demonstrations to demand the adoption of the Workers Social Insurance Bill.

POLICE AGAIN BREAK MEETS

Catcalls From the Aroused Workers

NEW YORK. Because their tactics were exposed, police provocateurs broke up a noon meeting held by Section Two of the Communist Party at 23rd St. and 11th Ave.

The meetings in this factory sector are popular with the workers, and the heckling and bullying tactics of plainclothesmen and uniformed police was met by their boozing and hissing.

The meeting had warmed up to the point where the police brutality of August first were being exposed, after Gardner and Defazio had already spoken, with Mike Harrison pointing out the sudden assault upon the workers, when the provocateurs grew uneasy and decided to stop the meeting.

Draining Harrison down from the platform the police fully nine in number, tried to disperse the crowd while the workers entreated them.

Several workers present in the crowd, all of them ex-servicemen, applied for membership in the Party.

George Simon, Negro worker and chairman of the meeting was one of the workers brutally attacked last Friday at Irving Place and 15th St. when he came to the rescue of a

JIM CROW PLAN AT BLACKWELLS ISLAND JAIL

No Real Race Prejudice; Fight Stools

NEW YORK.—Commissioner of Correction Patterson has 27 prisoners at Blackwell's Island ("Wellfare Island") on the line for punishment as a result of the so-called race riots Tuesday and is taking much glory to himself for "prompt suppression." The capitalist press and Tammany politicians made haste to accuse the Communists of starting the riot, because Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond and Lesten, leaders of the jobless, were originally sent there. However, yesterday even Patterson admitted that with Lesten out, Foster, Minor and Raymond on Harts Island, miles away, and Minor desperately ill in the prison hospital, they could hardly be responsible.

The real cause of the riot appears from a description of the prison and Patterson's policies by Sol Harper, of the American Negro Labor Congress, who recently served a term on Blackwell's Island for introducing a motion against lynching in a Pullman porters' meeting.

Bad Conditions. The prison, says Harper, is horribly overcrowded, and is unsanitary, without plumbing, and with nauseating pails in the cells which the prisoners have to empty in the mornings. Two blankets only, and no mattresses, are assigned to the prisoners. To distract the prisoners from this condition, Patterson, a Southerner, deliberately Jim Crows the Negro prisoners, gives them the hardest work and creates an atmosphere cultivating race strife. In spite of this, however, the bulk of the prisoners have no prejudices, and, when they can, work willingly with each other, Negro or white.

The idea that the riot started because of a quarrel between Negroes and whites for the baseball field is nonsense. There are only two teams, one Negro and one white, and they play each other. They could not fight for the field.

Fight Stool Pigeons.

Fights, probably including this one, usually start over dope peddling, which is attended to by the "ring guys," privileged politicians and others enjoying the guards' favor, and stool-pigeon work. This later gives an opportunity for the brutal guards to display all their worst qualities, beating and torturing prisoners. Men have been killed on Blackwell's Island by the guards. It is noteworthy that Connolly, the Queen's sewer grater, praises the prison administration—and is undoubtedly one of those favored ones who serve as stool-pigeons, and many of whom sell the dope which is a regular traffic on the island.

SECTION 1 RED SUNDAY.

All comrades must report this Sunday, August 10, for signature collection. Unit organizers will make a strict check-up of every member.

Clubbed girl worker who was felled to the ground.

Six policemen and dicks, their bug temper up, broke up a meeting at 23rd St. and the river front on the west side after several speakers had acquainted the group of workers gathered about of the issues facing the working class.

GREEN TAKES LEAD IN HOOVER AND BOSSES' WAGE-CUT CAMPAIGN

Strike-Breaker A. F. of L. President Approves Imperialist Scab Policy

Wall Street Sheet Says All Wages Must Come Down 12 to 17 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—William Green, fascist president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday again praised Hoover for his wage-cutting policy. In a conversation with the imperialist chief Green thanked him for what he called the "policy of maintaining wages." How this plan has worked out for the toilers is indicated by the flood of from 10 to 25 per cent wage cuts inflicted in all the leading industries. Foremost are the cuts of the National Cash Register, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Fisher Body Co., Flint, all Anaconda Copper Mines, 25 per cent cut for hosiery workers (done on the initiative of the Musteite fakers), McGraw-Hill, another A. F. of L. faker soon after the Hoover conferences were forced to admit wages had been cut in 49 industries.

The occasion of Green's visit to Hoover was to invite him to address the forthcoming A. F. of L. convention in Boston, scheduled for Oct. 6. Hoover said a would aid Green in befuddling the workers, if he can spare time from his task of transferring the burdens of the crisis onto the backs of the workers. To show the other fascists that he does not

HOLD MEET AT LAUNDRY DESPITE BOSS AND COPS

BROOKLYN, Aug. 6.—Despite the efforts of the bosses to prevent Negro and white workers who slave at the Independent Laundry at Herzl St. and Livonia Ave. from listening to speakers of the American Negro Labor Congress, copies of the Daily Worker and Working Women were sold and five contacts made.

These workers slave each week for the miserable pittance of \$12 a week. A cop, unable to break up the meeting, but eager to do all he could against it, tried to chase the workers off the sidewalk.

FIGHT A. F. OF L. NO STRIKE PACT

Chain Building Toilers to Bosses

(Continued from Page One)
tion, mechanization and the simplification of labor have but sharpened the crisis within the building industry. Conservative figures on unemployment in the building trades for the last six months of 1929, as given by the A. F. of L. itself, were 42 per cent of all building trades workers. From July 1 to July 25, with 21 business days, the Anhalt, a capitalist financial sheet, places the loss in the value of building contracts at the conservative figure of 41.70 per cent, as compared with the same period of July, 1929.

More Jobless.
Placing the unemployed in the building industry for July, 1929, at the conservative figure of 42 per cent, and adding to that the decline of 41.70 per cent in the value of building contracts for July, 1930, we can safely conclude that the total of unemployed building trades workers for July, 1930, can be placed at the approximate figure of 65 per cent of all building trades workers. And this at the height of the building season.

It is to meet this situation, and in an attempt to stem the growing tide of revolt on the part of the building trades workers, that the bosses, together with the officials of the A. F. of L., have organized the National Board of Claims for the building industry. The class-collaboration between the bosses and the officials of the A. F. of L. in the creation of the Board of Claims further exposes the A. F. of L. as an open agency of the bosses, opposed to the interests of the workers.

LESSON OF IMPARTIAL CHAIRMAN TO LOCAL 38

NEW YORK.—Members of Local 38 (ladies' tailors and dressmakers) of the International Ladies' Garment Workers have just been taught a lesson about what the "impartial chairmanship" means, and how the I. L. G. W. chiefs fight for the boss against the workers.

Workers Walk Out.
The crew walked out July 14 and held a meeting at the headquarters of Local 38, refusing to go back until he was reinstated. Brazin, manager of the local, found it convenient to be away on his vacation. The business agent, Romolo Fascini, told the workers he had an order from President Schlesinger of the International ordering them back to work, or others would be sent. At another meeting, the next day, a combination of threats and a promise that Slonimsky's case was "well taken care of" sent them back.

