

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

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

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

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PROTEST SCOTTSBORO VERDICTS! DEMONSTRATE TODAY!

San Francisco Police Help Japanese to Recruit White Guards for Anti-Soviet War

N. Y. WORKERS TO TAKE STREETS TODAY TO DEMAND FREEDOM OF 9 NEGRO BOYS

Main Demonstration to Begin at 2 o'Clock in
Harlem; Mass Organizations Call
For Giant Turnout

NEW YORK.—Today is international day of struggle against the murderous Scottsboro lynch verdicts and the infamous Rolph decision sentencing Tom Mooney to die in prison. Millions of workers in America, in Europe, South Africa and China will take the streets today in tremendous demonstrations for the unconditional release of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys, of framed-up Tom Mooney and all other victims of class justice held in the capitalist dungeons.

In New York, the central demonstration will take place in Harlem, starting at two o'clock from 145th St. and Lenox Avenue, and marching through the streets of Harlem to Fifth Avenue and 110th Street where the demonstration will conclude with speeches of well-known working-class leaders exposing the Scottsboro and Mooney frame-ups.

Thousands of Negro and white workers will take part in it. Scores of working-class organizations in the city have endorsed the demonstration and called upon their membership and the working-class as a whole to support the mass fight which alone can stop the murderous hands of the Alabama lynchers and force the release of the

Scottsboro youths. Among these organizations are the Trade Union Unity Council, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the Communist Party. The demonstrations are arranged by the International Labor Defense, the organization defending the boys.

Bronx workers will hold a big demonstration at Sheepshead Bay and Jerome Avenue at 7 o'clock this evening, and another at Wyckoff and White Streets at 6 o'clock.

Downtown workers will demonstrate at 7th Street and Avenue A at 11:30 and at Madison Square at 12:30. Many downtown workers will, however, march behind the banners of their organizations in the central demonstration in Harlem.

In New Jersey, demonstrations will be held at Military Park, Newark, and at Perth Amboy at Smith and Elm Streets at 7:30 p. m., and at French and Handy Streets, New Brunswick, at 7 p. m.

A series of open air meetings will be held in the Fluton Street territory of Brownsville, with a mass meeting in the evening at the Howland Studid, 1680 Fulton Street, near Troy Avenue.

Ala. Court Says No Stay of Execution for Scottsboro Boys After June 24th

Decision Made In Order to Prevent Fight Being
Carried Through U. S. Supreme Court
Which Meets In October

The Alabama boss lynchers, through their State Supreme Court, are now trying to carry through the legal massacre of seven of the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys without allowing time for the appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

June 24 is the date set for the legal murder of these working-class youths. The appeal cannot possibly come before the U. S. Supreme Court before October. The Alabama Supreme Court in denying a further stay of execution is maintaining the

test against this latest maneuver of the Alabama ruling class by pouring into the streets in tremendous Scottsboro demonstrations throughout the country! Protes tagainst the murderous lynch verdicts! Demand the unconditional release of all nine of the innocent Scottsboro boys! Build the mass fight of Negro and white workers which alone can stop the bloody hands of the fascist Alabama bosses! All out into the Streets! Demonstrate for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, of Tom Mooney, Edith Bernan, Orphan Jones, Willie Brown, and the hundreds of other Negro and white victims of boss frame-up and class justice!

The International Labor Defense attorneys are demanding that the U. S. Supreme Court order a stay of execution to allow the review of the case by the court. All of the necessary papers for the appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court have been filed. The chief grounds on which the fight is being taken to the U. S. Supreme Court are the insufficiency against the boys, the admitted fact that the original "trials" took place in a tense lynch atmosphere, and the exclusion of egros from the jury.

Today is International Scottsboro Day. The white and Negro toiling masses must make a thunderous pro-

GANGSTERS TERRORIZE NEGROES IN BOSTON

Bosses and Gangsters
in Organized Attack
On Negro Toilers

BULLETIN

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—A mass outdoor rally protesting against the attack by white gangsters on two Negro girls and for the unconditional release of Willie Benders, brother of one of the girls, and for the Scottsboro boys will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at Hammond and Tremont Streets.

BOSTON, May 5.—Gangsters and other underworld characters swooped down upon the Negro section of town here yesterday and carried out the white bosses' program of lynching by attacking Negro women. The Negro workers are not knuckling under to these vicious attacks, but are bravely defending themselves.

Guy ("Kid Morgan") Perrelli, well-known Boston gangster, stepped up to two Negro women and insulted them. When they showed that they resented his remarks, he knocked one of them down. Negro workers rushed to the scene in defense of the women.

Perrelli has not been arrested, although he has been positively identified by the women as their attacker. The white boss press has been trying to present this affair as a "race riot." Like all so-called "race riots," the matter shows itself to be in reality a deliberate, planned, brutal attack by bosses and gangsters upon the Negro workers.

The attacks on the Negro section of Boston are part of the attempts of the bosses to crush the growing unity of the white and Negro workers, to crush the mounting struggles of the toilers.

This attack upon the Negro workers of Boston is a direct expression of the fear of the bosses because of the state hunger march of May 1st and 2nd. In this great hunger march were over 10 per cent of Negro workers. The marchers demanded that all discrimination in relief, against the Negro unemployed, be stopped. On every delegation elected by the hunger marchers was at least one Negro worker. The delegation stayed in a Negro hall, because no other hall would allow them to remain together. The Boston Hunger March was a splendid demonstration of solidarity between black and white workers.

In this struggle, the interests of the whole working-class is with the Negro workers of Boston. White workers must come to the defense of the Negroes, must organize joint defense committees of Negro and white to defend the Negroes from attack. The white workers must be prepared to give their very lives, if necessary, in order to protect the Negroes from these organized attacks of the bosses and the underworld.

U. S. Steel Cuts Wages 15 Per Cent; Other Corporations to Follow

A fifteen per cent wage cut for all workers of the United States Steel Corporation was announced yesterday. Last October the workers received a 10 per cent cut. In the meantime various speed-up schemes have cut wages still lower. With the announcement of the 15 per cent cut came a statement that if business does not improve soon "similar steps" would be taken.

These cuts in the wages of workers who are only putting in one or two days a week due to speed-up on top of the severe drop in production in the industry are not to stimulate business by cutting prices for competitive purposes. The

United States Steel Corporation, a Morgan controlled corporation, says quite openly that the cut will not be passed on to consumers but the savings will be used to balance the income and expenditure.

It is the custom for all corporations in steel and other industries to take the lead of the U. S. Steel and a new sweeping wage cut drive is the immediate prospect for American workers.

No sooner did Wall St. hear of the wage cuts which will drive hundreds of thousands of workers deeper into the mire of starvation than stocks began to rise. The moguls are preparing to feast.

Two days ago the Journal of Commerce said that steel production will fall soon; this will mean according to the confession of the billionaire corporation, new wage cuts. Then the hundreds of millions in profits were being raked in the workers were not included in corporation accounts. When the profits cease to pour in they attempt to take it out of the workers. Only organization and strike can halt the wage cut tide.

BOSSSES SPEED PLANS TO DEPORT FURRIER LEADER

NEW YORK.—The United States government officials are exerting every effort to speed the deportation of Jack Schneider, militant leader of the New York fur workers, to fascist Roumania.

At a hearing of the case in court yesterday Inspector McIntosh of the immigration service trotted in the red bogey and tried to prove that Schneider had no right in America because he was a member of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, which is a section of the Red International of Labor Unions.

The real reason, however, for the government proceedings against Schneider were made clear to all in the court. The attempt to deport Schneider is part of the bosses' vicious plan of forcing more wage-cuts and misery on the American workers. Schneider has played a leading role organizing the fur workers against the bosses' pay-cut plans and for unemployment insurance.

International Labor Defense lawyers have planned to appeal the case to a higher court. The judge, working hand in glove with the fur shop owners, has allowed only eight days for the defense attorneys to prepare the appeal.

BUILDING TRADES FAKERS FORCE THROUGH BOSSES' WAGE CUT

The labor fakery of the Building Trades Council have finally succeeded in breaking the agreement between the elevator constructor bosses and the fakery controlling the Elevator Constructors' Union in involving a 15 per cent wage cut, the Council fakery demanding the full cut of 25 per cent to 40 per cent as announced by their masters, the Building Trades Employers' Association, thus clearing the way for ordering all the building trades workers now on strike back to work under the full wage-cut.

