

Into the Streets May 1! Fight Against Hunger and War!

WORKING men and women, white and Negro: imperialist war has already in the past month taken its victims by hundreds of thousands. The smoking ruins of the Chinese city of Shanghai; Chapei, with its mountain of corpses of men, women and children, shows to the toiling masses of the entire world what is being prepared for them in every country. The bloody spectre of the new world war is reaching out its hands to grasp the throats of the workers and toiling farmers in all lands. The hordes of Japanese imperialism are being feverishly mobilized on the Siberian borders of the Soviet Union, acting as the spearhead of the first thrust of world imperialism's desperate plot to crush the Soviet Union, fatherland of the toilers of the world.

Behind Japanese imperialism stands the government of Tardieu, the system of French imperialism and its vassal states of Europe which are bringing to a head their war conspiracies on the western front of the Soviet Union which were delayed in 1930 by the crushing of the plot of their agents, the Industrial Party and Mensheviks in the Soviet Union.

American imperialism, headed by the Wall Street agents—Hoover, Stimson and Mellon—is furnishing vast quantities of explosives and other munitions of war to Japan for its assault against the Soviet Union. Masking itself behind a hypocritical two-faced diplomacy, it is at the same time feverishly intriguing against its imperialist rivals for the hegemony in the looting and division of China and the crushing of the Chinese Revolution, and in the imperialist intervention against the Soviet Union.

Workers, you must realize that the imperialist statesmen gathered today in Geneva are gambling with your blood and lives, that your fate is also inevitably bound up with that of the Chinese masses whose blood is being spilled today. The representatives in Geneva of the imperialist powers of United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany and Japan, in their poker game of imperialist diplomacy are gambling with the lives of workers and their families of every country.

The danger of a new imperialist world war for the re-division of the world was never so great and immediate as at the present time!

The head-long rush towards war of the imperialist governments is a part of their desperate efforts to find a capitalist solution for the crisis into which their system is daily plunging deeper and deeper. It is the counter-part of the war which already for almost three years has been conducted against the living standards of the toiling masses within each country with unprecedented fury. In the United States the capitalist economy which proudly boasts of its position as the strong-hold of world capitalism has declined by almost half. This terrific burden it has thrown upon the shoulders of those least equipped to bear it, upon the workers, the women, youth, the children; upon the especially exploited Negro masses. Twelve million workers, who with their families, total more than forty million, have been living upon the miserable crusts of charity for from one to three years. But even the charity slops are being systematically step by step reduced and taken away from them altogether. More than 85 per cent of even those workers who have jobs are working on part time and the total income of the entire working class has been reduced by 60 per cent.

This smashing destruction of the standard of living of the masses is a part of the capitalist preparation for war, is a part of the ruthless drive to find a capitalist way out of the crisis over the crushed lives of the toiling masses.

The capitalist government in Washington did not hesitate a moment to hurriedly enact a law presenting two billion dollars to finance capital through the Reconstruction Corporation. But it stubbornly rejects every proposal for unemployment insurance, for government relief of the starving toilers. It bitterly condemns the demands of the ex-servicemen for the payment of the so-called bonus, even though this represents merely an obligation to which it had solemnly bound itself.

This capitalist government of Washington takes the lead in launching wage cut after wage cut. It issues injunctions against workers who organize and strike in the effort to prevent the destruction of their last means of life. It uses tear gas, clubs and machine guns against the hunger marchers and demonstrations of the starving unemployed. It is intensifying its ferocious and infamous system of deportation of foreign-born workers, especially those who try to resist the capitalist attacks. It has launched a terrible campaign of lynch terror against the Negroes, typified in the Scottsboro case in which seven young Negro boys are condemned to the electric chair. It cynically declares that Tom Mooney, 16 years in prison, although so completely proven innocent that even capitalist politicians find it politically advantageous to speak hypocritically in his behalf, is condemned to spend the rest of his days behind prison walls.

The "democracy" of American capitalist society stands exposed before the masses today as the ruthless dictatorship of the Wall Street bankers and their agents.

Surrounded by this rotting capitalist world stands the

Appeal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A.

gigantic and ever rising construction of the new world, the Socialist World in the Soviet Union. Already the brief years of competition by "peaceful" means between these two worlds has been definitely decided in favor of Socialism, in favor of the proletarian dictatorship, by the magnificent successes of the Five Year Plan. At the same moment when capitalism plunges into crisis in every country, when it can no longer feed the growing masses of starving people, the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union organizing a completely new society on Socialist principles, is advancing with a speed ten-fold greater than any ever before witnessed in the world, even in the days of the youngest and most flourishing examples of capitalism.

It is this contrast between the two worlds, that of dying capitalism and of rising Socialism in the Soviet Union, that induces world imperialism, shaken to its foundations by the crisis, to seek a way out through war against the Soviet Union. It is this same contrast which shows to the workers of all lands that for them the only way out of the crisis is the way of resistance to the capitalist offensive, the way of revolutionary class struggle.

The workers of United States have begun to fight back against the capitalist attacks since May Day of a year ago. The daily struggles for bread being organized and led throughout the country by the Unemployed Councils, bear eloquent witness to the rising spirit of struggle of the American workers. The heroic strike of the Kentucky miners, of the miners of East Ohio, the Anthracite and Southern Illinois; the battles of the textile workers in Lawrence, Rhode Island, Allentown, Patterson; the strikes in the needle trades; the great battle of the miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia; the hunger march at the Ford plant in Detroit, the packing houses in Chicago and the great National Hunger March that greeted the opening of Congress; the growing resistance of the Negro masses against the lynch terror and the working class solidarity of whites and Negroes in the struggle to save the Scottsboro boys; the magnificent demonstrations against the Japanese imperialist bandits in Chicago, Seattle and Washington; the mighty demonstrations that swept the country demanding the release of Tom Mooney—all these are magnificent testimony of the fighting capacities of the American workers and their determination to resist the attacks of the capitalist class.

The capitalist class is savagely trying to beat back the rising tide of working class struggle by the most brutal terror. They are deporting thousands of foreign-born workers each month; the list of lynchings of Negroes mounts higher and higher each week. Hundreds of workers are being jailed every day; men, women and children are being clubbed into insensibility by the police as an every day occurrence. The capitalist terror has already claimed a long list of victims, heroic leaders of the struggle of the masses for bread who have been killed by the bullets of the protectors of capitalist "law and order"; the heroes of the Ford hunger march, the Kentucky strike, and of the struggle against evictions in Chicago and Cleveland. But the most vicious attacks of the capitalist class cannot hold back the revolutionary upsurge of the masses.

On the contrary, it only steels the movement and intensifies the fighting spirit of the movement which is all the more inspired by the heroic spirit of its martyrs.

Out of the struggle is emerging the revolutionary organizations of the workers, the unemployed councils, the revolutionary trade unions and oppositions in the reformist unions, and, leading and organizing all of these struggles, the Communist Party of U. S. A., Section of the Communist International.

This May Day must be a great new mass mobilization of all toilers against the hunger program of the Hoover Government and against the impending imperialist war.

Despite the struggles, heroism and sacrifice, the workers have not yet succeeded to stop the capitalist offensive. In every struggle they find enemies not only in front of them—the government, courts, police, thugs, army—but also in the rear and amongst their ranks, stabbing them in the back and demoralizing their struggles, the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party, the Social Fascists, carrying through the program of the capitalists behind the mask of "labor" and "Socialist" phrases.

The officialdom of the American Federation of Labor

today boasts as its greatest victories of the successful putting across of general wage cuts without any resistance from the workers. It opposes unemployment insurance, it opposes the soldiers' bonus and supports the two billion dollar gift to the banks and corporations. The leaders of the Socialist Party openly support the capitalist charity schemes such as the "block-aid system", the "community chest", the "family-help-family" system whereby even the burden of charity is shifted on to the workers themselves under the slogan of J. P. Morgan that "if I give a dime and you give a dime then the burdens are shared equally." The Socialist Party leaders disgrace the honorable word "Socialism" to mask their vile slanders against the Soviet Union, where true Socialism is being built, in their efforts to help the capitalists mobilize for war against the Soviet Union. Assisted by their allies, the so-called left-wing, the Muste group and the Trotskyites and Lovestoneites, these social fascists are the most dangerous enemies of the working class in its struggle against the capitalist offensive.

The struggle against hunger and war can only be organized and carried through successfully by defeating the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party and casting them out from the ranks of the working class.

Workers, white and Negro, members of the American Federation of Labor, members of the Socialist Party, followers of the open capitalist parties, young workers and women, working farmers and government and municipal employees, office workers, intellectuals and small business men! Do you realize on this May Day when your very lives are menaced by starvation and war that you must find a new road? Do you not realize that you must unite your forces from below, build up your own organizations, and struggle against a world of enemies who are thrown against you by the rying capitalist class which seeks to continue to live by sucking your blood?

Remember the heroic revolutionary traditions of the American masses who furnished the fighters, who destroyed the feudal rule of Britain in the revolutionary wars of 1776! Remember the revolutionary traditions of the American masses whose blood was spilled in smashing the system of slavery in 1861-65! Remember the innumerable heroic struggles of the American workers in the strike battles of modern times! Remember the heroic "mutineers" among the American soldiers at Archangel in 1919, 1920, who forced the withdrawal of imperialist intervention against the Soviet Union.

The American working class will not submit to the capitalist attacks, to the program of starvation and war. They will rise in struggle against the crimes and iniquities of a rotten and outworn system, the system of capitalism.

On this May Day let all the suffering and oppressed masses rally in a mighty demonstration of protest. Arouse and organize all those who are still passive and indifferent. Mobilize the broad masses for the struggle against hunger and war. Let loose the storms of mass indignation against the Japanese imperialists who have begun the world war in the Far East with the support of American and other imperialist powers. Penetrate into the factories, the trade unions and into the homes of the masses a spirit of rebellion and struggle. Out into the streets on May Day!

Long Live the Revolutionary International Working Class Solidarity!

Expose the Two-faced Diplomacy of American Imperialism Which Participates in the Spreading of War!

Long Live the Revolutionary Mass Struggle Against the Imperialist War!

Stop the Shipment of Munitions of War to Japan!

Set Up Fighting Committees of the Revolutionary United Front in the Factories, Among the Unemployed, Among All Toilers in Town and Country!

Fight for Unemployment Insurance at the Expense of Government and Employers!

Demand the Unconditional Liberation of the Scottsboro Boys!

Demand Immediate Freedom for Tom Mooney! Defend Soviet Russia!

Defend the Chinese People from the Robber War of International Imperialism!

Defend Soviet China!

