

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

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

Carry On the Struggle —
Make May 7 A Day of Struggle
for the Freedom of the Scotts-
boro Boys and Tom Mooney.

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MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS GREATEST EVER HELD IN U.S.

For the Broadest Discussion of the 14th Plenum

THE 14th Plenum of our Party, called for an ESSENTIAL CHANGE in our METHODS OF MASS WORK. To carry it through, the entire Party must be mobilized. The fighting capacities of the Party should be brought out to the fullest extent, the organization of our forces so carried through that we must come in contact "with the decisive masses of the American Proletariat . . . that we root ourselves in the decisive industries" (from the Plenum resolution).

An essential change in the methods of mass work will be brought about only then, when we will learn that "NINE-TENTHS OF ALL THE WORK OF THE LOWER ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE CONCENTRATED DIRECTLY ON THE WORK AMONG THE MASSES, AND NOT AS, AT PRESENT, IN COUNTLESS INNER MEETINGS" (Plenum resolution).

To carry out the change, every Party member must be thoroughly familiar with the resolution. This can be best achieved by taking up the present methods of work, the actual experiences of mass work, and checking them up and comparing them, on the basis of the resolution. This means that our discussion must be based on BOLSHEVIK SELF-CRITICISM. The keynote of the discussion should be how well we will learn to establish "SOLID PERSONAL CONTACT" with the masses.

The resolution states: "The main basis of the work and development of the lower Party organizations is the work in the factory. Up till now the Party has not found the fit methods of carrying on this work." The finding of the "fit methods of shop work" the causes of the existing unfit methods is one of the guarantees that our discussion of the Plenum resolutions will not remain in paper.

Who are to be the backbone of the discussion, who are to be the most frequent contributors to the Plenum column in the Daily? Precisely those comrades who are active in the lower organizations, those who are engaged in shop work, those who have and are developing solid personal contact with the masses. Our past Plenum discussions in the Daily were general precisely because the comrades from the lower Party organizations were not ORGANIZED to participate in the discussions. Unless we make a change in this Plenum discussion, we will really not succeed in bringing the Plenum resolution into the membership of the Party.

Only on the basis of our actual experiences will we learn to understand the line of the 14th Plenum. Every experience of importance and its lessons must be made known to the entire Party. The exchange of experiences on the basis of self-criticism is the method whereby the Party will learn not to repeat and deepen some of the mistakes. . . . The Plenum column in the Daily must become one of the sources through which the Party will exchange its experiences and will learn to avoid a repetition of mistakes.

FOR A BROAD DISCUSSION OF THE PLENUM RESOLUTIONS,
FOR BOLSHEVIK SELF-CRITICISM, THE COMRADES IN CONTACT
WITH THE MASSES TO BE THE BACKBONE OF THE DISCUSSION.

Strike Declared in the N. Y. Building Trades

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Building Construction Workers League, T. U. U. L., through George Powers, secretary, issued the following statement:

"The Trade Union Unity League and its adherents in the Building Trades fought the wage cut from the moment it was announced by the bosses' association.

"The labor fakers in control of the various crafts pretended to be against the wage cut, but said, 'There will be no strike.' Various maneuvers to demoralize any kind of fighting spirit were carried out by the labor fakers in charge.

"Last Friday, April 29th, the Building Trades Council, composed of well-paid officials, voted to accept the wage cut by a vote of 32 against 9. Meanwhile, wherever a vote was forced through in the local unions in spite of the officialdom, the rank and file voted against the wage cut and for a strike.

"The rank and file knew very little about the negotiations, but the bosses, feeling sure of the support of the so-called labor leaders, posed the new reduced wage scale even before it was officially accepted by the District Council.

"The bosses, taking full advantage of capitulation of the labor fakers, increased their appetites while the workers were out to reject the entire wage cut. So this morning the District Council officials were compelled to sanction a strike on all jobs not paying the old wage scale. The workers are totally unprepared and really don't know what to do or how to do it except in those locals with left groups. The 'officials' order the men off the jobs, but do not organize any picketing. No strike can be won on that basis.

"The Building Construction League therefore proposes:

1. The strike to be spread to include all crafts;
2. The locals to elect rank and file strike committees for their local, or eight-the-wage-cut committees.
3. All locals where such committees cannot be elected officially, those opposed to the wage cut and willing to fight against the demoralizing maneuvers of the fakers are to organize themselves into groups to guide the strike activities unofficially.
4. To mobilize the members for active picket duty, beginning Wednesday morning, 7 a.m. The picketing to be concentrated around the following jobs:
1.—Radio City, 6th Avenue and 50th Street.
2.—Metropolitan Life Insurance, Madison Avenue.
3.—Inland Terminal, 16th Street between 8th and 9th Avenues.
4.—Post Office, 30th Street and 9th Avenue.
"Workers, only by your own organized self activity can you transform this strike into a real struggle against the wage cut."

In Rutgers Square, New York—Part of the Million That Demonstrated Throughout the United States on May First



The huge May Day Parade arriving in Rutgers Square. As the 50,000 marchers joined the already assembled tens of thousands all traffic was stopped on the streets. The building next to the sign "Cafeteria" is that of the socialist paper "Forward." Notice the huge American flags that decorated the building.



This veteran proletarian fighter's impassioned appeal to the international working-class to intensify the fight for the innocent Scottsboro Negro boys appears in today's Daily Worker.

Clara Zetkin in Stirring Appeal to Workers to Push Fight for Scottsboro Boys

German Woman Working Class Leader Calls for the Building of Powerful Mass Movement to Force Release of Boys

The following appeal on behalf of the nine framed Scottsboro boys was written by Clara Zetkin, veteran of the labor movement and now over 70 years old. Zetkin has taken active part in the revolutionary movement for over 50 years, and during the last quarter of a century has been most active in the leadership of working-class women. She has been for a number of years a member of the German Reichstag.

To all members and friends of the International Red Aid!
To all who still have a human conscience!

To all those in whose breast a human heart still beats!

Members and friends of the International Red Aid, and all of you who still have a human conscience and in whose breast a human heart still beats: unite to prevent a most horrible legal crime, so horrible that it is hardly possible even to imagine it. Unless you act with speed and decision, another murder will go down in the annals of legal crime in the United States, whose history is already filled with horrors and cruelty. The indignation and wrath aroused by the burning of Sacco and Vanzetti at the modern stake, the electric chair, has not yet died down. These two workers were innocent, and would have been acquitted by bourgeois class law, if they had been impartially tried. Now the hangmen stand ready to deliver up at one blow, to a horrible death by means of this murderous instrument, eight more innocent workers.

In the state of Alabama, eight young Negroes—mere boys—the oldest of them hardly 20—have been condemned to death. And this, although it has been

40,000 OUT IN CHICAGO; WORKERS IN MANY CITIES BATTLE FOR STREETS

Two Million Workers in Tremendous May 1st Moscow Demonstration

Roar Forth Solidarity With American Workers; Demand Release of Tom Mooney and Scottsboro Boys

Voroshilov, Reviewing Mighty Red Army, Repeats Firm Peace Policy of the Soviet Union

By MYRA PAGE
(Daily Worker Foreign Correspondent)

MOSCOW, May 1.—Red Moscow has once again witnessed such a gigantic militant workers' demonstration as is only to be seen in the red capitol.

Before six o'clock this morning, working men and women fully alert to the revolutionary significance of May Day this year, were flooding the streets on their way to gather for the march at factories and workshops. Yesterday, these hummed with activity, but today and tomorrow they will be still while their working-class owners demonstrate through the streets of the capitol their victorious march toward socialism, their devotion to the cause of international solidarity and the coming world October and their steely determination to continue their policy of peace and the construction of socialism in the face of all provocations by the imperialist enemies, holding themselves in readiness at the same time to defend their gains if attacked by any foe.

Soviet Tickers Hail May Day. In Woksalaja, Stalin, Lenin, Baumann and all proletarian districts throughout the city, factory schools, public buildings, railroad stations, workers' houses were ablaze with slogans proclaiming the achievements of the Five-Year Plan.

The laboring masses in nearby state collective farms sent delegations to join with their city brothers in the celebration. The scene in Red Square itself was

The scene in Red Square itself was

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Nanking Gov't In Wholesale Murder of Workers on May Day

While hundreds of thousands of Chinese workers demonstrated on May Day in the emancipated Soviet districts, the Kuomintang agents of the imperialists unleashed a bloody terror against the masses in Kuomintang China in an effort to prevent the May Day demonstrations. In Nanking alone, 25 revolutionary workers were murdered by the Kuomintang as a threat against the Chinese masses. This bestial murder has been hailed with delight by the imperialist brigands. A United Press dispatch from Nanking declares, with unceasing joy and approval:

"The public execution of 25 Communists today was the Chinese (Nanking) Government's May Day warning to Chinese Reds, who have established a Soviet Republic in the central part of the Republic."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

WORKERS STRIKE IN KNIT MILL

Out Against 10 P. C.
Cut in Claire Mill

NEW YORK—The workers of the Claire Knitting Mills, 432 Austin Place, Bronx, refused to accept a 10 per cent wage cut that was proposed by the boss. This would have been the third wage cut in the last few months. The boss gave the workers the alternative of accepting the wage cut or getting out. In answer to this ultimatum, the workers declared the shop on strike under the leadership of the Knitgoods Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

The bosses in the knitgoods trade are utilizing the present slow period to cut the wages of the workers. In and more are taking place. The Knitmany shops wage cuts of 20 per cent trades Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is mobilizing the workers in struggle against the mass wage cuts that are taking place in the industry. For this purpose a shop delegate conference is called for May 15th, 12 o'clock noon, at Irving Plaza Hall, where all workers, union and non-union, are asked to elect delegates from their shops and to come themselves to take up their working conditions and preparations for a mass strike in the fall.

War Veterans Should Prepare for the Daily Worker Straw Vote!

Tear Gas, Clubs
Fail to Halt
Meetings

Many May 1st Meets
Held for First Time

Pledge Fight Against
Hunger and War

Expressing their steely determination to struggle against the capitalist war and hunger offensive, against class justice, lynchings and deportations and for the defense

Chi. May Day Turn Out Was Largest in History of City

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.—A militant demonstration of 40,000 workers attended the May Day demonstration at the court house.

Resolutions against imperialist war, for unemployment insurance, against the legal lynching of the Scottsboro boys and for the unconditional freedom of Tom Mooney were unanimously passed. This was the largest May Day meeting ever held here.

O'Brien of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League spoke for the veterans and the cash payment of the bonus; Houston spoke on the Scottsboro case, Kling on the role of the Communist Party and Caldwell in the name of the Unemployed Council. Laurikonen was chairman.