These fakery made a final gesture on Wednesday, May 4, when they pretended to ask a compromise from C. G. Norman, head of the bosses' organization, in order to hide their treacherous maneuvers against any compromise cut, such as the elevator constructors, and to put into effect the full cut of 25 per cent to 40 per cent from wages paid before

the strike, far below the official scale as demanded by the Building Trades Employers' Association. The membership of the unions can now clearly see what a gigantic swindle was being put over on them by Hallick and his gang during the past three months when they spread the false idea that the bosses would not demand anything more than a 10 per cent wage cut.

Another phase of the wage-cut betrayal now being enacted is the so-called arbitration move started by the fakery of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union over the heads of the membership who have gone on record against any wage cut whatever, the membership acting against arbitration on the ground that it means a sell-out of their conditions to the bosses.

The officialdom of these unions have been sending business agents

Tsarist Shoots French President in Effort to Speed Anti-Soviet War

Worker Exposes Recruiting
of Tsarist Machine Gunners
at Japanese Consulate

California City Authorities Furnish Police
Guard to Sift Callers at Consulate to Make
Sure Only White Guards Gain Entrance

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—A San Francisco worker, true to his class, has discovered that Kanama Wakatsugi, Japanese consul-general of this city, is recruiting Czarist White Guards for service as machine gunners against the Soviet Union—in violation of the U. S. laws, of course, but nevertheless with the assistance of San Francisco's police under Mayor Rossi and Governor Rolph, the jailer of Tom Mooney.

On April 19, this worker, chancing to be on the street near the Japanese consulate general's office at 22 Battery, encountered a White

Soviet Consul at Harbin in Sharp Protest Against Torture of Soviet Citizens

MOSCOW, May 6.—M. Slavutsky, Soviet Consul at Harbin, lodged a vigorous protest with the Japanese and their puppet Chinese government in Manchuria, in connection with the wholesale arrests and bestial tortures of Soviet citizens.

Among the Soviet citizens arrested and tortured by the Japanese and their White Guard allies is one of the secretaries of the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Haiduck together with his wife Ovtchinkov.

The favorite method of torture is pouring a solution of tobacco juice into the nostrils of the arrested persons. All of the arrested have been subjected to this and other methods of torture, including being beaten into unconsciousness, in the effort to force statements from them which would falsely implicate Soviet citizens and the Soviet Union in terrorist acts in Manchuria.

These terrorist acts are actually carried out by the White Guards under the directions of the Japanese in order to afford the latter with a pretext for attacking the Soviet

Union. Despite the brutal tortures of the prisoners, the Japanese have totally failed to obtain any evidence that even remotely implicates the Soviet Union or its citizens.

The leading role of the Japanese in these arrests and torture of Soviet citizens is clearly shown by the fact that the arrested persons are first taken to the headquarters of the Japanese military police in the basement of the Japanese Consulate where the first examinations are made.

On May 4, one hundred and six of the arrested Soviet citizens went on a hunger strike in protest against their illegal arrests and brutal torture, and demanding a statement of the charges against them and trial in a normal court. The local press was prohibited from mentioning the strike.

The Soviet Consul, Slavutsky, in protesting the arrests pointed out that former complaints regarding the violent activities of the White Guards against Soviet citizens have been ignored by the Japanese and their puppet government in Manchuria. He declared that the White Guards were deliberately seeking to worsen the Manchurian situation in order to provoke war between Japan and the Soviet Union. The Consul demanded normal prison treatment for the arrested Soviet citizens and permission for representatives of the Soviet Consulate to visit the prisoners. He demanded that the Japanese take action to stop the provocative activities of their White Guard allies. The Soviet Consul declared that the responsibility for continuation of these provocations will rest fully on the Manchurian authorities.

Says He Sought Revenge Because France
Delays Attack

PARIS, May 6.—After the murderer of the French President Doumer was arrested he declared before journalists that his name was Kordilov and that he was chairman of a patriotic white guard association. He said that he committed the attempt to murder with the view of revenge against the French government because the latter granted credits to the Bolsheviks instead of declaring war. The bourgeois press is now zealously spreading a second version which is obviously government inspired according to which the assassin is "a foreign assassin" with the view of detaching public attention and concentrating it against foreigners, a number of whom have already been insulted and attacked on the boulevards.

L'Humanite has issued a special edition pointing to the direct responsibility of the government, which for years has encouraged and protected Russian whites, who are provocative instruments in the hands of French imperialism. L'Humanite demands the immediate expulsion of the Russian whites.

President Paul Doumer of France was shot and wounded yesterday by a Tsarist White Guard by the name of Paul Gougoloff. The French president was critically wounded by two of five bullets fired by the Tsarist and is reported to be dying.

In a statement made after his arrest, the White Guard admitted planning the assassination of the French president in revenge because he considered that the French imperialists were hesitating in carrying out their plans for armed intervention against the Soviet Union. A dispatch to the New York Sun quotes him as saying:

"He shot President Doumer, he said, because he wanted revenge for the French refusal to intervene in Russia against the Bolsheviks." Questioned by the police, Gougoloff stated that he was formerly a Cossack, that two years ago he formed what he called the Society of Russian Fascists, and that he had gone to Paris from Monaco on Wednesday night especially to undertake the assassination.

The French Ministry of the Interior is trying to cover up the political nature of the crime by declaring that, first, Gougoloff was not in full possession of his faculties and, second, that he is a Russian anarchist. All the Paris dispatches to the bourgeois press admits Gougoloff's identity as a Tsarist White Guard.

Gougoloff admits that he was angry at the delay by the French imperialists in carrying out their understanding with the White Guards for immediate armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

UMW Local Condemns Green's Attack of Jobless Insurance

United Mine Workers of America, local 3543, Benton, Ill., at its last regular meeting held on May 3, 1932, adopted a protest resolution against the action of William Green attacking the New York A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance. The resolution in part reads: "We fully endorse the referendum for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and go on record condemning the action of William Green. This local union pledges itself to do everything in its power for the realization of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Similar resolution was adopted at the Musicians Protective Union, local 219, meeting held on May 4.

Into the Streets for the Scottsboro Boys!

TODAY, May 7, the workers on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, the working masses on every one of the five continents, will meet in giant demonstrations to protest the intended murder of the nine Scottsboro boys.

Today Mrs. Ada Wright, the mother of two of these innocent victims of lynch-law justice, addresses her first meeting of workers on European soil. Never since Frederick Douglass, the great Negro leader of the movement for the abolition of chattel slavery, visited England in the 1850's, has there been a greater expression of the solidarity of the workers of Europe with the cause of the black toilers of the United States.

While Mrs. Wright speaks to the workers of Hamburg, hundreds of thousands of workers in the United States will meet to express their determination to free the Scottsboro boys.

With the most brazen and open cynicism, the Alabama Supreme Court has refused to grant a new stay of execution, beyond the 24th of June, although the court knows that the U. S. Supreme Court cannot hear the Scottsboro case until October. This means that the lynchers want to do these nine innocent boys to death while their appeal to a higher court is still pending! This means that unless the workers force the Supreme Court to grant a further stay of execution, the boys will be burned in the electric chair before further steps can be taken in their behalf!

We must remember that every court in the United States, from the lowest to the highest, is part and parcel of the bosses' lynch-law system. The events of the past few days in Hawaii, with the navy, the president and Congress hastening to the defense of four white lynchers of a native-born worker, throws a glaring light on the role of the U. S. government as an upholder and defender of lynch-law.

Only a fighting alliance of Negro and white workers, giant militant demonstrations, a flood of protest telegrams that will throw fear into the white rulers, the building of a powerful mass defense movement of the Negro masses and black and white workers—these and these alone will throw fear into the hearts of the white lynchers and free the nine framed Scottsboro boys.

The roar of countless masses must drown the cries of the brutal lynchers. The hands of the masses must be clenched into one giant fist, that will tear the death sentence to shreds and will hurl away with the electric chair!

Into the streets May 7! Protest the Scottsboro lynch verdict!
Immediate and unconditional release of the nine framed Scottsboro boys!
For a fighting alliance of Negro and white toilers!
Death to the lynchers!

Strike at I. Miller Shoe Co. Spreads to All Departments

The strike at I. Miller Shoe Co. gains new forces from hour to hour. The first day of the strike registered nearly 300 workers. Yesterday the whole cleaning department walked out just at the very time the boss attempted to hold them back with speeches and lies about the union.

The lasters of the fifth floor are about 100 per cent estimated that within another day, the whole factory will be tied up.

The spirit of the strikers is very high and militant. Yesterday noon the strikers carried through the most impressive picket demonstration in front of the factory. About 200 workers marched in line proud and determined.

The strike headquarters is Long

Island, on 43rd Ave., corner Crescent St., is alive with activity. At yesterday's meeting, a recommendation was adopted that all join the union. A special relief committee was elected to establish relief.

