

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

MAY DAY MUST SHOW A MARKED
INCREASE IN THE STRUGGLE
AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR.

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JAPANESE WAR MINISTER IN NEW ANTI-SOVIET THREAT

Fight for Mooney on May Day!

GOV. ROLPH of California has given the answer that the class conscious workers have all along expected from him—the decree that Tom Mooney is to die in prison, murdered by the hand of the contemptible Rolph, and the filthy horde of parasites that Rolph represents.

Rolph speaks as the mouthpiece of the ruling class of California. And in this nation-wide struggle in which the main forces of the highest industrial and banking circles that rule this country have been consulted by the direct hangers of Mooney—it is possible in the truest sense to say that Gov. Rolph of California speaks for the whole American capitalist class and government and for its political head at Washington, Rolph's fellow-Californian, Herbert Hoover.

And this crime is directed against the whole working class of America—against every man, woman and child—all who are exploited and heavily laden, every worker, every toiling farmer, whether they be white or Negro. Everyone who labors is grossly insulted and struck a cowardly blow by this bloodthirsty act of the criminal parasite class that rules us.

And the working class will strike back!

Considered as a blow against the one courageous worker—Tom Mooney—Mooney himself can endure this heavy blow. His iron will has already shown that he can stand it and die; he has but one-half of a life left to give to the working class, and we do not doubt that he would give it. He can go to his death within the walls of San Quentin, murdered by James Rolph, and Herbert Fleishacker, Frederick Koster, Harry Chandler, and by John O'Connell, and Paul Scharenberg, and Wm. Green, and the whole oligarchy up to its pinnacle in Washington and in the Wall Street gambling dens.

But we, the great masses of toiling men and women—we cannot stand it.

We, the working class, will not be patient with this crime of the parasite class that rules us and enslaves us and sends us to die on battle fields for their profits—and that now is starving us by tens of millions in unemployment through the crisis in their parasite economic system of exploitation.

Rolph's pretended "investigation" of the frame-up case was itself a complete frame-up. Rolph was mayor of San Francisco at the time that the San Francisco police under his control hired and trained the horde of prostitutes and petty thieves who perjury sent Mooney to the death cell. Rolph, who speaks so smugly of his "lack of prejudice toward Mooney" is one of the framers of Mooney. Therefore it is no surprise that Rolph, the employer of perjurers against Labor's martyr in 1916, deliberately framed up an "investigation" with the reactionary blackguards, Lewis F. Byington and Matt Sullivan as the "investigators" and that Byington at a wild booze party, lost his wits long enough to boast of the frame up—as revealed by the letter of Edwin V. McKenzie, published in this issue of the Daily Worker.

The decision to continue the torture of Tom Mooney to his death is connected with the whole world complex of events:

The deepest-going and longest economic crisis in the history is gripping the capitalist world. The parasite capitalist class is seeking wildly for a way out, not a way out for the toiling and starving masses, but a way out for the parasites that feed on their blood. Throughout the whole capitalist world, the second imperialist world war is being prepared in each capitalist country, as the capitalist way out of the crisis. The Japanese imperialists have already opened this world slaughter by the military assault upon the Chinese masses, and are already engaged in military maneuvers for the opening of the war against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The United States imperialists, in irreconcilable rivalry with the Japanese and other imperialist powers for points of advantage from which to suck the blood of the Chinese people—are determining their actions by their deeper hatred and a belligerent attitude towards the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Let it clearly be understood that every action of the Federal Government in these times—and this specific action of the California bourgeoisie included—is caused by the desire to keep the laboring masses of this country within the iron grip of repression for the inevitable world war that is coming. The Wall Street ruling class wants a free hand and does not desire mass pressure against the filthy alliance of imperialist crime which form a part of their war plans.

The dastardly act of Rolph is an action of the bourgeoisie in the great struggle between the parasite class and the laboring masses. For the sake of life itself, the working class must fight back. Let the organized mass fury of the working class be turned loose upon the rotten parasites and imperialists that rule us.

Let every picket line be strengthened. Let every revolutionary trade union under the Trade Union Unity League, close its ranks and build itself to 100 times its present strength. Let the revolutionary working class masses within the A. F. of L., the Railroad Brotherhoods and "independent" unions, organize their forces 100 times more solidly. Build the mighty revolutionary arm of the working class and resist every wage cut, and fight every inch of the way against the capitalist offensive. Let us organize the workers counter-offensive against the bourgeoisie attack upon our class.

Let the Negro masses be stirred into action—and let the white masses understand at last that our class must be united as one man to fight for our cause, black and white, shoulder to shoulder. Let there be no mistake about this. Those sniveling weaklings in the labor movement who think that the white members of the working class can successfully fight alone, must be shoved aside and every class-conscious white worker must push himself forward to be the first to fight for the equal rights of the Negro and the organization of all of the workers, black and white, in the trade unions and in the revolutionary ranks. The Negro masses have before them the ghastly example of the seven innocent Negro children condemned to death and facing the electric chair at Scottsboro, Ala., an act of terror of the ruling class intended to intimidate the great masses of Negroes who are stirring in discontent. Already several monster demonstrations of solidarity of Negro and white workers have occurred—in the anti-eviction struggles in Chicago and Cleveland, and even in South Carolina and Alabama on a smaller scale. Let the Negro and white masses make common cause for the common fight which we must win in order that our class may have the right to live.

If we understand Rolph's decision as a signal of mass reaction and terror by the whole ruling class against the whole working class—then we must understand that it is a signal also of the forthcoming murder of the nine innocent Negro boys framed up at Scottsboro.

The fight for equal rights for the Negro, the fight for the right of self-determination of the Black Belt, must be coupled up in the struggle of the whole mass both for these and for the liberation of Tom Mooney, the defeating of the wage-cutting offensive against the workers, against the imperialist war—the concrete struggle against the Japanese imperialist war against China and the concrete struggle of the working masses to defend the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—and in a hundred-fold stronger fight to compel the parasite class through its Congress, to grant unemployment and social insurance to the starving American workers.

Gov. Rolph, prostitute of the ruling class, has decreed that Tom Mooney, labor's martyr, shall die in San Quentin prison.

The working class can defeat this brutal crime.

This blow in the face of the working class comes just ten days before May 1—the international day of labor, the day of the working class! Let the great world-wide demonstrations of May First show the American ruling class the anger of the toiling masses of the world! In every union, in every working class organization and neighborhood, in every Negro organization and neighborhood, let the militant workers, black and white, organize their ranks and turn out by the hundreds of thousands on May Day.

Let May Day put fear into the hearts of the murderers of Tom Mooney!

PRIVATE LETTER SHOWS ROLPH'S "INVESTIGATION" IS NEW FRAME-UP OF MOONEY

Prominent California Lawyer Reveals Governor's "Investigator" Said "Mooney Would Rot In Jail"

Workers to Rally On May Day In Stormy Protests Against Infamous Decision of Rolph

That the so-called "investigation" of the Mooney case by two cronies of Gov. Rolph of California was in effect an additional frame-up of Tom Mooney is clearly shown in a letter, a copy of which has come into the possession of the Daily Worker and which we publish on page 3. It is on this "study" of the Mooney case that Gov. Rolph attempts to justify his infamous decision denying a pardon to Tom Mooney, in face of the general admission even in bourgeois circles, and including the original trial judge, of Tom Mooney's innocence.

The letter is a reply by Edwin V. McKenzie to a telephone invitation by ex-Judge Matt Sullivan to participate in a conference on the Mooney case. Sullivan, with Lewis F. Byington, was appointed by Rolph to "study" the Mooney case. In his letter McKenzie, a prominent lawyer who has at times had connections with the Mooney case and who suspected that he was to be "used" only to give a show of "fairness" in "hearing" both sides, declined Sullivan's invitation. McKenzie based his refusal on the significant ground that he believed the decision in the

Mooney case was "for all practical purposes" already made—against Mooney. McKenzie's letter shows that at least one of Gov. Rolph's so-called "investigators" not only was not "open-minded" in regard to the case but that he had pledged himself to Rolph to bring in a "report" against Mooney before Rolph appointed him to "investigate." McKenzie shows that Byington was engaged in a vicious agitation against Mooney at the very time that he was supposed to be conducting an "impartial investigation" of the facts in the case. McKenzie cites Byington, one of the two "investigators," as launching a tirade against Mooney at a wild drunk party in celebration of a birthday—a party at which Byington "was a conspicuous guest." McKenzie further quotes a conversation he had with Byington in which the latter showed the grossest ignorance of the records in the case and of the location of the buildings figuring in the case.

U. S. WARSHIPS THREATEN TO SHELL AMOY

Army Carrying Red
Flag Advances
On City

The guns of fourteen imperialist warships are bared against the workers of Amoy, ready to pour death into the city as the Chinese Rebel Army wearing red arm bands and carrying a red flag, continues its victorious advance on the South China port.

Among the foreign war ships in the port are two American destroyers. The sending of these warships to Amoy is a direct act of intervention against the revolutionary fight of the Chinese masses against the traitorous Kuomintang party and its imperialist masters.