About two hours later Slonimsky came before the impartial chairman, Raymond Ingersoll, and found he had two lawyers against him, one of them being M. Rothenberg, attorney for the I. L. G. W. Rothenberg said Slonimsky was guilty and asked only for mercy. The firm's attorney said no mercy should be shown, as it was necessary to make an example for the rest of the workers.

Decides For Boss.
Ingersoll's decision in favor of the firm and against Slonimsky recites that Slonimsky is unusually intelligent and a fine worker, but "the attitude of the foreman toward the superintendent and the foreman and his remarks to them were of an improper and insubordinate character." This is what the impartial chairmanship and the "protection" of workers by the I. L. G. W. amount to. Needle trades workers should join their own union, which fights for them, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

the food industry must be present at the fraction meeting of the F.W.I.U. Youth Section, Thursday, Aug. 7, 8 p. m. at 24-28 Union Square, fifth floor. Members not attending will be brought before the Discipline Committee. Be on time!

METAL MINERS RESIST ATTACK

Hold Fine Meetings in Ironwood, Hancock

IRONWOOD, Mich., Aug. 6.—After an attempt to break up the splendid August 1 demonstration was defeated by persistent militancy of workers and speakers a very successful meeting of over one thousand miners and lumber workers was held here. This was followed later by a successful indoor meeting.

John Anderson, candidate for Congress in the 11th District of Wisconsin, was pulled down and arrested when he started to speak, but immediately on his release a short time later he resumed speaking to an enthusiastic meeting. Martin Kuisto, who took the stand on Anderson's arrest, was also pulled down and arrested.

RENEGADES AND GARVEY MEN SLUG COMMUNISTS

NEW YORK.—Garveyites with assistance from some Lovestoneites made Lenox Ave. between 130 and 132 St., Harlem, a regular battleground yesterday in an attack on a Communist meeting.

The Communist meetings have been uniformly successful here. One was going on at 132 St. and Lenox yesterday evening. Weisbord, speaking under the name of a non-existent body, the "John Brown branch of the I.L.D." opened a meeting at 130 St. When questions were asked from the crowd by Communists who had got into the Lovestone meeting, Lovestoneites attacked the questioners.

The Garveyites then attacked both meetings, and the fight raged up the street. Several Communists were injured.

Grace Campbell, a Lovestoneite, was seen pointing out Communists to the Garveyites, and yelling, "Kill them, kill them!"

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

Philip Barry's famous play "Holiday" in a motion picture version presented by Pathe, is now playing at the Cameo Theatre. It is one of the best films of the year and those who have in the past scoffed at the talking pictures will now have to admit that cinema producers can turn out masterpiece.

The story concerns Julia (Miss Astor), who falls in love with John Case (Ames). Julia's father who worships at the altar of gold. He agrees to the match only on the condition that his potential son-in-law follows his directions in-so-far as his business activities are concerned, also that the future bridegroom will let him lay down most of the directives in his day by day

METAL WORKER IS NEW COMMISSAR

(Wireless by Imprecorr)
MOSCOW, August 6.—Uglanov has just been removed from the post of the Commissar of Labor. He is replaced by Zichon who was born in 1887 and who for fourteen years worked as a metal worker. He joined the Bolsheviks in 1906 and was repeatedly arrested by the Czarist authorities.

Following the revolution, he was a member of the Council of Workers Deputies in Moscow (the Moscow Soviet). In 1924 he was elected secretary of the Moscow District Committee of the Communist Party. Since 1923 he served as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Building Trades Workers' Union.

MORE STRIKERS OUT IN FRANCE

Many Win Increases in Wages; Aid Strikers

(Wireless by Imprecorr)
PARIS, Aug. 6.—Twenty thousand more strikers walked out in Northern France yesterday. This brings the total number now out to well over 250,000. Masses of strikers turned back Belgian scabs who were arriving in buses. Several buses were overturned. Collisions occurred with the police at Halluin. Shots were fired. One policeman was severely injured. The arrested workers were rescued by the strikers. The government is rushing more troops into the district today.

Organize and strike against wage-cuts!

Labor and Fraternal!

Attention!
All workers' clubs and fraternal organizations are asked to take tickets for the Daily Worker picnic which will be held in Pleasant Bay Park on August 17.

I.L.D. Meetings Tonight
Nat Turner I.L.D. Branch, 308 Lenox Ave., 8 p. m.
Nick Smanoudakis Greek Branch, 1 W. 29th St., 8 p. m.
Downtown Japanese I.L.D. Branch, 12 W. 17th St., 8 p. m.
Bath Beach Julio Mella I.L.D. Branch, 48 Bay 28th St., 8 p. m.

Vote Communist!

POLICE VOLLEY KILLS INDIANS

28 Dead; 150 Wounded in Northern City

Capitalist press dispatches tell of renewed "communal rioting" in India, not only at Ballia, where there was said to be a fight several days ago, but now at Sukkur in the Northwest. At Sukkur, British censors admit that the police fired volleys indiscriminately into Moslem and Hindu crowds, killing 28 and wounding about 150.

Grave doubt must be cast on the "communal rioting" angle. This is an imperialist government term used to describe religious struggles between Hindus and Mohammedans. The government has several times been caught fomenting these fights, to distract attention from the anti-imperialist movement, and to divide the forces of the workers and peasants.

Anti-Imperialists?
The fact that the police acted with such murderous recklessness against the "rioters" indicates that something else was going on than merely a battle between sects. It would be easy under the present conditions of censorship in India, to describe firing on a mixed Hindu and Moslem anti-imperialist demonstration as "suppression of Communal rioting."

Motilal Nehru and his son Jawaharlal Nehru have been transferred to Poona, and placed in jail with Gandhi, at the request of the government negotiators, Jayakar and Tej Bahadur Sapru. The three are the main leaders of the Indian National Congress, and the transfer indicates the continued progress of the negotiations for a sell-out of the nationalist movement by the Gandhi chieftains. It is generally understood now that Gandhi will turn traitor to the independence movement, as he did once before.

Vote Communist!

A.F.L. GETS BAKERY AN INJUNCTION

Food Union Calls All To Factory Gate Meeting At Nabisco

NEW YORK.—The injunction secured through the efforts of the agents of Local 507 of the International Bakery and Confectionary Workers (A.F.L.) against former members of Local 144 of that same union who have now joined the Food Workers Industrial Union, was served on the pickets yesterday. Picketing will go right on, as these workers do not recognize the right of the bosses' courts to break their strike against the 14-hour day and abolition of legal holidays.

Three arrests were made at the bakery at 616 East 180 St. Tuesday, under "Paragraph 600" which prescribes penalties for violating an injunction. This is done, in spite of the fact that the injunction has not been decided yet. Decision is still pending on the injunction at Patos and McLelland bakeries. A new injunction has been issued to the Glenmore Restaurant and Bakery on Allerton Ave.

Twelve cases in the Coney Island court were dismissed yesterday. A strike at Schneider Bros. Fruit stores at 268 Cypress Ave., resulted in one arrest of a worker named Astrofsky. This shop violated the union agreement by hiring non-union help.

Since the Fruit Bosses' Association formed a union with the aid of the A.F.L. workers in these shops are in steady revolt and are approaching the Food Workers Industrial Union in numbers joining in the struggle.