The strikers at Andrew Geller had a splendid picket demonstration yesterday morning in answer to the arrest of a striker and member of the strike committee, I. Girsh. A committee of I. Miller strikers addressed the Geller strikers and were received with great enthusiasm.

The Elco and Paris shoe strikers are solid.

All shoe workers are called to come to the picket lines on Monday at 6:30 in the morning.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

New Jersey Completes Drive to Put Candidates on Ballot

With the news that New Jersey has just completed its signature lists, and has enough signatures to put the Communist Party on the ballot the election campaign of the New York District is getting into full momentum.

The Jerseyites have proven their earnestness by getting 3 times the necessary signatures almost before New York got started. They will file their petitions in New Jersey this week. In the meantime New York is busy at it with real revolutionary zeal.

The election campaign for the Communist Party will get into full swing with the city nominating conference on May 22 at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street when delegates will be elected to go to the National Nominating Convention of the Communist Party at Chicago.

The election campaign committee of New York has sent out an urgent call to all workers organizations instructing them to send delegates to this city nominating conference, and also to elect delegates to the State nominating Convention at Schenectady, June 19. That is delegates to both the city conference and to the State Convention should be chosen at the same time.

Conferences in New Jersey to collect delegates to the political convention will be held in the form of county conferences, one for each of the nine counties. The County of Queens, New York City, also will have its own conference at Jamaica. Other local conferences will take place in south-

ern New York State at Yonkers, Albany, etc.

The citywide United Front Conference for nominating delegates to Chicago will be of the most utmost importance because it is the preliminary to what will surely be the historic Communist Party National Nominating Convention. Mass organization shops, unemployed councils and all workers organizations are expected to bear this in mind and remember the date, May 22 at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street.

Don't Delay. Elect Your Delegates to the City and State Conventions.

Brodsky to Speak at Symposium Sun., May 8, on Scottsboro Case

NEW YORK.—The correct policy of the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party in the struggle to free the Scottsboro boys and a factual exposure of the treachery of the Socialist Party and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other betrayers of the Negro masses, will be presented by Joseph Brodsky at a symposium to be held on the subject at the New School for Social Research on 12th St. this Sunday evening at 8 p. m.

The symposium is being conducted under the auspices of the National Student League which has consistently fought with the International Labor Defense to arouse mass pressure for the freeing of the nine young Negroes.

Other speakers at the symposium will include Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, Joseph Starobin of the National Student League National executive committee, and John Tuedes, a Negro student at Columbia University. Horace Davis of the Federated Press will be chairman.

"No Home Relief, But Home Wrecking Bureaus," Worker Says

NEW YORK.—The true role of the Home Relief Bureaus as home breakers was exposed by an unemployed worker yesterday.

A. Zeinel, speaker for several months, applied to one of these Home Relief Bureaus for aid. He was given a miserable food card for one week and the next week, to be exact on March 16, an order by the Court separated him from his children.

This worker further revealed that on April 30th his wife died in the hospital and that her body is still there.

He is now endeavoring to have his children returned to him and the workers should see to it that he gets either work or relief to support him. He lives at 747 Sentence Avenue.

Pictures Tell Story in New Book on Life in the Soviet Union

LAND WITHOUT UNEMPLOYMENT. Edited by Ernest Glaeser and F. G. Weiskopf, International Publishers, Cloth \$2.50; Board \$1.50.

A vivid account of Soviet life as it is being organized by the Five Year Plan is presented in pictures in *The Land Without Unemployment*, just published by International Publishers.

First there is a sweeping glance at the various nationalities of the Soviet Union and the vast territory, showing the diversified cultures and geographical conditions. The camera focuses in rapid succession upon the industrial giants of Socialism and the electrification of the country.

Socialism sweeps the farmlands and pictures tell of farm collectivization and the spread of the tractor. One section is devoted to the Red Army, another to the women and the care of the babies and still another to the children. The awakening peoples of the Soviet East, lifted out of age-old oppression and building Socialism along with the rest of the workers and peasants.

A short postscript by A. Kurelia, leading Soviet writer explains the Five Year Plan.

F. S. U. BALL MAY 14
F. S. U. BALL ON MAY 14
Solidarity will be the watchword, and workers of all nations will come together for real comradesly gaiety—all dressed in the various colorful costumes of their native lands, at the International Costume Ball, which will be given by the Downtown Branch of the F. S. U. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, on Saturday evening, May 14.

An excellent band and a program of real cabaret entertainment has been engaged, and Comrades Marcel Scherer, Carl Brodsky and I. Anter will be special guests of the evening.

Prizes will be awarded for the most original and most beautiful costumes, but comrades will be welcome whether or not they choose to come in costume.

YOUTH BRANCH 404, I. W. O., will have a dance at 1013 East Tremont Avenue, Bronx, Admission 25 cents.

Members of Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, I. L. D., are urged to take part in Scottsboro demonstration. Meet at Claremont Parkway and Washington Avenue.

SUNDAY—Council No. 4 will have a community dinner and entertainment at 61 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4 p. m.

Council No. 10 of the Women's Council and East 15 are arranging a concert and entertainment at 143 Bay 34th Street, Brooklyn, at 8 p. m.

The Red Sparks Athletic Club will have a dance at 280 Grand Street, at 8 p. m.

A May Dance will be given by the Center Branch of the W. I. E. at 16 West 21st Street, at 8 p. m.

Five Thousand Coal Diggers in British Strike Led By Reds

(Cable by Inprecor)
LONDON, May 6.—Five thousand and five miners in six pits have gone on strike under the leadership of the red unions despite the frantic efforts of the reformists to prevent the strike. The strike is expected to spread.

Fifteen hundred railwaymen railwaymen struck yesterday at the Bricklayers Arms dept. of the Southern railway against speed-up. The depot is the key to London's goods traffic system.

SEAMEN TO HEAR FOSTER TOMOR'W

Marine Workers Union Arranges Forum

NEW YORK.—The seamen and longshoremen will hear Wm. Z. Foster speak on "The Role of the Red Trade Unions" at the open forum of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, 180 Broad Street, on Sunday night at 8 p. m.

Comrade Foster will speak especially on the problems of organization and struggle of the marine workers against war, wage cuts and unemployment.

The forum will also serve to rally mass protest against the cutting off of relief for the unemployed seamen at the Seamen's Church Institute on South Street.

Following Comrade Foster's lecture there will be questions and discussion from the floor. Admission is free.

Food Workers On Strike Determined to Win All Demands

NEW YORK.—The strike of the Food Workers at the Hias, 425 Lafayette St., is proceeding militantly.

Thursday an open air meeting terminated the day's activity rallying about 100 workers. An attempt was made yesterday to break up the picket by policemen and detectives.

The workers are determined to continue the strike and win their demands in spite of everything.

The Food Workers Industrial Union calls upon the workers, employed and unemployed to rally to the support of the striking workers from the Hias.

Today an open air meeting will be held in front of 425 Lafayette St. at 11 a. m. All workers are urged to be present.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES
EAST SIDE—BRONX

JEFFERSON
FRANKLIN

TODAY TO TUESDAY
JAMES CAGNEY
in
"The Crowd Roars"

with JOAN BLONDEL—ERIC LINDEN
NEW LOW PRICES
MATS. 15 Cents || EVES. 25 Cents
Except Sat., Sun., and Holidays

EAST SIDE
TODAY—LAST TIMES
First Exclusive Complete Showing!

May Day Demonstration
PRESENTED BY W. I. E.

"Cities and Years"

THE STORY OF A WORKER WHO FOUND HIS PLACE AMONG HIS FELLOW WORKERS IN SOVIET RUSSIA
SUNDAY—Amkino Presents—For 3 Weeks
"THE FRAGMENT OF AN EMPIRE"

And Last Showing of
MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION
ACME THEATRE 14th St. & Union Sq.

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RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DISHES
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At Moderate Prices

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6-Course Lunch 55 Cents
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"Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Revolutionary Movement."

WICKS TO SPEAK ON HAWAIIAN CASE
"What Is Behind the Hawaiian Trial?" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by H. M. Wicks of the Daily Worker staff on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at Tremont Workers' Club, 2075 Clinton Ave., near 180th St., Bronx.

The lecture by C. A. Hathaway, advertised to take place then has been postponed because of Comrade Hathaway's unavoidable absence from New York.

Government Persecutes Berkman for Being Red, U.S. Official Admits

That Tillinghast and Doak, acting for the capitalist government of the United States, are deliberately persecuting Edith Berkman solely because of her communistic and militant activities is evident from the following letter, written to a liberal citizen who protested to Mrs. Tillinghast, Commissioner of Immigration in the Boston district, against the illegal holding of Edith Berkman for deportation. Edith Berkman has been hounded for a year and a half, denied bail, kept in prison until she has contracted tuberculosis, and has now declared a hunger strike in protest.