The Kuomintang troops which were driven out of Changchow on Wednesday are in heading flight toward Changai and Tungan, northeast of Amoy. Kuomintang troops stationed at Amoy are not waiting to meet the advancing army, but are reported withdrawing toward the northeast. The capture by the rebel army of Amoy is expected at any hour. Amoy is only a short distance from Changchow. The latter city is an important industrial center and has a population of one million.

Send Letters And Suggestions On The Election Campaign

The Daily Worker will interpret and explain the issues, slogans raised by the various capitalist politicians, by the so-called progressives and by the Socialist party. We therefore request our readers to send in the election material such as, leaflets, programs, posters, issued by our class enemies.

We particularly ask our readers to send in workers correspondence telling other workers what they know about the various candidates about the election speeches and promises. Not merely this. But also suggestions how the Communists ought to conduct the present presidential election campaign.

HE ASKED FOR BREAD AND GOT CLUBS



This worker is one of the 10,000 at City Hall Thursday, demanding relief for the city's jobless. The Tammany city officials brought out their "finest" to give these starving workers clubs instead of the bread they asked for.

Singer Plant Prepares to Turn Out War Materials

Manufacture of Sewing Machines Gives Way to Making of Cartridges and War Planes

Today the DAILY WORKER publishes material proving the rapid increase of the manufacture of munitions. Stories printed previously, based on information sent in by worker correspondents, show increased output in munitions plants, and the transition of first one factory and then another to the production of armaments.

Now we find the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Elizabeth, N. J., built—presumably—for the production of a household article, transformed into a source of parts for battle planes and submarines. Yesterday sewing machines—today pistons and cartridges! Not long ago the DAILY WORKER published information from Hopewell, Va., from which a large quantity of nitrates—usually thought of as material for fertilizer—was shipped to Japan for use in her attack and seizure of Manchuria and her preparations for war against the Soviet Union.

The Singer Sewing Machine plant is only one example of a transformation that is taking place with terrible swiftness in hundreds of American factories.

The DAILY WORKER urges its readers to send in similar reports from their factories, in order to expose the war plans of the American bosses.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

From sewing machines to battle-planes, from treadles to cartridges—that is the history of a change which is taking place in the plant of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Elizabeth, N. J.

The Singer Manufacturing Company is transforming its plant into a munitions factory! It is at present the best-equipped plant in New Jersey for the production of ammunition.

Extensive experimental work on airplane motors, airplane pistons and submarine parts is going on under the direction of the Singer company. In the Diesel Manufacturing building, a subsidiary of the Singer company, built expressly for the Singer company's use, the tool-room is humming with experiments of this sort.

The Singer plant is strategically located for work of this sort. Only six miles away is the Newark Air Port. Recently the Newark city authorities bought a few blocks of property, beginning at Parkhurst Ave., and including the big property of the Mutual Grocery Company. All of the buildings on this property are to be torn down, and the Lincoln Highway will be extended to the Newark Air Port, which is also being enlarged. The Lincoln Highway is connected with the Singer plant. Thus it is

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Recruiting White Guards in Europe for War on USSR

Japanese Arrest Soviet Station Master at Imiempo for "Obstructing" Japanese Troop Movements

Rushing Additional Troops to Soviet Border in Preparation for Attack

The immediately threatening danger of war against the Soviet Union was tremendously sharpened yesterday by a new threat by the Japanese War Minister Araki against the Soviet Union. Press reports also showed that the Japanese were recruiting White Guards in Europe for use in Manchuria, while additional Japanese troops have been dispatched to the Soviet border. Simultaneously Japanese military arrested a Chinese Eastern Railway station master at Imiempo on a charge of "obstructing" the movement of Japanese troops. Imiempo is near the Soviet border. The station master is a Soviet citizen and Soviet officials at Harbin have strongly protested the arrest.

Nat'l Acme Company Making Shells for Imperialist War

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—

The National Acme Company of Cleveland is in the war machine industry making shells. All machinery that is used for this purpose is marked not to be sold or thrown out except by consent of the U. S. government.

Danish Seamen Protest Scottsboro Lynch Verdicts

OPENHAGEN, Denmark, April 6 (By Mail).—At a meeting of the seamen here, the following protest resolution against the Scottsboro lynch verdict was unanimously adopted and accopy sent to the American Embassy:

We seamen gathered at a meeting in the International Seamen's Club, April 5, 1932, protest against the vicious frame-up and planned legal murder of the nine innocent Negro children in Scottsboro, Alabama, U. S. A.

We emphatically denounce this attempt of the American ruling class to murder nine innocent Negro children for the terrible crime of seeking work and declare that this is nothing but a foul attempt to terrorize the Negro masses of the United States.

We demand that the boys be immediately freed and all charges against them withdrawn.

Meanwhile, it is understood the Japanese are quietly trying to recruit officers and former officers of the remnants of General Wrangle's army who are now living in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, for service in Manchuria.

White Guards living in Manchuria already have been organized and armed by the Japanese. The recent White Guard attack on the Soviet railway and on the offices of the Japanese were inspired by the Japanese as part of their war provocations against the Soviet Union. White Guards were also responsible for the attempt to blow up the Sungar River bridge on the Chinese Eastern Railway, an act on which the Japanese immediately seized in an attempt to find a pretext to launch an immediately attack against the Soviet Union.

Over 40 Soviet citizens, employees of the railway, were arrested by the Japanese and their White Guard and Chinese militarist tools and charged with the attempt to blow up the bridge. All the arrested persons were tortured in an effort to force them to make statements that the Soviet Government was behind the attack on the bridge. Again the Soviet Union refused to be provoked into war.

The speech of Gen. Aragi shows that the Japanese have now changed their tactics and are accusing the Soviet Union of "provoking" Japan.

Has your club sent in \$5.00 worth of half-dollars?
Have you sent in your Half-Dollar?

Expect 14,000 to Greet Opening of Presidential Nominating Convention

NEW YORK, April 22.—Fourteen thousand workers will gather in the Chicago Coliseum on the night of Saturday, May 28, to greet the delegates to the Workers' National Nominating Convention called by the Communist Party, and to hear the nomination of the candidates for president and vice-president, who will represent the workers and poor farmers in this year's presidential elections.

The National Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party gave out this information today. Arrangements are already being made by the workers of Chicago for the reception of the delegates and

for a tremendous mass meeting to hear the nomination of the workers' candidates.

The Nominating Convention will open Saturday morning, May 28, in the People's Auditorium. Sessions will continue on Sunday. The purpose of the convention is to nominate worker-candidates to bear the standard of the Party in the election campaign and to draft a workable program.

Reports coming in from the districts show that the preparations are already being completed for local conferences in many cities, where delegates will be elected to the national convention in Chicago,

The delegates to the local conferences will be elected directly by the workers in factories, unions, including A. F. of L. locals—unemployed councils, fraternal organizations and mass organizations of Negroes.

In sharp contrast to the plans already made for the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties, the nominating convention of the Communist Party will not tolerate any Jim-Crowding of the Negro delegates. Both Negro and white delegates will be housed alike, with worker families in Chicago,

with worker families in Chicago,

Dockers Tie Up 8 Railways As Ryan Moves for Sellout

NEW YORK.—With perishable freight piled high on the Morgan, Clyde-Mallory and Savannah coastwise steamship lines, the striking longshoremen continued their struggle yesterday against a ten per cent wage-cut. Joining in the struggle of the coastwise men, the men working on the piers of the deep sea lines refused to handle freight for eight railroads. The railroads affected were the New Haven, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Lehigh Valley, B. & O., Jersey Central, Lackawanna and the New England Navigation Co.

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, who came forward as the self appointed leader of the strike after the Marine Workers Industrial Union had called the workers on strike, continues to urge the dockers against mass picketing and has balked at all attempts of the workers to elect rank and file committees to lead the strike.

The record of Ryan is well known to the old timers along the New York waterfront. It was Ryan with O'Conner, who later became the head of the government shipping board, who sold out Morgan Line dockers in the 1919 strike. Ryan actually brought strike breakers in from the west side to break this strike.

It was Ryan who proposed Isaac Slavin as delegate for the Grainmen's Local of the I.L.A., despite the fact that it was proven that Slavin and others had stolen money from the local, even taking the sick and death benefit funds for their own personal use. The rank and file, however, drove Slavin out of the union.

During the 1919 strike Ryan ordered the men of the Brooklyn local 808 to return to work. He hired gunmen, and paid them 60 dollars a week to drive the strikers back to work. The leader of these gangsters was the notorious Paul Peterson. The longshoremen of local 808 refused to scab in spite of the terror.

Yesterday the Marine Workers Industrial Union, through a leaflet distributed to the longshoremen, exposed the fact that Ryan was attempting to sell out the strike the same as he did the recent Boston longshoremen strike. The M.W.I.U. called to the attention of the striking dockers the fact that Ryan, only a week ago, ordered the longshorement of the Morgan Line docks in Baltimore to accept a 20 cent an hour cut in pay.