Tomorrow at noon there will be a factory gate meeting at the National Biscuit Company at 15 St. and Tenth Ave. All workers are urged to be there. Speakers from the Food Workers Industrial Union will be there. This is important as a result of the recent situation in the factory where the workers have expressed a willingness to struggle as evidenced by their stoppage some weeks ago when the bosses attempted to inflict a wage cut on them.

SACCO-VANZETTI MEMORIAL AUG. 22

Mass Protest Grows in Atlanta Jailings

NEW YORK.—Increasing activities in the struggle against the death sentences sought by the judicial lynchers in Atlanta Georgia against Powers, Carr, Newton, Storey, Burlak and Dalton, and in the demand for the release of the imprisoned New York Unemployed Delegation, Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, have been planned by the International Labor Defense as the result of a tour as far west as Minnesota, just completed by J. Louis Engdahl, general secretary.

"Special stress was laid in all districts for the necessity of mass mobilization for August 22, the third anniversary of the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti, which is being organized everywhere as a protest against the proposed judicial lynching in Georgia and the continued imprisonment of the New York jobless leaders," said a statement of the I.L.D.

Engdahl spoke to a great mass meeting in "The Haymarket" in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where the March sixth jobless demonstration was attacked by the police with the socialist mayor, Daniel W. Hoan, voicing his approval from the city hall.

Rally Sept. 1, Unemployment Day.

"For All Kinds of Insurance"
CARL BRODSKY
Telephone Murray Hill 555
1 East 42nd Street, New York

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

RATIONAL
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Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food

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(near 174th St. Station)
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YOUNG BROUGHT ESTELLE SMITH

Underworld Character Used Against Mooney

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—One of the reasons for suddenly extending the Mooney and Billings hearing to include other witnesses than MacDonald, for whom the hearing was originally called and who was at one time stated to be the only witness, is now apparent.

Estelle Smith, the underworld character employed as a witness to frame both Mooney and Billings, discredited since it was discovered that she was under the influence of morphine while on the stand, it now is known, was summoned by Governor Young, after a considerable search was made for her. She admits this, although the state supreme court is always careful to refer to her as a "voluntary witness."

ELECTRIC RATE "CUT" IS PLAIN SWINDLING

NEW YORK.—Rapidly growing resentment is plain on the part of the thousands of users of small quantities of electric current, the families of workers mostly, to the swindling "reduction" of price offered by the Edison Co. here several days ago.

The electricity monopoly issued a declaration that rates were cut from seven cents per kilowatt to five cents. That's fine. The big user of electricity, the corporations which very likely are owned by the same people who own the Edison Co. will save hundreds of dollars. But, with the reduction, goes an increase. A new service charge of 60 cents is levied, with fine impartiality on the poor and the rich alike. To the corporation saving hundreds of dollars, it is a mere triviale. But to the housewife, saving only ten or twenty cents on her electric bill, paying a 60 cent additional flat charge is a plain increase. The pennies of the thousands are added to the profits of the company, to more than make up for the loss of the dollars of the few big users.

It is estimated that a former 65-cent monthly bill will now become a bill of \$1.65 a month.

Communist Activities

Daily Worker Picnic
Will be held in Pleasant Bay Park on August 17. All organizations and all party comrades are asked to participate. Sections must dispose of tickets they received.

Section 5, Unit 5
Open air meeting Friday, 8:30 p. m., Wilkins and Jennings.

Section One Campaign Directors
All Unit Election Campaign Directors of Section 1 will meet Friday, 7 p. m. sharp at 27 East Fourth St.

I.C.L. Food Fraction
All I.C.L. members who work in

Demonstrate at the Daily Worker Picnic-Carnival!

Biggest and Best Workers' OUTING of the Season!

SUNDAY AUGUST 17

Pleasant Bay Park

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—All Communist Party Papers;
—All Daily Worker Readers;
—All Workers from the Shops That We Can Reach.

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ONE ACT PLAY "Strasse frei" BY THE GERMAN PROLETBUHNE

Make this picnic a huge mass demonstration for the Communist Party and its press

DIRECTIONS:—Bronx Park Subway to E. 177th St., Unionport car to end of line. Bus will meet you there.

Latest Report of Daily Worker \$25,000 Emergency Campaign

On July 18, 1930, a final appeal was made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party for the liquidation of the ten thousand dollars deficit on the emergency fund for \$25,000. Since July 18 the following report shows that \$1,749.29 was collected, leaving a balance of \$7,787.57 still to be raised. Although over \$15,000 was raised for the emergency fund of \$25,000, however the balance should be raised in order to make possible to spread more effectively the Daily Worker and give the every day hammer blows to American imperialism and their fascist agents—the Greens and the Wolls who are now carrying on an open attack against the Soviet Union.

Comrades, send in all available funds, send in your subscription lists, liquidate the balance due on the \$25,000 emergency fund.

The following is the report of donations received since July 18 and collected to July 29, 1930:

Table listing donors and amounts: Walter Sweazy, Sioux City, \$5.00; Boston picnic, \$15.50; Scott, Seattle, Wash., \$9.00; Ukrainian Society, Grand Rapids, \$10.00; Ivar Jensen, Mich., \$10.00; James W. Clark, Chicago, \$5.00; H. Kepler, Dayton, Ohio, \$2.00; E. E. Skavsky, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2.25; F. Sney, Bronx, N. Y. Workers' Sec. B. & E. Federa., \$10.00; Percy Quick, Orange, N. J., \$2.00; Ex-Soldier, Allentown, Pa., \$1.00; Ivar Worker Excursion Phila., \$50.00; Sunnie, Phila., \$4.55; Unit 201, Phila., \$1.12; Thomas Morgan, Phila., \$1.00; Unit 302, Phila., \$1.25; Unit 101 (Grenada), Phila., \$2.50; Unit 103, Phila., \$1.01; M. Novak, Phila., \$1.00; Christie Nakolich, Phila., \$2.64; Unit 103, Phila., \$1.25; Unit 302, Schmitt, Phila., \$11.25; Clifton Unit, Phila., \$3.40; Unit 303, Phila., \$2.50; Baronah, Phila., \$3.00; L. Gittelman, Phila., \$7.00; Camp Tax, Phila., \$40.82; M. Gittelman, Phila., \$2.25; Unit 102, Feduck, Phila., \$2.50; Unit 303, Phila., \$2.25; Unit 304, (Sunny) Phila., \$1.89; G. Russ, Phila., \$2.75; German Club, Phila., \$5.00; Ambrs, N. J., \$2.75; R. Weinberg, 301, Phila., \$4.50; Taylor, 103, Phila., \$91; Unit 302, Phila., \$50; I. W. O., Branch 32, Phila., \$20.25; Workers of Camp Harmony, \$20.00; Boroff Chichagof, Alaska, \$5.00; Willie Peck, Food Workers Union, N.Y., \$1.00; Collected by Joe Zielinski, Chicago, Ill., \$7.00; Russian Prog. Women's M. Aid Society, Chicago, \$25.00; John Flocchi, W. Frankfort, Illinois, \$6.00; Workmen's S. B. Asso., Denver, Colorado, \$5.00; W. Zubyk, Rochester, N. Y., \$1.00; Hungarian Workers S. B. Association, Colliers, W. Va., \$2.50; Aaron Spivak, Jacksonville, Florida, \$1.00; C. Rosenbaum, New Haven, Conn., \$10.00; (Working Women's Council) C. A. Baucard, Oswego, Michigan, \$10.00; Workers' Club Picnic, West Allis, Wis., \$35.00; Mrs. Marie Pasterzak, Hegewisch, Ill., \$4.00; Eteapain Coop. Society, Worcester, Mass. (Contributions received), \$199.50; Matt Pouljanovich, Crosby, Minn., \$1.00; W. Shank, Reap River, Illinois, \$5.00; James Miller, Baltimore, Md., \$3.65; M. Brown, Branch 52, Eeoneg, Mich., \$2.00; Akron Tag Day, \$1.25; Collected by Muganis, Oakland, Cal., \$4.00; Bulgarian So. Slovak Picnic and collections, Gary, Ind., \$24.57; Workmen's sick Benefit, Branch XI, Chicago, Ill., \$4.52; Collected by J. Hirsch, Cleveland, Ohio, \$3.50; Unemployed Worker, N. Y., \$2.00; Alvie Lippie, Meachone, Ore., \$1.00; L. Neibrif, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5.00; O. J. Arness, Minot, N. D., \$5.00; Collections, \$3.00; M. Bultorac, Ironton, Minn., \$3.00; Outing proceeds, Chicago, Ill., \$25.00; Camp Wocolona, \$39.66; L. Katz, Belmar, N. J., \$5.00; Collected by O. Grenewich, Chicago, Ill., \$19.97; Quota of Nucleus, Whiting, Indiana, \$5.00; N. S. Reichenthal, Los Angeles, Cal., \$2.00; W. Toeffler, Toledo, Ohio, \$1.00; M. Goldenberg, Roscoe, N. Y., \$11.00; S. Matsin, Oakland, Cal., \$5.00; W. Kalish, Springfield, Mass., \$2.00; Collected by E. Lovitt, Portland, Oregon, \$20.00; Mch. Geginch, John Odak, Mingo Junction, Ohio, \$4.00; Ukrainian Russian Club, \$5.00; Ex-Soldier, Allentown, Pa., \$1.00; Carl Isaacson, Wilkes Barre, Penna., \$2.00; Camp Wocolona, Monroe, N. Y., \$17.55; Collected by A. J. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., \$10.00; Tag Day, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1.78; S. Saknan, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5.00; Brighton Workers, banquet, \$10.00; Section 2, Unit 13F, N. Y., \$13.50; Serge Vershicz, N. Y., \$5.00; Wasserman, N. Y., \$4.1; Sect. 5, Unit 7, \$5.00; Sect. 5, Unit 13F, \$5.00; Sect. 7, Unit 1, \$2.38; Freshman, N. Y. C., \$5.00; Geo. Tolley, N. Y. C., \$5.00; A. Springer, N. Y. C., \$2.00; Anonymous, N. Y. C., \$1.00; Russian Benefit, N. Y. C., \$5.00; Prospect Workers, N. Y. C., \$7.5; P. Brenner, N. Y. C., \$5.00; Sect. 7, Unit 1, N. Y. C., \$1.00; Ukrainian TOLLERS, N.Y.C., \$15.00; Unit 10F, N.Y.C., \$5.00

BLOODY MACHADO JAILS 100 TOILERS IN CUBAN RAIDS

Fears Mass Uprising As Crisis Deepens

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 6.—Wholesale raids and arrests have been carried out here against revolutionary working class organizations by bloody Machado, president of Cuba, and puppet of the National City Bank of New York. Over 100 workers were arrested, including 50 Chinese. The excuse which Machado gave was that he had discovered "a plot to overthrow the government." This is about the fiftieth plot which Machado's fevered brain has concocted within the past year. Twenty-one of the arrested workers were brought before Judge Jose Vivianes, a Machado puppet, and held over for indictment. Bail of \$3,000 each was set against them. Machado is preparing to deport the Chinese workers to his blood-brother, Chiang Kai-shek, where certain execution awaits them. At the same time, Machado declares an amnesty for the "nationalists" who were involved in the clash at Artemisa in which 9 were killed. He also grants them the right to form a political party. This shows the false character of the nationalist opposition.

In Cuba a severe crisis is shaking the Machado regime. Mass discontent with Machado, and his Wall Street cohorts, is increasing. The U. S. Department of Commerce says the sugar situation in Cuba has become acute, "business generally is pictured as being at a very low level." Six sugar mills have closed down for a year. Five more declare they will shut down.

FACES JAIL FOR MARRYING WHITE

Negro Worker Victim of Capitalist Hate

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 6.—Because Charles A. Boe, 24-year-old Negro worker, and Mary A. Cleary, white, fell in love and got married. Boe today faces a term of ten years in the pen for having transgressed one of the vicious laws by which capitalism degrades and isolates the Negro race.

500 DEMONSTRATE IN READING, PA.

Socialist Chiefs Rage Over Exposure

READING, Pa., Aug. 6.—Approximately 500 workers participated in the August First demonstration in this city. Included amongst those present were the leading politicians of the local socialist administration, who waxed very hot when they heard Solway and Max Harris, representing the Communist Party, and Lawrence Young, representing the Young Communist League, expose the role and tactics of the socialists in the last world war, as well as in the present city administration of Reading.

MASS PROTESTS IN MIDDLE WEST

Waukegan, Ill., August 6.—In spite of threat of police and military intervention and terror, over a thousand Negro and white workers held a splendid demonstration here on August 1. The meeting was a great victory for the workers, as it broke the terror of the bosses which has existed for years, and was expressed in the local papers which announced in large headlines: "Police Will Halt Red Demonstration," and in which the Chief of Police stated that the Legion, militia, army and navy officers and the entire police force would be present.

Kenosha, Wis., August 6.—Attempt was made to break up large August 1 demonstration of over a thousand workers here when the police and fascists of the American Legion attacked the demonstration and arrested four speakers. The workers resisted militantly for over two hours, and were very much aroused by the brutal treatment. A protest meeting is planned.

LETTERS FROM THE SHOPS

I. W. W. Aids Bosses As Phila. M. W. I. U. Prepares to Fight Cuts Against Longshorem

Philadelphia, Pa. Daily Worker: The I. W. W. is being used by the capitalist shipowners and stevedores in Philadelphia to split and betray the workers who toil on the Industrial Union has been lining up the bosses and their tools—the I. L. A. have come to an agreement with the I. W. W. to split the workers. At present the boss stevedores are making preparations to cut the wages of the workers and cut down the gangs and increase the size of the drafts to be loaded on the ships. And the men are aroused over the betrayal policy of the bosses' union, the I. L. A. who will not fight for the interest of these oppressed workers and urges the men to work in cooperation with the bosses.

METAL MINERS BEGIN ORGANIZE

Start Drive to Unionize Fields

Pittsburgh, Pa. Comrade Editor: Now as our Second National Miners Convention passed by without even a police break-up, and with such a success, let us start concentrating with the metal miners in a greater way. As the coalfields have done it. As we see the coal fields are far ahead of us metal miners. For that dangerous metal as I call it and as it is with the metal miners in this position. Not organized far enough west and not strong. Now keep in consideration this one point, comrades. The steel that makes the strong war firing weapons and the dangerous copper that tore up so many a man, these metals will be used in the imperialists' war.