A good program was arranged for the meeting which was held in the evening at Workers' Hall.

of the Soviet Union and the Chinese people, over one million workers demonstrated throughout the United States on May Day. In many cities they defied a brutal police terrorism which sought to deny them the rights of free speech and assembly. In New York City, fully 150,000 poured into the streets in spite of a torrential downpour. In Detroit over 100,000 were in the demonstration. Throughout the world, millions more marched in iron international solidarity between the red banners of the world Communist Party.

Negro and young workers and women workers played an important part in the demonstrations in the United States. An important role was also played by the ex-servicemen, workers who had been thrown into the bloody waters of the impotent capitalism which even denies them their back wages—the cash bonus. In most of the May Day demonstrations these disillusioned workers were properly in the front ranks of the proletarian front.

In all of the demonstrations in this and other countries, the workers militantly raised the fight against imperialist war and for the demands for the unconditional release of the nine Scottsboro Negro boys, of Tom Mooney, Edith Berkman and all class war prisoners held in the dungeons of dying capitalism. In the United States, this May Day saw May First demonstrations for the first time in many cities, including a number of Southern cities where, as in the North, Negro and white workers marched side by side in splendid solidarity and militant defiance of the laws and dictums by which the white ruling class seeks to split the ranks of the working class and weaken its struggle against capitalism.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 2.—Fifteen thousand workers poured into Bridge Square Sunday afternoon in a huge May Day anti-war demonstration, the largest ever held in Minneapolis.

Headed by red banners of the Communist Party, five thousand workers paraded with hundreds of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Tom Mooney Sends Greetings to Berkman in Boston Hospital

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 1.—Tom Mooney yesterday sent the following reply to the message of solidarity sent him by Edith Berkman from her sick bed in the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, where she is held by the immigration authorities for deportation to fascist Poland:

"Am deeply touched by expression of solidarity coming from one who is also persecuted because of activities and loyalty to labor. The decision in my case is symbolic of the blackest reaction. The international working class, in fighting for my freedom, is thereby challenging lynchings, deportations and the capitalist hunger regime. I wish you freedom and health. Comradely greetings.

"TOM MOONEY."

In her message of solidarity to Mooney, Comrade Berkman denounced the infamous decision of Governor Ralph of California, denying Mooney's application for a pardon.

Comrade Berkman, a young organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union, has been hounded by the U. S. government for a year and a half. She was twice arrested for leading a strike of the textile workers against starvation and wage-cuts. On the first occasion exorbitant bail was demanded. On the second arrest, bail was flatly denied and she was held in a deportation pen, where she contracted tuberculosis. Convinced that she can never regain her health under prison conditions, Comrade Berkman has decided, despite her critical condition, to go on a hunger strike if she is not released by May 8.

On May 10th a protest delegation will go to Washington, D. C. and will demand from Secretary of Labor Doak the immediate release of Edith Berkman. All trade unions and workers' organizations are urged to elect delegates to demand the release of Tom Mooney, Scottsboro boys and all class war prisoners. Pass protest resolutions and wire them to Secretary of Labor Doak, Washington, D. C.

James W. Ford, Proposed for Vice-Presidency on Communist Ticket to Start Tour of East May 30

First Meet on Tour at Terre Haute June 5;
Closes Trip in Chicago November 7

James W. Ford, who will be proposed for the Communist candidate for the Vice-Presidency at the National Nominating Convention in Chicago on May 28th and 29th, will start on a tour of the country on May 30th if his candidacy is endorsed by the convention. As William U. Foster, proposed candidate for the Presidency, will make an intensive speaking tour, going West first and then returning to the East, Ford will go in the opposite direction.

Both proposed candidates will make a huge meeting on

May 30th in Chicago, the scene of the Nominating Convention, the opening shot of their campaign. The first of Ford's meetings on the way East will be at Terre Haute, the home town of fighting Gene Debs. From there the tentative arrangements are scheduled to take the first Negro candidate for the Vice-Presidency in many years through Ohio, the upstate cities of New York, New

- England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. And as Foster goes East Ford will reverse and cover the wide open spaces of the West. The tour of Ford will end at the monster celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution in Chicago on Nov. 7th. On that day Foster will be at the corresponding demonstration in New York City.
- Looking at the cities to be covered, one is immediately
- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| July 3-8. | Newark, July 10. | Chester, July 25. | Western Tour Sept. 1 to Oct. 5 |
| Jersey City, July 11. | Reading, July 26. | Reading, July 26. | (Still to be worked out) |
| Paterson, July 12. | Allentown, July 27. | Allentown, July 27. | 5) Second Concentration |
| Elizabeth, July 13. | Binghamton, July 28. | Binghamton, July 28. | Tour (Including Southern cities) |
| Passaic, July 14. | Seranton, July 29. | Seranton, July 29. | Chicago, Oct. 6 to 20. |
| Philadelphia (3 days) | Wilkes-Barre, July 31. | Wilkes-Barre, July 31. | Cleveland, Oct. 22 to Nov. 5. |
| Trenton, July 19. | Bethlehem, August 1. | Bethlehem, August 1. | 5) Concluding Meetings |
| Wilmington, July 20. | Troy, June 17. | Troy, June 17. | Detroit, Nov. 6. |
| Baltimore, July 21-22. | Albany, June 18. | Albany, June 18. | Chicago, Nov. 7. |
| Washington, July 23. | Toledo, June 7. | Toledo, June 7. | |
| | Ashabula, June 8. | Ashabula, June 8. | |
| | 19 and 20. | 19 and 20. | |

impressed by the careful preparations being made to cover every corner of the United States. This is the first time that the Communist Party is making such intensive preparations for the election campaign. All the districts are urged to regard the dates and places of meetings as not final. Any proposals relating to the tour of Ford or Foster should be sent in to the Campaign Committee.

The schedule of Comrade Ford's tour follows:

Back Up May Day By Joining Communist Party and Y.C.L.

Statement by N. Y. District Committee of Communist Party

Despite the dreaching rain, 50,000 workers marched and 100,000 more lined the streets applauding the parade organized by the Communist Party and the United Front May Day Committee. The patriots who arranged a counter-demonstration in Brooklyn had to call off their dogs because of the fact that only 2,000 people showed up. Under such conditions, only the Communists and the revolutionary workers march and demonstrate.

By participating in this demonstration, the revolutionary workers showed clearly that they are ready to fight for the demands of the revolutionary movement. This determination brought forth the surprise and admiration of all the enemies of the revolutionary movement. These workers showed by their demonstration that they are revolutionary workers and therefore they must logically take the next step and that is to join the Communist Party and the young workers to join the Young Communist League.

Many tasks are before the revolutionary movement. The fight for adequate unemployment relief and for social insurance goes on and will be won. The struggle against wage cuts, for workers' rights, the right to organize, strike and picket, the fight against police terror must be waged with ever greater determination.

The building of the revolutionary

unions, the fight for Negro and against lynching and, above all, the struggle against imperialism and for the defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union—these are the tasks which are one task.

This can only be done by the organization of the revolutionary unions in the shops, by the building of the revolutionary oppositions in the reactionary unions, especially the American Federation of Labor, by building up the Unemployed Councils of employed and unemployed workers, by drawing in native and foreign-born, white and Negro workers into the struggle.

Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro Negro boys, Edith Berkman, Jack Schneider, must be saved from the clutches of the capitalist class.

These tasks can be fulfilled only by the building of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. The building of the Communist Party and the going into the election campaign with masses of workers, employed and unemployed, supporting the candidates and program of the Communist Party, will be the best guarantee that May Day is not merely a demonstration of one day, but is leading to the building up of the powerful revolutionary movement in this country under the leadership of the Communist Party. Do your revolutionary duty—join the Communist Party.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

500 PASSAIC, N. J. WORKERS OUT ON MAY DAY, SUNDAY

Negro, White Workers Pledge to Defend the Soviet Union

PASSAIC, N. J. — In spite of a ground still wet from a heavy down-pour of rain, and storm clouds threatening overhead, 500 workers, Negro and white, came out for the outdoor demonstration. A 300 marched and hundreds filled a hall at night for a revolutionary program.

The rapidly growing influence of May Day among the Passaic workers was seen in the response from hundreds of workers who lined the streets and joined in the cheers that greeted shouted slogans of: "Hall Workers' May Day, International Day of Struggle against Bosses' War," "Defend the Soviet Union, the Workers' Fatherland," "Fight for Unemployment Insurance," "The Botany Has Just Finished a second order for army cloth for another bosses' war," "Fight Against Bosses' War!" etc., etc.

Scores of children joined the Pioneer section and joined readily in shouting "We want milk," "We want free food and clothing in the schools," "Give our parents work, let the city support us." Many young workers joined the youth section of the parade, marching and singing under huge signs and caricatures.

Answering the yellow socialists of Paterson, who had distributed a leaflet, calling May Day "Nature's Day" (it rained), and which described the beautiful flowers and reobuds, hearty approval greeted every resolution for the freedom of Tom Mooney, Scottsboro boy, the Paterson five, for the fight of Unemployment Insurance, for the Defense of the Soviet Union and the withdrawal of foreign troops from China, and showed a militancy that bespeaks a day of struggle, not only a holiday, marching to the music of the National Textile Workers Union band, 500 Negro and white workers paraded through the working class sections, shouting appropriate slogans in the different working class neighborhoods. The parade ended up in Garfield, across the river, where a revolutionary program was held.

This cannot be accomplished merely by demonstration. But the demonstration on May 7th must be the beginning of organization in every shop, union and neighborhood, building up of the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights so that the boss class of this country will know that neither they nor the white and Negro misleaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People supported by the Socialist Party will be able to send these boys to their death.

The enemies of the white and Negro workers declare that the Communists

Spirited May 1 March in Paterson Answers Daisy Mad Socialists

PATERSON, N. J.—Three hundred fifty workers demonstrated in a dreaching rain despite police efforts to smash the May Day parade here. The demonstration held after the parade, completely blocked the traffic. Speakers addressed the workers from a low roof. Posters and caricatures with the slogans "Free Tom Mooney," "Defend the Soviet Union," "Demand Unemployment Insurance," "Free the Scottsboro 9," "Defend the Paterson 5," etc., were in harmony with tumultuous cheering and singing in the parade led by the National Textile Workers Union Band. A revolutionary program and concert was held in Turn Hall at night.

The militant demonstration in spite of a heavy downpour, calling upon the workers to struggle against bosses war, to defend the Soviet Union, and to fight for Unemployment Insurance and against wage cuts, served as a revolutionary answer to the Socialist Party. The S. P. has issued a leaflet in the Jewish language which told whoever read it that May Day was Nature's Day, when the workers "celebrate the first reobuds, welcome the blossoming flowers" and other such claptrap. The leaflet was signed addition to the Socialist Party and the Associated Silk Workers by the Purity Cooperative Bakery, the bosses of which are mostly owners of silk mills, and also members of the Socialist Party.