This same Ryan now pretends to be fighting a 10 cent an hour cut on the Morgan Line docks in New York.

It was rumored late yesterday that Mayor James J. Walker will be called in by Ryan and the shipowners as a so-called "mediator." Mr. Ryan, in commenting on the strike of the deep sea men, assured the bosses that he would do all in his power to halt any movement toward a general dock strike.

Part of Sellout Plan
These moves of Ryan to call in Walker and to warn against a widespread strike are part of the sell-out plan which has been in operation ever since the longshoremen walked out a week ago.

The longshoremen must understand that the only way they can assure victory to their struggle is to take the strike in their own hands through a duly elected rank and file committee and oust Ryan and his gangsters.

"FREE MOONEY" FOUR MILE RACE

Passaic, Paterson to See Run Today

PASSAIC, N. J.—A four mile endurance race will take place between Passaic and Paterson demanding the freedom of Tom Mooney. This race is under the auspices of the N. Y. Counter-Olympic Committee. The main purpose of this meet is to demand the freedom of Tom Mooney and the nine Scottsboro boys.

The response with which the appeal for this race has received from the athletes in Paterson and Passaic predicts a real snappy race for the main prize of an untographed photo of Tom Mooney.

The race will wind through working class sections in Passaic, Clifton, and Paterson, N. J.

Full support must be given to these runners demanding the freedom of working class prisoners.

The race will take place at 3 p.m. from 203 Munroe St. and will wind up at 60 Patterson St. The prizes will be given to the winners at an affair that is to be held in the evening.

"The labor movement will gain the upper hand and show the way to peace and socialism." LENIN.

Tonight!
EIGHTH ANNUAL CONCERT
FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA
JACOB SHAEFER, Conductor
Saturday, April 23rd
at 8:30 P. M.
TOWN HALL
113-115 West 43rd St., New York
Soloists: Matthew Kahan and Sidney Marcus
—Program Includes—
Symphony in D Major, No. 28, Mozart
Andante (from 5th Symphony) Beethoven
Excerpts from Scherezade Rimsky Korsakoff
Double Concerto in D Minor Bach
Carnegie We Are the Builders Leon Malament
Tickets (all reserved) 75 cents and 50c
On sale at Box Office at Town Hall

Saturday, April 23rd to Wed., April 27th
EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT
GERHART HAUPTMANN'S
"THE WEAVERS"
Based on the World-Famous Revolutionary Drama
"RESEMBLES 'POTEMKIN'... WIDELY ACCLAIMED... CALLED FORTH UP-ROARIOUS SCENES WHEREVER SHOWN"—HERALD-TRIBUNE
Hauptmann's Stirring Story of the Revolt of the German Weavers Against Tyranny and Oppression
—Added Attraction—
Scenes of "The Soldiers' Bonus Demonstration," Etc.
ACME THEATRE
11th STREET & HALL SQUARE
15c A. M. to 1 P. M.
Exc. Sat. & Sun.
Midnite Show Sat.

NEEDLE WORKERS MEET TODAY TO PLAN FOR MAY 1ST

To Celebrate the Gains Made in Recent Struggles

NEW YORK.—A special meeting of the May Day Committee elected by the executive council together with the captains from the various trades and active members of the Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union, will take place today at 1 o'clock at the union office. At this meeting final plans for mobilization of the organization of the needle trades section of the May Day parade will be discussed and decided upon, and the captains designated by the various trade committees to take charge of the campaign and the line of march are called upon to come to this meeting.

This year the needle trades workers who have a record of militant struggle and considerable gains will come out in the thousands and constitute big section of the parade. It is therefore necessary to have the proper organization so that the parade can show real revolutionary discipline.

A series of open air meetings, meetings of unemployed, membership and shop delegate council meetings have been arranged for the coming week to stimulate the final mobilization for May Day. The first open air meeting will be held in the fur market on Monday at noon hour, at 29th St. and 7th Ave.

May Day buttons and leaflets are ready and can be gotten at the office of the union. All needle trades workers are called upon to come for this material. All shops who want to have special banners must report to the office of the union at once so that these banners can be ordered.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES
EAST SIDE—BRONX
RKO Always a Good Show
JEFFERSON 108th St. & Ave.
FRANKLIN 107th St. & Ave.
TODAY TO TUESDAY
Richard Barthelmess
in
"Alias the Doctor"
with MIRIAM MARSH
NEW LOW PRICES
MATS. 15 Cents || EVES. 25 Cents
Except Sat., Sun., and Holidays

ATTENTION COMRADES!
Health Center Cafeteria
WORKERS CENTER
50 EAST 13th STREET
Patronize the Health Center Cafeteria and Help the Revolutionary Movement
Best Food Reasonable Prices
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Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the
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Based on the World-Famous Revolutionary Drama
"RESEMBLES 'POTEMKIN'... WIDELY ACCLAIMED... CALLED FORTH UP-ROARIOUS SCENES WHEREVER SHOWN"—HERALD-TRIBUNE
Hauptmann's Stirring Story of the Revolt of the German Weavers Against Tyranny and Oppression
—Added Attraction—
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JOBLESS COUNCIL OF HARLEM OPENS RELIEF CAMPAIGN

Relief Buros Give Run-Around to Workers

The first steps in a campaign against the cutting off from relief of jobless workers, and against the policy of discriminating against Negroes who apply for aid, will be a conference called for Sunday, April 24, at 3 p.m., at the headquarters of the Harlem Unemployed Council, 6 West 135th Street. All workers' organizations are asked to elect delegates.

The Council is also arranging a concert and dance for Friday, April 29th, at its headquarters, to help raise funds for the campaign.

How the so-called "relief" agencies of New York give jobless workers the run-around is shown by the story of Mrs. W., a Negro worker. Ever since last January Mrs. W. has been running from one charity institution to another to get some food for her four children, and some money for the landlord, who has been threatening to evict her.

First she went to the Home Relief Bureau, and from there she was sent to the Charity Organization Society. The C. O. S. sent her to the Urban League, which in turn sent her back to the Home Relief Bureau. She made the circle over and over again without getting any help.

Finally Mrs. W. found out about the Harlem Unemployed Council, and the Council by mass pressure forced the Charity Organization Society to give her money for rent and for food for herself and the children.

This is only one of the things that has been accomplished by the Harlem Unemployed Council recently. On April 20 it succeeded in making the Home Relief Bureau at 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue give relief and rent money to the worker Perez, head of a family of three, who were all evicted last Monday after the Home Relief had cut them off, along with 56,000 other jobless workers.

The Harlem Unemployed Council is at present starting a campaign to rally the workers in a struggle against the cutting off of relief, and to fight the discrimination against Negro workers.

Defend the Soviet Union against the attack of the bosses!

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS
"Too True to Be Good"
A New Play by BERNARD SHAW
GUILD THEATRE
332 St. W. of B'way, Evs. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. (Phone Col. 3-8222)

"Reunion in Vienna"
A Comedy by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
MARTIN BECK
Eves. 8:40; Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40
Phone: Penn. 6-6100

CORT THEATRE West 48 St. Evs. 8:30
S. HUROK Presents
YASCHA YUSHNY'S
DIRECT FROM BERLIN, LONDON PARIS, VIENNA
RUSSIAN REVUE
"THE BLUE BIRD," with ISA KREMER
(Completing Triumphant Coast-to-Coast Tour)
A Continental Cocktail of Song, Dance and Comedy
PRICES: Evenings \$1 to \$3—Mats. Wednesdays and Saturdays, \$1 to \$2.50

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RINGLING BARNUM BROS. and BAILEY CIRCUS
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BEATTY BATTLING FORTY LIONS and TIGERS
1,000 New Foreign Features—800 Circus Stars—100 Clowns—700 Horses—50 Elephants—1,000 Menagerie Animals—World Congress of FREAKS
Admission to All (Inc. Seats) \$1-\$3.50 In. tax Child's and 12 Half Price Every 4th. Ex. Sat. Tickets at Garden, Ombel Bros. & Agencies

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Theat. W. 45 St. Ev. 8:20
Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
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SYMPHONY OF SIX MILLION
ALL SEATS RESERVED
2 Shows Daily 2:45-8:45
3 Shows Sun. 2:45-5:45-8:45
42 E. 50th St. (at 5th Ave.)
42 Mats. 50c-75c-1.00

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Pure Food—100 per cent Frigidair
Equipment—Luncheonette and Soda Fountain
830 BROADWAY
Near 12th Street
Rational Vegetarian Restaurant
159 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food

SOLLINS' RESTAURANT
216 EAST 14TH STREET
6-Course Lunch 55 Cents
Regular Dinner 65 Cents
JADE MOUNTAIN AMERICAN and CHINESE RESTAURANT
Open 11 a. m. to 1:30 a. m.
Special Lunch 11 to 4
Dinner 5 to 10
197 SECOND AVENUE
Between 12th and 13th Sts.
Furnished rooms, comradely atmosphere.
26 W. 13th St. (Bet. 5th & 6th Ave.)