Little Demand For Harvest Hands With Farmers Broke

Bismark, N. D. already talk about what the times will be next winter, remembering what conditions prevailed a year ago. The coming winter will be ten times worse, they say. This is a "free" country we are told. Everyone has a chance to shift for himself, make his own "mark." But this was only true in the eighties and nineties of the last century, or thirty years ago, when capitalism was still somewhat young. Today this "free" talk is all bunk and a miserable lie. Only a few—the rich parasites—have it good while the suffering of the masses is increasing.

500 DEMONSTRATE IN READING, PA.

Uses Workers' Money For Personal Needs

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—"I used the money to remodel my house. I didn't steal it. I just borrowed it," J. D. Butler, treasurer of Winter Capital Lodge No. 595 of the (Negro) Elks, explained when he was taken to task for embezzling the lodge's funds. This is typical of the Negro petty bourgeois leaders in the Negro fraternal organizations, who isolate these organizations from the struggles of the Negro masses against lynch terror, unemployment and oppression and utilize the funds of these organizations, which are largely composed of workers, for their own personal interests. The Negro workers must learn that petty bourgeois leadership (of whatever race) is opportunist and treacherous, that only genuine working-class leadership, with a working-class viewpoint of militant struggle against imperial oppression, can furnish dependable leadership.

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Seamen Expose Spies On Boats and Wharfs

New York. Daily Worker: The second day out of the S.S. Imlay, of the C. D. Mallory Steamship Co., a stool-pigeon, by name Leo Tucker, showed a M.W.I.U. card to the captain and pointed out the delegate on board. This stool Tucker is a pantryman and serves the officers mess. All seamen are warned against him. He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, dark complexion and speaks Spanish and English.

Old R. R. Man, He Must Work 16 Hours to Keep His Job

Calicoon, N. Y. Daily Worker: "Yes, the company has been pretty fair to me." This was the introduction of the 63-year-old station attendant at Calicoon to a description of his working conditions. He takes care of the station premises at the Erie railroad depot at this little mountain town in the Catskills. "Of course, I work a little too long—16 hours a day. You know, I'm supposed to work only 12 hours, but there are so many things to do I can't get them done in that time. What's that? Oh, sure, I get paid for only 12 hours. Yes, 34 cents an hour. But the company has been pretty good to me. At my age I'm lucky to have a job. I take care of the mail, keep the station clean, tend to the water pump and run the switch engine. Yes, it takes up my time. I've got only a few more years to live and I guess I'll pull through all right if the company keeps me at work. So far they've been pretty nice to me in that way. Conditions could be better, of course, but from what I hear I'm lucky to have a job. What? Oh, no, the Erie doesn't give us a pension. No, I wouldn't know what to do without working anyway. Well, yes, I'd rather work only 8 hours a day but I'll tell you, we've got to take what the company gives us. We've got no union. Oh, I guess I'll get along. Goodbye."

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HAITIANS GET LESSON ON HOW NOT TO FIGHT YANKEE IMPERIALISM

Hoover's Open Flouting of "Accord" Alarms Foolish "Opposition"—That Doesn't Oppose

Workers, Peasants Must Have Revolutionary Policy, Rejecting Bourgeois Misleaders

By HARRISON GEORGE. The Haitian Patriotic Union, of bourgeois "nationalist" reformist tendency, is feeling the first breath of the disappointment which is coming to it for its servile belly-crawling before U. S. imperialism and its present chief, Hoover.

The Haitian bourgeoisie, which disclaims that there is any such thing as a bourgeois class in Haiti, though the caste system is rigidly observed besides the outright economic class differences, went into spasms of delight at the Hoover Commission and the provisional presidency of the imperialist agent Roy who took over the job of betraying the Haitian people when Borno could no longer do the job.

Now a rumored "threat to resign" by Roy is giving the H.P.U. new quivers of apprehension, and they are seeking in all corners to speculate on a supposed conflict between Roy and his Yankee bosses. It is undoubtedly true that Hoover, whom the H.P.U. groveled in front of in wordy admiration when he appointed his Commission, has begun to double-cross them, as the All-America Anti-Imperialist League said he would, and since they cannot get Hoover to resign, they can at least speculate that Roy ought to.

The leading complaint of the H.P.U., although not the leading complaint of the starving Haitian peasantry, is that Hoover has violated the sacred "accord" between the U. S. A. and its tools which are termed "the Haitian Government," by appointing a certain Carl Colvin as head of the "Service Technique of Agriculture" of Haiti, when the "accord" provides that he "must be an agronomer engineer" while Colvin confesses he is nothing more than "a M. S."—whatever this might mean to the Haitian masses.

It is added that "the act of nomination has always been considered as a special Haitian privilege." Which reveals the longing of the colonial bourgeois intellectuals for a share in the spoils of office—ready to exchange real national independence for part of the imperialist robbery of the masses. "Special privileges" do not, however, exist for colonial peoples, even the petty bourgeoisie, when the interests of imperialism are at stake. The Filipinos are learning the same thing in Hoover's appointment of Roosevelt.

As a sort of amendment to such complaints, the H.P.U. is a rather belated discovery that the Haitian peasants are being robbed of their land by American companies by a "law" apparently made by General Russell of the U. S. Marines in 1926. Nothing has been done about this since that time, and all the H.P.U. recommends to do about is—nothing. It's just too bad, that's all. In reality this doing nothing is doing something, something that objectively helps imperialism to continue its robbery undisturbed.

The H.P.U. is also disturbed at General Russell's proposed return to Haiti in September, to remain—ah, how significantly!—until "the election of Haiti's new president." The H.P.U. bewails this is something that wasn't in the holy "agreement" with Hoover. Also, that it will "be an incentive for strife and disorder," though without strife and "disorder" to the imperialist "order," Haiti will remain in the clutches of imperialism.

The Haitian workers and peasants have imperative need of forming their own Communist Party, supported by militant workers' organizations, trade unions and peasant unions. Without such, and with such real obstacles as the H.P.U., the Haitian masses will gain their independence only when the proletariat of the United States takes power.

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The Political Report of the Central Committee to the XVI. Party Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Comrade J. Stalin's Address on June 27, 1930

II. The Increasing Progress of the Building-Up of Socialism and the Inner Situation of the Soviet Union.

Of what does the Soviet system of economy consist? The Soviet system means that:

- 1.) The power of the capitalist class is overthrown and replaced by the power of the working class;
- 2.) The means of production, the land, the factories, works, etc., are taken away from the capitalists and handed over to the working class and the masses of the working peasantry;
- 3.) The development of production is not subordinated to the principle of competition and the securing of capitalist profits, but to the planned economic organization and systematic advancement of the material and cultural level of the workers;
- 4.) The distribution of the national income is not made in the interests of the enrichment of the exploiting class and its numerous parasitic adherents, but in the interests of a systematic betterment of the material position of the workers and peasants and the increase of socialist production in town and country;
- 5.) The systematic improvement of the material situation of the workers and peasants, and the steady growth of their requirements (buying powers), forming a constantly increasing source for increased production, secure the working class from crises, from greater unemployment, etc.;
- 6.) The working class, which is the ruler of the country, works not for the capitalists, but for itself, for its own class.