But Mrs. Tillinghast, as she says in the following letter, does not want to "discuss this case" until "all court proceedings have terminated." She is particularly anxious to discuss the case only with persons "whose political affiliations are opposed to Communist activities in this country."

Following is the letter:

"Mr. Charles H. Weiman, 'Leverett House F.-41, Cambridge, Mass.
'Dear Sir:
'In reply to your letter of April 28, 1932, concerning the case of Edith Berkman, please be advised that it seems very unfortunate to me that persons professing to be patriotic citizens of this country assume the attitude that Government servants must be wrong and proceed to condemn them both publicly and privately without being in possession of reliable information. The statements contained in your letter are incorrect in every detail. I would think that the decisions of the United States District and Circuit Courts both in the Berkman and in the Murdoch cases would raise a doubt in your mind which would cause you to hesitate to voice such wholesale condemnation of government activities which are aimed at ridding this country of undesirables.

I do not feel at liberty to discuss this case in detail while it is pending before the Court, but when all court proceedings have terminated I shall be glad to do so if it is true that you are a person whose political affiliations are opposed to communistic activities in this country.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) "Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Commissioner of Immigration."

To Picket Striking Dress Shops Monday

NEW YORK.—All active needle trades workers are called upon to help picket the following striking shops, Monday morning, at 7:30: Benmore Dress, 336 W. 37th St. Elm May Dress, 29 W. 38th St. L. J. Dress, 146 W. 24th St. Von-Deh Esch-E. Inc., 26 E. 22d St. (this is a scarf shop).

Middle Bronx Jobless Council to Hold Ball and Concert Tonight

NEW YORK.—A concert and dance will be held by the Williamsburg and Middle Bronx Unemployed Council tonight, May 8th, at the Hungarian Workers Center, 569 Prospect Avenue. All workers from the neighborhood are urged to attend this affair. A good program has been arranged.

Tenants on Holland Ave. To Go Out On Rent Strike

NEW YORK.—The tenants of the building located at 3215 Holland Avenue called a rent strike last Thursday, it was reported. Yesterday they received dispossess notices.

The landlord, Tanzeretti LaGuardia, relative of Representative Fiorello LaGuardia, who probably has an interest in the building, threatened the tenants with bodily injury if they do not pay rent.

The tenants, however, are determined to go on with the strike and fight back the landlord, should he attempt to carry out his threats.

Daily meetings are being held in front of the building.

AMUSEMENTS

"SOIL IS THIRSTY"
NEW AMKINO TALKIE WITH ENGLISH TITLES
"Human Side of the 5-Year Plan"
ALL SEATS 25c
P. A. M. TO 1 P. M. (Monday to Friday)
CAMEO 42nd St. & Broadway

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
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Mr. Charles H. Weiman, "Leverett House F.-41, Cambridge, Mass.
'Dear Sir:
'In reply to your letter of April 28, 1932, concerning the case of Edith Berkman, please be advised that it seems very unfortunate to me that persons professing to be patriotic citizens of this country assume the attitude that Government servants must be wrong and proceed to condemn them both publicly and privately without being in possession of reliable information. The statements contained in your letter are incorrect in every detail. I would think that the decisions of the United States District and Circuit Courts both in the Berkman and in the Murdoch cases would raise a doubt in your mind which would cause you to hesitate to voice such wholesale condemnation of government activities which are aimed at ridding this country of undesirables.

I do not feel at liberty to discuss this case in detail while it is pending before the Court, but when all court proceedings have terminated I shall be glad to do so if it is true that you are a person whose political affiliations are opposed to communistic activities in this country.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) "Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Commissioner of Immigration."

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GOOD FOOD, SCHOOLS AND RECREATION FOR CHILDREN IN U. S. S. R.

We Help the Collective Farm by Gathering Fertilizer, Says Pioneer

Child in Sixth Grade Tells How Soviets Build Healthy Young Bodies

Dear Comrade: Nijni-Novgorod. We received your letter and I, Tamara Kalinina, decided to write you a separate letter.

I am a pioneer of one of the best Pioneer homes, the Anson Pioneer Home, and a member of one of the best Pioneers' sections. Our Pioneer Home differs from other Pioneer Homes. In other Pioneer homes the children eat, sleep, work and play. To our home the children come only after school. They have their dinner and supper here. We have 3 shops: book-binding, dressmaking and suit case making shops, where we learn to work.

I work in the book-binding shop. All other children above 12 years of age work in one of these shops according to their own choice. We help the workers in the "Nishveyprom" (Nijni-Novgorod tailoring) factory carry on different campaigns and we celebrate revolutionary holidays together.

Special Study Rooms.

Those of our children, who are backward in their studies and those who do not work in the shops, have a special room to study. They study under the supervision of special teachers and brighter children who help them to catch up in subjects in which they are behind. The children stay in the Pioneer home until 9 o'clock in the evening. They sleep home. Our Pioneer home is considered the model Pioneer home in the whole Nijni-Novgorod region. All the other Pioneer homes and Pioneer organizations try to use the same methods of work as we do. We are the first ones to introduce new methods of work as we do. We are the first ones to introduce new methods. If they prove beneficial for the government and for the Pioneers—other Pioneer homes and organizations adopt them.

Now, I want to tell you about our winter camp. The children of our Pioneer home were the first ones in our region to go to winter camp for their winter 10 days vacation. Thirty children went together with two leaders, the director of the home and the manager. The camp is 1 1/2 versts from the village Oransk. It was formerly a hermitage and is situated in the woods. We have 3 cows, 1 horse and pig.

The daily schedule in our winter camp was the following. The children get up at 8 o'clock; from 8 to 8:30 they dress and have exercise; from 8:30 to 8:40 they get washed; some children rub themselves with snow. From 8:40 till 9 they make their beds and clean up the building; from 9 to 10 is breakfast. From 10 a. m. till 1 p. m. the children work in the Oransky collective farm and library. From 1 to 2 is dinner and from 2 to 4 rest hours. From 4 to 6 the children can do whatever they like. From 6 to 7 is evening tea; from 7 to 8:30 is club hour; from 8:30 to 9:30 supper. At 10 o'clock the children go to bed.

Good Food. For breakfast we are given coffee, bread and butter or cheese or a full bowl of porridge instead of other cheese. After breakfast we were kept busy in the collective farm. We fixed up a red corner with placards. We also helped to organize a reading room and library. We helped the collective farm to prepare for the spring sowing, we collected ashes for fertilizing the soil.

At dinner hour we returned to the camp to eat. It consisted of soup or starchy or macaroni with milk, fried potatoes or pancakes and some times 2 glasses of milk with it. During our leisure hour we went singing, some children were busy drawing, reading, some who felt like sleeping took a nap.

For evening tea we get tea with milk, white bread. During club hours we had group or general meetings. The children were divided in two groups. One group had 3 brigades, the other 4. I was in the third brigade of the second group. Each brigade was assigned certain tasks to perform.

At present we have 14 circles in our Pioneer home. Not only the Pioneers but also the other school children take active part in the circles.

Please, write us now how the work is arranged and carried on in your schools. If you are a Pioneer, write about your Pioneer organizations.

A group of the 6th group of the school "In memory of the Decembrists," Pioneers of pupils of the Anson Pioneer Home.

With Pioneer greetings, Tamara Kalinina.

Dog Gets Pompous Funeral; Workers Get Cut in Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent.) TIFFIN, O.—A wealthy race horseman of this city, Frank Callahan, recently gave his pet Pomeranian dog a thousand dollar funeral. The capitalist press went into great ecstasy over the event and described in detail the mausoleum that the turfman proposes to build for the dead canine. Very little, however, is said in the press here about the hungry unemployed. Men fortunate enough to have a job here get from two to three days

CHI. SOCIALIST BOASTS ABOUT GRAFT EXPLOIT

Robb Workers of Hard Earned Pennies and Gloats Over It

(By a Worker Correspondent.) CHICAGO, Ill.—A few days ago I had a talk with Mr. Rabinovitz, secretary for 16 years of the Chicago Jewish branches of the socialist party. He told me a very interesting story which I think will interest the workers generally.

Mr. Rabinovitz proudly described his "socialist" work as follows: "A few weeks ago I was foreman distributing posters from the 12th St. store. One day the manager called me up on the phone and said: 'Two of our men are arrested for distributing Communist leaflets.' 'That's all right,' said I, 'I will go right over and fix things up.' And I went.