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Important Meeting Called for Today

Special meeting of all active forces of the Unemployed Councils, Block Committees, and all active forces of Trade Unions and mass organizations in unemployed activities will be held today at 3 p.m. sharp in the headquarters of the Unemployed Councils, 5 E. 19th Street.

This meeting is necessary and important as a result of the City Hall Demonstration.

UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS OF GREATER N. Y.

BAKERY WORKERS TO PLAN UNITY

Will Have Conference Tomorrow, Sunday

NEW YORK.—A Conference to discuss ways and means to unify the bakery workers in their fight against the bosses, will be held tomorrow, April 24, at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place. The conference will be opened with a mass-meeting in the same hall at 2 p.m.

Locals 22, 505, 507 and 509 of the International Bakery Workers Union have already elected delegates to the conference. Local 164 of the Amalgamated Food Workers Union and the Bakers section of the Food Workers Industrial Union also elected their delegates.

Every organization will have a spokesman at the mass meeting to greet the Conference.

Hathaway Speaks At Harlem Forum Sunday Afternoon

NEW YORK.—Clarence Hathaway will speak on "The Next Steps in the Scottsboro Fight" this Sunday afternoon, 3:30 o'clock, at the Harlem Workers Forum, 6 West 135th St.

The forum will be held every Sunday, with other well-known working class leaders following Comrade Hathaway.

MAY DAY MOBILIZATION
Volunteers for selling literature in connection with our May First demonstrations will please report to the District Organizational Department any time between now and April 30.

BRONX WORKERS PREPARING FOR MAY DAY RALLY

Three Open Air Meets Tonight

NEW YORK.—After the successful Open Trial of the grafting Buro officials, the workers of the Bronx organized in the revolutionary workers organizations, are continuing to prepare wide masses of workers for the First of May demonstration.

Tonight at 8 p.m. there will be 3 big open air rallies under the aus-

Workers' Clubs Should Advertise in the "Daily"

Help Build a Jewish Soviet Republic in Biro-Bidjan—Demonstrate for the Defense of the Soviet Union, at the

"ICOR" CONCERT

Sat. Nite, May 14th
TOWN HALL
43rd STREET (Bet. B'way and 6th)
EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAM
Watch the Daily Worker!
Tickets: 50 Cents, 75 Cents, \$1, \$1.50
"ICOR," 799 B'way, New York, N. Y.

Dance and Entertainment

will be held
Sunday Eve., April 24, 8 p. m.
2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
for the benefit of opening of
Bronx Italian Workers' Center
Varied Entertainment
CONTRIBUTION 25 CENTS

Workers, Read and Write for:—

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Poems, Articles, Newsnotes
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—or Write—
"REPOT"—407 E. 74 St., N.Y.

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"Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Revolutionary Movement."

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All Workers Members F.W.I.U.

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Between 12th and 13th Sts.
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Workers School

35 East 12th Street, New York City—ALgonquin 4-1199
SECOND SPRING TERM
April 25th—July 1st
CLASSES BEGIN NEXT MONDAY APRIL 25th

Register Today!—Or It Will Be Too Late

Workers Forum

35 East 12th Street, New York City, Second Floor
CLARENCE HATHAWAY
Will Speak This Sun. April 24th, 8 p. m. on
"MAY DAY, 1932"

Intern'l Workers Order-DENTAL DEPARTMENT

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15th FLOOR
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4 West 28th St.
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Those new prices shall prevail only at the
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MIGHTY ADVANCE IN LIVING STANDARD OF SOVIET MASSES

9TH RED UNION CONGRESS NOTES 26 P.C. WAGE RISE

Social Insurance and Benefits Cover Whole Working Class in Soviet Union; Unemployment Completely Wiped Out

By MYRA PAGE

(Daily Worker Foreign Correspondent)
MOSCOW—Fourteen hundred delegates coming from Baku oil fields, the Don Basin mines, Ukrainian state farms, far eastern lumber camps, giant steel and tractor works in Stalingrad, Kharkov, Leningrad and from workshops throughout this vast country, gathered in Moscow to attend the 9th All-Union Congress of Trade Unions which opened here on the evening of April 20.

While many national features and various native languages characterize the Congress, signifying the international makeup of the Soviet Union, the delegates are united as one in their confident determination to build Socialism and to further the steady increase in general welfare which inevitably accompanies every industrial advance.

Behind them are over 16 and a half million union members who chose these men and women to carry through the great tasks facing the Congress on the approaching completion of the first Five Year Plan and the coming second Five Year Plan.

Among the delegates are a number of foreign born workers from America, Germany and other countries.

During the period since the last Congress, three years ago, unions have made a great advance on every front keeping step with the growth of the total number employed in industry. The union membership has increased by nearly six million since the last Congress.

This period also saw the historic achievement of the final, permanent abolition of unemployment. Today this is the only country in the world where the masses are not suffering from this curse of capitalism.

Molotov, who brought greetings from the Central Committee of the Congress, reported that the growth of Communist Party to the Union Congress during the first quarter of the current year over last year was 19, while the output of heavy industry increased by 34 1/2 per cent.

The unions as the broadest mass organization of workers have played an important role in the world famous developments during the first Five Year Plan.

Since the 8th Congress, the average wage has risen from 702 roubles in 1928 to 1191 roubles in 1931, an increase of over 56 per cent. According to the plan for the current year, wages will average 1302 roubles, an increase over 1928 of 71 per cent.

However, under Soviet conditions, the well being of workers cannot be considered in terms of wages alone as social insurance, medical and many other advantages guarantee the security of them and their families.

During last year alone, a sum equal to one third of the earnings of all workers was assigned by the state industry for these purposes. Since the 8th Congress, new workers' apartment houses built accommodate close to three million people while during the current year alone houses will be erected for a similar number, 3,733,000, roubles having been set aside for this purpose.

No wonder that building workers are not worried about being out of jobs.

In addition, 51,000,000 roubles will be spent this year to construct free nurseries, bringing the total number of workers' children cared for in nurseries to 385,000, while 3,000,000 will be attending free kindergartens. On the latter, the unions spent eight million roubles last year and will spend 14 million during 1932.

Last year 1,800,000 spent their vacations or rest periods with full pay in rest homes, sanatoria. This year it is planned to care for 2,500,000. Social insurance which covers all types of disability now includes over 17,000,000 employed in industry so that nobody need fear old age, economic stress, during illness or any other form of "rainy day" as in America.

During this same period, public dining halls have grown to 14,700 where each day approximately 22,000,000 meals are served. In this way, working women are being freed so that they can take full part in industry, government and social life.

Finally, since the 8th Congress, 500 additional workers clubs have been established bringing the total to 4,200 and the number of libraries in factories and clubs to 25,000. Trade Union expenditure on cultural work last year reached the staggering sum of 683,000,000 roubles.

All these developments show how the Soviet unions are serving their members. These are the purposes for which the union dues which amount to 2 per cent of the workers' wages per month, together with government allotments, go in the Soviet Union. Can the American Federation of Labor report likewise?

There will be reports and discussions by delegates, work in commissions, elections and resolutions. In intervals between sessions, the delegates will visit the Moscow main factories, museums, art galleries, industrial exhibits, and theatres.

Cards have been issued to delegates giving them the right to get books and literature in all languages from ment houses built accommodate close state book stores in the red capitol.

CHICAGO WORKERS IN HUNGER MARCH TO STOCKYARDS



Above is shown a partial view of the 20,000 workers who massed before the gates of the Chicago stockyards in solidarity with the thousands of employed and unemployed workers who took part in the militant stockyard Hunger March.

Private Letter Shows New Mooney Frame-Up

April 8, 1932

Honorable Matt I. Sullivan,
Mills Tower,
San Francisco, California.
My dear Judge Sullivan:

In view of the information which has come to us and about to be adverted to, it seems to me that no purpose would be served by my laying any views before you touching the Mooney case, at this late hour, at the proposed conference today, Friday, April Eighth.

I know that more or less two months ago Mr. Lewis F. Byington was a conspicuous guest at a Birthday dinner in honor of his host, and that Byington, after making a speech in felicitation of his host, advised the guests there assembled that there was another subject which he proposed to discuss. He thereupon launched into a tirade against Mooney, characterized all persons who had supported him or might say anything in his behalf as un-American, said that he was Governor Rolph's adviser and that Mooney would rot in jail before he would ever permit him to get out; the "he" referred to, of course, being the speaker and not the Governor.

When Mr. Byington was informed by another guest that a number of temperate and reasonable men, among them myself, believed in the injustice of Mooney's conviction, he classed me among those persons unworthy to be called Americans.

I hardly feel, in view of that which has occurred, that I desire to measure my views in this case with those of Mr. Byington who, I understand, still is in the Governor's confidence.