The workers in the Purity Cooperative, who had joined the Socialist Party because they had been misled into believing it would avoid them wage cuts, were handed a 15 cent slash a few days before May 1. On Saturday before May Day, the workers struck.

The Socialist Party stands exposed through the strike of the workers in Purity and through the comparatively huge May Day demonstration. The attempts of the Socialist Party to drag down the tradition of May Day as a day of struggle into a mere "holiday to greet the flowers" goes hand in glove with that of the bosses, who through the New York Times printed an editorial on May Day also gushing forth beautiful words about May Day, "Nature's Day."

The fact that the workers were able to march through the streets of Paterson without having their parade attacked by the cops is in itself a victory for the workers and their leader, the Communist Party, for since the last strike every large scale demonstration has been attacked.

Only a fighting alliance of the white and Negro workers can stop the bloody hands of the lynch boss.

TAMMANY HALL'S SECCO "MARCH 6th" FRAME-UP

By GEORGE E. POWERS
NEW YORK.—The "hearings" of the cases of the workers now being tried who were arrested in the April 21st City Hall unemployed demonstration for the reopening of the Home Relief Bureaus, the increasing of the amount of miserly "relief," the use of \$196,000,000 interest fund for the unemployed, the use of the \$231,

000,000 appropriation for building construction work, which was vetoed by the bankers dominating City Hall, the demand for a system of unemployment insurance etc., clearly exposes the workings of the frame-up now being engineered by the corrupt Tammany Hall machine in an effort to crush the struggle of the unemployed for immediate relief and unemployment insurance.

On Friday, April 29th, Deputy Inspector McAlliff testified against Powers who is accused of "inciting to riot." He repeated the excuse made to the delegation of the Unemployed Councils, unions and other workers' organizations on Thursday, April 21st when the delegation tried to present a petition of demands of unemployed relief to the Mayor and the Board of Estimate, "the Mayor is out and you can't go in!"

Mayor Could Not Be Bothered
Defense Counsel Tauber of the International Labor Defense then got the admission from McAlliff that he "didn't know whether the Mayor was in or not." McAlliff didn't dare to "know" that dancing Jimmy was out after it was shown that he had received a delegation of more than 100 Boy Scouts who came to show Walker the footprints of some animals. Upon further examination by Tauber, McAlliff stated that the reason he refused to admit the unemployed delegation was that on April 18th or 19th, Judge McAndrews, Walker's secretary instructed him not to admit the unemployed delegation because the Mayor could not be bothered with them!

2 Get 30 Days
From the very beginning of these cases, the bitter prejudice of the magistrate, Hulon Capshaw against the worker defendants and their cause, was clearly evident. The case of Gramatikis, a Greek worker came up first. This worker was falsely charged with striking a cop. The evidence proved that, despite the statements of the cop, the worker was innocent. It was plain that what counted in the mind of the judge Capshaw was the fact that Gramatikis was a worker and that he was foreign-born. Capshaw lost no time in sentencing Gramatikis to 30 days in jail and recommending his deportation.

Walter J. Stack, member of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, came into court with his head plastered and with the marks of a brutal beating on his face. The judge refused to "see" these marks, though Stack was brought within a foot of him. Capshaw, however, had not the slightest difficulty in "seeing" marks on the cop who arrested Stack and falsely accused him. When the defense lawyer exposed the lying statements of the cop, the judge immediately rushed to the aid of the uniformed thug, prompting him and steering him out of difficulty. The judge even scabbed on the district attorney when he was not satisfied with this official's failure to trap the worker.

LWitneses Lie
Whenever Defense Attorney Tauber scored a point or caught the police witness in outright lies, the judge got furious. He would then accuse the defense lawyer of talking too loud, of not having respect for the court, of addressing himself to the courtroom spectators etc.

Capshaw airily obliged himself when the defence brought out the fact that workers who were arrested in the City Hall demonstration were beaten up with clubs and blackjacks by the police and detectives, both outside and inside City Hall, their blood lying in pools on the sidewalk and in the corridors of City Hall, that the mop used to clean up this blood was swung by the police into the faces of the bleeding workers with the brutal remark "Here's your relief, you son-of-a-bitch!" When such evidence was being shown, the judge called for the clearing of the courtroom in order to conceal the murderous Walker-Tammany Hall bosses hunger program against the unemployed. Even in the presence of a half-filled courtroom, Capshaw didn't have the nerve to sentence Stack, the militant young marine worker, but with lowered head this Tammany fool muttered, "Guilty, remanded to jail, sentenced to be pronounced later."

Despite the efforts of the judge to help them the police contradicted themselves and each other. For instance in the case of Powers, Secretary of the Building and Construction Workers' Industrial League, McAlliff testified falsely that he had offered to escort the delegation inside City Hall upon their showing a petition. Namack, a detective, on the other hand stated that McAlliff had demanded a permit from the delegation. In sentencing Stack, the judge had expressed such bitter hate for the workers and their cause, that defence counsel Tauber presented an affidavit demanding the withdrawal of Capshaw from the cases, which Capshaw refused to consider.

Two of the workers in these cases, Gramatikis and Ferraro, face deportation, the latter to fascist Italy. Stack and Gramatikis are serving 30 day sentences. The cases of Ferraro, Jones and Powers come up for trial Wednesday, May 4th at 2 p. m. at Jefferson Market Court, 6th Ave. and 10th St., New York City. All workers who want to protest against these frame-ups should be present at the court Wednesday.

The City Social Club will have a mass meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., in the Labor Temple, 14th Street and 2nd Avenue, to take up the problems of these workers and put a fight against the wage cuts and the lay-offs. All Home Relief workers and employees of the Emergency Work Bureau are urged to attend this meeting.

Mass organizations, get into revolutionary competition to save Daily Worker.

Amkino Presents "LAST 2 TIMES" "COSSACKS OF THE DON" THE ROMANCE THAT THRILLED ALL RUSSIA! PRODUCED BY THE U. S. R. E. Added Feature "CITY HALL DEMONSTRATION," Etc. Presented by W. I. R. ACME THEATRE, 11TH STREET AND UNION SQUARE

WORKERS! REST AT THE AVANTA FARM in a comradely atmosphere—plain but good fresh food at \$12 per wk. AVANTA FARM, Ulster Park, N.Y.

Demand Immediate Release of Scottsboro Negro Boys

Appeal of the N. Y. District Committee to All Revolutionary Workers, Negro and White

(Statement by District Committee)
On Saturday, May 7th, all over the world workers, white and Negro, will demonstrate for the unconditional immediate release of the nine Scottsboro Negro boys. These Negro boys, framed up on a vicious charge and sentenced to the electric chair by the Alabama courts, must be saved from death.

There is no hope in justice for the American workers, and particularly the Negro workers. Only the mass organization and mass action of the workers will save the nine Scottsboro boys, as that alone will save Tom Mooney from a living death in San Quentin penitentiary.

May 7th must ring all around the world with the challenging demand by the workers of this country that the nine Scottsboro boys shall not die.

This cannot be accomplished merely by demonstration. But the demonstration on May 7th must be the beginning of organization in every shop, union and neighborhood, building up of the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights so that the boss class of this country will know that neither they nor the white and Negro misleaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People supported by the Socialist Party will be able to send these boys to their death.

The enemies of the white and Negro workers declare that the Communists are responsible for the Supreme Court confirming the decision of the lower courts of Alabama. This is a lie. Only those who have shown themselves to be open enemies of the working class—the bosses, the A. F. of L. leaders, the "Socialist" party, and the misleaders of the N. A. A. C. P. not only in word but in action—dare make this statement.

FURRIERS MEET TODAY AT NOON

To Demand Release of 3 Strikers

NEW YORK.—A huge open air meeting will be held today, 12 o'clock noon in the fur market, W. 28th Street and Seventh Avenue, where the present situation in the fur trade, the reasons for the mass unemployment will be discussed and a plan of action formulated.

On Wednesday, at 2 p. m., a mass meeting of unemployed workers will be held at Irving Plaza. All unemployed workers, Negro and white are called upon to come to this meeting played fur workers, right wingers, where there will be a thorough discussion on the plans presented by the United Front Committee to fight against the present unemployment in the fur trade and for relief for the unemployed.

In order to defend the Soviet Union you must defend it also against the propaganda attacks of the capitalists. For "ammunition," read "Anti-Soviet Lies," by Max Bedacht, ten cents.

City to Cut Wages of All Home Relief Workers, It Is Said

NEW YORK.—All Home Relief workers are to take one day off each week, it was announced here. This will amount to a wage cut of \$3.00 for some workers and of \$4.00 for others. The cut will go into effect tomorrow.

Mayor Walker had all Home Relief workers take one day off last week to celebrate the Washington anniversary, and now he compels them to do the very same thing, without pay of course, to pay for the saturnals of the high city grafters.

All Home Relief workers and rank and file employees of the emergency work bureau are to be transferred to the city pay-roll. The Emergency Work Bureau is to be entirely closed. Many workers will be fired tomorrow as "incompetent", it was stated.

The lay-off has already affected many emergency workers in the public libraries and other institutions. It is estimated that 2 or 3,000 girls have been fired recently in the public libraries of New York.

The food budget of the workers has again been put down. The City Social Club will have a mass meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., in the Labor Temple, 14th Street and 2nd Avenue, to take up the problems of these workers and put a fight against the wage cuts and the lay-offs. All Home Relief workers and employees of the Emergency Work Bureau are urged to attend this meeting.

Dressmakers are called upon to sign this petition and to take the matter up in their shops and to exert every possible effort to bring about the release of these workers.

A huge protest meeting has been organized by the United Front Committee for today, 12 o'clock, in the garment center where the facts about this frame-up and imprisonment will be exposed and the workers organized to fight for the release of their comrades.

Capitalist Newspapermen Paid by Bankers, Shown in Congress

An open accusation that writers of the capitalist press have been in the direct pay of Wall St. bankers and brokers was made before a Senate Committee on Banking and Currency by Representative La Guardia of New York Tuesday. La Guardia brought cancelled checks signed by a Wall St. publicity agent, Plummer and paid to the financial authorities of the New Evening Post of New York, the Wall Street Journal, the Herad-Tribune, Street Journal, the new merged Evening Mail and Financial America. These impartial writers of the paper that "prints all the news that fits to print" and he other dispensers of knowledge "free from propaganda" were paid for booming socks in the years before the crisis made booming impossible.

The total paid out by this one Plummer only amounts to \$286,279 but it is an inkling of what other agents may have handed out in the interests of the banks and the brokers. It is interesting to add that this

Workers and Children Halt Eviction of Old Woman in the East Side

NEW YORK.—An attempt to evict a 70-year old woman, Rose Nelson, from her apartment at 443 E. 13th Street, was frustrated by the prompt action of the Block Committee, when it mobilized the workers of the block who, with their children, carried back the furniture.