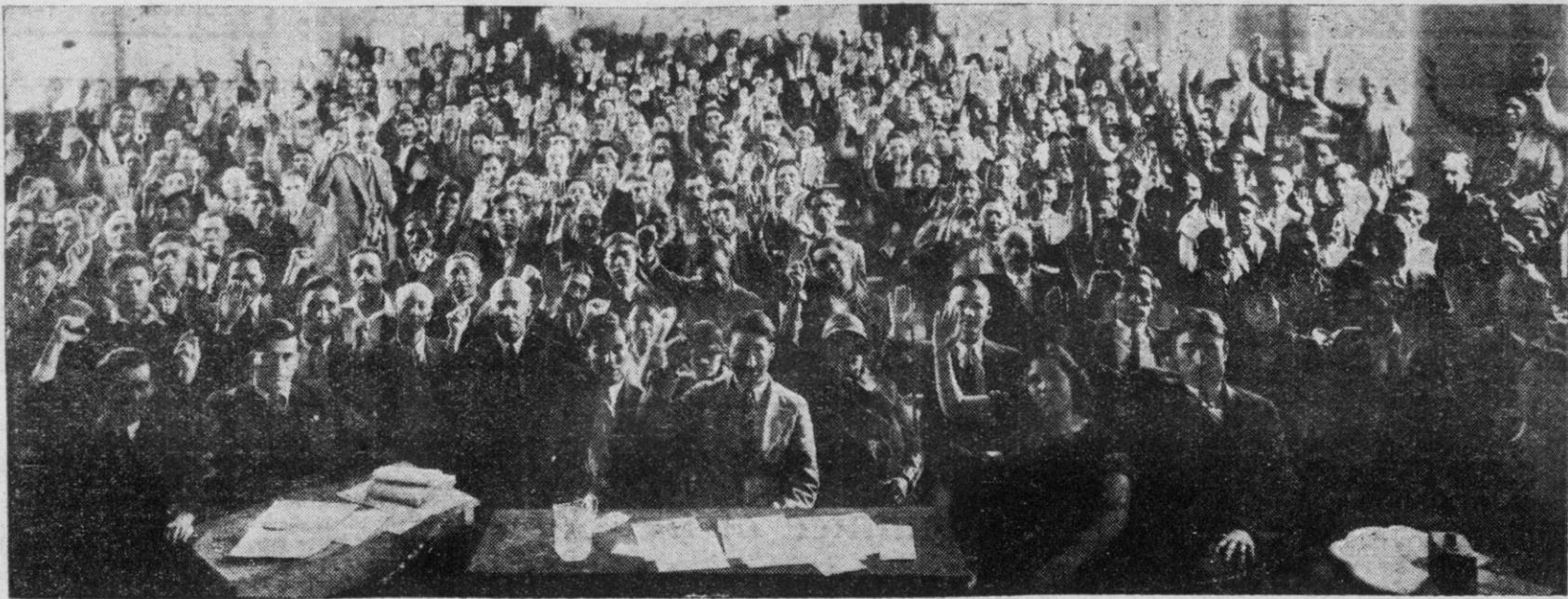
Form With Your Bodies a Living, Unshakable Protecting Wall Around the Soviet Union, the Land of Victorious Socialism!

Defend Yourself Against the Mass Murder of the Far East War!

Signed,

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF U. S. A.

COLORADO BEET WORKERS PREPARE FOR STRIKE ON MAY FIRST



DENVER, Colo.—The two-day conference of agricultural workers, the second to be held in two months, adjourned April 17th after adopting a fighting call to action and deciding to strike throughout the beet fields on May 1st unless the companies withdraw the wage cut and accept the conference demands.

The Conference had 116 delegates present from 66 important beet centers, representing a total of 8,889 organized beet workers in Committees of Action, United Front Committees, local groups, etc. The delegates brought with them a total of 13,000 signatures of beet workers who signed against the wage cut and supported the demands of the United Front Committee.

The Conference held on February 13-14 had 67 delegates present from 28 centers, representing 3,200 workers. This conference adopted a program of four central, vital demands and outlined a policy of intensive organizational work to be done between then and April 15, when another conference was scheduled to take action on the wage cut. During this period scores of local organizations were established, demonstrations held and the demands of the Conference widely popularized.

The powerful sugar companies cut wages in 1930 from \$23 per acre to \$18 in 1931. Then this year they cut to \$15 per acre. Even when receiving \$23 per acre, the workers were living in a condition of peonage and know that \$15 per acre will mean mass starvation. This year whole communities were on charity and existed on a starvation basis.

On the morning of the Conference a committee of ten was sent by the Conference to the offices of the Great Western Sugar Company, the most powerful of all the companies and the leader in the wage cut, to present the demands of the beet workers. The Committee was accompanied by 2,000 beet workers. Maddux, industrial commissioner of the company, met the committee at the door with 15 policemen and said, "You'll get in only over my dead body." This enraged the delegates and determined them to fight more bitterly.

The Conference immediately took to discussion of the present situation. It ratified the demands of the previous Conference and declared a fight for their realization. These demands are (1) for a standard rate of \$23 per acre throughout the beet fields, (2) for the establishment of a guarantee of pay, (3) for cash instead of credits, and (4) for recognition of the United Front Committees as spokesmen of the workers.

The Conference elected a Program Committee to draft a statement, of policy, a finance committee and an organization committee.

The whole of the first day was devoted to discussion by the delegates. The most varied of political and religious opinions were expressed but complete unanimity on the central question—that of the building of a united front against the wage cut and for the protection of the beet workers. The delegates represented every possible type of politics and religion, from Republicans, Democrats, Syndicalists, American Legionnaires, etc., to Catholics, Protestants, Atheists, Communists and Socialists.

A fraternal delegate from the

Spanish post of the American Legion of La Junta, Colo., made a vicious attack on the Communists, as did a delegate from the Conference of the Methodist Church of Denver. Rank and file non-Communist delegates effectively smashed this attack. The representative of La Prensa, influential bourgeois Spanish daily, also attacked the Communists and "warned" the Conference of the "violence ideology" of the Communists. Other non-Communist delegates effectively answered these demagogues.

Throughout the Conference held to a clear class line. The discussion of the delegates showed the misery existing throughout the field and pledged to stand with the United Front Committee in launching a struggle.

From the very outset the widespread feeling to strike was expressed. The refusal of the beet workers to accept the cut and their determination to struggle was clearly evident.

Edgar Wahlberg, pastor of the Grace Church of Denver pledged the Conference his support in all "things just" and stated the beet workers were doing the proper thing now.

The speech of Charles Guynn, representative of the Trade Union Unity League, was enthusiastically received. Guynn stated the wage cut could be defeated by a strike, but that a strike is dependant upon widespread and intensive organization in the field, and recommended the throwing of 50 rank and file organizers and 25 automobiles into the field at once, declared the im-

mediate building of local committees rank and file committees of action, etc., everywhere was a prime necessity. Guynn also pointed out the necessity of establishing at once a relief and defense apparatus, making connections with the unemployed workers and connecting the beet workers struggles with the miners struggle (miners in Colo have last week been notified of a 25 per cent cut in the Northern field and 40 per cent in the Southern field).

The Conference was marked by numerous individuals taking the floor and declaring their adherence to the United Front Movement, delegates who had previously very bitterly opposed the movement and attacked it at all occasions. Outstanding among these was Ramirez, from Ft. Lupton, who declared "Never

before was I in favor, but now I am because I believe at last the beet workers are united."

Throughout the Conference, anti-Communist elements sought to divert the Conference from its real task by throwing into [the Conference the "red question" but in all cases failed miserably. The role of the Communist Party was clearly presented by a number of delegates, in particular many non-party delegates. The Conference Chairman, Ramon Negrete of Fort Lupton, formerly the Secretary-Treasurer of the now defunct reformist Beet Workers Association in answering an attack said "My experience with Communists is that they are real fighters and defenders of the workers and hold high the workers interests. I am not a Communist as you know but do not be surprised if I become one."

On the second day the concretely discussed reports of the Committees and adopted the following decisions:

1. To arrange for widespread demonstrations for the beet workers in every beet center on May First. These demonstrations shall be built up by throwing into the field 50 rank and file organizers who were selected at the Conference. These demonstrations will receive a message or a representative from the central United Front Committee as to whether the sugar companies have refused the demands. That in the event of refusal of the demands, which shall be negotiated between now and May 1st, then the Committee call a strike.

2. That between and May 1st, in preparation for struggle, the squads of rank and file organizers, directed by the central committee, shall systematically set up local organizations where none exist, shall hold the May First demonstrations, shall prepare relief and defense machinery and shall mobilize additional thousands of workers heading the united front movement.

3. That in the coming week demonstrations and meetings be held in all parts of the field to hear reports of the Conference and to focus on building for May First. In the meantime the central committee attempt to negotiate with the sugar companies, and the event of their failure, to be well prepared for May First.

A roll call taken at the Conference shows that 61 rank and file organizations volunteered to work under the central Committee, 28 automobiles were placed at the Committee's disposal, and that 33 centers will hold May Day demonstrations to await the word of the Central Committee.

The possibility of a mass strike in the Colorado sugar beet fields on May First, therefore, is an imminent possibility. After the Conference the Executive Committee of 35 members met to concretely apply the decisions and drafted a proclamation to the beet workers, to the Colorado Industrial Commission, to the Governor and to all friendly organizations declaring determination to struggle against the starvation in the beet fields.

An outstanding weakness of the Conference was that only beet centers in Colorado were represented, and New Mexico, Nebraska, and Wyoming were absent; also in that insufficient representation was present from the Russo-German and Filipino groups.

MAY DAY--DAY OF STRUGGLE

By J. W. FORD

MAY DAY is a day of struggle and international class solidarity. For over 40 years workers of this country have observed this day as a day of mighty protest against wage reductions, against capitalist terror and for working class solidarity.

Today Japanese imperialism has gobbled up Manchuria and is threatening war against the Soviet Union.

The ruling class of this country and its government with its eyes on China because it wants to share in the robbery of China, and also because it too desires the destruction of the Workers and Peasants Government of the Soviet Union, sanctions the moves of Japanese imperialism and helps in the war preparations against the U. S. S. R.

At the same time the manufacturers, the bankers and the government are carrying out a starvation program in this country. Wages of the working class are being cut right and left, the standard of living of the workers and the population is being lowered and the greatest wave of terror is being carried on against the workers to keep them from struggling to better their conditions.

The workers and toiling masses of Negroes are receiving the brunt of this starvation program of the Hoover government, and the brunt of the brutal lynch, police and capitalist mob terror carried out at the dictation of the government and the boss class.

Meanwhile the bosses are using the workers to prepare war and to make and transport war materials to Japan and China. The workers must stop these war plans.

Recently the "Daily Worker" carried an article on "War Shipments to Japan" prepared by the Labor Research Association, showing that high officials of the United States Department of State and the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Explosive Co. have recently held a conference in connection with the sale and shipment of war munitions to the Orient, Japan and China.

It is also stated that the biggest chemical manufacturing company in this country is making and sending from Hopewell, Va., to the Orient nitrates of soda. Perhaps

the workers don't know that this material is to be used as war materials, but they should know it and act to stop the sending of these materials to slaughter other workers.

In the same issue of the Daily Worker there was an interesting letter from a correspondent at Hopewell, Va. This letter states that "Hopewell itself consists essentially of the type of workers known in the South as "poor white". No one else will live there because of the odors from the Allied. The workers pay back most of their salaries to the factories because the majority of the houses belong either to the Tubize or the Allied chemical."

This clearly shows that the so-called poor whites of Virginia are living in conditions as bad as the greatly exploited Negroes, while the bosses of the chemical company are only concerned with making profits, and to help in the war preparations. The whole working class of this country is suffering and starving while the bosses make huge profits.