About the same time, I rode on the streetcar with Mr. Byington, from Montgomery Street to the City Hall, and engaged in conversation with him with respect to the Mooney case. He had apparently not read a single word of the record in the case, did not know where 721 Market Street was or the Eilers Building; wanted to know from me how Mooney planted Wade Hamilton on the Eilers Building to take the pictures; informed me that he had not read any of the record; said that at any rate Mooney's advocate was an extreme radical and that he had heard Mr. Frank P. Walsh at a Labor Day Picnic some years ago. I offered at that time, as I offered you months ago, to aid in any way in the solution of the Mooney case by furnishing records in our possession and personal views with respect thereto.

Since that time I have never received any word from Mr. Byington accepting my suggestion, and only the day before yesterday a telephone message from you.

The newspapers report the Governor's attitude. I feel that any presentation of facts to you by me would be, through no fault of mine, too late. The decision is for all practical purposes now settled. The invitation that I come before you seems to me to be but an effort to make it appear that there has been some opportunity for presentation of views on Mooney's behalf.

Had Mr. Byington not disclosed to me his complete ignorance of the case in which his guidance is sought, I might have ascribed his remarks at the dinner referred to, to mere bibulous enthusiasm, but believe that under all the circumstances I am justified in stating that Mr. Byington's interposition in this matter has been that of an advocate against the liberation of Mooney, and not in any sense the effort of one desirous of arriving at the truth.

Yours very truly,
EDWIN V. MCKENZIE

EVM:M

PA. R.R. GUARDS SHOOT YOUNG NEGRO BOYS

Were Picking Coal On Tracks of Penn. Railroad

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The house where Thomas Walker, 18 years of age lived was bitter cold. The gas magnates had cut off the gas many weeks ago because there was no one in the house who was working and could pay the gas. The City Relief Committee had cut off the relief. There was no food or a ray of heat in the entire house.

Walker decided to go and pick up some of the cinders from the railroad track. Something had to be done—a sick mother in a freezing home and there was coal wasting on the track.

Walker had scarcely reached the track when the company thugs opened fire on the unemployed worker. The shot penetrated Walker's hip from the back and passed through and struck another boy, Laton Beard, 18, of Pelt St., on the feet. Walker was left lying on the ground bleeding for half an hour. Some workers rescued him and rushed him to the Graduate Hospital.

Some workers who gathered on the scene immediately after the shooting militantly threatened the police thugs and had it not been for the arrival of heavy police reinforcements the police thugs would have felt the wrath of the angry workers.

JAIL TWO YOUNG COMMUNISTS IN PHILADELPHIA

Given 10 Days for Protesting Willie Brown Frame up

PHILADELPHIA.—Two hundred workers listened for over one hour to the speakers of the Young Communist League addressing the crowd at one of the preparatory meetings for the mobilization of the working youth of Philadelphia for the 10th anniversary celebration of the Young Communist League.

The police department was compelled to grant a permit for the meeting, and also stated that we had a right to march to our headquarters after the meeting. As soon as the meeting was over the chairman called upon the crowd to come with the Young Communist League to their headquarters. The detectives gathered in the crowd did not dare to arrest the speakers at the meeting but picked up Tom Holmes and Sid Green, who were especially active in rallying the working youth for the defense of Willie Brown.

These two young workers were sentenced to ten days for disorderly conduct. The police are especially incensed at the support that the struggle at present conducted by the International Labor Defense and supported by the Young Communist League is receiving in the territory where Willie Brown lived.

Workers Prepare for May Day in Superior

SUPERIOR, Wis.—The Superior workers are taking the coming May Day demonstration seriously and are feverishly preparing for its success.

A May Day Committee composed of delegates from 16 different workers' organizations is planning to hold several street meetings as steps toward the mobilization of the workers for a huge mass demonstration against war, for social insurance, for the defense of the Soviet Union on May Day.

Leaflets calling upon the workers to participate in the demonstration are being printed and will be widely distributed.

Protest the Outrageous Mooney Decision—At Once

Mass Mobilization of the Workers in the Neighborhood, Factories, Working Class Organizations

TO ALL DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS AND LOWER UNITS OF THE PARTY—

Dear Comrades:—The Mooney decision has been rendered. The task of the Party at this moment is to organize the outraged sentiment of the working class and to at once show the capitalist class that we will not allow a moment to rest without a counter-blow. Therefore, the Party must at once organize manifestations of protest of all kinds, stirring up the masses, and thereby furnishing the broadest possible basis for huge protests on the Mooney decision on May 1st.

The districts are directed to take the following measures: 1) Commencing with Monday and continuing the entire week up to May 1st, mobilize every possible force to carry through hundreds of street, neighborhood and factory gate meetings, adopting short seven line protest resolutions. At once making a complete mobilization, not only of our regular speakers, but all workers who are capable of standing up before workers and stating their opinion.

2) Utilize this occasion to really enter into A. F. of L. organizations, adopting short resolutions and calling upon them to participate in May 1. All of these meetings should be arranged after circulating leaflets containing the short statement of Tom Mooney. But if it is not possible to give out the leaflets, arrange them at a moment's notice. The districts must operate with a clear understanding that the decision on the Mooney case must show whether the Party can respond to the blow of the enemy and whether it can utilize such a tremendous political issue in stirring up the masses in connection with the objects of May 1st. The units and fractions of the Party must not wait for directions from the higher bodies but proceed to act at once in their territory.

Immediately upon receipt of this your Bureau shall meet, assign speakers, places, etc. and work with real Bolshevik decisiveness in carrying through this Party task.

While the I.L.D. shall be kept in the foreground as the leader of the struggle for Mooney's freedom, the initiative of all organizations must be aroused to independent action to react on this issue. Not a single working class meeting on which we have influence shall go by without a statement of protest on the Mooney case.

Fraternally yours,
SECRETARIAT of the C. C., C. P. U. S. A.

Recommend Negro As Red Candidate

Proposed For Vice-Presidency

The Communist Party has received the following letter from a New York worker in regard to the presidential election this year:

Dear Comrades: I wish to present a constructive suggestion relative to the election campaign, which, I think, is of the highest importance.

The outstanding achievement of the Communist Party since 1928 has been the vast influence it has acquired among the Negro masses as a result of the Scottsboro case, Chicago eviction struggles, share cropper organizations and the like. This mass sympathy should be consolidated and brought to a climax by the nomination of a Negro worker on the Communist Party ticket.

We should have nominated a Negro for Vice-President in 1928. It

was a tactical error and a bourgeois maneuver to nominate Gitlow in 1928 simply because he represented the East and Foster the West.

Let us look upon the present election campaign not from the geographical but from the class point of view.

Camp Nitgedaiget

You can rest in the proletarian comrades atmosphere provided in the Hotel—you will also find it well heated with steam heat, hot water and many other improvements. The food is clean and fresh and especially well prepared.

SPECIAL RATES FOR WEEK-ENDS
1 Day \$3.00
2 Days 5.50
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For further information call the CO-OPERATIVE OFFICE
2-00 Bronx Park East
Tel.—Esterbrook 5-1400

MAY FIRST AT DNEIPROSTROY

12 THRILLING DAYS 12 in the Soviet Union

Itinerary including Leningrad, Moscow, Ivanovo Voznesensk-Collective Farm and May 1st Celebrations in Moscow.

This tour \$200 up

Itinerary including Leningrad-Moscow-Kharkov-Kiev and May 1st Celebrations at Dnieprostroy.

This tour \$220 up

Other Tours as Low as \$175.50

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Prepare To Break Terror Of Steel Barons in W. Va.

Steel Workers Have Wages Cut Besides Little Work

McKEESPORT, Pa., April 20.—The McKeesport Section of the Communist Party sent a shock brigade of 3 of its best fighters into West Virginia today to help the steel workers and miners of West Virginia carry on their election campaign, with the immediate barriers set up by the ruling class and placing the Communist Party on the ballot in that state.

The Steel workers of Wierton, Va., have recently received a new wage cut. They didn't know about it until they received their pay, which was short all around. Then they found out they had been working two weeks at a wage reduction as high as 15 per cent. This is the sixth wage-cut for the Wierton steel Company hot mill men in the last year and a half.

The tin mill in Steubenville is completely down, and the men from the Steubenville works of Wierton steel are working across the river in Wierton, doubling up with the men who have been working fairly steady on those mills. On top of the doubling up, which means that the pay is split between two men, the company is operating a 4 six hour shifts instead of three eight hour shifts as formerly, making another 25 per cent wage cut.

Breaking through the terror in the company town of Wierton would be no mean feat. Completely dominated by the company, Wierton is closed to union or workingclass meetings of any kind. Of course the workers get around this secretly, but no open propaganda is permitted. When Column 4 of the National Hunger March tried to go thru Wierton on U.S. Highway No. 22, the company controlled sheriff plus a whole army of company police, city police, deputies, state police, plus plain gun thugs barred the way and forced the convoy to detour.