A mass meeting was held after the furniture had been put back, and about one hundred workers participated in it. All pledged to fight against evictions, for immediate relief and for social insurance.

ADDITIONAL MAY DAY GREETINGS

- | DIST. 2 New York City | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| BROOKLYN—A Nelson | 50 |
| John Michel | 10 |
| J. Lach | 10 |
| M. Schrabel | 10 |
| A. Barton | 10 |
| E. Lach | 10 |
| P. Chernik | 10 |
| S. Bostochko | 10 |
| Magleton Workers Club | 10 |
| I.W.O. Shule, E. N. Y. 1 | 10 |
| Mirokita | 10 |
| Brooklyn Youth Center | 10 |
| J. Pearlstein | 10 |
| Harry Cohen | 10 |
| Russian Nat. Mut. Aid Soc. Br. 16 | 10 |
| Ukrainian Working Women's Club | 10 |
| Y. Djanich | 10 |
| M. Helms | 10 |
| Steve Katsiv-Kanner | 10 |
| O. Sanka | 10 |
| J. Alesh | 10 |
| J. Kervich | 10 |
| C. Magnusson | 10 |
| E. Sarch | 10 |
| D. Derrms | 10 |
| John Lubell | 10 |
| Leo Rasche | 10 |
| Section 3, Unit 3 | 10 |
| Section 3, Units 2 and 4 | 10 |
| Evelyn Kaminsky | 10 |
| A. Prideman | 10 |
| W. O. Shule 10 | 10 |
| Mrs. John McCormack | 10 |
| Tosceno | 10 |
| F. B. Sack | 10 |
| Iron Bronze Workers | 10 |
| Prospect Workers Club | 10 |
| Prospect Workers Club | 10 |
| W. Lepler | 10 |
| J. Meana | 10 |
| J. Gschneid | 10 |
| Kerman Kishner | 10 |
| Samuel Burdony | 10 |
| Herzka Gishman | 10 |
| Morris Jacobs | 10 |
| C. Halenstain | 10 |
| J. Goodman | 10 |
| S. Dissen | 10 |
| H. Mail | 10 |
| E. Jacoby | 10 |
| L. Oulridge | 10 |
| D. Kermich | 10 |
| W. de Riegler | 10 |
| J. L. Busck | 10 |
| Mullinger | 10 |
| I. Feinisch | 10 |
| C. Miller | 10 |
| H. Markovitch | 10 |
| I. Davydov | 10 |
| A. Sankin | 10 |
| H. Katz | 10 |
| A. Rashtak | 10 |
| A. Kasser | 10 |
| Paul Senitsky | 10 |
| Eleanor Senitsky | 10 |
| Walter Mains | 10 |
| Mildred Shank | 10 |
| Jean Sevin | 10 |
| Joe Levine | 10 |
| Ph. Beneshinsky | 10 |
| J. Puzarskok | 10 |
| John Konians | 10 |
| Daniel Ziner | 10 |
| D. Saschuk | 10 |
| T. Onaslan | 10 |
| Wanda Thomas | 10 |
| B. Hrubentz | 10 |
| S. Thomas | 10 |

What's On—

- | | |
|--|----|
| TUESDAY— | 10 |
| A rehearsal of the String Ensemble of the Musicists Club will be held at the John Reed Club, 65 West 18th St. Bring stands. | 10 |
| WEDNESDAY— | 10 |
| A very important meeting of the Alfred Levy Branch of the I. L. D. will be held at 524 Vermont Street, Brooklyn, at 8 p. m. | 10 |
| A meeting of the Hospital Workers of the Medical Workers League will be held at 15 West 21st Street, at 8 p. m. | 10 |
| An open forum discussion on the T. U. I. L. and American Federation of Labor will be held at the Prospect Workers Center, 1157 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, at 8 p. m. | 10 |

Gov. Ely Rejects Demands of Mass. Jobless Workers

Mass. State Hunger Marchers Pledge to Continue Fight for Unemployment Insurance and Relief

BOSTON, Mass., April 2.—Governor Ely, the Speaker and the President of the Senate announced themselves as against unemployment insurance when a delegation of the State Hunger Marchers, after many hours, was granted admission first in the Senate and then in the Governor's office.

SCOTTSBORO TAG DAYS MAY 6, 7, 8 IN NEW YORK, N.Y.

I.L.D. Needle Funds to Carry on Defense of Negro Boys

Enormous difficulties have to be overcome by the I. L. D. in connection with the Scottsboro appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Thousands of dollars are required for legal expenses in order to properly present the Scottsboro case to the United States Supreme Court.

Tag Days are being arranged throughout the entire country for the collection of funds so that in this field the Scottsboro case will not be lacking.

In New York all organizations are expected to participate in the collections. Stations already arranged are as follows:
Brooklyn—136 15th St.; 46 Ten Eyck; 1813 Pitkin; 524 Vermont; 1373 63rd.

Manhattan—799 Broadway, No. 410; 347 E. 72nd St.; 350 East 81st St.; 15 West 126th St.; 4 East 116th St. Bronx—2800 Bronx Park East, Sec. V; 1400 Boston Road; 1157 S. Blvd.; 569 Prospect Ave.

These stations will be open on Saturday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

On Sunday there will be open from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.

War Vets Hails May Day Parade As the Greatest Big Parade

New York
Daily Worker:
I am one of the ex-servicemen who marched in the big May Day parade. At 10:30 in the morning the bugler sounded the call to fall in. We all fell in as in days of old, but our march was not like in the old days; it was a different kind of a march—this time it was a march against capitalism, against the Wall St. bankers and against war.

The more it rained—and it rained hard—the louder we shouted our slogans for full payment of the bonus and for defense of the Soviet Union. The more it rained the more discipline we had. I'll never forget this May Day parade. It is the most important parade I was ever in.

A Veteran.

Workers' Clubs Should Advertise in the "Daily"

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD
A New Play by BERNARD SHAW
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., W. of W. 42nd St. 8:30 Mat. Thurs. Sat., 5:30

FANNIE HURST'S
A RADIO
SYMPHONY OF SIX MILLION
ALL SEATS RESERVED
Twice Daily 2:45-4:45
3 Shows Sun. 2:45-4:45-6:45
All Seats 50c-75c-80c-1.00
At Mat. 50c-75c-1.00

The Theatre Guild Presents
REUNION IN VIENNA
A Comedy
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St. & 3rd Ave.
Ev. 8:40. Mat. Th., Sat. Tel. Pe 6-5100

ATTENTION COMRADES!
Health Center Cafeteria
WORKERS CENTER
80 EAST 13th STREET

Patronize the Health Center Cafeteria and Help the Revolutionary Movement
Best Food Reasonable Prices

Garden Restaurant
332 EAST 15TH ST.
EXCELLENT MEALS AND SERVICE
NO TIPPING
Tel. Tompkins Sq. 6-9707

WORKERS! REST AT THE AVANTA FARM
in a comradely atmosphere—plain but good fresh food at \$12 per wk. AVANTA FARM, Ulster Park, N.Y.

Intern'l Workers Order DENTAL DEPARTMENT
80 FIFTH AVENUE
15th FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEFSON

SOLLINS' RESTAURANT
216 EAST 14TH STREET
6-Course Lunch 55 Cents
Regular Dinner 65 Cents

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant
199 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food

40,000 OUT IN CHICAGO; WORKERS IN MANY CITIES BATTLE FOR STREETS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

banners three miles through the city with thousands more lining the streets and following the marchers to the parade grounds while all traffic was stopped. Eight thousand workers gathered at the parade grounds to hear Schneiderman, Communist candidate for governor, Karson, candidate for Congress, Lindman, candidate for Lieutenant-governor and representatives of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance and the Y. C. L.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted against war and for the release of the Scottsboro Negro boys and Tom Mooney. William Z. Foster and James W. Ford, proposed Communist candidates, and the Minnesota state ticket were endorsed with a roar of ayes when presented to the crowd.

70 DEMONSTRATIONS IN MINNESOTA DISTRICT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 2.—Seventy May Day demonstrations and mass meetings were held throughout the Minnesota district. Three thousand workers demonstrated in Duluth, with eight hundred marching in the parade. This

is the largest May Day in years, with the greatest display of militancy on the part of the workers. Six hundred workers demonstrated in St. Paul; twenty-five hundred in Hancock; seven hundred in Superior.

5,000 OUT IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 2.—Yesterday's demonstration was the largest May Day demonstration ever held in St. Louis. Five thousand workers demonstrated enthusiastically in Carr Park preceded by a three mile march of 1,000 workers through the city led by a band of music. In various sections of the city preceding the central march, workers held local marches and auto parades attracting wide attention. Sixty-five per cent of the participants were Negroes, 10 per cent youth and 15 per cent women. There was a special division of children. For the first time in St. Louis a

red flag was unfurled at the demonstration and carried in the parade. There was a wide sale of literature and the new weekly organ. The spirit was exceptionally good, resulting in big organizational gains with 50 applications to the Communist Party on hand. For the first time a May Day demonstration and march was held in Granite City, attended by 200. The first socialist party May Day picnic, car parade and indoor meeting since 1917 scheduled, with C. Senior, National Secretary, was a complete failure, with only 200 attending.

STEEL POLICE ATTACK MARCHERS

HAMMOND, Ind., May 2.—The May Day demonstration in Indiana Harbor was broken up by police and seven workers were arrested. Gary workers were brutally beaten.

and fifteen were arrested, and as a result no meeting was held. In Hammond four hundred workers marched in the parade and a meeting with one thousand workers was held.

TEXAS LYNCH BOSSES UNLEASH VICIOUS TERROR

HOUSTON, Texas, May 2.—Police brutality and terror raided the May Day celebration. Young Communist League members, Negro and white, were jailed. Comrades Hurst, Hawkins and Lasky are still marked.

Negro workers were searched, bullied and told "not to believe the lies of these dirty Reds, that good Southern niggers ought to know better." At least one hundred police terrorized the meeting.

25,000 STEEL WORKERS HAIL MAY DAY

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 2.—Twenty-five thousand workers lined the streets to witness the May Day parade here. Ten thousand met at Public Square where the workers raised the red flag on the city flag pole and remained aloft for fifty minutes before the fire department was able to lower the

flag. One thousand marched to the Hoover city garbage dump where the workers are forced to live. Two thousand workers attended a rally later. The May Day meetings at Campbell and Struthers were smashed, with four workers arrested.

IRONWOOD, Mich., May 2.—Four thousand workers militantly demonstrated here on May Day. Fifteen

hundred marched in a parade which was attacked by the police and the fire department. Two workers were clubbed and one arrested.