"The lieutenant was my old friend and said that the two men were held for distributing Communist leaflets. 'What shall I do with them?' he asked.

"These boys are not responsible," I said, and gave the lieutenant \$5 to let them go.

"The next day I called the 23 distributors together and told them if they wanted to distribute something sharper they must do this after work. I explained that I did not want any more trouble.

"But this release cost me money, so I made the boys kick in. I collected \$10; \$5 clear profit, and besides I'm a good socialist."

His face was gleaming at the thought of \$5 profit taken from the pockets of the 23 workers. J.M.

TOIL 16 HOURS IN FOUNDRY

Men Get 15 Cents An Hour for Heavy Work

(By a Worker Correspondent.) Bloomington, Ill. The Williams Oil-O-Matic Co is working their men thirteen hours per day and are paying 30 cents an hour. They are working the men about three to four days per week. They have slave-driving bosses there and a terrible speed-up system. At the Meadows Manufacturing Co. the employees are not getting cash money for their work. They are getting scrip. They work eleven hours and from two to three days per week. The wages are 20 and 25 cents per hour, which is nothing but slavery.

The Hazen & Coester stove foundry are going bankrupt and they are working their men between ten and sixteen hours per day. Their wages are 15 and 20 cents per hour. At this shop they have had a lot of trouble. A man was killed there. A scab killed a picket during a strike. He was brought to trial and found not guilty.

We later found out that the judge who tried the case is a large stockholder in the company. The union men are still picketing the shop. The Jack Louc Canning Co. is working ten hours per day, and are paying 15 cents per hour.

We realize that the workers are getting nothing but starvation wages for their work.

Socialists Deny Workers Use of Hall On May Day

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Jersey City beats czarist Russia and Poland in the subjection of the workers. On May Day the representatives of the Communist Party who live in the city attempted to hold a meeting at the Fraternity Hall. The comrades had succeeded in renting the hall, but when everyone was assembled for the event permission to use the hall was refused. The owners of the hall, the Socialist Education Club of Hudson County (true representatives of Norman Thomas) had decided not to allow the workers to use the hall on this historic working class day. —M. B.

Two Children Die of Starvation in Michigan Town

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

FLINT, Mich.—Two children, one 4 1/2 years old and the other a year old, died of starvation here recently (March 22). The parents of these children, who live at 1713 Bennett St., were told by the poor commissioner of Genesee County to apply for relief at the superintendent of the poor's headquarters in Richfield township. The worker was refused relief at both places. He then applied for help at the city welfare and was juggled about until the end.

Doctor Winchester reported that the children died of starvation. After the children died the vote getters for the McKeighan gang came to the worker with a ton of coal in order to get his vote in the coming elections.

BEATEN BY POLICE



This worker was brutally beaten by the police for protesting against the Scottsboro frame-up. Today workers throughout the world rally in masses and demand the immediate release of the nine Negro boys in Alabama who have been sentenced to the electric chair by the white ruling class.

A TRIP BEHIND THE SCENES IN THE FORD PLANT AT DEARBORN

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

DETROIT, Mich.—Let us go for a little trip through the Ford plant. But let us shy clear of the places where Henry Ford always take his visitors. We will go to that part of the plant where the sun does not shine through. We will go to the foundry where the motor blocks are cast.

In this department colored and white men are employed. Last summer in the foundry men dropped off like flies. They were hustled out of the road and new men were brought in to take their place.

Poison Gas Henry Ford never took any steps to get rid of the poison gas that was killing the men. How many men died last summer I do not know. They simply dropped off and were never heard of again. Day after day the men worked in a blanket of sand dust and gas fumes. When the men fell, they were removed quickly by the stool pigeons and service men. Productions for profit had to go on.

Speed Up Then Henry Ford speeded up production. He got out the same amount of production with 25 per cent less men. He bought the cheapest appliances he could get and called them respirators. These devices are practically of no value to the workers whatsoever.

In the steel mill, or more correctly, the rolling mill, Ford has had a bridge erected so that the visitors can see the hot metal being propelled through the dies of various forms. The most peculiar part of this mill is that the workers are never killed or maimed while the visitors are looking on. Steps have been taken to lower the speed while visitors are looking on.

There is a tremendous amount of deaths and accidents in this part of the Ford system. I have seen on two occasions within very short periods

MINER ILL FROM COMPANY FOOD

Bosses Buy Booze But Deny Miners Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent.) FREDRICKTOWN, Pa.—A worker from the Millsboro Mine was taken to the hospital seriously ill. The doctor said he was sick from eating too many beans.

In the company store there is no meat of any kind except fatback. There is no flour the most part of the time and no canned peas or any thing like that. We are only allowed two cans of canned milk daily.

There is no clothing or shoes in the store and no bread and very little few tools. When a miner goes there he has to take what they give him. The mine owners have no money to give the workers for clothes, food and tools, but they have all kinds of funds to buy booze to give the miners on election day.

At Clyde some of the miners must pay rent for the company houses even though they do not live in them. The superintendent of the Vestra 6 and his wife are the big shots in the "relief" work here. They do a lot of talking about relief, but nobody seems to get any.

Gyp Agency Forced to Return Money By Unemployed Council

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

Walter Kamaranskas of 754 Grand Street, Brooklyn, went to the Regal Employment at 122 East 4th Street. He paid \$4 for a job which paid \$12 a week for 7 days work. He worked one day and was fired. Kamaranskas came to the Downtown Unemployed Council, which sent a committee to the agency and forced the return of \$3.75.

Willys Overland Co. Closes Doors; Brings In Machine Guns

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

TOLEDO, Ohio.—The Willys Overland Automobile Co., which is located here, is bankrupt with a deficit of over \$2,000,000. Having failed to obtain a loan from the government they have shut down completely. The company has recalled John N. Willys, ambassador to Poland, to take charge of the last hopes of restoring the plant.

The workers, suffering with starvation, are bitter against the capitalists and the capitalist system. The company has 450 armed guards around the factory. The guards work in three shifts, 150 men working on a shift.

Last week the Willys Overland Co. received a carload of ammunition and tear gas bombs with 50 machine guns and 500 rifles. Some of the "good" politicians have suggested opening houses of prostitution where daughters of the unemployed could support their families.

Scores of workers who have been unable to find work during the last year are committing suicide to escape starving to death.

KY. RED CROSS DENIES HUNGRY MINERS RELIEF

Asks Starving Man to Join Forced Labor Gang

(By a Worker Correspondent.) CALLOWAY, Ky.—The working people here are in a very bad way. Some of the families are actually starving to death. A father of a family went to the doctor the other day and was told that he had the pellegra. His family is without food or clothes.

This man asked the Red Cross for food, but he was given no relief because he was too weak to work on the county road or clean the streets of Pineville. This family fared fairly well when the National Miners Union was down here, but a bunch of gun thugs robbed the aid that the union brought down for the miners and since then we have been unable to get any more.

There is still a few good old N. M. U. people here doing all they can for the union. Three of the men here turned out to be snitches for the Pineville law. Their names are Bart White, E. Nochtwest and Bart Turner. They never were good N. M. U. men. They went to work on the Broughton chain gang and beat rock for one day a week. For this they got \$1 in so-called charity from the Red Cross.

They call us miners reds and say we do not believe in the bible. Well we do believe in the bible, but we do not believe in the coal operators and the society christians of Pineville.

PACKING PLANT WORKERS FIRED

Children Hired to Do Men's Work

(By a Worker Correspondent.) OMAHA, Neb.—The packing houses in South Omaha are again laying off men. The exact number laid off is not yet known by us, but it is heavy. The men are getting in an angry mood and are responding well to the call of the Food Workers' Industrial League to organize. The youth here are doing the work of men and women for 25 cents an hour, the packers lay men off just as fast as possible and hire mere children.

There are some working in the Armour plant who are supposed to be 16 years' old, and it is doubtful if they are 13.

Speed-Up Terrific. The speed-up is terrific, only the other day in Armour's the beef kill a man who was just a greenhorn was hit in the mouth with a gamble that jerked loose from the beef.

The have stool-pigeons and dicks following everyone in the plant around that is suspected of being a "Red" because of some leaflets we distributed in there in the last three weeks.

We went to the boss with our grievances after we organized our committee and believe me the boss was worried about the shop becoming organized.

The next morning after we visited the boss he came to me and said that he would give me a few cents more if I would not say anything to the other workers. I told the boss that none of the dressmakers were satisfied and that I would urge them to strike against such wages as \$6 a week.

We are doing good here with our shop committee. This is the only immediate solution to the problem of low wages. If we will organize committees in all the shops we will be able to force the bosses to raise our wages.