Of what does the capitalist system of economy consist? The capitalist economic system signifies that:

- 1.) The power in the country is in the hands of the capitalists;
- 2.) The means of production are concentrated in the hands of the exploiters;
- 3.) Production is not subordinated to the principle of improving the material situation of the working masses, but to the principle of securing high capitalist profits;
- 4.) The distribution of the national income does not take place in the interests of the improvement of the material situation of the working masses, but in the interests of securing a maximum profit to the exploiters;
- 5.) Capitalist rationalization and the rapid growth of production, having as their object the securing of high profits for the capitalists, find themselves running against the barrier of the impoverishment and lowered material security of the millions of the masses of the workers, of the masses who have not always the possibility of satisfying even their minimum needs, a state of affairs inevitably preparing the ground for production crises, for increased unemployment, etc.;
- 6.) The working class is a class of the exploited, working not for itself but for another class, the class of the exploiters.

These are the advantages of the Soviet system as compared with the capitalist system of economy. This is the reason why we in the Soviet Union enjoy a steady upward trend in our economy, whilst the capitalist countries suffer under a growing economic crisis. This is the reason why in the Soviet Union the increase of consumption (the buying powers) of the masses steadily out-distances the growth

of production, drives it forward, whilst among the capitalists, on the contrary, the increased needs (the buying powers) of the masses cannot keep pace with the growth of production, but lag continually behind, condemning production to constant crises.

This is the reason why among the capitalists it is counted as a perfectly "normal" procedure to destroy the "surpluses" of goods, and to burn the "surplus" of cultural products, in order to keep up prices and secure high profits, whilst with us the committers of such crimes would be consigned to a lunatic asylum. (Appendix e.)

This is the reason why among the capitalists the workers strike and demonstrate, and organize the revolutionary struggle against the existing capitalist power, whilst in the Soviet Union we see millions of workers and peasants competing with one another, and ready to protect the Soviet Union with their bodies.

This is the reason of the stability, of the consolidation of the inner situation of the Soviet Union, and of the instability and uncertainty of the inner situation of the capitalist world.

Truly it must be said that an economic system which finds itself choked by its "surplus" production and obliged to burn it at a moment when unemployment, starvation, and want rule among the masses—truly such an economic system as this pronounces its own death sentence.

The last few years have been a period of practical test, a period of trial of two opposing systems of economy, the Soviet and the capitalist system. During these years there has been no lack of prophecies on the "decline" and "collapse" of the Soviet system. And more than this, many prophecies have been sung on the "prosperity" of capitalism. And what is the true state of affairs? These last few years have shown once more that the capitalist economic system is bankrupt, and that the Soviet system possesses advantages of which no bourgeois state, even though it be a "democratic," a "people's" state, and so forth, can even dream of.

Lenin, in his address at the conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in May, 1921, said:

"At the present time we exercise our influence over the international revolution chiefly through our economic policy. All the workers in all the countries in the world, without exception and without exaggeration, are today looking towards the Soviet Union. This has been attained. The capitalists can no longer conceal our existence in silence, can no longer conceal anything. Therefore they seek above all to discover our economic faults and our weaknesses. In this field the struggle is already being carried on on a world scale. If we solve this task, then we have won quite certainly and finally on an international scale." (Vol. VIII, 1st part, p. 222, Russian.)

It must be admitted that the Party is successfully fulfilling the task set it by Lenin.

A. The General Tasks.
1. Above all the problem of the location of the centres of the industry in the Soviet Union.

However we may develop our national economy, the question of the right choice of location of our industry as the leading branch of national economy cannot be avoided. At the present time our industry and our national economy are substantially dependent on the coal and mining base provided by the Ukraine. It will be understood at once that without such a basis the industrialization of the country is impossible.

The Ukrainian fuel and metallurgical centre furnishes us with the required base. But when the country has developed further, can this one base suffice for both the South and the central regions of the Soviet Union, for the North

Dare Not Attack Workers in Groups



Ambushed Thugs That Slug Many Workers With Blackjacks After The August 1st Demonstration.

Musteites Sell Out Hosiery Workers

(Continued)
By MARTIN RUSSAK.

The crisis of capitalism has hit the hosiery section of the textile industry just as hard as it has hit the cotton, silk, rayon, woolen sections. And the effects upon the hosiery workers are just as devastating.

The majority of the full fashioned mills have shut down, throwing upon the streets tens of thousands of workers in Philadelphia, Reading, the Lehigh Valley, Paterson, New York City, Wisconsin, and Indiana—the centers of hosiery production. Part time work prevails among those who still have jobs; and as a result the skilled hosiery workers who used to earn over \$80 a week cannot today earn more than an average of \$25 a week, while the unskilled girls and boys have been reduced to work for \$12 a week and less, under the most intense speed-up and worsened conditions.

Company Unionized.
To meet the effects of the crisis on the hosiery industry, the officials have advanced the program of "reducing the level of the unionized mills to the level of the open mills."

This means complete surrender of everything that the hosiery workers have gained through years of struggle. It means that the officials of the Federation are openly refusing to organize the unorganized workers and are proposing that the union members give up all the hard-won benefits of organization. This program means that the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers declares itself bankrupt as a labor organization and becomes a company union.

Scarcely was the convention closed when the officials set to work feverishly to have the new sell-out agreement pushed through the locals of the Federation, so that it can go into effect on September 1, when the old agreement terminates. The officialdom is so much stricken with fear that the rank and file will take matters into its own hands that they are ever plotting to have the new agreement go into effect before the old one terminates. One of the measures taken at the convention to prevent a strike was the enactment of a decision that after July 15 no more strike payments whatsoever will be given by the Federation. The misleaders have developed into open strikebreakers. Very significant is the part played by the Musteites at this convention of the union which is their main base in the labor movement. The Musteites, who assume the role of "progressive opposition" to the fascist A. F. of L. officials and helped Well and McMahon push the new agreement through the convention. Yet, in spite of this black united front of the two brands of misleaders, the pressure of the rank and file was felt so strongly in the convention that the agreement passed only by a per capita vote of 61 to 21.

They Must Fight.
There can no longer be any doubt that the hosiery workers, especially in the famous Kensington textile region of Philadelphia which is the main center of the hosiery industry and the largest textile center in the country, mean to fight this Fall. Together with the textile

workers of New England, Paterson, and the South they are rapidly turning away from the traitorous A. F. of L. and waking up to the fact that only the National Textile Workers Union, the textile section of the Trade Union Unity League, is capable of leading them in the coming struggle against the manufacturers and their allies, the officials of the U. T. W. and the Musteites. The Kensington workers especially realize that the only program upon which they can hope to wage a successful struggle against rationalization, wage-cuts, ever-increasing exploitation, and for genuine unemployment relief is the revolutionary class struggle program of the National Textile Workers Union and the Trade Union Unity League. The young workers especially, who are hardest hit by the economic crisis and by the sell-out of the Full Fashioned officialdom, find in the youth section of the National Textile Workers Union their only organizer and leader in the struggle against discrimination and for better conditions.

What To Do Now.
There is not much time left before September 1. What must the hosiery workers do? They must immediately begin preparations for strike action. The strikes that will undoubtedly break out this Fall will be defeated unless spread to all the mills and led by a very broad rank and file strike committee on a basis of militant mass action.

A broad united front, based on the mills, of all militant organized and unorganized workers, members of the federation and the National Textile Workers Union, must at once be formed. The unemployed workers must be included in this united front, which must raise the unemployed program of the Trade Union Unity League as adopted at the Chicago Unemployment Convention.