1,200 OUT IN CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 2.—Twelve hundred workers demonstrated, with three hundred marching in a parade over a mile long. Resolutions in defense of the Soviet Union, free the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney, against terror in East Ohio were adopted. The names

of the Communist candidates were greeted with tremendous enthusiasm. Two sectional marches were held, despite the police ban. The workers pledged to demonstrate on May 7th, to demand the release of the Scottsboro boys. The demonstration will be held on the Hospital Lot, at 1 o'clock.

MINERS AND POOR FARMERS DEMONSTRATE IN TERRE HAUTE

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 2.—Over eight hundred workers, including miners and poor farmers enthusiastically demonstrated this afternoon on the court house steps, militantly defying the bosses and stool pigeons. They pledged to demonstrate at City Court on Tuesday, May 10th, for the release of William Scotton who was arrested while pasting May Day posters. They also pledged to endorse the local election conference to be held on Saturday, at 2 p. m. and to demonstrate in

demand for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys at 7:30 p. m., both demonstrations to take place at 29 North 4th Street. A resolution in defense of the Soviet Union was vigorously applauded. Another resolution exposing the Lewis-Walker-Mitch machine was also adopted. Speakers were Hill, Dubois, Jayne, Robert, McCombes, Stohr, Sebree and Newton. Five workers joined the Communist Party and literature amounting to \$7.00 was sold including seventy-five Daily Workers.

HOLD FIRST MAY DAY IN EVANSVILLE

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 2.—Evansville held its first May Day demonstration at Garvin Park. About 350 workers attended, with 50 Negroes and 50 women. Although little preparation was made, the workers came out and very little interested in the first public meeting held in a public park.

Comrade Tom Knowland, Claud Burgus, Paul Guillot, a Negro worker and Don Wilson of Terra Haute, were the speakers. The following resolutions were adopted: Hands Off the Soviet Union and China, a resolution demanding the release of Theodore Luessle and the Scottsboro boys and all class war prisoners.

23,500 OUT IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—This was the most enthusiastic demonstration ever held in Buffalo. Over 3,500 workers in a most disciplined parade, with over 100 banners participated amidst approximately 20,000 spectators, who cheered at the sight of the Scottsboro, anti-war, unemployment insurance and bonus slogans. A huge brass band played the "International" and other revolutionary songs. Eight thousand workers met at the

Broadway auditorium in an open air demonstration. Four hundred pieces of literature were sold. The Pioneers, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and W.I.R. squads marched in the parade. For the first time in the history of Buffalo the red flag was leading the parade with thousands cheering and saluting, singing the International with raised fists to the slogan of "Defense of the Soviet Union". The demonstration was followed by four indoor meetings.

25,000 DEMONSTRATE IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2.—Twenty-five thousand workers demonstrated in Public Square with 8,000 workers marching through the Negro section, passing the reviewing stand at Rayford-Jackson Hall. This is the largest demonstration since the May 1919 May Day demonstration at which Ruthenberg spoke.

Public Square was red with banners and floats. Eight speakers addressed the meeting from as many stands. Telegrams demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney were endorsed, as well as greeting the opening of Dnieperstroy. Sixteen indoor meetings were held in the Cleveland district.

ROCHESTER WORKERS HOLD MILITANT MAY DAY

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 2.—From five to six thousand workers marched today in the biggest and most militant working class parade

ever held in Rochester. Three to four thousand additional workers were at Washington Square to greet the marchers as they entered the

MASSACHUSETTS STATE HUNGER MARCH ON THE WAY TO BOSTON



THE WORKERS MUST SAVE EDITH BERKMAN

By I. AMTER.

FROM her cot in the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, Boston, Edith Berkman sends forth a challenge and a militant appeal for struggle of the workers of this country against the evil of deportation, which the bosses of this country in their eagerness to destroy the revolutionary unions, are applying. Comrade Berkman is suffering from tuberculosis, which she contracted in prison, where she has been confined for 29 weeks for her activities as organizer and leader of the Lawrence textile strike in October, 1931.

Comrade Berkman is another of the leaders of the textile workers by whose deportation the textile manufacturers believe they will be able to prevent the organization of the viciously exploited textile workers and to keep down and lower their wages. The workers in the textile industry, both in the North and the South, are receiving hunger wages. In Fall River, Mass., textile workers went out on strike on April 29, fighting against their starvation wages, which amount to from 50 cents to \$4.85 a week. This is the wage that workers are expected to live and work on. This is considered "sufficient" by the textile manufacturers. This is the wage of "returning prosperity" that Hoover talks about.

Fighting against these conditions, and leading the textile workers in struggle, Comrades Murdoch and Devine, organizers of the National Textile Workers Union, were deported some time ago. Frank Borich, secretary of the National Miners' Union, faces a similar fate, for his loyal, courageous leadership in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky miners' strikes. The Tampa tobacco workers will suffer the loss of some of their organizers, who are languishing in the prison of Florida, and face deportation upon finishing their sentences.

Berkman Jailed Illegally. And now Comrade Edith Berkman, spearing forth her lungs in the tuberculosis ward of the hospital, is being held—in spite of the fact that she cannot legally be deported, since she is not a citizen of Poland.

Plisudski, the butcher of the Polish workers, has a good ally in Secretary of Labor Doak, whose main job is to break strikes and deport foreign-born workers. Aided in this work by the reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor, and, in the case of Comrade Berkman, by the officials of the United Textile Workers and the American Legion, Doak believes that he can keep the workers of this country from building up their revolutionary unions. Terror cannot stop the working class.

As long as the bosses can keep Edith Berkman in jail; as long as they can keep Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings behind prison bars; as long as they can try to send the Scottsboro boys to the electric chair, they believe the workers are not ready to struggle.

Our answer to the appeal of Comrade Berkman, to the appeal of Tom Mooney in answer to the denial of his release by Governor Rolph of California; our answer to the attempt to railroad the Scottsboro boys to the electric chair; our answer to the smashing attack on the Tampa tobacco workers—the Imperial Valley workers—our answer to the growing terror against the workers of this country, particularly the Negro workers, and the deportation terror against the foreign-born workers, must be broader organization, mobilization and struggle.

The struggle for the release of Comrade Berkman and the other comrades in capitalist jails, is part of the struggle against wage-outs, against hunger and for unemployment relief and social insurance. It is directly connected with the fight against the bosses' terror, and for the right to organize, strike and picket. It is directly connected with the struggle against imperialist war, for the defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union.

Demand the release of Edith Berkman and the other militant workers in jail! Pass resolutions! Support the International Labor Defense and the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born in their fight for the release of these victims! Flood Secretary of Labor Doak with telegrams of protest! But most of all—build up the revolutionary unions of

the Trade Union Unity League in the shops and carry on the fight! Join the Communist Party and help in the battle to put an end to capitalism with all its terrorism and brutal exploitation of the working class! Edith Berkman must be saved!

HOLD MAY DAY MEETS FOR FIRST TIME.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 2.—Two hundred South Bend, Indiana workers walked two miles out of town to a May Day meeting after the police notified the arrangements committee two days before May Day that they could not have Howard Park which was originally announced as the meeting place. The police refused admittance to anyone into the park, and the workers had to walk to the outskirts of the city.

One hundred and fifty workers demonstrated in Elkhart for the first time in Highland Park in defiance of the police order not to meet. The police and sheriff were present, but did not dare to interfere. Over two hundred workers demonstrated for the first time in history in Goshen, Indiana, on the court steps.

STEEL WORKERS DEMONSTRATE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 2.—Three thousand steel workers from Homestead, Rankin, Braddock, Duquesne, Clairton, Glassport, McKeesport demonstrated in McKeesport yesterday in the first May Day demonstration the Monongahela River Valley has seen in over twenty years, if not in history. A white drunkard leaped on the truck to attack Ernest Carruthers the Negro speaker. Hundreds of hands reached for and quickly ejected him. The workers cheered when Carruthers and later white speakers exposed this as a result of boss propaganda. Daley read a statement from Tom Mooney in which he called for mass protest to win freedom for the Scottsboro boys and all the class war prisoners and to abolish the capitalist system.

With a mighty roar the crowd voted to accept Mooney's call and send him greetings. A unanimous vote was taken to tell the McKeesport Daily News that if workers' news was not printed straight, the workers would boycott the paper. Other speakers were Bill Mikados for years a McKeesport revolutionist, Chairman Edith Briscoe of the Metal Workers Industrial League, Gus Mikados of the Young Communist League. The crowd pledged international solidarity in the fight against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union and applauded every part in the Communist election program which was presented by Edith Briscoe.

2 Million Workers in Tremendous May 1 Moscow Demonstration

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

one never to be forgotten. On the side facing Lenin's tomb were assembled regiments of the Red Army, navy, aviation and civic militiamen. Across the square on the reviewing stand stood Stalin, Kalinin, Molotov and other well-known political leaders. Some distance away stood members of the foreign diplomatic corps and in tribunes many thousands of the best representatives of the Soviet intelligentsia, Red Army men, as well as hundreds of working-class delegates who had come for the Moscow May Day from America, Germany, China, France, Italy, Australia, England and all parts of the globe bringing their pledges of solidarity and defense of the Soviet Union.

On buildings flanking the north side of the square ran monster banners declaring the Soviet toilers' May Day message greetings to the workers of the world in five languages: "Long live the victorious offensive of the proletarian revolution throughout the world!" Promptly as the Kremlin bells chimed nine, Voroshilov, commander of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and Navy, rode into the square, where he greeted the assembled defenders of the Soviet Power, the toilers of the U.S.S.R. and the international working class in the name of the First of May.

The bands struck up the International. The sun, which had been hidden until then, suddenly flooded the square, lighting the masses of upturned faces. Following Voroshilov's brief, tense speech, a brilliant parade of all branches of the armed forces, infantry, cavalry and artillery began, closing with impressive maneuvers by squadrons of high-powered aeroplanes, while on Red Square itself mechanized army transport units thundered by.

Beginning soon after 12, Moscow's workers, marching by factories, began pouring six columns abreast into the square. Singing, faces aglow, bodies erect, they swung by in endless lines, carrying banners like a red forest overhead.

Those plants with the best record had the honor of leading the march, such as Electroavod, 20,000 workers; Stalin Auto Works and many others.

Workers' Depot Achievements. As the workers passed the reviewing stand, friendly shouts of recognition for their leaders went up. Posters and floats, as well as striking exhibits made by the workers throughout Moscow, depicted the latest industrial successes, such as Dnieprostroi, Magnitogorsk, new ball bearing plant, the subways displayed the contrast with the crisis in capitalist countries.

Many stinging caricatures of the capitalists and their lackeys featured the parade. The demand for the freeing of the Scottsboro boys figured prominently throughout the demonstration.

In the line of march were brigades of armed factory workers, especially Comsomols (members of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union). The Pioneers marched, the oncoming generations of youth, vigorous with health and a clear Communist outlook on the present world and their part in it.