Or take the shipment of raw cotton to Japan. The Labor Research Association states that during 1931 at the time when Japan was concentrating her forces and attacking Manchuria, over 1,741,000 bales of cotton were bought in this country and sent to Japan and used largely for making explosives for war purposes. This was twice the amount bought during 1930.

Now there are hundreds of thousands of Negro peons and farm slaves in the South slaving away in the cotton fields, besides being lynched and terrorized.

Seamen and longshoremen who handle and load these war mate-

rials are having their wages slashed on every shipping line.

Of course the workers must interfere in these war plans and preparations.

The workers do well to ask: Why war? The war is a robber war in the interest of the manufacturers and capitalists. It is a war for the division of China, the destruction of the independence of China, the further oppression of China, it is a drive towards an attack on the Soviet Union, a Workers' and Peasants' government that is demonstrating to the workers and oppressed people of the world, through successful socialist building, what can be done by workers; that they, by organizing and struggling against their exploiters, can fight starvation, unemployment and misery.

Workers are not interested in these annexations of the imperialists. The workers, however, are interested in the freedom and independence of China, for the workers and peasants of China, who are fighting for their independence; the workers are interested in the protection of the Soviet Union which the imperialists want to destroy.

Our interests are different from those of the imperialists who want to annex and divide China and destroy the Soviet Union, and who at the same time cut our wages, lower our standards and reduce the working population to misery.

Let us do all we can to stop this robber war on China and the attack on the U.S.S.R. Any sacrifice that we can make now is better than the burdens of an imperialist war. We can actually save the lives of thousands of Chinese workers and peasants and prevent the destruction of the lives of millions of workers and peasants in an imperialist war, by acting to stop war.

That is why this May Day is of very great importance to carry out a mighty protest against and action to stop war, by organizing to stop the shipments of war materials, by organizing the struggle against wage cuts and unemployment, against terror and lynching and for defense of the Scottsboro boys!

This is why May Day is a day of struggle, of brotherly working unity, of international class solidarity.



JAMES W. FORD

Swinging Into Presidential Elections

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

THE presidential election campaign is on. What is the main worry of the capitalists in this election of the third year of the economic crisis? The answer is clear. To make use of all weapons to prevent the workers and poor farmers from uniting their forces during the elections in a struggle against hunger.

What is the task of the Party? The answer was given in the call of the Central Committee for the national nominating convention to be held on May 23 and 29 in Chicago. Merely to quote the opening sentence of the call is the guiding line. It said, "for working class unity, the election campaign, against the hunger and war offensive of the capitalists."

The bosses will raise all sorts of issues to blind the workers to the measures against their living conditions. Demagoguery will be used by all parties to make the government, regardless as to whether we have a republican or democratic administration, appear as a people's government, a government above classes.

There is no worker today who believes in the Hoover prosperity. The Democratic Party, the party which is serving the interests of Wall St. and which plunged this country into the last world war, is at the present time a safer bet for

Wall St. than the Republican Party which is becoming discredited in the eyes of the world.

Is it not a fact that Norman Thomas, the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, supports the so-called Block-Aid, the unemployed hunger scheme of the Tammany administration? And who else in addition to Norman Thomas made a radio speech and supported the Block-Aid System. None other than Morgan himself. Here we have it. Agreement between the head of Wall St. and the head of the Socialist Party. When the bosses expect serious resistance on the part of the workers to their measures of hunger and war they call upon the Socialists to put it over. The chief enemy in the ranks of the workers is the socialist party, in the presidential elections we must concentrate our fire on the socialist Party.

What are the main slogans which the Party is putting forward, slogans of struggle, in the election campaign. Here they are:

1. Unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and employer.
2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
3. Emergency relief without restrictions by the government and banks for the poor farmers; ex-

emption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of debts.

4. Equal rights for the Negroes, and self-determination for the Black Belt.

5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of the workers.

6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

The above slogans can become immediate slogans of struggle. Only on this basis will we be able to unmask the social demagoguery of the capitalist politicians and the Socialist Party.

The time to our National Nominating Convention is short. The bourgeois election campaign is already in full swing. The speeches of the various candidates for the presidential nomination are full of demagoguery, already developing the campaign to divert to safer channels the growing ferment and radicalization among the masses.

Are we up to the mark in meeting the election challenge of the capitalists? Not by a long shot. The last plenum of our Party has in all seriousness taken up the election campaign. The entire Party must take up the key note given by the Plenum—Comrades, with full swing, into the election campaign.



Presidential candidate for the Communist Party in 1928. Several organizations have already proposed him as Communist candidate for president in the coming campaign.

MAY DAY IN THE UNITED STATES

By THURBER LEWIS

For the forty-sixth time, the workers of America celebrate May Day. It was born in the early stages of growing American capitalism. It comes again when this capitalism, swelled to imperialism, is ringed with age.

May Day originated on May First, 1886. In August of that year Albert Parsons sat in cell 29, Cook County Jail, Chicago. On November 11th of the following year he was to die on the gallows of that jail. Three comrades, Fisher, Spies and Engel, were to be hanged with him, because they were the spearhead of the resentment the new proletariat of America was putting into the form of a nation-wide strike for the eight hour day. It was directed against the exploitations of Jay Cooke, Commodore Vanderbilt, Andrew Carnegie, the Senior Rockefeller, Jay Gould, the founders of the packer families and the elder Morgan.

A bomb, exploded by a police spy in the ranks of the 180 officers advancing on a workers' meeting in Haymarket Square was the vehicle



for a conspiracy to break the back of a nation-wide eight-hour strike by railroading to the hangman's noose its most revolutionary leaders.

From cell 29 Albert Parsons wrote "The trade and labor unions of the United States and Canada, having set apart the 1st day of May 1886, to inaugurate the eight-hour system. I did all in my power to assist the movement. I feared conflict and trouble would arise between the authorities, representing the employers of labor, and the wage-workers, who only represented themselves. I knew that defenseless men, women and children must finally succumb to the power of discharge, black-list and lock-out and its consequent

misery and hunger enforced by the militia's bayonet and the policemen's club. I did not advocate the use of force. But I denounced the capitalists for employing it to hold the laborers in subjection to them and declared that such treatment would of necessity drive the workmen to employ the same means in self-defense."

Parsons had lived through '77. A great railroad strike swept the country that year. This strike embodied the protest of a "free people" who found themselves struggling in the way of a newly risen monster. Parsons recalls its repercussions in Chicago: "I strolled down Dearborn Street to Lake, west on Lake to Fifth Avenue. It was a calm, pleasant summer night. Lying stretched upon the curb and lying in and about the closed doors of the mammoth buildings on these streets were armed men. Some held their muskets in hand, but most of them were rested against the buildings. In going by way of an unfrequented street, I found I had got among those whom I sought to evade—they were the first regiment, Illinois National guards. They seemed to be waiting for orders; for had not the newspapers declared that the strikers were becoming violent and, 'the Commune was about to rise,' and that I was their leader! The next day and the next the strikers gathered in thousands without leaders or any organized purpose. They were in each instance clubbed and fired upon, and dispersed by the militia."

It was about this first great trial of strength that Chas. A. Beard timidly wrote: "Other battles came in time, but none so wide-spread in their menace to the American social order." "Order indeed." For the first time a general strike movement swept the country. For the first time, the combined forces of militia and federal troops were brought into play against the working class.

The eight hour strike of '86, in the launching of which May Day was born, stemmed from the upsurge of '77. It was called by a federation of labor unions which was the predecessor of the American Federation of Labor and received the support of the rank and file of the Knights of Labor, though sabotaged by the weak-kneed leader, Terence V. Powderly.

But the seeds of reformism were present in the Second International at its very foundation. These seeds

came from the shoots of compromise in those countries already embarked on capitalist careers. They appeared first in England. Very shortly they sprouted in the United States. They later flourished in France and came to full bloom in the Social-democracy of Germany.

They were inherent and necessary to the flowering of imperialism.

Given a militant working-class, uncorrupted aware of the benefits of solidarity, imperialism could not be. How could the Opium wars be fought, "the brightest jewel in the crown of the Empire" be held for English trade, the Mahdi overcome and the Boars conquered, but for the vitiating influence of reformism which divided the workers.

May Day 1919 is memorable. The

revolutionary wing of the Socialist Party which later in the years was to cut loose from the reformist leadership of Berger and Hilquit, took the lead. Cleveland was the strongest center of the left-wing. Under the leadership of C. E. Ruthenberg, a great May Day parade, as much a challenge to opportunism as to a victory-bloated capitalism, marched the streets of Cleveland. Twenty-thousand strong, a sea of red banners, men and women workers of Cleveland converged on Public Square in two great demonstrations, one from the east, one from the west.

The Chamber of Commerce imported 900 thugs from Chicago. Machine guns bristled from the May Company and the Federal Building

roofs over-looking the square. Hundreds of white collared A.P.L.'s (semi-official fascists working with the Department of Justice under the name of the American Protective League and Legionnaires swarmed the streets. Army tanks, trucks and mounted cops moved towards the lines of march. The workers were unarmed. They fought bravely, but only a few got through to the square where Ruthenberg spoke. He was later tried and acquitted for the murder of a worker shot by a detective while defending the Socialist Sunday School section from attack. Scores were wounded. Notable demonstrations were held in Detroit and Boston. It was time for capitalism to mass its forces.

The deportations delirium ensued the following winter.

Railroad Workers Rally to TUUL to Smash New Pay-Cuts

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company is continuing the speed-up, lay off and wage cutting policy of the Hoover administration.

The workers are seeing now clearer than ever the lies told them through the capitalist press. They are beginning to see that all the Washington conferences and railway executives and the Chicago conference of executives and labor fakery (A. F. of L. and Brotherhood officials) are only for the purpose of fooling the workers while the Wall Street gamblers are collecting the profits.

The president of the New Haven, Mr. J. J. Pelley, was one of the railway chief executives of the Hoover Washington conference that promised no WAGE CUTTING. Soon after this conference we find a continuous series of lay offs until only skeleton crews are left in the shops not completely closed. The Reedville shops are working two to three days per week with less than a one-fourth crew. The Maybrook shops are still worse only a skeleton crew where formerly 1600 workers were employed. Stanford shops are closed. The Van Nest shops, the main electric locomotive and car shops, are working four days per week with 200 workers, where formerly over 500 were employed.

In January the New Haven cut these miserably paid part-time workers 10 per cent. Skilled mechanics, whose regular weekly wage was \$24 had \$2.40 taken from their pockets so that the fat bankers could receive their dividends and profits.

Do 5 Days' Work In 4.

To put through this wage cut another lay off took place and those left on the job were put on five days per week. A still further speed up took place. The bonus was continually reduced. Slave driving speeded the workers until they did the five days' work in four days.

Old Workers Fired.

Was this all? No. Workers that had worked faithfully for the company for years and had been crippled for life (Snyder, Frank Scheuer) and others were fired for no other reason than that they were too old. Mechanics were put on as laborers and required to report for work every day whether there was work or not. Skilled mechanics paying car fare to report for work at 49 cents per hour and the boss telling them no work today, report again tomorrow. This is the Hoover program, the program of the House of Morgan.