Bloomington Police Establish Jimcrow Dance Hall Edict

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—After holding two inter-racial dances at the Eagle Hall here and after police-women inspected each one of our dances and was forced to admit that everything was in perfect order, the Chief of Police told the members of the Unemployed Council that we wouldn't get another permit to hold any more dances where colored people attended.

Even though the city attorney advised the chief that there was no law against inter-racial dances. The Chief still said that if we held our dance, that he would frame the colored people who came.

We are mobilizing the workers to fight against this ban and will force the police and others to keep their hands off. We expect some new developments in the next few days.

Striking Miners Get Relief Through W.I.R.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

FLUSHING, Ohio, April 30.—The relief committee of local Union No. 2138 of the United Mine Workers received from the W. I. R., Cleveland office, canned goods, groceries and clothing to help feed the hungry miners and their families.

All the clothing was distributed immediately, and more clothing is needed there, as many miners are practically barefooted.

HOOVERVILLE, OHIO

Unemployed workers, who have been ousted from their homes in Youngstown, are forced by the capitalists and landlords to live in shacks in vacant lots. The Unemployed Council is organizing these workers to demand real immediate relief and unemployment insurance.

BLOCK COMMITTEE IN BRONX ORGANIZES 22 FAMILIES; WINS AID

Forces Reduction in Rent; Makes City Give Checks for Food

Builds New Workers Club; Jobless Council Rallies to Fight Evictions

(By a Worker Correspondent.) NEW YORK.—The Lower Bronx Unemployed Council which was organized recently has to its credit the best block committee organized in New York City—the Beck Street Block Committee. This block committee was organized on the basis of immediate relief, to stop evictions, and to reduce rents. The Beck Street Block Committee organized two houses (587 and 581 Beck Street) and got relief from the Home Relief Bureau for 22 families in these houses. They got food checks and rent. Not only on this block committee is the committee active, but the entire neighborhood knows of this committee. On Tinton Ave. evictions have been stopped, on Prospect Ave. and Ave. St John through this committee, families have been organized to demand relief from the Home Relief Bureau.

Build Club. This committee of eleven members has also organized the East Bronx Workers Club and a Women's Council which is still weak but is increasing its membership daily. This committee has also done a lot of work against the Block Aiders. They have organized themselves and canvassed 7,000 families and agitated against the Block Aiders. The treasures of the Block Aiders in that neighborhood admitted that only a few stamps were sold and only a business men.

PHILA. LAUNDRY WORKERS SLAVE FOR \$3.50 A WEEK

Work 24 Hour Stretch Once A Week in Some Shops

(By a Worker Correspondent.) PHILADELPHIA.—I am a laundry worker. We slave from 10 to 17 hours a day. During the years of so-called prosperity the girls were getting a lordly wage of \$12 a week, but since then they got three wage-cuts, till they are getting now \$7. Providing they work a full week, most of the time they work 12 hours a day on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Then they are laid off for the rest of the week, so they receive about 3.50 per week, and out of this most of them have families to support, as at the present time the women are the providers for their families, since the men cannot find any jobs.

Force Marshall To Give Check. When the marshal and cops saw the militancy of the 500 workers gathered, they called an ambulance to take the woman to the hospital. The unemployed worker refused to sign the paper which the hospital presented. At last the marshal himself was forced to give \$10.00 in cash deposit on an apartment and the Home Relief Bureau was forced to give cash payment of rent, food, electric and gas. An open air meeting was held and an indoor meeting was held in the evening where a committee was organized to further stop evictions.

The committee called on the Block Aiders in the neighborhood to help this family. The Block Aid chairman came and said how can I help you when I only collected \$6.00 in stamps in my section and our rent is \$20.00. I must have \$12.00 more. The workers jeered and the chairman left. One of the Block committee took an ash tray from the furniture and asked the workers to give their burned out cigarettes stubs for the Block Aiders. Five of the best fighters in the Block committee then joined.

The Lower Bronx Unemployed Council, which is located at 621 E. 136 St. in an Irish-American section has a number of active members who carry on daily activity. In this neighborhood evictions take place daily. One eviction took place on 136 St. The workers mobilized against this eviction and twelve more evictions were to take place were stopped and the Unemployed Council forced the Home Relief Bureau to pay their rents.

Relief Check Worthless. The checks which the Home Relief Bureau give are worthless, as the landlords refuse to accept the checks. There are six evictions at 369 E. 142 St. to take place this week. The Unemployed Council is mobilizing against these evictions as most of them have small sickly undernourished children. All that the Home Relief Bureau gives them is 10c a day per person.

A World War veteran was evicted last week on 135 St. The city took this workers' five children away in a wagon just like they take dogs away. The parents were forced to sleep in the basement for the night. When the Unemployed Council found this case, their members immediately mobilized the workers in the vicinity and forced the Home Relief Bureau to find a landlord who will accept their check. All the time the furniture remained on the street this worker's honorable discharge framed with Woodrow Wilson's picture with the words "over the top" inscribed was placed on top of the furniture.

Speed-Up. The speed-up is terrible. We are not allowed a minute's rest, just work continuously. In some shops they put in almost 24 hours on Monday alone. I do not think conditions under slavery could be any worse. But this is in a free country in the City of Brotherly Love, where the mayor gives the unemployed clubs instead of relief.

In our shop we happen to have an ex-socialist for a boss. The socialist are the biggest hypocrites. Whenever he contemplates a reduction in pay he generally calls his slaves together to a meeting where he puts on a big tear bag, so as to arouse our sympathy. First he tells us that he has to struggle to keep the business going, that it hurts him deeply to do it, and finally winds up with a wage-cut. Of course, it is not always a cut, but last week he gave us a raise in hours of work, without an increase in pay, which is also a wage-cut.

But the laundry workers are organizing under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League. Other shops are joining us and the 10,000 laundry workers of this city must speed up this organization of the Laundry Workers' Union, in order to win better conditions for the white and Negro women and youth workers exploited in this industry.

Workers of the New Way, Manchester and other laundries, send your applications to the offices of the T. U. U. L., 230 South Ninth St. Let us get together and organize for an 8-hour day, for better pay, no discrimination, etc.

A Laundry Worker.

WILLYS OVERLAND CO. CLOSES DOORS; BRINGS IN MACHINE GUNS

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

TOLEDO, Ohio.—The Willys Overland Automobile Co., which is located here, is bankrupt with a deficit of over \$2,000,000. Having failed to obtain a loan from the government they have shut down completely. The company has recalled John N. Willys, ambassador to Poland, to take charge of the last hopes of restoring the plant.

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Scores of workers who have been unable to find work during the last year are committing suicide to escape starving to death.

Mother and 20-Day Old Babe Evicted in Goshen, Indiana

(By a Worker Correspondent.) GOSHEN, Ind.—Here is an example of capitalist justice. Paul Nofziker and wife came to Goshen from California. They rented rooms, but ran out of money and could not pay the rent. A baby was born 20 days ago. The little one was small and sickly.

On April 25, when Mr. Nofziker was up town the mother and the 20-day-old baby and another child of three were set out on the street, despite the fact that the officials said there would be no more evictions. The Unemployed Council did not hear of this case until a couple of days later. We could not find any officials except a township trustee. He said there was no danger and the whole affair was only a bluff.

ON THE TASKS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS IN WORK AT THE FACTORIES

Resolution of the Eighth Session of the Central Council of the Red International of Labor Unions

1. The Vth Congress demanded from all sections a radical turn in the matter of the reconstruction of the revolutionary trade union movement on a factory basis.

During the past 15 months, certain achievements may be noted in this direction only in Poland and Germany and partly, and that only, during the very last time, in Czechoslovakia. And even in these countries in which there are factory trade union groups, these do not yet by far always and everywhere carry on mass day-to-day work among the workers in their factories, and do not expose the reformist leaders, or organizationally consolidate at the factories the mass influence of the revolutionary trade union movement. And yet, the whole experience of the economic struggle of the proletariat for the past period has shown with particular clearness that the further development of the struggle against the offensive of capital is impossible without transferring the centre of gravity of the work of the revolutionary trade union organizations to the factories, without forming in the factories strong and initiative factory trade union groups.

There is not a single strike which the reformists are not trying to betray with every means. The only possibility to prevent them from disrupting the economic struggle of

the proletariat is the mobilization of the working masses, and the members of the trade unions in the first place. This can be done more easily in the factories than anywhere else. The Central Council demands from all sections to place in the center of their attention the speediest reconstruction of all their work on a factory basis.