Close to 2,000,000 were in today's demonstration, which was still pouring into Red Square at 5 o'clock.

The Japanese government yesterday ordered Gen. Jiro Tamon's division to proceed to Tunhua to reinforce the three Japanese columns which set out from Harbin a few days for that district. The Tunhua district is on the Manchurian-Soviet border. Yesterday's bourgeois press dispatches from Changchun, capital of the new puppet Manchurian state set up by Japanese bayonets, reported that Japanese heavy artillery had arrived in that city for dispatch to the Tunhua district.

The Japanese column under Gen. Nakamura has reached Fancheng on the Suari River and is proceeding to Sanhsing, a short distance from the Soviet frontier. This column is proceeding by river and is accompanied by a large gunboat flotilla.

A Japanese inspired dispatch from Tokyo reports large scale fighting over wide areas of Northern and Eastern Manchuria between the Japanese invaders and insurgent Chinese troops. There is no doubt that the national revolutionary struggle in Manchuria is spreading and increasingly drawing new sections of the toiling masses into armed resistance against the Japanese.

The seizure of Manchuria by the Japanese, their brutal terror against the Manchurian masses, have created the conditions for such a struggle. It is also clear, however, that the Japanese are fostering "bandit" activities on the Soviet border in an effort to justify the

Voroshiloff Repeats Soviet Peace Policy at Gigantic May Day Demonstration

Warns Imperialist Brigands That Red Army and Soviet Masses Will Defend Soviet Soil With Last Drop of Blood

MOSCOW, May 1. — In huge May Day demonstrations throughout the length and breadth of the vast federation of Socialist Republics, the Soviet masses on Sunday served notice on the imperialist war inciters that Soviet territory and achievements will be defended to the last drop of blood.

In Moscow, where over two million workers marched past the tomb of Lenin in a gigantic May Day parade, Klementi Voroshiloff, Commissar of the Red Army, gave a blunt warning to the Japanese imperialists who are concentrating troops on the Soviet borders and to the vassal states of French imperialism who makes no secret of their plans for joint armed intervention with the Japanese against the land of rising, flourishing Socialism. Comrade Voroshiloff declared:

"The Red Army is a stronghold of peace. Let the capitalist bourgeois world know that the Red Army never nor ever will threaten anyone. It does not dream of starting war, but it is resolved to fight a most stubborn fight in the defense of every inch of Soviet soil against any power or group of powers which attacks the Soviet Union.

"Our proletarian country was founded on a strong Red Army, which is an eyesore to the capitalist world. But we are ready to sign any agreement able to secure peace. We have proposed complete disarmament because we desire to do everything possible to prevent bloodshed, yet our proposals

these eight youths, whom the executioners are preparing to drag to the electric chair! Whose only guilt is that they were born with black skin! Speak! Act! In your front ranks will be uncounted human beings from the United States. You have not forgotten that in the United States men and women of lofty minds, courage and character staked their names, their social status, their health, their whole personality, and often their very lives—for the abolition of Negro slavery, for liberation and equality for their black brothers and sisters. Do not let the great example of these heroes remain dead facts in school text-books! Let them now exert their influence as a living force. The great deeds of those heroic men and women who, in the struggle of the masses for human rights against prejudice and hatred, fearlessly unfurled and carried high the banner of complete equality and liberation for all those deprived of their rights, for the despised and the oppressed—these deeds are indelibly inscribed on the pages of history!

Do not allow a dark crime, the murder of eight young Negroes, to be added, next to these illustrious pages, to the dark, bloody record of lynching and legal crime. Picture the inexpressible suffering of the long period of imprisonment, before the final decision, when the prisoners are daily and hourly tortured by the terrible thought that tomorrow or the day afterward the executioners may come to their cells in order to lead the eight victims as sacrifices to the altar of race hatred. The cry of the countless masses must drown the cries of the brutal mob of lynchers. The hands of the vast masses must be clenched into one giant fist, that will tear to pieces the sentence of death and will hurl away the electric chair!

Every man or woman who is silent, passive or indifferent during the struggle for the freedom of the eight young Negroes will be an accomplice to this unpardonable crime. This crime would be an indelible, shameful stain on the history of the United States and on the history of humanity. The struggle to save the eight young lives from suffering and from murder in the electric chair becomes a historical struggle of enormous significance between unprejudiced humanity and high culture, against brutal, blood-thirsty race hatred. In this struggle, humanity must be triumphant. Its triumph is assured if every man and woman will conscientiously and bravely fulfill his or her duty to the very end. All for the cause! Into the fight!

And fight for a strong Red Aid, hardened in the battle against white terror and for the international solidarity of all races and nationalities!

Members and friends of the International Red Aid in all countries! I know that you will continue to do as you have been doing, that you will exert your whole strength and energy for the demand: "Snatch the eight Negro boys from the electric chair, free them from prison, and free also the brave, innocent working-class leaders, Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, and the Harlan and all political prisoners." Yes, you must accomplish the seemingly impossible; you must still further increase your unselfish, energetic work to save the eight Negro boys. Thus you will remain the firm, invincible shock-troops in the struggle against the crime of race hatred, lynch justice and greed. But in order to block the legal murder of the eight boys, strong firm masses must be organized everywhere! All of you who still have a conscience, and in whose breast a human heart still beats: to the rescue of

Japanese Send Fresh Army Division to Soviet Border

Three Japanese Columns on Way to Tunhua, Hailin and Sanshing, Widely Separated Towns Near Soviet Frontier

The Japanese government yesterday ordered Gen. Jiro Tamon's division to proceed to Tunhua to reinforce the three Japanese columns which set out from Harbin a few days for that district. The Tunhua district is on the Manchurian-Soviet border. Yesterday's bourgeois press dispatches from Changchun, capital of the new puppet Manchurian state set up by Japanese bayonets, reported that Japanese heavy artillery had arrived in that city for dispatch to the Tunhua district.

The Japanese column under Gen. Nakamura has reached Fancheng on the Suari River and is proceeding to Sanhsing, a short distance from the Soviet frontier. This column is proceeding by river and is accompanied by a large gunboat flotilla.

A Japanese inspired dispatch from Tokyo reports large scale fighting over wide areas of Northern and Eastern Manchuria between the Japanese invaders and insurgent Chinese troops. There is no doubt that the national revolutionary struggle in Manchuria is spreading and increasingly drawing new sections of the toiling masses into armed resistance against the Japanese. The seizure of Manchuria by the Japanese, their brutal terror against the Manchurian masses, have created the conditions for such a struggle. It is also clear, however, that the Japanese are fostering "bandit" activities on the Soviet border in an effort to justify the

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Communists Elect Doriot to French Parliament

PARIS.—A heavy fall of the Communist poll in the French elections was registered yesterday. Only one was elected—Doriot. An increase of 12,000 votes occurred in the mining area of Pas De Calais. The heaviest losses were suffered in the agrarian districts. The Paris losses were slighter.

War Veterans Should Prepare for the Daily Worker Straw Vote!

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

By JAMES W. FORD



JAMES W. FORD Proposed Candidate of the Communist Party for Vice-President.

In yesterday's article I pointed out how completely dominated by the prevailing ruling class theories of Negro inferiority is the article by Mr. Frank M. Davis, editor of the Atlanta World, in the so-called Symposium on Communism in the April Crisis. I answered the stupid slanders against the Negro workers of "running after white women" by which this scoundrelly toady of the white ruling class attempted to explain the undeniably leftward trend of the Negro masses.

In his servile acceptance of the imperialist slanders against the Negro people, it is not surprising that Mr. Davis cannot see the revolutionary role of the Negro workers. A bootlicker of the ruling class, Mr. Davis looks in the mirror and imagines he sees—the Negro masses! What he really sees is the wavering, confused and treacherous Negro petty bourgeoisie of which he is one of the shining examples. He proceeds to attribute to the Negro masses, cowardly qualities of the petty bourgeoisie. He sees the Negro masses afraid to move without the sanction of the ruling class, afraid to take up the revolutionary struggle against imperialism because, forsooth, the imperialists frown upon any resistance to their murderous rule! Says Mr. Davis:

"But I have no fear of the rainbow brotherhood going Red in wholesale numbers—at least not until white America takes long steps in that direction. It would prefer keeping its present status, no matter how low, than fly to a system, no matter what its worth, that is constantly lambasted by press and radio. (Emphasis mine)—J.W.F."

This is a variation of the false bourgeois theory (and hope!) that slaves will never dare to strike for their own freedom, that liberation is something to be handed down or denied from above. In peddling this nonsensical theory, Mr. Davis completely ignores the heroic slave insurrections in the United States under the leadership of Nat Turner, Denmark Vessey, Gabriel Prosser and scores of other Negro revolutionary leaders. He ignores the revolution of the Haitian Negro slaves who not only dared to strike for their freedom but overthrew the slave holders and successfully defeated the veteran troops of Napoleon's European campaigns and the best troops of England and Spain. These insurrectionary struggles of the Negro masses were also constantly lambasted in the press of the ruling class. Mr. Davis' attitude represents the conscious policy of the Negro petty bourgeoisie of attempting to hide and destroy the revolutionary traditions of the Negro masses and to support the imperialist slander of the Negro people as servile and cowardly, as accepting any conditions imposed upon them by the master class. From this position, the Negro petty bourgeoisie quite naturally proceeds to the advocacy of a bootlicking diplomacy for the Negro people. Mr. Davis, for example, says:

"Too, the Negro considers himself too dependent upon white America to take any chance at

loosing the crutches now thrown him. Nor is the Communist policy of crude and noisy militancy liked by this race, for every Negro knows that what he has obtained from white men has been through diplomacy or basically intellectual campaigning."

This is a crude and open statement of the petty bourgeois policy of refusal to struggle, of servile reliance on bootlicking "diplomacy." The slave insurrections in the United States had a tremendous effect in exposing the horrible nature of chattel slavery, in crystallizing abolitionist sentiment and in accelerating the armed conflict between feudal and capitalist economy for the domination of the country. The struggles of the Negro croppers at Camp Hill, Alabama, forced the rich landowners to abandon their threat to cut off the food supply of the croppers during certain seasons. The struggles

against eviction of Negro and white workers in Chicago, Cleveland and other cities, have forced concessions from the landlords and the city governments. The mass fight of Negro and white workers against the Scottsboro lynch verdicts, against the attempts to legally lynch Orphan Jones in Maryland, Willie Brown in Philadelphia, Willie Peterson in Birmingham and other framed-up Negro workers, have repeatedly forced the bosses and their courts to retreat, to postpone the date of "execution," in an attempt to "tire out" the masses and disarm their vigilance. The mass fight for these victims of capitalist justice still goes on and has thrown a great fear into the hearts of the boss lynchers and their courts. It is already clearly evident that the final decision in these cases depends not upon the lynch courts but upon the extent to which we can mobilize additional millions of

workers in the mass fight against the lynch verdicts. All this shows that the Negro masses will struggle and that they do win victories—sometimes complete, sometimes partial—when they struggle.