But the workers have another program. Seeing through the capitalist lies of no wage cutting and no lay off, are organizing into the

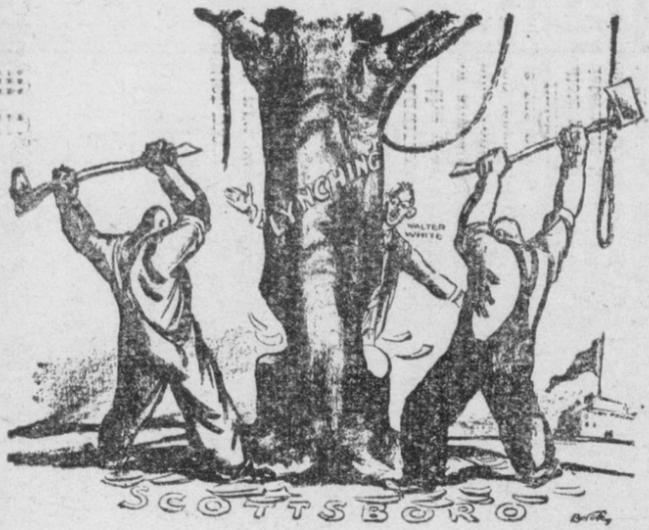
National Railroad Industrial League. They are getting ready to kick out the rotten scab company union, the M.D.A. and the company rats that are M.D.A. officials. The workers would like to know why they should pay \$5 initiation and 50 cents per month dues to keep these rats in office when all they get in return is speed up, wage cuts and lay offs. Furthermore, these M.D.A. officials have stopped all sick benefits to the sick workers. These company rats must get their \$15 per day from the workers whether the sick live or die of starvation.

But the workers are not willing to starve so they are joining the National Railroad Industrial League, the only union that will help all railway workers to protect themselves and stop the starvation program of the Wall Street bankers.

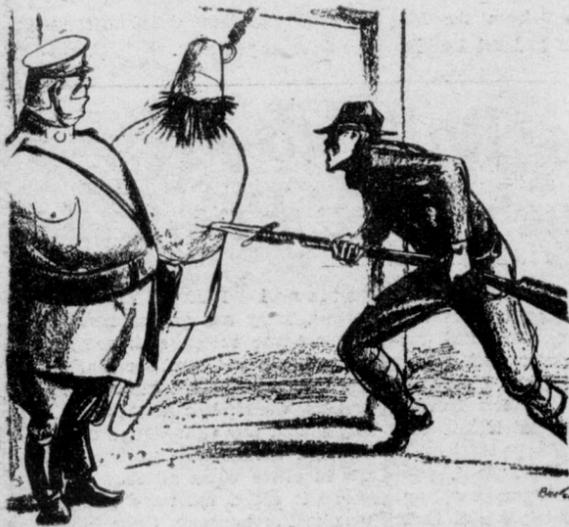
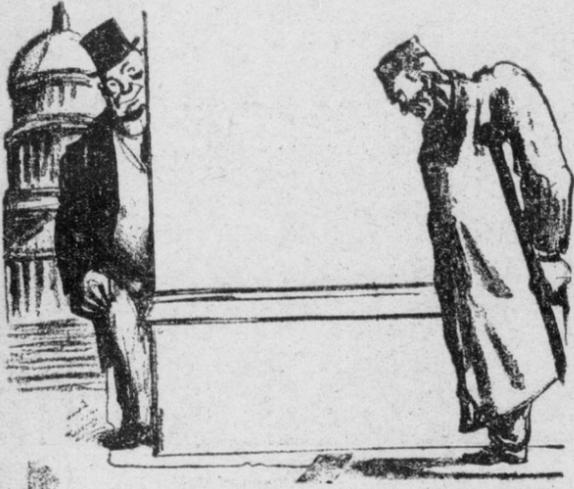
Ohio Publishing Co. Fires 200; Cuts Pay of Those Remained

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Things are getting worse in this town. We have a big printing plant here, the Crowl Publishing Co., which laid off 200 two weeks ago. This week this plant cut the wages of the workers who remained.



MAY DAY



Editorial Note by A. TRACHTENBERG.

The May Day leaflet which is reprinted below was written by Lenin while he was incarcerated in a St. Petersburg jail awaiting trial in the Spring of 1896. When arrested in December, 1895, Lenin, at the age of 25, was already the leader of the central organization of the Social-Democrats in St. Petersburg. Lenin's characteristic method was to gather first hand information about living and working conditions of workers, carefully check and analyze the information obtained, and write leaflets in the most simple terms so that the least developed workers could understand. While Lenin had already then to his credit a number of serious Marxist studies **New Tendencies in Peasant Economy, etc.**, and polemics with the Populists (Who are the "Friends of the People," etc.), he particularly enjoyed writing for the masses, and his training during the period impressed itself on his writing during the following thirty years.

The May Day pamphlet was written at the request of St. Petersburg Union of Struggle for the Liberation of the Working Class, one of the first Marxist organizations in Russia which helped to found the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party in 1898. The May Day leaflet was smuggled out of the prison and mimeographed in 2,000 copies, an edition considered at that time as very large. It was distributed among workers of 40 shops and factories with what proved, very soon, great success. Contemporaries write that "when a month afterwards the famous strikes of 1896 broke out, workers were telling us that this modest little May Day leaflet was the first impetus to their organization." The comrade who attended to the technical end of getting out and distributing the leaflet wrote as follows about the effect of this leaflet on the St. Petersburg workers: "In issuing and distributing this May Day leaflet we felt that we accomplished a great revolutionary task. The calling of the great strike one and a half months afterwards by the weavers, among whom the movement began and was spreading precisely under the influence of the May Day leaflet and was only awaiting the opportunity to assert itself openly, demonstrated to us and to the whole world that we were not wrong in our estimate. The strike developed exactly in those shops where our leaflet was best distributed."

We reproduce the Lenin May Day leaflet not as a relic dug out from the dusty archives, but rather as a living piece of simple and direct writing for workers on a revolutionary theme. Although written 35

years ago, it serves as an example for a May Day leaflet in any of the capitalist countries today. The Lenin leaflet "produced results" because it was written in a language which the workers could understand, because it was concrete and dealt with problems which the workers could identify as their own, because it was distributed not indiscriminately, but directly to workers in the shops and factories, and, naturally, because of previous work in these shops and factories.

In this leaflet Lenin reveals himself not only the brilliant teacher but the successful organizer and leader of the masses as well.

The Workers' Holiday—May First

Comrades! Let us look carefully into the conditions of our life; let us observe that environment wherein we pass our days. What do we see? We work hard; we create unlimited wealth, gold and rich fabrics, brocade and velvet; we dig iron and coal from the bowels of the earth; we build machines, ships, castles, railways. All the wealth of the world is obtained by our sweat and blood. And what reward do we receive for our hard labor? In justice we should live in the houses, wear good clothing, and in any case not want for our daily bread. But we all know very well that our wages scarcely suffice for a bare existence. Our bosses lower the wage-rats, force us to work overtime, unjustly fine us. In a word, they oppress us in every way, and, in case of dissatisfaction on our part, they promptly discharge us. We time and time again discover that those to whom we turn for protection are friends and lackeys of our bosses. We, the workers are kept in ignorance, education is denied to us, that we may not learn to struggle to improve our conditions. They hold us in bondage, discharge us on the slightest pretext, arrest and exile anyone offering resistance to oppression, forbid us to struggle. Ignorance and bondage,—these are the means by which the capitalists and the Government, always at their service keep us in subjection.

What means do we have to improve our conditions, to raise our wages, to shorten our working day, to protect ourselves from abuse, to read intelligent and useful books? Everybody is against us—the bosses (since the worse off we are, the better they live), and all their lackeys, all those who live off the bounty of the capitalists and who, at their bidding, keep us in ignorance and bondage. We can look to no one for aid; we can rely only upon ourselves. Our strength lies in union; our salvation in **united, stubborn, and energetic resistance** to our exploiters. They have long understood

wherein lay our strength, and have attempted in all manner of ways to keep us divided, and not to let us understand that we workers have interests in common. They cut wages, not everybody's at once, but one at a time. They put foremen over us, they introduce piece work; and, laughing up their sleeves at how we workers toil at our work lower our wages little by little. But it's a long lane that has no turning. There is a limit to endurance. During the past year the Russian workers have shown their bosses that slavish submission can be transformed into the staunch courage of men who will not submit to the insolence of capitalists greedy for un-

paid labor. In various broken out; Ivanovo-Vizna Minsk, Kiev, towns. The ended success but even tm only appear reality they f ribly, cause t force them t fear of a ne inspectors als and notice th talists' eyes; their eyes are calling a stri the factory

BACK TO

By JAMES LERNER

"WE'RE going back to Union Sq." was the joyful announcement of the Socialist press May 1 a year ago. This single line was supposed to be the herald of a new era in socialist policies.

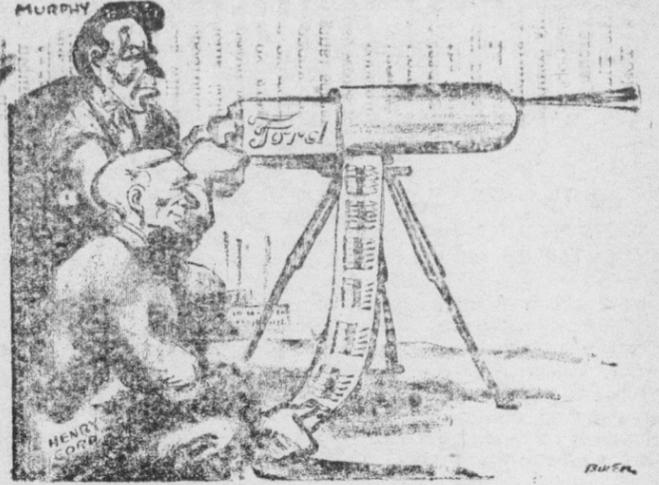
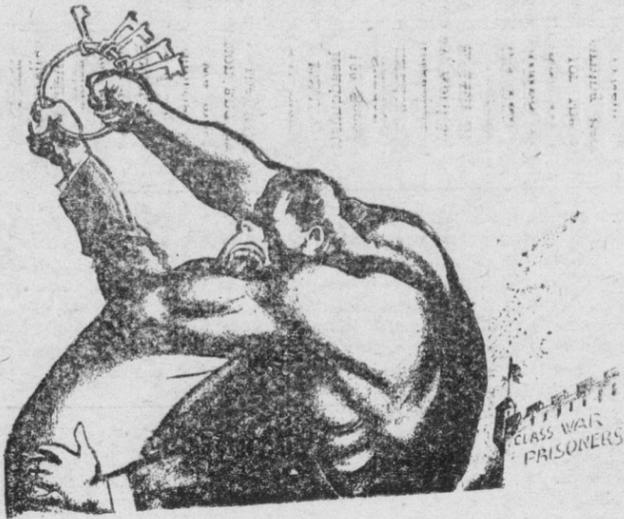
In 1929 at a meeting of lawyers, accountants and some workers called by the S. P. May 1, Norman Thomas led in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner", Union S., the scene of revolutionary demonstrations in New York, was out of the Socialist Party vocabulary. The year before the socialists had dropped the phrase "class struggle" from their constitution because organized capitalism had done away with the need for class struggle. Algernon Lee said as much as this: "—Well, frankly speaking, I do not believe that Marx or Engels could clearly see the possibility of a highly organized capitalism which would be able to tame the unemployment devil". But it was a sinister devil playing mean tricks with the socialists. The next year the red-horned freak re-appeared and left the socialists high and dry with their theories. The success of the Soviet Union also playing a most important part in showing up the party's bankruptcy.