The Central Council demands the establishment of systematic control over the actual realization of this directive and the removal of all these leading functionaries who will turn out to be incapable or will not desire to carry out in practice and replace them by fresh militants who will arise in the process of struggle (organizers and leaders of strikes and various movements of protests, etc.).

The factory, and the big factory in the first place, must be won and must become the fortress of the revolutionary trade union movement—such is the fundamental slogan of the international revolutionary trade union movement for the nearest time.

workers is not the same. In the reconstruction of the revolutionary trade union movement on a factory basis, there will be cases in the future, as there were in the past, of resistance and direct counteraction on the part of comrades who do not understand the importance of the work in the factories or on the part of the opportunist elements. In such cases, while patiently and persistently reconvin-

ing and re-educating such comrades, the necessary changes in the methods of work and organizational structure of the revolutionary movement must be secured, relying upon comrades who understand the importance of this work. In striving to penetrate into the factories, the formation of strong revolutionary trade union groups in the main leading shops must be striven after with particular persistency.

which the revolutionary trade union movement is illegal as well as in those where it is legal according to the laws. However, all these difficulties in the work of the revolutionary trade union organizations in the factories can be overcome by way of properly arranging the work, provided the factory groups will be built up as illegal organizations which will ensure contact with the wide masses of workers of the factory by way of a proper coordination of the illegal methods with the semi-legal and legal ones.

The work of the factory revolutionary trade union groups or sections must be built up in such a way that, while preserving at all costs the mass and, as far as police conditions will permit, open character, they should be at the same time defended against the repressions of the police and employers' terror. With these objects in view, the factory trade union groups (or sections) should: (1) be built up according to the shops, shifts and brigades everywhere by their

elected shop, shift and brigade trade union delegates; (2) prepare and carry through mass action, relying upon the various factory organizations such as factory shop committees, revolutionary delegates, workers delegations, elected delegates, various kinds of committees of struggle strike committees and committees of struggle against lockouts, etc.; (3) the factory groups must be surrounded with a network of various openly existing and formally not connected with the factory organizations, such as mutual aids funds, cultural and educational circles, clubs, sport groups, etc. taking upon themselves the initiative of the formation of such groups and adopting measures so that every one of them should have a firm kernel from consistent adherents of the revolutionary trade union movement; these organizations should, at the same time, be the organizational base for the mass work. The members of the factory groups must carry out in the most consistent manner the tactics of the united front from

below within all these auxiliary organizations.

The permanent and temporary factory organs, such as workers' delegates, factory shop committees, strike committees at times of strike, etc., elected by and representing all the workers in the factory, are of particular importance. Such organs which arise on the wave of the mass revolutionary activity of the workers are the transmission belts which link up the factory groups of the revolutionary trade union movement with the masses and, at the same time, by relying upon such organs of mass revolutionary activity, it will be possible to break through police barriers, for instance, to establish by direct action the control over the employment and dismissal of workers, to secure changes in the internal regulations of the factory, to carry through proposals for the expulsion of spies, also the expulsion of foremen and technicians hostile to the workers, etc.

The various kinds of elected organs of struggle (strike committees, etc.) formed in the factories, must be elected by all the workers and not only by the members of the factory groups, but the factory groups of the revolutionary trade union movement, as is stated in the resolution of the Vth Congress, must take upon themselves the initiative of the formation of such organs and the direction of their activity from within. Two dangers must be avoided in this in their interrelations with the organs of struggle from the factory revolutionary trade union movement; as is stated in the resolution of the Vth Congress, must take upon themselves the initiative of the formation of such organs and the direction of their activity from

within. Two dangers must be avoided in this in their interrelations with the organs of struggle: (a) naked commanding and the striving to lead by orders, (b) the separation of the organs of struggle from the factory revolutionary trade union groups.

The latter must establish close contact with the factory organs of struggle by way of work from within. They must secure by way of persistent and patient explanatory work the adoption of the line of tactics of the revolutionary trade union movement by the entire mass of workers and secure on the basis of elections of such composition of the organs of struggle which would fully ensure the line of the revolutionary trade union movement; (4) to penetrate into all enemy organizations which exist in the factory, also in to all organized by the employers (workers' mutual aids funds, sport, etc.), to utilize as far as possible also their premises (names etc.) so as to get into contact with the workers who are members of these organizations and by way of persistent educational work to win them over to the side of the revolutionary trade union movement; (5) while forming various organs of struggle, not to include in them the entire factory revolutionary trade union active and factory group, but always to leave a reserve against cases of possible repressions; (6) unemployed members who were previously working in the given factory, also workers of other factories, should be appointed for the accomplishment of work which may more easily draw the attention of the police and employers' spies (speakers at factory gates, distributors of literature outside the factory, etc.); (1) the factory newspaper, legal and illegal trade union literature and the press of other mass revolutionary trade union organizations, should be widely utilized for spreading the slogans and directives of the revolutionary trade union movement among the workers in the factory.

THE BASE IN THE FACTORIES

2. All sections of the R. I. L. U. must immediately enter upon the reconstruction of the revolutionary trade union movement on a factory basis, taking into account, in doing so, the experience of the past, and it must be borne in mind that this reconstruction cannot be realized: (1) by bare resolutions and appeals; (2) by formal and mechanical measures according to general plans. The reconstruction of the revolutionary trade union movement on a factory basis must go on from day to day as an inseparable component part of the preparation and leadership of concrete strikes and other forms of mass struggle, and the revolutionary activity of the workers and the unemployed against the present offensive of capital. The reconstruction of the revolutionary trade union movement on a factory basis in every country, must be in the most consistent manner in which the offensive of capital

the main organ of contact of the revolutionary trade union movement with the proletarian masses on the basis of the day to day defense of their interests and the struggle against the employers and their police, the fascists and social-fascist agents.

The fundamental method of the work of the factory group is the tactics of the united front from below by way of drawing into the day to day struggle of the broadest masses of workers in the given factory, irrespective of their political convictions, sex or age. In conformity with this, the work of the factory group should be built up in such a way that it should immediately respond to the everyday needs and requirements of the workers of its factory, and its work should in this manner become filled with live day to day content on concrete questions of the organization of the workers in the factory and their mobilization for the struggle in defence of their interests—it is only in this way that the factory revolutionary trade union group will be able to win the confidence of the working masses. To seize upon everything, including the smallest of questions which arise in the day to day life of the factories, to mobilize the working masses for the struggle for their vital demands—such is the chief task of the groups in the factories. Such is the substance of its day to day work, the main path towards the solidarity of the trade union groups with the broad masses which is one of the most important prerequisites for the independent leadership of the economic struggle of the proletariat.

METHODS OF PENETRATION

4. The most important condition for the penetration into the factories and for winning it is the capacity of the rank and file leading organs of the revolutionary elements (including also the revolutionary and opposition elements among the social democrats and members of the reformist and other reactionary trade unions) in the factories, and also a skillful and proper approach to these elements and their organization.

To penetrate into the factories and to establish contact, dozens of all sorts of methods may be utilized, particularly in such countries in which the revolutionary trade union movement is legal and semi-legal: (1) the calling of open or half-open (depending upon the police conditions) meetings of workers of those factories in which there are no members of the revolutionary trade union organization, for the discussion of various questions of the struggle and their immediate demands (including also small flying meetings of five or ten persons); (2) systematic discussion of questions of defense of the interests of the workers in the given factory at regularly convened meetings of members of a given trade union working in a given factory (and at all such meetings workers who are not members of the revolutionary trade union organizations may also be present); (3) the calling of the workers of a given factory who are members of various mass organizations connected with the revolutionary trade union movement, for example, the Red Sportsmen, Red Aid, etc.; (4) the calling of readers of the revolutionary trade union press working in a given factory; if the police conditions permit it, the organization of meetings of the editorial committees of the revolutionary papers and journals to which workers of the given factory who are in sympathy should be invited; (5) the utilization of the con-

through various revolutionary mass organizations connected with the revolutionary trade union movement; (6) the sale of the revolutionary trade union press, particularly of specially published factory newspapers and the establishment of contact in the spreading of such press; (7) individual conversations with workers at the factory gates before they leave or begin work, in restaurants, etc.; (8) organization of flying meetings at the factory gates; (9) penetration at workers' meetings organized by the reformists and employers so as to establish contact with these workers in opposition to and dissatisfied with the policy of their leaders; (10) utilization of the revolutionary minded unemployed and late workers in the given factory, etc.