It is the bootlicking diplomacy of the Negro petty bourgeoisie and its traitorous betrayal of the struggle of the Negro masses which retards the Negro liberation struggle and prevents the winning of even greater victories.

Tomorrow, I will deal with the statement of another of the bourgeois Negro editors in the Crisis "Symposium" on Communism.

CORRECTION IN LAST SATURDAY'S ARTICLE BY J. W. FORD.

A typographical error occurred in Comrade Ford's third article on "Communism and the

Negro" in Saturday's Daily Worker, several lines having been omitted.

Correct paragraph 11 to the opening of paragraph 14 as follows:

Why does Mr. Kelley think this can be done in Soviet Russia and not in the United States? Because he accepts the ideas of the white ruling class in this country—that the Negroes are naturally an inferior people.

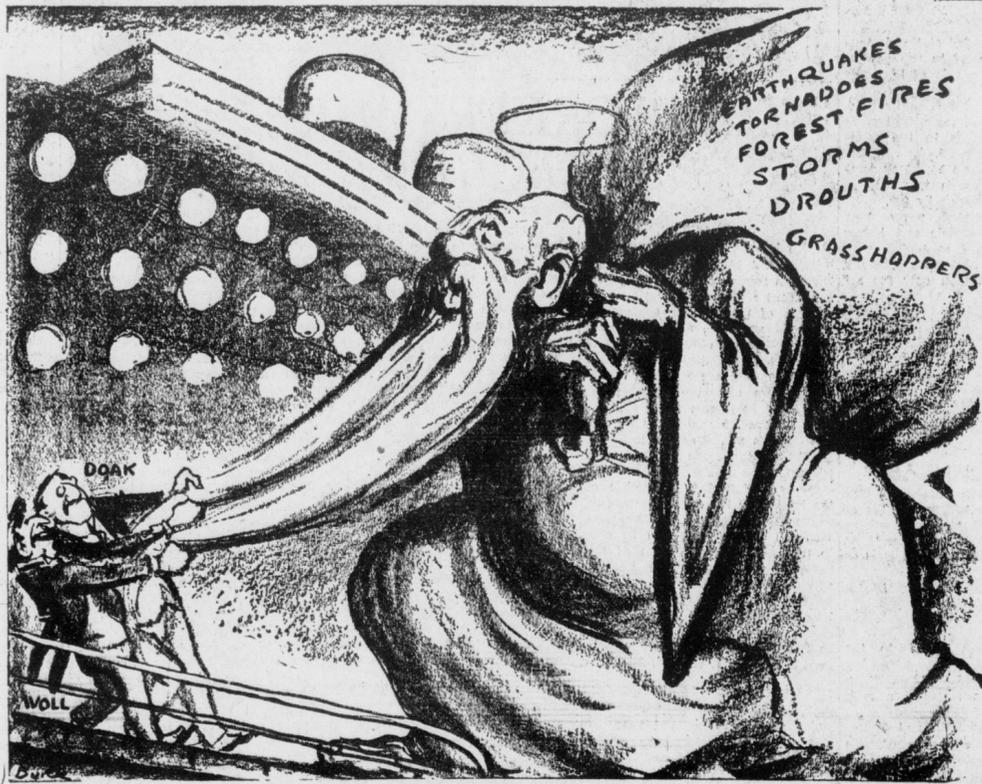
Mr. Kelley admits that "Communism in Russia has brought about revolutionary reforms affecting the welfare of the nation's hitherto subjugated masses." But, says Mr. Kelley, "these masses are for the most part white."

Here Mr. Kelley displays his complete ignorance of facts. The huge population of the Soviet Union includes 70 different nationalities, millions of whom are of non-white races.

It is not a matter of a certain "treatment" handed out to Negroes. The Negroes will, etc.

"DEPORT THE RED!"

By BURCK



News item from the New York Times.—"Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and acting head of the National Civic Federation, made public yesterday a letter he has sent to members of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives containing a report of a survey made by the federation of outrages perpetrated throughout the country during the last four months. The data include newspaper clippings of forest and oil well fires, bombings, the destruction and looting of buildings and banks, and other crimes, collected by Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the federation's executive council." (May 2, 1932)

Social Democracy in Japan in Its Usual Traitorous Role

By AKIMOTO

(In China Forum, Shanghai)

JAPANESE social democracy has positively outdone itself by its cynical and indescribably impudent propagation of the "ideals" of Japanese imperialism. Not only has Japanese social democracy shown itself as the lackey of the most reactionary regime and policy in existence, this social democracy who hitherto roosted in police stations and large business firms, but it is now appearing in the garb of preacher of "great national ideals," and is singing the praises of the Mikado, the predatory Japanese finance capital and the bestial military clique.

"Socialist" Invasion

At the beginning of the predatory occupation of Manchuria, the general secretary of the Siai-kai Minsui-to (social democratic party, declared: "The intervention in Manchuria is not of an imperialistic nature, because even socialist Japan will have to fight for the necessary raw material for its industry, whereas it is now in the hands of America, Great Britain and Russia."

How can there be any talk about the independence of the Chinese people, when Japanese capitalism stands in need of coal, iron, shells and guns, when it stands in need of a big sharp knife to be plunged at the convenient moment into the body of the U. S. S. R., when it stands in need of world plunder? Eyes scratched out, heads torn off, children murdered, women violated, thousands of the poorest Chinese dying, Japanese workers and peasants converted into executioners of their own and other people's freedom—all this is socialism à la Mikado, all this is justice personified!

"Imperialism is capitalistic and at the same time national, because imperialism has not only amassed wealth for its bourgeoisie, but has also raised the standard of living of the people of the whole country."

"... we are a class party and, at the same time, a national party, in the sense that our aim is to build up a socialist Japan." (Kaidzo, December, 1931).

They have the nerve to write about improvements in the standard of life of the workers by imperialism at a time when hunger, poverty and unemployment have become a scourge in all capitalist countries, when millions of workers and peasants in Japan are deprived of their last handful of rice, when the unemployed are dying of starvation in the streets and deprived of all assistance. The Japanese textile workers, locked up in the barracks of the employers like white slaves, receive a pitiful 15 yen per month. This is described as an "improvement of the situation."

"Right" to Murder

The organ of the social-democratic League of Women "Minsui-Fudzin" wrote on December 25, 1931:

"A solution of the Manchurian-Mongolian question makes it absolutely necessary to abolish the capitalist system. Our rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, conquered at the cost of great sacrifices by the proletariat, must of course be given only to the proletariat. Socialist control over rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia is therefore a just demand."

What are these "rights and interests" spoken of by these friends of Vanderveide, the same Vanderveide who naturally favors the counter-revolutionary and predatory alliance of Japanese and French imperialism. They are the "right" of Japanese imperialism to look on the Chinese as beasts to declare China to be merely a "geographical conception." They are the "right" to violate and torment millions of people, the "right" to trample on all the national rights of those who, to their great misfortune, are too near to Japanese bayonets. They are the "right" to attack the U. S. S. R.!

"Socialist control" to them means open collaboration with imperialist and counter-revolutionary banditism. Japanese imperialism intends to carry out, the annexation of Manchuria on behalf of the late Chinese emperor Pu-yi, the degenerate of the sing-song houses, Japanese social-democracy is thirsting to put its "socialist" label on the mandarin's cap.

Aid Dictatorship

And it is to be wondered at that these knights of the II International directly participated in the recent plot of the militarists, attempting—and not without success—to strengthen still further the dictatorship and the iron heel of the generals? These social-democrats joined in the conspiracy which was led by the present Minister of War, and which provided for the murder of all revolutionaries in the prisons.

This was announced by the father-in-law of the social democratic leader Akamatsu, professor

of Peshina, in the January number of the journal "Chiu-o-Koron." "Recently," he writes, "there have been not a few leaders in the camp of the Right Proletarian Party who were in contact with the so-called Young Military Groups, sympathized with them and were their partisans."

"A National Problem"

In Japan, in addition to these Rights, there were also "Left Centrists." Their Party Ronoi-suto in November sent its leader Matsudani to "examine the events in Manchuria." It Mukden this gentleman stated:

"The events in Manchuria do not comprise an ordinary capitalist war but the solution of a national problem."

The congress of Ronoi-Tai-Suto took place in Tokyo on Dec. 5th. The speech of Matsudani was declared at the congress to be "not in contradiction to party discipline."

In reality, the party discipline of this clique can fully find a place for itself within the framework of Japanese imperialism and anti-Soviet intervention.

This is the picture of all Japanese social-democracy. In all its branches and shades, it is the social support of the Empire of the Mikado, the bulwark of military robbery and counter-revolutionary adventurism. Japanese social-democracy is actively fighting for an imperialist and counter-revolutionary way out of the crisis. It is an uncounterfeited party of the II Inter-

Against the Theory of Spontaneity in Our Work

By DAVID GORDON

(Agit-prop Director, District Six)

IN practice, the Ohio district follows the theory of spontaneity. The situation is serious. The fact that our revolutionary trade unions are growing so poorly is a result of following this dangerous theory in practice.

How is this expressed?

Let us examine a Party shop nucleus. Close examination of the nucleus shows what? That agitation is carried on, is true. Workers are urged to join the union, are urged to organize and fight against wage cuts, etc., is also true. But in this agitation there is insufficient definiteness, nothing to which the workers in the particular mill can pin their fingers. In this agitation, there is lack of enthusiasm which we always see present among workers when economic battles are actually in progress. The big events impress and inspire us; the day to day grind is more of a burden than anything else to us. We know the importance of this daily work, but we don't feel and act as though it is very important.

This subjective reaction on the part of our membership, is due to the fact that from the top we do not sufficiently stress the possibility of developing struggles, and do not provide the organizational means through which to conduct these struggles.

Not only is this insufficiently stressed, but it is, altogether inadequately explained and popularized among our members.

We lag behind the masses of workers in the mills.

Who can doubt the fact that there is widespread resentment to the vicious wage-cutting offensive of the capitalist class in this state: in the steel mills, in the huge light metal shops, in the railroads, in the building trades, and so on? Who can doubt that now, as never before, we are able to expose the reactionary role of the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, which has helped put over the most slashing wage cuts, and win the workers of the A. F. of L. to a wide, united front struggle from below against the officialdom?

In spite of this, the influence of our red trade unions, is insignificant in the shops and in the A. F. of L. locals.

A step towards improving this situation has been made here. The Trade Union Unity League has established a full time training school for a period of two weeks. As a result, a few better T.U.U.L. workers, adult and youth, are expected. However, if only the question of how to proceed during a strike is emphasized, the school will not accomplish what it should. The school, as most of our internal propaganda, should orientate itself to the study of how to develop struggles.