United front committees of action must be set up in the union and non-union mills. These committees must especially include young workers and women. Powerful workers defense groups must be organized to combat the organized gangsterism of the officialdom.

Part of Class War.
The struggle of the hosiery workers is part of the general struggle of the textile workers which is led by the National Textile Workers Union. This attack by the bosses and the sell-out of the Federation officials is part of the general attack of the capitalists and its accompanying sell-out maneuvers of the A. F. of L. in the entire textile industry. It is not merely a wage-cut that confronts the hosiery workers, as well as all textile workers. It is a wholesale campaign of the capitalist class to reduce to starvation levels the standard of living of the working class.

The hosiery workers must unite their impending struggle with the general struggle of the working class against capitalist exploitation. They must throw overboard the Rieves, Smiths, McKewens, Holders, and the U. T. W. fakery. The fighting program of the National Textile Workers Union, the Communist Party program of class against class, provide the only road to victory for the hosiery workers.

The resolution shows the growing danger of war and of an imperialist attack on the Soviet Union. It points out that "in case of such an attack it is the task of all Negro toilers to struggle on the side of the Soviet Union against the imperialists."

Special resolutions were passed against lynching, against the white terror in Alabama (U. S. A.), protesting against the Macdonald government for refusing permission to hold the conference in London and against the South African and other governments for refusal to grant passports.

New Committee.
A new International Committee was elected, consisting of James W. Ford (U.S.A.), I. Hawkins (U.S.A.), George Padmore (U.S.A.), G. Reid (West Indies), F. Macaulay (Nigeria), G. Small (Gambia), Albert Nula (South Africa), Kouyate (French West Africa). Representatives of Haiti, Liberia and East Africa are to be added.

During the proceedings, a delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (Trade Union Opposition) arrived in the hall and were warmly greeted by the Negro delegates, while on the second day there was a crowded

and the North East, for the Far East and Turkestan? All signs go to show that it will not suffice. One of the new factors in the development of our national economy is that this basis already fails to suffice. It is a new factor that the all-round development of this basis must be accompanied by the simultaneous opening up of a second coal and metallurgical base in the Ural and Kuznetsk district, enabling coal and coke to be combined with the Ural iron. (Applause.) The building of a motor car factory at Nishinogorod, of a tractor factory in Chelyabinsk, of a machine-building works in Sverdlovsk, of factories for combines in Saratov and Novosibirsk, the existence of a growing non-iron industry (colored metals) in Siberia and Kasakstan, demanding the organization of a network of repairing workshops and metal works in the East; and finally the decision to erect textile factories in Novosibirsk and in Turkestan—all this imperatively demands immediate steps towards a second coal and metallurgical base in Ural.

We know that the Central Committee of our Party has spoken in this sense in its resolution on the metal trust "Uralmet".

2. There follows the problem of the proper distribution of the decisively important branches of agriculture in the Soviet Union, the problem of the specialization of our regions for various agricultural branches and cultures. It need not be said that any real specialization is impossible on a small peasant farming system. Impossible for the reason that the small farm is unstable, has not the necessary reserves behind it, and is obliged to cultivate various plants, in order to be compensated by the success of one crop for the failure of another. It is equally clear that unless certain reserves of grain are kept in the hands of the state, the organization of specialization is impossible. Now that we have gone forward to large-scale farming and the state secures its grain reserves, we can and must take up the task of an effectual organization of the specialization of the cultivation of different plants and of the various branches of agriculture. The point of departure of this specialization must be the final solution of the grain problem. I say "the point of departure," for without a solution of the grain problem, without the organization of a comprehensive network of elevators for the distribution of the grain reserves in the districts engaged in livestock rearing, or in cotton, beet, flax, and tobacco growing, it is impossible to secure the breeding of livestock, the cultivation of technical plants, or the specialization of our territory into districts devoted to certain cultures or branches of agriculture.

It is our task to utilize the possibilities already opened out, and to further the work of specialization.

3. Another problem is that of the cadres required for both industry and agriculture. The imperfect technical training of our agricultural cadres, our specialists, technicians, and economists, is well known. A further complication is the fact that a part of our specialists, having connections with the former owners, and receiving encouragement from abroad, have taken the lead in the commission of sabotage. And matters have been further complicated by the circumstance that a large number of our communist economists have here failed in revolutionary vigilance, and frequent-

ly fall under the mental thrall of the sabotaging elements. We are thus faced with the enormous tasks of the reconstruction of our whole national economy, requiring a great number of fresh cadres capable of grasping the new technical. In this connection the problem of the cadres has become an actually vital problem.

We are solving this problem on the following lines: 1. Determined combat against the saboteurs; 2. The accordance of care and consideration to the overwhelming majority of the technicians and specialists who have kept aloof from the saboteurs (here I do not refer to chatterers and jumping jacks of the type of an Ustryalov, but to real scientific workers, working side by side with the working class without any ulterior intentions). 3. The organization of technical advice from abroad. 4. The sending of our scientists abroad to study and to gain technical experience. 5. The superintendence of the institutions for technical instruction by the corresponding economic organizations, in order that a sufficient number of technicians and specialists from the ranks of the working class receive training.

Our task consists of organizing to its fullest extent the work for the realization of these measures.

4. The problem of the struggle against bureaucracy. The greatest danger of bureaucracy lies in its liability to allow to run waste the enormous reserves contained in our economic structure, to prevent the utilization of these, to crush the creative initiative of the masses, to paralyze by adhering too closely to the letter, to reduce every fresh effort of the Party to a petty fiddling attaining no good for anybody. The further danger of bureaucracy lies in its refusal to tolerate a control of its methods, and in its attempt to reduce the fundamental instructions of the leading organizations to a scrap of lifeless paper. It is not so much the old bureaucrats who have remained in our institutions who represent the chief source of this danger, but at the same time—and especially—the new bureaucrats, the Soviet bureaucrats, among whom the "communist" bureaucrats by no means play the smallest role. I refer to those "communists" whose official commands and "decrees"—to them perfect fetishes—replace the creative initiative and the personal activities of the masses of the workers and peasants.

It is our task to destroy the bureaucracy in our institutions and organizations, to liquidate the bureaucratic "manners and customs," and to clear the path for the utilization of the reserves contained in our economic structure. To the end that the creative initiative and personal activities of the masses be given the opportunity of development.

This is no easy task. It cannot be accomplished "in a twinkling." But it must be accomplished at all costs if it is our earnest will to transform our country on the basis of socialism.

In the struggle against bureaucracy the work of the Party extends in four directions. The development of self-criticism, the organization of the control over working methods, the purging of the apparatus, and finally, the inclusion in the apparatus of co-workers devoted to the cause, out of the ranks of the working class.

It is our task to exert our utmost efforts for the accomplishment of these measures.

First International Conference of Negro Workers

By V. CHATTOPADHYAYA.

THE idea of an international conference of Negro workers was first mooted at the Second World Congress of the League Against Imperialism, held in July, 1929, at Frankfurt-am-Main, where among the 400 odd delegates that came from all parts of the world there were a number of Negro delegates from Africa and America, besides various non-Negro delegates directly interested in the organization of the Negro masses for the struggle against imperialism.

Reports Submitted.