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Imports from U.S.S.R. (Russia)
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CANDY—CIGARETTES
Send \$5.00 for Special Assortment
For Bazaars, Package Parties
(Will Bring in \$25.00)

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IMPORTED FROM SOVIET RUSSIA
5 lb. Can Golden Fruit Filled Mixture
\$1.25 Plus Postage
Many Other Varieties in Stock
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New Stencils \$2.25 quire Black Ink \$1 lb.
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PROLETARIAN WAR
MAY DAY
DEFEND SOVIET UNION

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Send Money With Order
\$20.00 Per Thousand
COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.
P. O. BOX 87, STATION D.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SINGER PLANT PREPARES TO TURN OUT WAR MATERIALS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

made easy to bring planes to the airport, test them, and if necessary ship them to the Singer building.

The Singer company also owns safe boats and docks in Elizabethport, which has close connections with the plant.

A brass foundry, a rolling mill, and all equipment necessary for the production of steel, are at hand in the Singer plant. Because the Bethlehem company is producing steel more cheaply, this equipment is not in use at the moment. It could, however, be swung into action at a minute's notice.

How the Singer Plant Helped to Fight the U.S.S.R.

In 1918, when the Soviet Union was fighting for its existence against the imperialist robbers who besieged it on all fronts, ammunition produced in the Singer Sewing Machine plant was shipped to Europe for use against the young workers' republic. The Singer company had a friendly agreement with the Federal government for the production of this ammunition. Here is the way the agreement worked:

That very year, the Federal government bought some property from the Central Railroad of New Jersey. At the expense of the Singer company, a huge building was erected for its use. This building is now known as the Dibel Manufacturing Company and is under Singer's control. The Dibel company at once received from the government a large order for cartridges, which it began to manufacture. The ammunition made in Singer's, as well as the ammunition made in the Yale and Town Manufacturing Company in Stamford, the Bethlehem Steel Company in Jersey City, and the Canadian Car and Foundry Company in Boston, was shipped to Europe.

The world war was officially ended where, then, was this ammunition bound? It was scheduled for use against the Soviet Union. It was shipped to the white guard counter-revolutionists, Kolchak and Semenov, to the American interventionists who were operating with them in Siberia against the Soviet Union.

What About the Singer Workers? What effect has the present increased production of munitions in the Singer plant on the welfare of the Singer workers? Here are the facts: instead of increased employment, mass layoffs; instead of higher wages, more part-time work and ruthless wage-cuts.

In 1929, the Singer plant employed in its nine factories in various cities, 28,000 workers, and an army of 60,000 salesmen. The New Jersey factory today employs only 2800 workers. Three weeks ago 350 more workers were laid off. An extremely large proportion of the workers work only part-time. The 200 workers in the foundry department work only three

days a week. They get work for not more than five hours on these days. Three or four porters used to work on every floor. Now there are only two, and they are working only three half-days a week.

Wages are being cut to the bone. The bosses are using more women and young workers to accomplish their wage-cutting program. This is especially true of Departments 6, 10, 29, and 50. Many of these workers spend 20 cents a day for car fare, and get from 30 cents to \$3.25. Yes, a 30 cent pay-check was received recently by a young girl. Another young worker got a pay-check amounting to eight cents. He's keeping the check in a frame. Porters make only \$4 a week.

SAYS U. S. WAR MACHINE READY

Banker Baruch Hints Fascist Control

At a meeting of the Military Intelligence Reserve Society, the banker Bernard Baruch, who was chairman of the War Industries Board during the last war, hinted as to the complete, fascist control of the country which has been prepared for the coming war.

Baruch said the industrial organization would be a scheme of "five big M's—men, money, material, maintenance and morale." But what this is to mean to the workers is not revealed in the press, but recent disclosures of industrial organization explain this mysterious code. Seventeen thousand factories have been registered for war production. Starvation wages will be set by government boards and strikes will be "treason." The men, of course, will come from the ranks of the working class, and mainly from the unemployed. The first draft will call in 11,000,000 men, from whom the vanguard of the army will come.

The hypocrisy of the hullabaloo about the peaceful intentions of American imperialism is clear when they are ready for war.

Wound Self to Get Bed to Sleep on

BOSTON.—In his eagerness to "get in good" for the elections, Mayor Curley is telling a few tales of what the unemployed are suffering. In Boston, he recently said, "They are sleeping on cot and in the basement in the City Hospital. One in every ten who has come to the hospital in the last six months has come from self-inflicted wounds so as to get a bed to sleep on."

AMERICAN INTELLECTUALS ON THE SCOTTSBORO LYNCH VERDICTS

IN STATEMENTS issued yesterday, a number of American intellectuals vigorously condemned the attempt of the Alabama ruling class to legally murder the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys. A statement by Malcolm Cowley, one of the editors of the New Republic, declares of the Scottsboro lynch verdicts:

"This is class justice at its cruelest and bloodiest."

Theodore Dreiser, most outstanding American novelist, declared:

"The action of the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama in confirming the decision of guilt and, therefore, the death sentence, against seven of the eight young Negro boys in the Scottsboro case is one which can scarcely be paralleled. It puts the stamp of approval upon an act of barbarity."

"The conditions of the original trial are well known: It was held during county horse-swapping week, and a mob of ten thousand people surrounded the overflowing court house. Armed militia, sent by the State, were there in anticipation of trouble, and trouble, in such circumstances means only one thing—attempted lynching if the boys were acquitted. There was a brass band celebration of 'victory' when the death sentences were returned. In the appeal the defense attorneys contended that the boys have been denied their rights in 'due process of law' because mob hysteria intimidated the judge, the jury and the defense counsel."

"Under such circumstances, it seems impossible that any serious consideration of proofs of their innocence could have been given, yet it was not impossible to expect such consideration in an appeal to a higher and, supposedly, calmer court. But has this expectation been fulfilled? No. Instead of the decision which was really first reached by a threatening mob has been confirmed, and the State of Alabama and its courts, low and high, have confirmed as

well, and to the abhorrence of every decent man and woman, that their hysterical and insane hatred of the Negro is innate in their minds, and that the standards of a bestial mob are their own."

A statement by Alfred Kreymborg, poet and novelist, declares, in part:

"The decision of the Alabama Supreme Court in the Scottsboro case once more bares the tragic difference between the workers, black and white, who are underpaid, undernourished, overworked, and kept in a state of warfare with one another to split their strength and the owners, who own the land industry, and to all appearances sway the law, the courts and the press."

Josephine Herbst, novelist, made the following statement in support of the mass fight to free the boys against the class justice of the bosses' courts:

"We must fight the Scottsboro case to the Supreme Court over the prejudiced Alabama Court. The protests of the entire world will arise against this infamous decision denying to these children who are workers and supposedly freedmen all semblance of justice."

Waldo Frank, novelist, denounced the lynch verdicts in a statement reading, in part:

"Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts, Mooney in California, the miners in Kentucky, and now the Scottsboro boys in Alabama, give conviction to the growing fear that throughout our country justice is impotent against class hatred."

Lewis Mumford, writer and essayist and a professor at Columbia University, issued the following statement:

"The legal slaughter of the seven Negro boys in the Scottsboro case is as great a disgrace as the slightly more open violence of a lynching. Race prejudice and raw class vindictiveness have conspired in this decision to make a travesty of justice. Nothing more contrary to elementary social decency has occurred since the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti."

"If anything destroys respect for the existing institutions the complete miscarriage of justice, as in the Scottsboro case, does so. Those who wish to maintain the present economic and social order have the most serious cause to be concerned over such tactics as prosecutor, jury and the courts have displayed in this affair; while those who, like myself, believe that our present institutions must be radically altered, are only further strengthened in their beliefs by this exhibition of class violence, insolently disguised as law and order."

A statement given out by Elmer Rice, playwright, declares, in part:

"I am shocked to learn that the conviction of seven of the Scottsboro boys has been upheld by the Alabama Supreme Court."

"Everything that I have read about the case convinces me that these boys were convicted upon the flimsiest sort of evidence and that the conduct of the trial was governed by racial, sectional and political considerations rather than by principles of justice."

These denunciations by leading American intellectuals of the Scottsboro lynch verdicts clearly show the growing influence of the world-wide mass fight, under the leadership of the proletariat, for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

THE CALL TO STRUGGLE!



By BURCK

Shortcomings in Local Elections in Northern Michigan

By N. BERNICK

DURING the last fall and winter a mass movement of farmers has developed in northern Michigan, especially around Mass and Hancock. This mass movement is an outgrowth of the miserable conditions of the small farmers, inability to pay taxes and interest, foreclosures on mortgages, etc. While the same conditions are present in other places, in this part of Michigan it found proper leadership in the United Farmers League and Communist Party, and the mass movement took on the form of demonstrations and struggles against foreclosures and for relief in which thousands of farmers participated. It therefore was obvious that the local township and county elections coming in spring should develop into further steps of struggle on the part of the small farmers. That is why the Communist Party is participating in more local elections in the Hancock section than in any other section of northern Michigan.

But these elections have at the same time revealed serious shortcomings which are not merely "election mistakes," but rather show a wrong trend in the mass movement. The role of the Communist Party, as the only political party under whose leadership the Farmers Committees of Action and the United Farmers League were conducting the struggles of the farmers, was not brought out sufficiently in these mass struggles. The result is that many farmers, not knowing what the Communist Party is, insisted on putting up in elections United Farmers League tickets, "Workers and Farmers" ticket (Baraga), "Voters League Caucus" (Green). This becomes more serious when we find that members of the Party surrender to this weakness and do not fight against it. On the contrary, we find that in many places it is the Party members who lead in putting up all kinds of tickets except a Communist Party ticket.