Members of the Trade Union Unity League, of the Communist Party and Young Communist League, etc., who are in the shops should be made to feel the responsibility for developing

economic struggles where they are employed. They should be made to understand that such struggles are possible to result from the proper approach to the workers in the shop, through the organization of methods to discuss the shop problems and the initiating of struggles against the worsening conditions or for better conditions. They should be made to understand that struggles do not only mean strikes; that better conditions can be won without the launching of a strike.

To make our shop workers understand this, special classes should be held, special discussions with shop nuclei should be continued; the problem of how to develop struggles should be taken up with individual workers in big shops; it should be discussed in the district bureau, in the district organizational department.

A high pitch of enthusiasm must be awakened among our shop nuclei and shop workers. There must be constant, careful—but not so careful that it cannot be known to anyone—agitation carried on against the conditions in the mills. Discussion among the workers must spread from individual to individual, from department to department, against the common grievances.

The tone of the agitation must be one of actually organizing to fight against new forms of worsening the conditions or for betterment of the existing conditions, choosing those issues which are upper-most in the mind of the workers as necessary to be improved.

The making of contacts, the visiting of contacts, the calling together of contacts in meetings in private homes, must develop rapidly.

Not weeks and months, but only days, must go by in which to call these contacts together. The meetings must involve above all the discussion of demands, the probability of developing struggle around these demands and the manner in which to involve larger numbers for these demands.

The question of distribution of agitation material, leaflets, stickers, etc., must be taken up concretely. An air of struggle must filter through every individual brought together in the group, to every contact, and to go further to the rest of the workers.

The problems must be taken seriously. The revolutionaries in these groups must take initiative in all the work, must themselves be active, or else they will not secure real activity from the rest. Our comrades must be punctual; must carry through the tasks to which they are assigned. These are vital to winning and keeping workers for the struggles in the shops.

What is grossly neglected in our shop work, aside from what has been above mentioned, is winning the youth. Of the element in the shop that could put up the most militant struggle, of this element which has the greatest amount of enthusiasm for carrying through a struggle for better conditions, once put into motion, is the youth. But this requires a correct approach to

young workers.

Even where we find equal pay for equal work in certain important basic industries, and this is to be found, special demands regarding sports facilities, special demands regarding time off for rest for young workers under 18 years of age, etc., should be formulated as a means of winning the youth for the general struggles in the mills.

Failure to win the young workers has already hurt strikes led by the Trade Union Unity League. Persistent neglect in organizing the young workers into our groups and unions of the T.U.U.L. will find them easy game for the Musteltes, A. F. of L. leadership and the renegades from the Communist Party, Lovestonettes and Trotskyites.

These are a few of the points to keep in mind in connection with our shop work.

Conscious preparation of economic struggles is the burning problem for the revolutionary movement, and particularly its advance guard, the Communist Party. Hand in hand with this, goes the winning over to these struggles of the strategic elements: the youth, including white, Negro, female youth, as well as the adult, white, Negro and female.

Consciousness of preparation for struggles is the best fighter against the theory of spontaneity, the theory that makes us lag behind the masses, and lose considerable organizational possibilities which could strengthen our revolutionary Trade Unions and our Party to a more desirable degree.

Where War Materials Are Made

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Hopewell, Petersburg and Richmond are located within easy commutation distance of each other and there is an exchange of labor among the three cities. However, before the war of 1914 there really wasn't any Hopewell to speak of, just farms, until Dupont came down in 1913 or 1914 and started his ammunition plant.

Dupont bought a farm for, I believe, \$20,000 built the factory on it and also built "cardboard" houses to house the workers. Labor was imported from all parts of the country. Activity was tremendous at the factory and I recall at that time it was stated that scores were perishing in the Dupont ammunition factory either through mutilation from acids or through accidents. Conditions seemed to be so bad that even the temporary houses in which the workers were living turned black from the acid fumes coming from the factory. There was at this time, however, no real boom in Hopewell and no real effort to establish anything other than a temporary city.

It was said that Dupont made so much money that he sold his plant after the war to the Tubize Rayon Silk Company for \$9,000. The Tubize plant sent girls to Belgium in order to learn the best process for making silk. With the advent of Tubize the merchants of Petersburg and Richmond began to realize that Hopewell was probably a permanent institution. Permanent homes were built both by Tubize and private landowners, but in spite of this fact retail business did not increase noticeably and Hopewell did not present the booming appearance that was expected.

New Munition Plant Arrives.

Then suddenly about five years ago this whole section was electrified by the arrival of the Allied Chemical and a new life was injected into the financially expiring merchants of this whole territory. It was rumored that this new plant would be the largest in the world for the purpose of making munitions, fertilizers, dye and for extracting nitrogen from the air. The inhabitants took this announcement as an open declaration that the government had another war up its sleeve, though none of us were quite sure as to who the opponent would be. We had heard before this that the Allied Chemical had been trying to get their hands on Muscle Shoals but had failed either because Henry Ford had

made a bigger offer or because the Government was still a bit shaky from the Teapot Dome Scandal and hesitated handing over such tremendous water power reserve to a private company. Failing to get Muscle Shoals, they located at Hopewell where they could use the water power.

Speculation.

Then the fun began. The newspapers promised that this new plant would permanently employ 15,000 workers. Stone & Webster, which had charge of construction of the plant, had its stock climbing on the Stock Exchange together with the rise of the Allied stock. Real estate agents began to pour in from all parts of the country with mysterious blue prints and diagrams for the construction of the new city. These agents made fortunes on commissions of sales without even investing a cent of their own. Real estate speculation began with real war spirit. The most outlandish spots were sold as the future location of great buildings. Lots and buildings changed hands as often as several times a week. Agents expected to get several thousands of dollars per square foot of land. The local papers announced that Allied expected to get several thousands of dollars per square foot of land.

The local papers announced that Allied expected to invest eventually \$250,000. Feverish building began in anticipation of the tremendous profits that would follow in the wake of the new war which was expected to start at any hour (this was only about nine or ten years after the ending of the World War!).

Chainstore Corporations came down and offered to take 99-year leases on property. Hotels, movies, and modern stores began to appear. Streets grew before there had been only grass and weeds. Workers began to trek into Hopewell from all parts of the country, in wagons, cars, and trucks. Schools opened. A post-office was born. Banks, which later failed, opened their doors. To cap the climax, the Seaboard Air Line and the Norfolk and Western Railroad drew tracks and a station into Hopewell in order to better facilitate shipment of products from the Allied. In this auspicious fashion a new modern industrial city was born. But the Allied Chemical played a trick on all of us. Instead of the 15,000 promised, only

Famine Rages in Japan

By SEN KATAYAMA

SEVERAL million dollars are spent daily by Japan for its robber war against the people of China. Several million bushels of rice are reserved for the army in Manchuria. Japanese imperialism is reserving all resources of the country for the war, which is designed to develop to one of the most disastrous attacks in the history of the Far East.

On the other hand, 1,300,000 peasants are starving in the districts of Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate and Akita, Prefectures of the north-eastern part of Japan.

The harvest amounted this year to practically nothing in Hokkaido, since only 370,000 chobu (one chobu is 0.5 acres) that means 30 per cent of the land area has been cultivated this year. The situation is no better in Aomori, Iwate and Akita. In these Prefectures 50 per cent of the land is so-called government land of Mikado's land. Starvation is therefore chronic, regardless of weather conditions in these districts. In 1930, for instance, in the famous year of excellent harvests, the famine did not leave the poor peasants of Northeastern Japan, since not so much weather as social conditions, big landlord exploitation and rule is responsible for the perpetuated famine.

In the midst of a deepening agrarian crisis the peasant must pay enormous prices for rents, taxes, fertilizers and other industrial products necessary for his small economy.

The peasants are selling whatever they have, their eggs, their fowl, their agricultural implements, for a little food, if they can get any.

There is very little food in these provinces now. In autumn already the peasants ate roots and rotten potatoes. Now the snow is still covering the fields and forests. They don't get even that. The school children can hardly go to school, many of them are fainting during the school hours since they did not eat anything for days. Some of them suffer from night blindness, which is a consequence of malnutrition and the lack of certain vitamins in their food.

Uncredible things are happening in this land of unlimited pauperization. The press is, for instance quoting the story of an old peasant whose son was sent to Manchuria. The soldier then wrote a letter to his father from the front. The father, however, could not pay the few cents which were needed by the postage. So the letter went back to Manchuria. The sons of the family, the forthright youth, are taken to China as cannon-fodder, while the old ones are left back in despair and starvation. In a few weeks they are coming back all wounded, mutilated, or never come back at all. The Second and Eighth Divisions, which are recruited from Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Iwate, have clearly shown their protest against the imperialist war of Japan by a series of mutinies at the front.

The soldiers are getting disquieting news from their parents. Instead of relief they are getting the attention and the savage pressure of tax and rent collectors. This, of course, does not mean that there is not a loudly announced "emergency relief campaign" to save the starving peasants by the government. Only this campaign does not help the peasants, it helps those who administer it and some rich kulaks. The Mikado sent his Chamberlain Kurota to the famine districts, to show the great concern of the august Emperor in the misery of his subjects. He had to state after his return that "the peasants are losing their national conscience and dangerous ideas are spreading among them with horrible force."

The peasants are fighting, indeed. Tenants are refusing to pay rents. They rise. In 1,800 cases actual battles are recorded. They are burning the landlord houses, capturing village halls, attacking police stations. It is only natural that in such a situation the leaders of the social-fascist party are raising slogans like "Postpone the Debt Payment" and other misleading directives. Allied with them are the left-wing organizations and expelled groups of Communist renegades.

It is the Japanese section of the Workers' International Relief which, with the active support of the revolutionary trade unions and the left wing of the peasant federation of Japan, that are carrying on a thorough mobilization of the industrial centers for actual solidarity with the struggling peasants of the northeast. They demand the cancellation of rents and all debts of the poor peasants, the supply of fertilizer, seed and instruments as well as the daily living expenses of the poor peasant families by the government. They also demand free collection of fowl and the government's and Mikado's forests, higher wages for the employed and immediate relief for the unemployed workers.

The national relief campaign was especially successful in the factories of the Matsuo Combine in Towio and among the co-operative societies. Students of the Tokio and Waseda University created groups of the W. I. R. and are campaigning for the peasants of Hokkaido. School children are collecting for the relief drive of the W. I. R.

300 or 400 workers were retained as permanent help. The bottom promptly proceeded to drop out of the real estate market. Banks became bankrupt and workers were fired as quickly as they had been hired. Retail business, especially in Petersburg which had depended upon the Hopewell boom to revive conditions, began to take on alarmingly small proportions. The Allied will probably never hire the tremendous numbers promised because of its highly mechanized apparatus.