The Socialist Party has started to change its appearance. In New York they are organizing unemployed organizations. At the national convention, which is to take place in May, a resolution demanding the re-inclusion of the phrase "class struggle" in the constitution will be proposed. And also, even in the past year the Soviet Union has called for a new attitude towards the Soviet Union. Are these symptoms of the Socialist Party's "return to Union

3. to stay"? C sending of a revolution?

Let us take battle on th within the ra the last two become disgu attacks made the U.S.S.R. lectuals have same way. So New Leader testify from p the absorbing able interest I country. I ca fact that we much harm by carping and cism of Russia Just because Russia that n the good of w well as a gre want to be make criticism ing." Criticiz careful that the workers continue to h ty. One of th ker Lewis, s should change Soviet Russia attitude build us and certain

What have "poor unemp whom every is er is wringing When the p made a sham socialist "Forw in the demon police; the yo the handsome graceful horse



- 1896

BY
V. I. LENIN

various towns strikes have out; in Yaroslavl, Taikovo, Viznesensk, Belostok, Vilna, Kiev, Moscow and other. The majority of the strikes successfully for the workers. In unsuccessful strikes are apparently unsuccessful. In they frighten the bosses ter- cause them great losses, and them to grant concessions for a new strike. The factory workers also begin to get busy the beams in the capi- eyes. They are behind uni- ves are opened by the workers a strike. When in fact do 'actory' inspectors notice mis-

management in the factories of such influential personages as Mr. Tortonov or the stockholders of the Putilov factory? In St. Petersburg, too, we have made trouble for the bosses. The strike of the weavers at Tortonov's factories, of the workers at the shoe factory, the agitation among the workers at the Kenig and Varonin factories, and among the dock workers, and finally the recent disturbances in Sestroretsk have proven that we have ceased to be submissive martyrs, and have taken up the struggle. As is well known, the workers from many factories and shops have organized the "Union of Struggle for the Emancipation of

the Working Class," with the aim of exposing all abuses, of eradicating mismanagement, of fighting against the insolent oppressions of our conscienceless exploiters, and of achieving full liberation from their power. The "Union" distributes leaflets, at the sight of which the bosses and their faithful lackeys tremble in their boots. It is not the leaflets themselves which frighten them, but the possibility of our united resistance, of an exhibition of our mighty power, which we have shown them more than once. We workers of St. Petersburg, members of the "Union" invite the rest of our fellow workers to join our "Union" and to further the great cause of uniting the work-

ers for a struggle for their own interests. It is high time for us Russian workers to break the chains with which the capitalists and the Government have bound us in order to keep us in subjection. It is high time for us to join the struggle of our brothers, the workers in other lands, to stand with them under the common flag upon which is inscribed: **Workers of the World, Unite!** In France, Great Britain, Germany and other countries, where the workers have already united in strong unions and have won many rights, they have established the 19th of April (the First of May abroad, before the October Revolution the Russian calendar was 13 days behind the West-European) as a general Labor holiday.



TO UNION SQUARE

ay"? Or are they merely the of a decoy to the square of ion? s take the Soviet Union. The on this question has raged the ranks of the party for two years. Workers have disgusted with the vicious made by the socialists on S.S.R. And scores of intel- have begun to feel the way. So Thomas writes in the leader of March 5: "I can from personal experience to sorbing and entirely reason- interest in Russia all over the y. I can also testify to the at we have done ourselves harm by what has looked like and indiscriminate criti- Russia. (My emphasis, J.L.) because there are things in that need to be criticized for and of workers everywhere—as a great deal of praise—we to be extremely careful to criticism sound and convinc- Criticize the USSR—but be that it is so worded that rkers will believe you and me to have faith in the par- of the "lefts", Alfred Ba- Lewis, recently wrote: "We change our attitude towards Russia because our critical e builds a breach between certain liberal groups." t have they done about the unemployed? because of every issue of the New Lead- bringing wet with tears? in the police on March 6, 1930, a shambles of Union Sq. the at "Forward" wrote that those demonstration cheered the the young girls flirted with handsome mounties on their al horses, until the Commu-

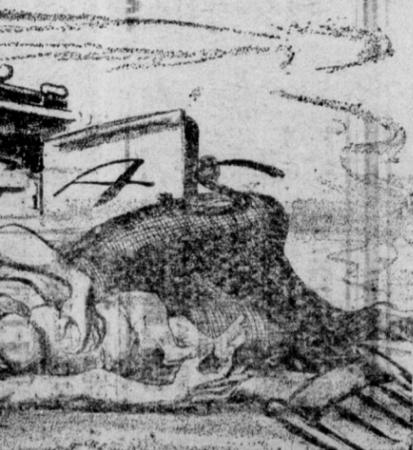
nists provoked a bloodbath. The same up to March 7, Detroit's Bloody Monday. This time the anger of the workers was too great for such filth to be written. Now the "number of Communists in the demonstration was insignificant, and their influence still smaller (!)" Now "nervous police provoked the action". And the demonstration led by Communists, in which three Communists were killed by a henchman of a mayor elected with the enthusiastic support of Norman Thomas and his party, proved that "the time is coming nearer when ever larger and larger sections of the working masses will seek their pathfinder and leaders among the socialists." No condemnation of Mayor Murphy who was responsible. But a falsified interview with the mother of Joe Bussel, a Y.C.L. member who was killed, which stated that "up to four weeks ago Joe was a good boy," then he turned red. But Joe had been a Pioneer, a member of the League for two years. Anything to discredit the unemployed organization. Now after two and a half years of terrific crisis Thomas and the socialists see the Unemployed Councils leading struggles, see the workers fighting militantly, so they declare for unemployed organization. Organization "which will put an end to irresponsible actions", to militant defense by the workers against police attacks. To halt the Unemployed Councils. In Wisconsin the socialists fought a bill introduced by Progressives providing for 20 million dollars for the unemployed and substituted one for nine million because "it takes too much money

away from Milwaukee". And the recent support of Morgan's Block-Aid plan which was a prelude to the shutting off of all relief by the city Home Relief Buros by Thomas is quite fresh in the memory of all. May 1 is the "International Day of Struggle Against Hunger and War". On this day we can ask the party whose leader Hilquit accepted the job of defending the Czarist exploiters of the oil fields of Russia against the Soviet workers, what single action it has undertaken during the past year to fight hunger and war? Did they not praise only recently the Japanese section of the Second International; the party which has now formed an open fascist party? A party which is strictly legal proving that it has not opposed the war on the Chinese masses. Has the Socialist Party repudiated the leader of the Second International, Vanderveide, who says that his organization is unable to do anything against war? Did not Norman Thomas write that the Soviet Union has a secret agreement with Japan to divide up China at the very time when Japan is marching ever closer to the Soviet border? On April 30 (on May 1 the representatives of God rest) the socialists will be on Union Sq. Throughout the year the socialists will shout and declaim about "Union Sq.", but will they be there to defend and fight for the rights of the workers? Will they be in Kentucky and fighting for Negro rights in Lynchland? The record of betrayal established by the Socialist parties of Germany (which killed 33 workers for celebrating May 1, 1929, in Berlin), England, France, Russia and the United States is the answer.

ers for a struggle for their own interests. It is high time for us Russian workers to break the chains with which the capitalists and the Government have bound us in order to keep us in subjection. It is high time for us to join the struggle of our brothers, the workers in other lands, to stand with them under the common flag upon which is inscribed: **Workers of the World, Unite!** In France, Great Britain, Germany and other countries, where the workers have already united in strong unions and have won many rights, they have established the 19th of April (the First of May abroad, before the October Revolution the Russian calendar was 13 days behind the West-European) as a general Labor holiday. Forsaking the stuffy factories, they march in solid ranks, with bands and banners along the main streets of the towns; showing the bosses the whole might of their growing power, they gather in numerous large meetings, where speeches are delivered recounting the victories over the bosses in the preceding year, and indicating the plans for struggle in the future. Through fear of a strike, not a single factory owner fines the workers for absence from work on this day. On this day the workers also remind the bosses of their chief demand: the eight hour working day—8 hours work, 8 hours sleep, and 8 hours rest. This is what the workers of other countries are now demanding. There was a time, and not so long ago, when they, like we now, did not have the right to make known their needs. They, too, were crushed by want and lacked unity just as we now. But they, by stubborn struggle and heavy sacrifices, have won for themselves the right to discuss together the problems of the workers' cause. We send our best wishes to our brothers in other lands that their struggle should quickly lead them to the desired victory, to the time when there shall be neither masters nor slaves, neither workers nor capitalists, but all will work and all alike enjoy life. Comrades! If we will energetically and wholeheartedly strive to unite, the time will not be far distant when we, having joined our forces in solid ranks, will be able openly to unite in this common struggle of the workers of all lands, without distinction of race or creed, against the capitalists of the whole world. And our sinewy arm will be lifted on high and the infamous chains of bondage will far asunder. The workers of Russia will arise, and the capitalists and the Government, which always zealously serves and aids the capitalists, will be stricken with terror! April 10, 1896.



—Union of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class.



CELEBRATING MAY DAY IN CHINA

M. JAMES

ON MAY FIRST, 1932, the Chinese workers and the toiling masses together with the workers all over the world, will demonstrate against hunger and imperialist war, for the defense of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union.

May Day in China has been closely connected up with the Chinese Revolutionary movement. Mainly due to the colonization of China by imperialist powers, the Chinese workers were kept back from struggle altho they were super-exploited by the imperialists, the native capitalists and the militarists. However, after the World War, especially after the success of the October revolution in Russia, the Chinese workers and the toiling masses began to assume the form of mass organization and struggle. May Day has since then been observed with militancy by the Chinese masses.

The First May Day demonstration took place in 1919 in Shanghai. It was a feeble beginning. Several hundred people, most of them students, participated. But the demonstration served as an eye-opener for the masses as to the historical significance of May.

In 1920, the Communist Party of China was organized. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Chinese workers staged bigger demonstrations in Shanghai and many other cities. The Chinese workers understood more clearly their role in the struggle against capitalism and imperialism. In 1921, the May Day demonstration in China, besides raising slogans of the eight hour day, better working and living conditions, also put forth some political slogans as, the freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, etc. The Chinese workers reached the understanding that their economic struggle is closely bound up with their political struggle. In 1922, on May First, the Chinese Congress of Trade Unions took place in Canton with about 170 delegates. The Congress, among many important decisions and resolutions, advocated the eight hour day categorically put on its record that May Day be celebrated by the Chinese workers as the International Labor Day.