Such election campaigns create the impression that we are merely "playing politics," and establish illusions in the minds of the workers and farmers that they can win their demands through "elections" and not necessarily through struggles. And since the Communist Party is known as a revolutionary organization, since it is the "Red" Party, the conclusion is drawn that it will be much easier to elect if we run on a camouflaged ticket. The result is that it gives impetus for the building of "cliques" and "caucuses" without a definite class struggle program, but with a major emphasis on "fighting the grafting politicians and highway commissioners." And, instead of utilizing the local elections as another method of mobilizing masses of farmers for struggles, behind the red candidates of the Communist Party, the mass movement takes a slump down.

Of course such election practices have nothing in common with revolutionary parliamentarism of the Communist International. "A correct Communist municipal policy can and must be

EDITOR'S NOTE.—While Comrade Bernick is absolutely correct in polemicizing against all tendencies to hide the face of the Party, it is also necessary in each given situation to study out and apply proper united front tactics to draw in the widest numbers of workers and farmers. These should take the form of committees of workers or farmers (under suitable names) to support the candidates and election platform of the Communist Party.

a widespread front of an armed attack on the USSR. The Polish plans of railway construction provide for the building of a few parallel lines toward the USSR. The railway networks of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and the Balkan countries are being connected by means of lengthening the existing lines, construction of railway branches and main lines, construction of railway bridges, in order to strengthen the transport capacity of the railways having a decisive significance in an anti-Soviet war. These plans of railway construction include also a network of high roads running across the countries bordering on the USSR—these countries being the theatre of the future war.

The railways are being militarized in Poland and Rumania. Every breach of duty is being punished by court martial at the meeting of the League of Nations. The social-fascist leaders solemnly ratified their contacts with the imperialists with regard to the preparations for an armed attack on the USSR.

made to serve as a lever for the mobilization of the population from the influence of bourgeois parties of fascism and social fascism" (from resolution of ECCI on municipal policy and elections, February, 1930).

Other serious mistakes are found in the formulation of the immediate demands in the election programs, which reveal the shortcomings in the entire mass movement of farmers in northern Michigan. For an example we will take the election program of the Party in Mass, Mich. On the front page the platform calls "Vote Communist for immediate relief, against foreclosures and high taxes" (emphasis mine, and that "the Communist Party fights . . . for low taxes." Is this true? Does the Communist Party fight for low taxes against high taxes? Of course not. The Communist program comes out of the needs of the workers and farmers. The small farmers and unemployed workers cannot pay taxes, they are hungry and starving, they need relief, they face the loss of their land to the banks since they are unable to pay their mortgages. Our program, therefore, calls for the exemption from payment of taxes for the small farmers and for immediate relief. But where will the immediate relief come from? Of course from raising the taxes on the mining and lumber companies, on the banks and on the rich landlords. The Communist Party insists that the total amount of taxes must be increased in order to provide cash relief for the farmers and unemployed workers and establish other social relief measures. And since the small farmers cannot pay any, and the middle farmers cannot pay any more, it naturally must come from the rich. To deny the demand of higher taxes on the rich means to make a joke of the demand for farmers relief and for the exemption of taxes for the small farmers.

It is under the general slogan of "lower taxes" and "economy" that the bourgeoisie is mobilizing its forces through "taxpayers' associations" and "taxpayers' leagues" in order to counteract the struggle for unemployed relief and insurance. In this the bourgeoisie get the full support of the rich farmers and often are able to mislead large sections of well-to-do farmers and worker home owners. Against this propaganda we must come out with a class program on taxes: exemption of taxes for small farmers and unemployed workers, home owners, cancellation of delinquent taxes for small farmers, no raise in taxes for the middle farmers, higher taxes on all lumber and mining companies, banks and rich landlords in order to get the funds with which to provide relief for the small farmers and unemployed workers and without cutting down on the social services (schools, recreation, etc.). This way we bring a class program on the countryside and bring in the class struggle between the rich and poor, between the banker and the mortgaged farmer, between the lumber companies and semi-proletarian farmers who work in the lumber camps during the winters. Any other formulation means falling into the swamps of bosses' propaganda for the capitalist way out of the crisis by making the workers and small farmers bear the burden of the crisis for which the capitalist system is responsible.

The demand for wage cuts for government employees (teachers) represent the same bourgeois class content. In the Mass Election Program we read: "Twenty per cent reduction in the salaries of all school officials and teachers receiving over \$150 per month; 10 per cent reduction for those receiving from \$100 to \$150 per month . . ." We will not argue about the first part. But since when does the Communist Party demand cutting wages of workers (teachers are workers—we are not talking about officials) who receive between \$100 to \$150? Do we consider that those are too high wages? Of course not. We never propose cutting the wages of workers, not even of policemen, even though these policemen club the workers at street meetings and demonstrations.

Here again we find the Mass Election Program suffers from bourgeois influence. It is a part of the capitalist "economy" campaign, of cutting the wages of workers and employees, of reducing the length of school terms, reducing relief to unemployed, reducing the expenditures for parks (the rich have their own private country clubs), and generally cutting down on the social services. And even though the Mass Election Program states on the front page that "the Communist Party fights against . . . cutting wages of workers," the definite proposal of cutting the wages of teachers getting \$101.00 a month on the second

page exposes the inconsistency and carelessness with which such a program was drawn up. One could go on and point out similar shortcomings in election programs in other places. But the above examples are sufficient to make every class-conscious worker and farmer take the elections seriously and take the question of drawing up programs in a very serious manner.

The lessons from the experiences in the northern Michigan local elections have already been learned in other parts. The program of the Communist Party in Ewing Township (Rock) elections shows a correct class approach to these problems. The program for immediate demands, amongst other, states:

1. Immediate cancellation of all delinquent taxes for the small farmers by the County and State.

2. To exempt all small farmers from paying taxes and to demand from the County and State for a heavy increase in taxation on large corporations, real estate companies, mining companies, banks and rich landlords.

3. No closing of schools and no reductions in the salaries of school teachers. We will fight for a State appropriation to keep the schools open.

Of course we are dealing in this article with the immediate demands, and a complete program of the Communist Party in any elections must include a complete program of the Party of abolishing the capitalist system and the establishing of a workers and farmers government. In these local elections the correct formulation of the immediate demands is of utmost importance to develop further the class struggles both in town and in the country and to destroy the illusions of "democracy" and reforms through elections without mass struggles.

In the resolution of municipal policy adopted at the enlarged plenum of the ECCI, February, 1930, it states: "In municipal election campaigns, Communists must put forward before the masses an extensive program of partial demands, but they must not put forward such partial demands as are likely to foster democratic illusions among the masses." This we must all study and learn in order not to repeat the shortcomings already committed. As a guide we should read the Communist Resolutions on elections reprinted in the February and March, 1932, issues of "The Communist."

Extent of Unemployment in Textiles

By Labor Research Association

There is no exact record of the number of workers who are out of work in the textile industries. When Thomas F. MacMahon, president of the U. T. W., told the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, Feb. 12, 1932, that there were approximately "a million and a quarter people employed in our industry," he was referring not to the textile industry proper, but to the whole textile and textile products industries which include the 28 or more branches of the clothing trades. He estimated that there are "500,000 textile workers today working a 5-day week or less, about 250,000 working three or four days per week, and the remainder are working fairly steady." He estimated that there were only 200,000 workers out of jobs in the textile and clothing industries combined.

This is a great underestimation. There are probably over 500,000 less workers employed in the whole textile and textile products industry today than in 1928-29. And of the approximately 874,000 workers in the cotton, wool, silk and dyeing and finishing branches—textiles proper—that were employed in 1928, about 245,000 are out of the mills today. About 120,000 are out in cotton, 70,000 in wool manufacturing, 40,000 in silk manufacturing and 15,000 in dyeing and finishing. These estimates are based upon the employment indices of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census of Manufactures. There is no way of telling how many more hundreds of thousands are now working part time—from two to five days a week.

In its investigation of conditions in Lawrence, Labor Research Association found that of the 67 workers studied, only 5 had full-time for the entire 40 weeks of 1931 prior to the strike. Several who had full-time weeks, when they worked, reported that the "stagger plan" kept them "one week in and one week out," or in some cases, "one week in and three weeks out." Of the 2,680 weeks of work which these workers might have put in, they were allowed a total of only 1,150 full weeks and 1,000 approximately half weeks. Here are a few recent examples of the way

Japanese Proteges of the 2nd (Socialist) International

By SEN KATAYAMA

A few weeks ago the II International issued an appeal "against the Japanese war." In this appeal it was even "dominated" that Japan should be declared "aggressor" on the basis of the statutes of the League of Nations.