The reports submitted to that Congress on the conditions of life of the Negro masses under British, French, Belgian, Portuguese and American imperialist exploitation showed clearly:

- (1) That there was a considerable similarity in those conditions in the various African colonies.
- (2) That the Negro workers in the various colonies were isolated from one another and from the workers of other countries.
- (3) That the vast Negro masses were completely unorganized.
- (4) That they were being politically misled and deceived for the benefit of the capitalists and imperialists by Garveyism, pan-Africanism, national reformism and trade union reformism.

It was felt that it was essential to undertake the organization, particularly the trade union organization, of the Negro workers, the co-ordination on an international scale, and the organization of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Negroes on a class basis against the racial nationalism that was being preached by black capitalists and agents of imperialism.

In order to achieve these ends, a Provisional International Committee of Negro Workers was constituted under the chairmanship of James W. Ford, national organizer of the Trade Union Unity League, U. S. A., and it was resolved to convene an international conference on July 1, 1930, to take place in London, the metropolis of the largest slave empire of the world.

"Labor" Government Closes Door.
But at this critical moment the profits and privileges of the British slave-drivers are being carefully protected by the "labor" government and the organizers of the conference were informed on May 21 that his majesty's government would not allow the conference to be held in London.

The organizers then decided to hold the conference in Hamburg, where, after unavoidable delays, occasioned by the change in its venue, it was opened on July 7. There were delegates, including a woman, from seven important unions in the United States of

America (miners, railway workers, needle trades, etc.) and delegates from Jamaica, Nigeria, Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and from the former German colony of Cameroon, as well as a white delegate from the South African Negro workers' organizations.

Owing to the absence of representation from the French colonies, from East Africa, from the Belgian and Portuguese territories, and from the Latin-American countries, it was obvious that this first meeting of Negro workers was more a preparatory conference, the political importance of which is none the less very considerable. The very fact that such a conference was held and the clear line of policy and action laid down in the resolutions are bound to have a strong influence upon the development of the struggle.

Conference Agenda.

The agenda of the conference included all the important aspects of the problem. After messages of solidarity had been personally delivered by the fraternal delegates of the League Against Imperialism and the International Red Aid, and letters and telegrams had been read from the Red International of Labor Unions, from the Red Sport International, from the Proletarian Congress of Labor, Manila, etc., a comprehensive report on the work of the International Committee during the eleven months of its existence was made by James W. Ford, showing the great difficulties met with in getting into touch with the Negro workers in most parts of Africa, as well as the successes achieved by the organizers in the short time at their disposal.

The various delegates dealt with the conditions of the Negro workers in their respective countries, special interest attaching to the report made by Small on behalf of the Bathurst Trade Union, which had conducted a valiant fight at the end of the last year against the Margarine Combine.

A very clear and instructive statement was made by George Padmore of the Negro Trade Union Committee of the R. I. L. U., on the "Economic struggles and tasks of the Negro workers."

He summed up the effects of imperialist exploitation on the condition of the Negro masses; pointed out that the mass struggles of the millions of super-exploited Negroes in Africa and America against the imperialist offensive (South Africa, Nigeria, Gambia, Equatorial Africa, Haiti, the West Indies and the U. S. A.) coincided with the revolt of other colonial peoples (India, Indo-China, etc.) and with the revolutionary movement of the proletariat in the capitalist countries; warned the workers against the national repression of the Negro middle class and intelligentsia; drew attention to the increasingly favorable objective condi-

tions for the development of working class leadership, and sketched the outlines of a program for the revolutionary organization of the millions of toiling peasants. These facts were incorporated in a resolution that was unanimously adopted.

Patterson, of the American Negro Labor Congress, made an appeal for a more vigorous struggle against forced labor and poll tax. He warned the Negro workers against the legislative illusions deliberately created by the League of Nations and the International Labor Office and called upon them to resort to direct action to recover their lands, refuse to pay taxes or rent, repudiate indentures, to fight against the "pass" and the "compound" system, to fight against their tribal chiefs who are agents of imperialism, etc.

Very important at the present moment is the resolution on the "War Danger and its significance to the Negro masses," presented by Macaulay of the National Democratic Party of Nigeria. After pointing out how black troops have been used for decades as cannon fodder by the imperialist powers and how they have even been employed to crush the revolutionary movement of the workers in the im-

perialist countries, the resolution shows the growing danger of war and of an imperialist attack on the Soviet Union. It points out that "in case of such an attack it is the task of all Negro toilers to struggle on the side of the Soviet Union against the imperialists."

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meeting of Hamburg workers who extended an enthusiastic welcome to the Negro delegates a few of whom spoke at the meeting.

The conference which was marked throughout by enthusiasm lasted three days and ended fittingly with the singing of the Internationale. An official invitation was extended to the delegates to proceed to Moscow to attend the Fifth World Congress of the R. I. L. U. as guests. Eleven delegates have already accepted the invitation. Those who were unable to do so have sent the fraternal greetings of their organizations to the congress.

American Negroes Most Clear.
There is one observation that deserves to be recorded regarding the Negro Conference. There was a marked difference between the Negroes from the United States who are industrial workers with completely proletarian psychology and outlook, and the delegates from Africa who have more of the mentality of the small farmer. The conditions of the problem in Africa necessitate different methods and tactics from those in the U. S. A., and there may be a tendency for the Negro workers from the U. S. A. to look at the African Negro question too much from the American point of view. Nevertheless it is a gain to the African worker to come into contact with the representatives of the far more advanced Negro proletariat of America. This contact has been achieved by the conference.

Underground workers in the Soviet Union receive a month's vacation with full pay every year. Surface workers enjoy a two weeks' vacation, also with full pay. In cases of sickness or accident, when a worker is unable to work, he is given his full pay and all his medical attention free during the time he is off. If he is so ill that he has to stay in the hospital, he is cared for free of charge, and in addition he receives 75 per cent of his regular wage if he is married and 50 per cent if he is single.

Every producing organization or mine pays annually a sum equal to about 15 per cent of the total payroll for these forms of social insurance, including the free medical service, sick benefit funds, unemployment and old age insurance. Such social insurance for mine workers is unknown in capitalist United States.

Housing is free for workers in the Soviet coal fields, or the charge for rent is so small as to be merely a nominal payment. Electric light, fuel and other municipal services are entirely free. Working clothes, boots, tools, caps, etc., are supplied free of charge or at a very low rate. Restaurants subsidized by the administration supply food at low prices. Clubs, nurseries and schools are also supported by the administration. The Workers' Club, for instance, at Stalin Coal Mines in the Donetz Basin, is a fine modern building, with many large windows giving light and air in the halls and recreation rooms.

Even conservatively estimated, these additional benefits received by Soviet miners amount to no less than 50 per cent of their money wages. This brings the average daily wages for face miners to six rubles (\$3) a day, or about 50 cents an hour. Contrasted with the terrible uncertainty of unemployment, part time work and illness in American mines, this regular wage makes the Soviet miner a free man.

Every miner in the Soviet Union belongs to the Mine Workers' Union. He cannot be discharged from the mine without due cause. Often workers who have been discharged are reinstated by the union in cases that a board member here would have no chance of winning. The miner gets his job through the free government employment agency. Upon giving due notice a mine worker in the Soviet Union is free to leave his job at any time. Final authority in the workers' republic rests with the rank and file workers.