In 1923, there took place the big strike of the Peking-Hankow workers, Wu Pei-fu, then the warlord controlling the Peking-Hankow area, massacred nearly on hundred strikers in cold blood. However, even under the extreme white terror of the northern militarists, the Railway Workers Union in Peking rallied the workers in Peking and elsewhere to demonstrate on May Day. Some of the demands put forth in the demonstration were: eight hour day, the reorganization of the Union, unconditional release of the arrested strikers, the realization of the demands in the strike, and the abolitions of the martial law and all restrictions on the freedom of the workers. In the same year, the workers in Canton and Shanghai, also held big demonstrations. In 1924, there witnessed the rising revolutionary struggle of the Chinese masses against imperialist domination. On May Day, over seventy thousand workers and toilers demonstrated in Canton. A Congress of the Chinese trade unions also took place with delegates from over one hundred and sixty trade unions. Another significant thing happened on May Day that year was the convention of the Chinese peasants in Canton with over 100 thousand workers and peasants present. This showed the close alliance between the Chinese workers and peasants under the leadership of the workers.

During the great Chinese revolution in 1925-27, a high wave of strike struggles sweeping over Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong and all over the country against imperialist exploitation and murder. The peasants also revolted against the landlords. This has been the basic motive force of the Chinese revolution. The Chinese bourgeoisie, the Kuomintang utilized this force to stage a fight against imperialism for more concessions. May Day demonstrations assumed irresistible momentum during this period. In 1926, for instance, there were over ten thousand workers demonstrating in Shanghai, fighting militantly with the police who interfered with the demonstra-

Chiang Kai-shek, representing the national bourgeoisie, betrayed the revolution in April, 1927, in the face of the rising strength of the Chinese workers and peasants who fought not only against imperialism but also against native bourgeoisie and landlords. May Day in the Nanking-Shanghai area, which was under the control of Chiang Kai-shek, witnessed the rally of the workers against the betrayal of the right wing of the Kuomintang. In Hankow, where existed the revolutionary government under the domination of the petty bourgeoisie, a big May Day demonstration took place with two hundred thousand participants. Representatives of workers delegations from various countries spoke at the demonstration, stressing the international solidarity of the working class.

In July, 1927, the petty bourgeois government in Hankow followed the example of Chiang Kai-shek and betrayed the revolution. This completes the period of leadership and the beginning of complete reaction of the Kuomintang in the Chinese Revolution. The working class assumed the independent, unswerving

leadership in the Chinese revolution with the support of the peasantry. A wave of extreme white terror of the Kuomintang swept over the country, under the bayonets of the Kuomintang militarists and the imperialists, the Chinese workers in the big cities every year since 1927 staged illegal demonstrations on May Day for the eight hour day, better conditions, against the rule of the Kuomintang and its imperialist masters and for the defense of the Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Soviets.

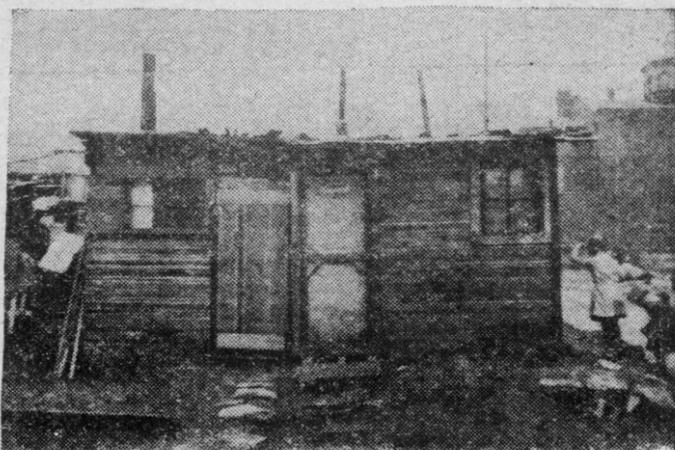
In the Soviet districts in China, which has been extending and is now covering one sixth of China proper with a population over ninety million, the Chinese workers and peasants demonstrate on May Day every year as a signal for the intensifying struggle for the consolidation and extension of the Soviets, for the defense of the Soviet Union and for the solidarity of the international working class.

May Day this year in China, with millions starving, with the virtual annexation of Manchuria by Japan, the murder of hundreds of thousands of the Chinese people by Japanese

imperialism, the imperialist plot of repartition of China, the Kuomintang-imperialist campaign against the advancing Chinese Soviets and their Red Army, the imminent war danger against the Soviet Union the Chinese workers and peasants, both inside and outside the Soviet ter-

ritory, will demonstrate together with the workers and toilers all over the world against starvation, against the partition of China, against imperialist war, against the Kuomintang and for the defense of the Chinese people, and the Soviet Union.

A "HOME" IN "FATHER" COX'S SHANTY-TOWN



The Hypocrisy of Capitalist Child Health Day

By HARRIET SILVERMAN. "Child Health Day" was established by an act of Congress of the capitalist government, to be observed May First. As an attempt to distract the workers from the significance of May First, the International day of struggle of the revolutionary working class, "Child Health Day" must be exposed and working class demonstrations of protest staged in all cities. Mass misery is mounting by leaps and bounds, and 6 to 10 million children are starving in a land of plenty.

What is of "Child Health Day" of the capitalist class? Its history goes back 20 years ago. Theodore Roosevelt, the Bull Moose "progressive" Republican standard bearer, called the First White House Conference to hoodwink the working class into believing that something would be done for "the health and protection of the children" of the nation. Roosevelt sent out the invitations for the Conference on Christmas day, in 1909. Fifteen recommendations came out of this conference, the outstanding one: "that children should not be removed from their own homes by reason of poverty." Tens of thousands of workers children who have had to exist and suffer in the charity institutions of the boss class because their parents were jobless and unable to give them the necessities

of life, give the lie to this outstanding decision of the Roosevelt administration conference.

President Wilson, the gentlemen who "kept us out of war," and whipped up the imperialist war machine for a "war to end war," and a "war to make the world safe for democracy," called the Second White House Conference on Child Health during 1919. Money was supplied from the war emergency fund to organize the conference in Washington. Wilson at that time was attending the so-called Peace Conference in Paris. With characteristic demagoguery Mr. Wilson piously expressed the hope that the conference would be successful in setting up "certain irreducible standards for the health and education and work of the American child."

Twenty years have passed. The six to ten million starving children in the year 1932 of American "prosperity" can testify to the humbug of the Roosevelt-Wilson-Hoover conference. And the 5 million young workers under 20 years of age slaving in the shops, mills, mines and farms of this country, not to mention about 6 million others between the age of 20-24 including 600,000 exploited young Negro workers can testify to the bodywrecking exploitation, that stands as an indictment against the capitalists system. The million children under 16 years of

age, and the countless children, some of them babies under ten years of age who are ground into profits for the capitalist class give the lie to the conference on child health and protection of the capitalist bosses government.

The Republican machine with Mr. Hoover in the harness, called the third White House Conference on Child Health and protection held in Washington in November 19, 1930, which outdoes the other conferences in demagoguery. Hoover's speech disclosed that there are six to ten million children,

6 million of the 45 are improperly nourished.
1 million have weak damaged hearts.
1 million have defective speech. 382,000 are tubercular.
And so on to a total of at least 10 millions of deficient more than 80 per cent of whom are not receiving the necessary attention."

Whom does Mr. Hoover, the lick-spittle of Wall Street charge with this crime against children of the working class, who stunted, starving and denied even the necessary medical care, are dying of slow starvation and exposure? Mr. Hoover declared:

"The ill-nourished child is in our country not the product of poverty: it is largely the product of 'ill-instructed children and ignorant parents'."

This is the brazen conclusion of Wall Street's servant in the White House. The hypocritical, sentimental sob-stuff which was spilled at the "welfare" conference of the Hoover-Wall St. government, has been printed in 40 volumes. Words instead of food, clothing shelter, medical care! Words instead of the chance to go to school, forcing children into mines and mills to help eke out a miserable existence for entire families of the working class where fathers and mothers have been unable to get jobs, while child labor and tenement sweatshop labor have increased as a result of the crisis. Words, instead of immediate relief for the unemployed and their families! Words, police clubs, tear gas bombs, the shooting down of unemployed workers at the Ford plant and jail sentences for the militant ranks of the unemployed fighting for immediate relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and the state.

Behind the White House Conference on Child Health, called by the ruling class, and Child Health Day, there is the driving purpose, to use this channel and every other means for war mobilization purposes. From childhood to old age the capitalist class reaches out to poison the workers and enslave them in the stranglehold of patriotism, of loyalty to the boss class and its government.

Mr. Hoover, the experienced Food Administrator in the last world war, used every means to crush by starvation, hunger and blockade, the newborn First Workers and

Peasants Republic. Mr. Hoover has made plain where he stands: "the ambition of my life is to crush out Soviet Russia, yes even if it means starving the women and the children." And in that driving imperialist ambition, Mr. Hoover sees in Child Health Day one more means of keeping check on the future army of the country for the coming imperialist war.

The public schools will probably celebrate Child Health on April 29. This year when the working class is more than ever in fighting mood against the crisis which has engulfed the capitalist world, we must strike a blow against the Wall Street Child Health Day by mobilizing the working class, men, women and children, for Hunger Marches to demand immediate relief for the starving children of the unemployed and for Unemployment Insurance.

The Workers International Relief has proposed Hunger Marches as the most effective form of mass protest of women and children who can be mobilized for this demonstration on a broader scale than ever before to fight for free milk, free food, free clothes, free lunches in the schools, free medical care and for unemployment insurance. The Children's Hunger Marches must bring into the forefront the sharp contrast between the mounting starvation and mass misery of children in capitalist America, and the high standard of protection of child life and motherhood in the Soviet Union, possibly only because the workers and farmers rule.

The children's hunger march, organized with trucks to transport mothers with small children from working class neighborhoods should demonstrate before all public schools where children are not receiving hot lunches.

The hunger march of women and children of the jobless workers of America must expose the terror against the militant workers, and especially against foreign born The Children's Hunger March on May First must demonstrate the growing unity between the Negro and white workers in the struggle against lynch terror. The children's Hunger March must expose the charity racketeers the Block-aid fakers, and family help family fakers of capitalism which grow fat on the misery and starvation of the unemployed millions.

The children's Hunger March must above all arouse and win the children for the ranks of the W. I. R. Pioneers to fight with their parents for loyalty to the working class, for revolutionary struggle as the only way out of the workers from the hell of capitalist crisis miser, exploitation and oppression.

Organize a children's hunger march against the bosses fake child health day for the fight for immediate relief and unemployment insurance!

Support workers international relief children's hunger march plans in your city!





GREETINGS!

MAY DAY

Daily Worker
Circulated by the Daily Worker Party, U.S.A.