It is generally known that the International Federation of Trade Unions, generally described as the Amsterdam International, works in close agreement with the II International. The petition to the League of Nations in the interest of so-called "disarmament" was organized by these two international organizations. The International Transport Workers Federation belongs to the Amsterdam International. The Japanese Seamen's Union is affiliated to the International Transport Workers Federation as its Japanese Section. The leading representative of the International Transport Workers Federation is Edo Fimmen, one of the most well-known and celebrated "Left" social democrats. The same Mr. Fimmen visited the Far East a little while ago, attended banquets, at which, among others, the chairman of the Japanese Seamen's Union, Mr. Hamada, drained not a few glasses with him to the international brotherhood of the whole proletariat, and especially the seamen. This hospitality probably induced Mr. Fimmen, in public declarations to recognize the Japanese rights in China and especially in Manchuria. After his return from the Far East to his native land of Holland, Mr. Fimmen, a short time ago, soon after the Congress of the Dutch social-democratic party, set up a "Left social-democratic party," which of course is following the footsteps of the party of Rosenfeld and Seydewitz, the English Independent Labor Party, and suchlike bodies.

We give the above facts as an introduction to the document which the chairman of the Japanese Seamen's Union, Hamada, has issued on the occasion of the New Year, to all members of the Japanese Seamen's Union, this section of the International Transport Workers Federation, and the also of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the sister organ of the II International. We quote the following from this document:

"As regards the Manchurian-Mongolian question, we cannot but see great complications in view of the cultural backwardness and obstinacy of China."

"The Left elements maintain that the interests of our country in Manchuria and in Mongolia are the result of imperialist annexations and one can therefore immediately renounce them."

"Nevertheless, what advantage would it bring to the Chinese people if Japan renounced its interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, as these people desire?"

"If Japan were to renounce its interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, it would mean increasing the exploitation by the military classes of these countries and would facilitate the imperialist advance of England, America and Russia, in the Far East. The circumstances that our country, which possesses a small territory, is poor in natural resources and suffers from overpopulation, is conducting an economic offensive in Manchuria and Mongolia, which is an international proletarian State, demands from population, that moreover our country has the intention to exploit these unused natural resources, in cooperation with China, will be of great advantage not only to our country but also to the Chinese people."

"Viewed from the standpoint of socialism, our country which has 100,000,000 inhabitants crowded on a very small territory, must be characterized as an international proletarian State. China, on the contrary, which has a vast territory with a relatively sparse population, must be regarded as an international bourgeois State."

"Today, when the proletariat, which is threatened with hunger and starvation, is recognized as having the right to submit demands in defence of its vital interests to the bourgeoisie which is living in super-abundance, it cannot be designated as imperialist annexation when our country, which is an international proletarian State, demands from China, a bourgeois State, the right to exploit its economic riches."

"Our country, which in view of the continued difficulties in regard to raw materials must cease to exist as a State in the not distant future, is at present carrying out in Manchuria and Mongolia an economic offensive which forms the only way out of its situation. The obsolete attitude of China, which possesses enormous wealth, can only be characterized as miserable bourgeois protectionism."

"Hence a radical solution of the Manchurian and Mongolian question is in no way contrary to our socialist standpoint."

"In order to set up international equality and peace, which are our only ideal, the plans, spread over years, regarding Manchuria and Mongolia must be actively supported."

I am 71 years old. I have experienced a good deal in my time, including the fact that in the year 1914 many of my friends and fellow founders of the II International went over to the side of their own bourgeoisie, the side of imperialist war. Nothing can easily surprise me now. This pacifism, this internationalism of the members of the II International and of the Amsterdam International and of the Left social-democrat Fimmen does not surprise me. There are some things, however, I cannot understand: how is it that so many workers can still have faith in these (I will not use my epithet) people? I request all workers' newspapers to print these few remarks of mine. I call upon every worker to answer this question!

unemployment has hit groups of workers in particularly mills:

Four hundred workers of the Manville Jenekes Co. at Pawtucket are out of jobs as the result of the transfer of the main plant of the company to Cumberland, R. I. Formerly over 2,000 workers were employed in this now empty Pawtucket plant.

Four hundred more workers in the New Bedford Cotton Mills division of the Hoesac Cotton Mills Corp. are out of jobs as the result of the closing down of this plant indefinitely.

About 200 workers are thrown out of jobs by the closing of the Klota Throwing Co. plant at Lonaconing, Md. It is closed for an "indefinite period."

The plant of Lansford Mills, Lansford, Pa., recently ceased operations "for an indefinite period," throwing out of work 140 workers.



Theodore Dreiser with Aunt Mollie Jackson, when the Dreiser Committee investigated conditions of miners in Kentucky.

Fake Disarmament

(Transport Is Being Prepared for War)
"It may sound monstrous but under the present conditions war would have been desirable. War would have increased the need for marine tonnage, the risk of marine transport would have grown and at the same time speculation would have increased. If no war breaks out the world may for a long time expect any improvement for the latter is too far!" This was printed in the organ of the Norwegian Conservative Party—Morgenbladet—only two months ago.

The shipowner, the port employers and railway companies, are drawing up projects and greedily expecting fabulous profits. Arms and munitions are being openly transported. Even from the Hamburg port through which up to the present, no munitions were sailed, even through this port, arms are being transported to China, for the struggle against the Chinese Red Army, to Finland and to other countries hostile to the U. S. S. R.

Transport is being prepared for war. In spite of the severe crisis in the marine navigation, due to which over 13,500,000 tons are not utilized, finance capital spends huge sums on the building of new ships, not only expecting increased freight, as the Norwegian shipowners are writing, but also in order to make the merchant marine a naval reserve. In its report on the latest changes in the economics of the U. S. A., the commission under Hoover's chairmanship wrote as follows:

"Our argument for government aid to our merchant marine has been that ships under our flag are necessary in case of war. Some of our finest ships are engaged in this protected trade. The amount of tonnage in this trade, which should continue to increase, apart from tankers, might constitute a naval reserve."

The capitalist contradictions are manifesting themselves very sharply on this field. The finance crisis compelled the English Government to temporarily suspend the granting of subsidies on the construction of a giant of 73,000 tons, intended for Atlantic passenger traffic. The French government, on the contrary, energetically subsidizes the construction of the biggest ships "Super-Isle-de-France," as they are called in France, by the Transatlantic company.

Railway construction is imbued with the sole idea of the strengthening of the mobility of the railways, of the transformation of railway transport into a powerful means of the concentration of armies of the shifting of troops and supplies during war.

The construction program of the railways of Japan was restricted almost twice under the influence of the crisis. The expenditure on the construction of new lines, on the reconstruction of old ones, on the building of stations, repairs and enlargement of the rolling stock was greatly reduced. But the occupation of Manchuria called forth feverish construction of new railway lines having strategic significance.

The Chinese Kirin with the Korean Heilon and the latter will be connected by means of the already existing railway line with Tzitzin, an ice-free port in Korea. The way from Shanchu to Osaca which is covered at present through Dairien in 2 hours, will take only 51 hours, upon the termination of this line. Besides, the shifting of troops, munitions, etc., in the Northern basin of Zuzime will not be subjected to the risk of being attacked by the foreign navy. The Kirin-Heilon line enables Japanese imperialism to shift munitions and troops to Manchuria with the least risk and greatest speed. Besides this line is parallel to a part of the Chinese-Eastern Railway.

The planned railway line Shangun-Tsialin in the northwest of Harbin will enable Japanese imperialism to penetrate into the northern part Taonan and Salu, as well as between Tunigiko of the northeastern China, and the line between Tunigiko and Peched will secure the penetration into Mongolia.

It is clear that the railway construction of Japan in Manchuria pursues a strategic purpose, and these preparations for war transport are directed against the USSR. In the light of these facts the interview given by Edo Fimmen, the leader of the Amsterdam transport workers' international, to the Japanese journalists—deserves special attention. He declared that the demand made to Japan as regards the evacuation of troops from Manchuria, without guaranteeing the interests of Japan, was quite absurd. This means that the "friend" of the USSR, as he pretends to be in order to mislead the masses of transport workers and to prepare them for an intervention against the USSR, promises that the social-fascist trade unions bureaucracy will render the greatest support to the war preparations against the USSR.

His ally, Bratschi, General Secretary of the trade union of Swiss Railwaymen and member of the Executive Bureau of the International Federation of Transport Workers, who represented the transport workers' International at the IV International Conference of the transport workers, convened by the League of Nations, also confirmed the pledge of the social-fascists as regards their greatest assistance to the imperialists in organizing continual work of the transport in case of war. He assured this gathering of the imperialist where plans of an armed invasion of the USSR are worked out, of the following:

"I fully appreciate the great political, economic and social importance of international traffic. I recognize that the removal of all serious obstacles to an undistributed transport of persons and goods in international traffic is a worthy object, and I am glad that the League of Nations is devoting attention to this important question."

Such assurances have something behind them. France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and the Balkan countries are carrying out the plan of railway construction with a view to connecting the strategic junctions and the theatre of war by means of communicating lines, thus organizing