NEW YORK STATE

Albany		Staten Island	
H. Kawchak	1.00	A sympathizer	5.00
M. Thuroff	5.00	Finish Women's Club	5.00
R. MacDonald	2.00	Women's Coun.	5.00
Augusto Blanco	1.00	Union Grove	
Ukrain. Schewchos		Red Ruchov	.50
Soc.	5.00	Ulster Park	
Beacon		Shenko	1.00
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Nitgedalget	10.50	Whitesone	1.00
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I. Cohen	2.00	Wynantskill	
Com. Party	10.00	Frank Dankoff	1.00
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M. Dubato	.25	J. Boxer	.25
Liberty		E. B.	2.00
A comrade	.50	Woodridge	
M. Fisher	.50	A. Norher	.50
J. Sulovich	.50	Malesoff	.50
W. Goodman	1.00	F. Burt	6.00
S. Nicosa	.50	Wetfield	
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E. Nelmick	.50	Wharton	
T. Ernew	.50	T. Coon	.50
F. A. Barnes	1.00	Woodridge	.50
Mt. Vernon		A. worker	.50
Tom Meade	2.05	Union Springs	
A. Schroduher	1.00	C. Stepaneck	.50
Middletown		Watervliet	
Burshnishaw	1.00	C. Sally	.50
Monticello		Woodridge	
Esther Halper	1.00	Dr. R. Mallisoff	5.00
Ossining		S. Prager	.25
Arthur Simoes	.50	Rosen	.25
Wm. Ryam	.25	Kaplan	.25
Patchogue		Jaffee	.25
Rex		Klein	.25
P. Jarem	1.00	Williamsburgh	
Anna Rice	.50	Schule No. 3	2.25
John Busch		Yonkers	
and wife	1.00	Lith. A.L.D.L.D.	
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N. Goddard Jr	1.00	Geo. Kurek	1.00
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J. Szymanski	6.00	Society	5.00
M. Danyilins	3.00	Cedarhurst	
Icor		George Hoom	.50
Pauling		Geo. Kasser	1.00
Danl. Hartman	1.00	Elmira	
Peekskill		Elmhurst	
Mrs. E. L. Cohen	.50	J. Humenck	.50
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Union	5.00	Far Rockaway	
Followers of the		Louis Manna	5.50
Trail	5.00	J. Abbins	1.00
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A. Greenberg	.50	Geo. Gervogoro	.50
Ferchester		R. Spingiana	.50
Unit, Sec. 12	9.50	B. Franck	.50
Schenectady		J. Gullino	.50
M. Weiss	1.00	R. Espasito	.25
Howard Kuth	.50	A. friend	.25
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FLORAL PARK—Frank Brones	1.00	TEANECK—Finlish Wkrs. Clb.	5.00
SCHEENECTADY—S.F.W. Club	5.00		
TEANECK—Finlish Wkrs. Clb.	5.00		

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Section 9	22.00	Jacob Kasser	.50
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F. Zukowski	.50	Terryville	
		Jos. Vlack	.50
		W. I. R.	.50

Collected by the Followers of the Trail

Greetings of the		Greetings of the	
PEEKSKILL PIONEER LAUNDRY		HUFWALE FRUIT MARKET	
Phone Peekskill 368		PEEKSKILL, N. Y.	
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.		Greetings of the	
		BEAR MOUNTAIN DAIRY	
		PEEKSKILL, N. Y.	
Greetings of the		Greetings of the	
EMPIRE MEAT MARKET		BEENSTANCK CHICKEN MARKET	
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.		PEEKSKILL, N. Y.	
Abraham Levy, Mohagan Colony,		Abraham Gordon, Peekskill, N. Y.	
Peekskill, N. Y.			
Comrade "Pop", Beacon	2.00		
Coney Is. Workers Club, Coney Is.	5.00		
Wm. Smith, Coney Is.	2.00		
Wm. H. Smith, Coney Is.	2.00		
List, Coney Is.	9.00		
Atamanuk, Coney Is.	1.00		
F. P. Laurelle for Tony Boys Club,	1.00		
Cortland	1.00		
Sam Schwartz, list, Croton-on-Hudson	1.75		
K. Pearson, Chester	.50		
Two comrades, Ellis Island	1.00		
M. Schermer, Greenville	.42		
A comrade, High Bridge	.42		
Geo. C. Marckay, Hudson	.50		
E. Dobrosny, Long Beach	5.00		
Slovak Workers Soc., Johnstown	5.00		
A. Studenic, Johnstown	1.00		
MASPETH—F. Kinenbaum	.50		
HUNTINGTON—			
Finnish Workers Club	.50		
FAR ROCKAWAY—			
Unnamed Club	8.00		

NEW YORK CITY

Prolet Cult Club	5.50	Vincenzo Cusumono	.25
Mapleton Workers Club	1.00	Cocnevsky	.10
B. Camel	1.00	Tzoak	.50
Section 10	15.25	W. Przybyszewski	.50
Section 5, U. 2 and 4	3.00	Vincenzo Vurto	.25
Section 15, U. 8	.54	Attilio Battilano	.25
Section 9	1.25	Noffili Giglielle	.25
Sheldon	5.00	Cervero Posequale	.25
Borgert	.50	Vincenzo Pummo	.25
Landy's Class	6.00	Stinly Rigguliki	.25
S. Leroy	5.00	Tebberio Viale	.50
Bronx Workers Club	2.03	Steve Vudas	.25
Women's Council	1.21	Guisepppe Coyole	.50
Women's Council No. 15	5.00	Chas. Makus	1.00
Middle Bronx Workers Club	1.50	M. Theos	1.00
Section 7 (Victor	.50	J. Pradln	1.00
Section 15, U. 15	5.00	John Unty	1.00
Shule No. 1, Williamsburgh	1.25	Anna Gudz	1.00
Tractor School	5.75	Group of Knitgoods Workers	8.50
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Japanese Workers Club	3.00	E. Larner	.50
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Office Workers Union	.59	Louis Rothenberg	.50
Fred Huber (Workmen's Sick		Larner	1.00
and Death Benefit)	5.00	Satkin	1.00
Yetta Diamond	1.85	Garber	.97
S. Sytman	.50	Section 1, Unit 5-C	.25
A. Zabel (Lithuanian Co-op.		Section 1, Unit 5-C	4.85
Pub. Soc., Inc.)	1.50	Section 1, Unit 4-A	1.00
Section 1, U. 1B	.75	Section 3, Unit 1	.75
Section 4, U. 5	1.50	Section 5	16.94
Estonian Workers Club	5.00	Section 7, Unit 15	1.10
Brownsville Youtr Center	5.00	Schule No. 3—Tag Day	1.57
German Prolet Buehng	5.50	Tractor School Books	8.60
L. Marks	1.00	Unit 10	2.00
Allen	5.00	Strule No. 1—Tag Day	1.87
Goddard, Jr.	1.00	Affair, Units 3 and 10	2.85
Sect. 6, U. 4 (Simon	.50	IWO Branch 370	11.00
Section 6, U. 4	5.00	Wkmen's Circle of Staten Is.	2.00
J. Lozitsky	1.00	H. Zar, Friends of Panfor	8.00
Chinese Vanguard	1.00	Section 5	5.00
Russ. Nat. Mut. Aid Soc.	47	Shoe Workers Ind. Union	2.25
Obrana	3.50	R. Semel, L. I. Unit	1.00
Workers Tractor School	12.75	Ludeer	1.00
M. Padilla	.72	Section 2	.70
Mrs. Yetta Diamond	1.10	D. P. L. Howe	.50
Charles Meitanka	.25	C. C. Wong	.50
Louis Rose	.59	Hans Stroh	1.00
Edward Schurr	.25	Dr. Benjamin Vend	2.00
Daniel B. Furman	.25	V. R. Pinsburg	1.50
Ben Rajman	.05	Charles Wichel	.25
H. Kornfeld	.05	Henry L. Borini	1.00
Dorothy Mandel	.10	Committee to Aid Armenia	3.00
S. Rook	.10	Epstein, Section 2, Unit 1	1.00
Izzy Scholnick	.10	Unit 5-A, Tag Day	.71
Sol E. Shulman	.10	Section 1, Unit 5-2	3.85
Oscar Tikulj	1.00	Section 1, Unit 4	12.00
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F. Lingwall	.10	Two books	3.95
K. Baum	.50	Unit 10	1.00
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Vincenzo Bottolono	.25	Prolet Cult Club, Williamsburgh	2.00
Achele Conyrobosso	.25	Joe Micatovich	.25

Kramer, P.	5.00	NEW JERSEY	
E. Nelson	1.00	Asbury Park	
Mapleton Work-		A. A. Antich	15.00
ers Club		A. A. Antich	3.00
Littinsky, J.	35.00	workers	3.00
P. Pollack	1.00	Belmar	
S. Micozia	3.00	R. Kasdan	.50
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M. Stein	1.00	Bloomfield	
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Edw. Koenig	3.00	Lithuanian I. L.	
Moshka	1.00	D., Br. 40	5.00
Logesky, J.	2.03	Rus.-Ukrainian	
J. Dalton	2.00	Soc.	3.00
D. Mark	2.00	Clifton	
E. Lash	1.00	Robert Tosche	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. H.		F. Kopschiainsky	1.00
L. Borim	1.50	L. Erlich	10.00
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H. Mayers	.25	E. Hiles	5.00
Port	2.00	Hetlich	5.00
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Club	17.75	Fords	
A. Bzenoff	5.00	A. Lutreas	1.50
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and baby	5.00	Hoboken	
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Planenbaum	1.00	John Miller	1.00
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Ed Royce	5.00	M. A. S. Br.	
L. Joselyn	1.00	58, Ukrainian	
Joe Hansen	5.00	U. T. O. affair	20.00
Isa. Gaikerin	1.00	N. Golden	1.00
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Jo Fuos	10.00	H. Gornitz	4.00
John Busch	5.00	Ukrainian Wkrs.	
R. Frost	2.00	Soc.	12.00
C. Dell	3.00	A comrade	1.00
Cro Shay	5.00	Florintone	.15
Brand Co	5.00	T. Harvey	3.00
Tilla Wolfe	5.00	A. H.	25.00
S. Zimnick	1.00	E. Sharp	3.00
B. L.	10.00	B. Levine	2.00
Strain	1.00	A comrade	3.00
Driscip	1.00	Robachon \$100	
McNeily	1.00	pledge	2.00
O. Oscar	5.00	H. Benson	2.00
A comrade	10.00	L. J. Joselyn	1.00
Florintone	.15	Oberlander	1.00
T. Harvey	3.00	L. Soloway	.50
J. A. H.	25.00	P. F. Grove	1.00
E. Sharp	3.00	Wm. Black	1.00
B. Levine	2.00	Ed. Sherman	1.00
A comrade	3.00	Sperling	1.00
Robachon \$100		A comrade	2.00
pledge	2.00	L. Suarez	1.00
H. Benson	2.00	Mtkin	2.00
L. J. Joselyn	1.00	S. Pensten	1.00
Oberlander	1.00	W. Kaufman	5.00
L. Soloway	.50	I. Leaman	2.00
P. F. Grove	1.00	L. Bush	1.00
Wm. Black	1.00	L. Schwarts	.50
Ed. Sherman	1.00	F. Green	.50
Sperling	1.00	Wm. Shapiro	.50
A comrade	2.00	M. Skane	.50
L. Suarez	1.00	A. Karvae	8.80
Mtkin	2.00	P. Bekh	.25
S. Pensten	1.00	B. H.	1.00
W. Kaufman	5.00	A. Sabbath	2.00
I. Leaman	2.00	Max & Bella	1.00
L. Bush	1.00	M. Brook	1.50
L. Schwarts	.50	H. Ross	1.00
F. Green	.50	Adie Horowitz	1.00
Wm. Shapiro	.50	Aaron Lewis	1.00
M. Skane	.50	B. Abrahams	1.00
A. Karvae	8.80	Sam Masor	1.00
P. Bekh	.25	Abe Kravet	1.00
B. H.	1.00	H. Padewer	.50
A. Sabbath	2.00	Frank Rochman	1.00
Max & Bella	1.00	D. Zelin	.50
M. Brook	1.50	F. Cooper	1.00
H. Ross	1.00	Chas. Boxer	1.00
Adie Horowitz	1.00	Morris	1.00
Aaron Lewis	1.00	M. Mehlman	.50
B. Abrahams	1.00	Berah	.50
Sam Masor	1.00	Mizziani	.50
Abe Kravet	1.00	Blinek	1.00
H. Padewer	.50	A friend	1.00
Frank Rochman	1.00	Henrietta	.50
D. Zelin	.50	Zalman	.50
F. Cooper	1.00	Small collection	1.00
Chas. Boxer	1.00	Chas. Werner	3.00
Morris	1.00	A friend	1.00
M. Mehlman	.50	G. Kettes	5.00
Berah	.50	Prishkoff	.50
Mizziani	.50	M. Rosenberg	1.00
Blinek	1.00	I. Falich	.50
A friend	1.00	N. Esner	.50
Henrietta	.50	J. Sasanoff	1.00
Zalman</			

Soviet Miners Sent May Day Greetings to U.S.

DOCTORS ASSIGN DISABLED VET TO SCRAP HEAP

Ousted from Coast
Guard Following
Illness

Marine Hospital,
Ellis Island, N. Y.

Comrades:

Did you ever stop to think what will happen to you when you get old and are unable to work? I never did until I finally wound up here in the hospital. But now I realize what a tough situation I am in. I am a disabled ex-serviceman through no fault of my own.

I was just jicked out of the Coast Guard. Perhaps you do not know what I mean. I have been here in the hospital with the rheumatism and will no doubt have it the rest of my life.

About four months ago I was put up before a reactionary board of survey. The doctors claimed that it was my own fault that I was disabled.

I see it all now. We are all wage slaves in this "free" country. We have the freedom to work and starve and to be thrown on the scrap heap when we are disabled.

I think that we oppressed classes should come together in one mass organization and fight for our rights. I have just joined the Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party. These organizations have shown me how to get my rights. We have to fight for them. But we must be organized when we fight.

J. E. B.

MAYOR STEALS RELIEF FUNDS

Clairton Mayor Takes
\$3,600

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

CLAIRTON, Pa.—A large amount of the money that was given to help the starving unemployed of this town was stolen by the mayor and his helpers.

Following an investigation it was discovered that the sum of \$3,600 was missing. The mayor and one of his helpers were locked up and are supposed to make this money good.

There is suffering and starvation staring all the workers in the face here. Something must be done.

Only those with families are getting a starvation "relief" ration. Now this little bit is to be cut. Some workers must live on one day's wages that they get in the mill every week.

I think that it is high time to organize an unemployed council here to force the bosses to give us real relief and unemployment insurance.

War Material Being Produced in Diston Factory in Phila.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—I saw in the Daily Worker that you want to know about war materials being produced in the Henry Diston Co.

Yes, they are producing war material here right now. Last week I talked to one of the workers. He told me that he was working three days a week rolling gun shields. This plant has been making shields for quite some time. A soldier from the U. S. army is stationed here to test the shields.

The worker to whom I talked said that he was at no time sure of his job. Conditions in the plant, he said, are terrible.

S. T.

(Editorial Note.—The Diston Co. is one of the concerns that made big profits during the world war making swords, etc., for the army.

THEY GREET AMERICAN MINERS



Here are two shock brigade miners working in a mine in the U.S.S.R. They look not unlike American miners. But the conditions under which they work are much different. All miners in the Soviet Union have recently received increases in pay. There are no miners out of work and all are protected by government unemployment and accident insurance.

U. S. Coal Cuts Pay Twice During Year; Fires 200 Miners

Whole Town of Lynch, Ky., Under Control of
Brutal Coal Barons

(By a Worker Correspondent)

HARLAN, Ky.—The U. S. Coal Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel, cut the wages of the miners at the Lynch-Benham mines at Harlan County on the first of April. This was the second wage-cut since the first of the year and reduces the basic day rate scale to \$4 for the skilled miners. The coal loaders' scale was reduced to 28 cents a ton.

Previous to the first cut the scale was \$6 a day for skilled miners and 42 cents a ton. This company does not weigh the coal, but pays by the car—or as the miners say, by the acre.

At the same time the company cut the pay the company laid off about 200 workers, accusing them of union affiliations. The miners of Lynch-Benham are working two and three days a week. This mine used to employ 2,500 miners.

Company Town.

Lynch is a company town in the fullest sense of the word. The school, the churches, the hotel, police, fire department, are all owned by the coal company. The police have uniforms the same as the U. S. Steel coal and iron police in Pennsylvania and of course they treat the workers with the same brutality.

A stranger entering Lynch is immediately taken into tow by the law and third-degreed. Those whose story is not "satisfactory" to the law is at once driven out of town or is taken for a ride.

When the Harlan thugs kidnaped the N.M.U. organizers, Mason, Grace, Weber, etc., they took them to Lynch and proceeded with re-enforcements to the Kentucky border.

Paternalism.

The U. S. Steel in the past followed the policy of paternalism. It built better houses for the men than the other coal companies. It provided some form of recreation grounds for the children. Christmas it distributed candy. Prizes were given for the best gardens.

All these factors had an effect on the miners of the U. S. Steel. These miners were the hardest to organize. However, now the situation is changed and miners who only yesterday ran away when the word union was mentioned, today are demanding that an organizer be sent to help them build a union.

We have been informed that a stool pigeon who was exposed in Pennsylvania is running a boarding house or hotel in Lynch. The workers should expose all such elements so that they cannot be in a position to carry on their dirty work down here.

Masses of Steel Workers Hungry In Western Penn.

Workers Rally to Job-
less Council in
Kensington Dist.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

WEST TARENTUM, Pa.—Hundreds of us workers have been living under starvation conditions. We have been laid off from the Allegheny Steel, Pittsburgh Plate, Ford Glass, Crucible Mine and the Penn Iron and Steel Co.

Some, who are considered lucky, are working only a few days a month. Those who are unemployed are in most cases not getting any relief whatsoever.

Fathers and mothers are faced with the proposition of seeing their children starving to death.

We had a big meeting here Sunday two weeks ago. Comrade Liss, the speaker, pointed out that there were 27,000 families in Allegheny County who were left without the slightest bit of help due to the closing of the relief bureau.

There were many Negro workers at this meeting. There were also some of the local politicians there. When the meeting was thrown open for discussion these politicians were afraid to take the floor and defend the system of starvation they represented.

JOBLESS COUPLE SUICIDE

(By a Worker Correspondent—

DETROIT, Mich.—A young couple came to Detroit from somewhere in the west. They had been reading the bunk about the auto-industries. There were no jobs, however, and the couple committed suicide.

Miners Get Full Pay During Stoppages in Soviet Coal Fields

Group of Young Miners Write to Miners in
U. S. A. About Advanced Living Conditions

Live in Cooperative Houses Built for the
Workers; Earn 8 Rubles in 6 Hours

Dear Comrades:—

We are very glad to receive your letters and we are very thankful to you for them.

We, young miners, just started to work, in our Soviet country. We are very sorry to hear about your bad conditions and we wish that you change your conditions as the workers of the Soviet Union did. Our brothers in bloody battles wrested the power out of the hand of the capitalists.

We are free and independent now. Your oppressors and exploiters are telling you that there is compulsory labor in the Soviet Union. This is not true and cannot possibly be true, because our country is a country of the working class.

Dear comrades, your exploiters are describing to you the Soviet Union as a "red menace." Do not believe them, comrades.

No Bosses.

We have no police nor bosses as you have in your country. We are busy now completing the Five-Year Plan, which was drawn up by our workers' government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We are young kolkhoz members (collective farm members) who work in the mining industry under contract which the mine management concluded with our kolkhoz. This is done on a collective basis. Our wives and children are provided by the kolkhoz with food and also with other necessities.

New Homes.

Our life is entirely different from yours. All single men live in cooperative houses built for the workers from fireproof material. We are continually organizing brigades of young workers for the fulfillment of the production plan and for the improvement of the living and cultural conditions of the workers.

We work on progressive piece work basis and we earn on the average about 8 roubles a day for 6 hours' work. This is enough for our material and also cultural needs. The food is good and we are very much satisfied with it. We have no other party except our own working class Communist Party (Bolshevik). One of the rules in our mine is that in case of a break, we get full pay. Only slackers are not entitled to wages.

Wishing you success in your struggles for a better life for the workers the world over. We greet you on May First.

Comradely yours,

Soviet Miners.

—A group of miners of Mine No. 30, Barracks No. 35—Goncharov, Ivkin, Maiboroda, Zrozsevsky, Pavlovsky.

Cuts Pay Five Times In Fifteen Months

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Crane Plumbing and Steam Supply Co. have cut wages five times in the last fifteen months, amounting to 36 per cent of wages paid before the cuts came. Many have been laid off and only a few are left. The men were working five days a week until Friday, April 1. Then orders came to divide the workers into two groups and to let each group work two weeks and lay off two weeks. The salesman that gave this information was next to the head salesman in 1930. Now he is just a plumber. How is this for a business boom.

WILL HELP BREAK WALL ST.
LINE IN NEXT WAR

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—"In the last war I helped break the Hindenburg Line; in the next war I'll help break the Wall St. Line."

This is that I heard an ex-soldier say the other day, in commenting on the war that is now going on in China and Manchuria.

INJURED CHILD OUSTED FROM N. Y. HOSPITAL

Catholic Nuns Deny
Help to Penniless
Mother

Long Island City, N. Y.

Daily Worker:

Here is a story of a poor mother whose husband is unemployed and fought for "democracy" in the world war.

Six weeks ago her little daughter of five fell and broke her leg, so this poor mother took her to the St. John's Hospital, because it is the only charitable institution in Long Island City. "This case would require a confinement of four weeks for the correct setting of the leg," the holy nuns told her.

During the first week the hospital authorities investigated and found that this poor mother had been in this hospital last year as a charitable case. At the same time they also discovered that the little child's leg only really needed one week to heal and anyway there was somebody that could pay that wanted the bed for their child.

The holy nuns told this mother that her child was not needed there any more. The mother implored the holy nuns to keep her little daughter if only to properly nourish her as she didn't even have a bottle of milk home to feed her sick baby when she returned home.

But no, you must go, was the answer of the holy nuns. So the Catholic Daughter of Mercy would do nothing for her child and sent her out of the hospital and informed her to bring the child to the hospital every week. But how could she bring her, for she didn't even have the nickel carfare for the train.

A Worker of Long Island City.

Alabama Moulders Get Cut in Pay

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The moulders of the Stockham Fitting Co. just received a wage-cut from 48 cents to 36 cents an hour. Conditions could not get much worse around here. If we don't get together and organize the bosses will have us working for less than a dollar a day.

This is, I think, the worst jim-crow town in the U.S.A. The policy of the bosses here is the white man first, the dog next and the Negro last. We must all get together against this dividing of the working class. A Negro Worker in the Soviet Union. This is not true and cannot possibly be true, because our country is a country of the working class.