In waging various general campaigns, and also in the mobilization of the workers of a given factory for the struggle for their daily demands, an attempt should be made to organize all kinds of workers' meetings and conferences and in organizing individual and group conversations with workers, it is necessary every time to prepare carefully, and take into account all the peculiarities of every such meeting and conversation, and take into account that there must be one approach to the skilled and elderly workers, and another to the juvenile workers, and a particular approach to the women workers; meetings and negotiations with foreign workers must be prepared in a special way. It is necessary to prepare with special care talks for members of the reformist and other reactionary trade unions, where the line of the united front from below must be carried out in the most elastic forms, but without opportunistically glossing over the counter-revolutionary nature of social-fascism as the main social force of the bourgeoisie. In such cases it must be particularly stressed that our attitude to the leaders and the honestly erring

THE FIGHT AGAINST TERROR

5. The revolutionary trade union movement in all countries, in the reconstruction of its work on a factory basis, comes up against the system of terrorism and corruption which is applied by the employers, the police, the social-democracy and the fascists. Espionage in the factory, the system of buying functionaries, transferring them to better paid jobs, fascist groups in the factories, specially introduced into the working masses with the object

of spying upon them and bringing to light the revolutionary workers and watching workers outside the factories with the object of discovering the readers of the revolutionary press—such is the international system of the factory administrations, the police, the social-democracy and the fascists, whose object is to prevent any kind of revolutionary work in the factories. These difficulties exist in all capitalist and colonial countries, in

The National Board of the Trade Union Unity League Reviews Its Work and Outlines Its Tasks

THE National Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League met in New York City on April 20 and 21. In addition to the regular members of the NEB there were present a number of comrades from the factories, the organizers of the most important districts of the TUUL and other active workers in the revolutionary trade union movement, among them comrades active in developing the opposition work in the old unions, railroad workers, building trades workers, printers and others. Comrade Minerich of the National Miners Union was elected chairman for the first day and Bill Siroka of the National Textile Workers Union, recently released from jail, having served a six months sentence in connection with a textile strike in Putnam, Conn., was elected chairman for the second day. The agenda was the report on the work and decisions of the 8th session of the RILU Central Council by Comrade Stachel followed by reports of the secretaries of the National Miners Union (Borish), of the Metal Workers (Meldon), the Marine Workers (Hudson), the Textile Workers (Burlak), the Railroad Workers League (Wangerin), and a report on the New York Dress Strike (Worth), as the first point followed by a report on the tasks of the TUUL unions in the work among the unemployed. Of particular importance was the report of Comrade Foster on the work in the reformist unions. In addition to these main points there were reports on Labor Unity, the campaign against deportations, with special resolutions against lynching, for the release of the nine Scottsboro boys, protest against the decision on Mooney, Defense of Soviet Union, etc.

Significance of RILU Plenum Comrade Stachel in outlining the work of the RILU plenum emphasized that the plenum was especially significant for two reasons. First because it met already at the time when the Japanese imperialists having invaded Manchuria were threatening at the borders of the Soviet Union. Secondly, while the plenum of the RILU did not have the same importance as the 4th Congress when the basic line of independent leadership was laid down or the 5th Congress which elaborated on the basic line and laid down basic organizational principles it was the first plenum of the RILU in which it was possible to review the lessons of the struggles carried on by the RILU sections in the various countries under their own leadership since the period between the 5th Congress (July 1930) and the 8th session (December 1931) was the period during which a whole number of the RILU sections led important strikes and unemployed struggles.

Preparation of Struggles. In reviewing the work of the plenum Comrade Stachel emphasized the main points: first, the preparation for strikes, concretely pointing out the mistakes made by the TUUL unions in the failure to properly prepare the strikes (Penn miners strike, Kentucky, textile strikes, of Lawrence and Paterson, etc.). Secondly, the possibility of the development of other forms of economic struggle than mass strikes (exposure of conditions, stoppages, protests, slowing down on the job, department strikes, local strike, etc.), not as an end in themselves but as part of the development of the day to day work of the unions and in preparation for mass struggles. Already it was possible to give a number of illustrations in the work of the Metal League (Keesport, Mansfield), of the Shoe Workers (Industrial Union), to prove how effective these other forms of struggle can be. He emphasized that at the present time our unions, though no longer purely in the agitational stage, still suffer considerably from this. They confine their work to agitation and propaganda and this activity is punctuated by strikes from time to time depending mainly on the spontaneity of the masses (Lawrence, mining, etc.), thus the unions in between strikes carry on no day to day struggles. Under such conditions they can not properly prepare strikes. He further emphasized that the question can not be put as some perhaps have a tendency to do: preparations or strikes, partial struggles or mass strikes, but that the question must be put: preparations for strikes and the others forms of economic struggle, the day to day work, as part of the preparations for mass struggles.

Work in the Factories. The two main questions dealt with at the RILU Plenum were the questions of work in the factories and the tactic of the united front. Comrade Stachel gave the major attention to

the question of the work in the factories, the methods of work, the methods of penetration into the factories, the reorganization of the TUUL unions and revolutionary oppositions in the old unions on the basis of the factory. He pointed to the resolution on Work in the Factories adopted by the RILU plenum and stressed the final warning given by the RILU Executive that a turn must be made at once with regard to the work in the factories and that those trade union leaders who are incapable or unwilling to make this turn will be exposed by the RILU before the masses, and their places taken by workers from the ranks who are willing and able to carry through these tasks. Why was this final warning given to the leaders by the RILU? Because it is impossible to carry through the leadership of the struggles of the masses, to develop the united front from below, to prepare and lead strikes properly without entrenching the revolutionary unions inside the factories. Unless the work in the factories is seriously undertaken all other good resolutions remain on paper. Stachel brought forward numerous examples with regard to the preparation of strikes, the leadership of strikes to show how the failure to work inside the factories, to base the unions on the factories made it impossible to develop and lead the struggles of the workers (1931 wage cut in steel, the second Lawrence strike, East Ohio miners strike, etc.), and the loss of influence to the reformists in the course of the strike as a result of this (Paterson). The TUUL leadership which has not yet made the turn to the work inside the shops is now before a test. The RILU has spoken quite definitely and sharply. We must now give the answer. Not any more resolutions. But in actual work of penetrating the factories and in building our organizations there. The leadership of the TUUL and the unions must make themselves responsible for directly undertaking the leadership of the work in a definite factory, learn through experience how to conduct the work, how to overcome the obstacles and make this experience available to the entire revolutionary trade union movement. At present our leaders have too much the tendency to blame their lack of decisiveness and initiative in carrying through the turn to the factories on the passivity of the rank and file workers inside the shops. While here and there we can find this passivity to exist this is not the basic cause. We can not make the turn by denying the problems and difficulties raised by the rank and file comrades in the factories. These problems do exist. Our task is to help the workers to solve them. But to solve them we must have the knowledge of the conditions in the factories and the various problem. This can not be acquired merely by reading resolutions. This must be acquired through practical leadership and work in the factories.

United Front. The RILU pointed out that the united front tactic is the best weapon to mobilize the masses for the struggle. Very often we fail to realize this and look upon the united front tactic as merely some maneuver in the course of the struggle. We fail to realize that unless we watch every move of the reformist bureaucrats, counteract it and expose it they are able to blame us for disunity. Recently the social fascists have taken more and more to maneuvering. They are applying the most radical phrases in order to mislead the masses. We in many instances allowed them to get away with these maneuvers. We did not expose them. We have underestimated their ability to maneuver because we already spoke of the complete fascistization of the trade unions. But what do we see in practice? While we assured the workers that the reformist bureaucrats will not undertake strikes, they do undertake strikes. Thus we appear before the masses as ridiculous. Instead we should have warned the workers that seeing the mood of the masses for struggle the bureaucrats will not hesitate to use the most radical phrases in order to fool the workers, will not hesitate to call strikes in order to defeat the demands of the workers, to stop the development of the revolutionary trade union movement. In recent months we have seen in the U.S.A. how this has proven correct. In Paterson and Lawrence the A. F. of L. and its Muscovite wings have carried through such strikes. Just recently they have carried through such strikes in East Ohio among the miners, among the longshoremen in New York City. In Illinois we could see the extent of the maneuvers of the bureaucrats when in answer to a demand for a 60 per cent wage cut on the part of the operators they answered with demands for a 20 per cent increase

in wages and for the 8-hour day, never intending to fight against the wage cut but merely to secure the confidence of the miners. Already they are, through agreements as to stoppage, causing the demoralization of the miners and laying the basis for the wage cut which they have already accepted in part in the negotiations they are now carrying through.

The RILU pointed out that we in this country have reduced the united front to a mere formula which is the same for all occasions. It pointed out that the forms of the united front tactic must be varied depending upon the special conditions in each instance, that we must not believe that because of the growing radicalization of the masses all necessity to maneuver in order to defeat the reformists is no longer necessary. On the contrary the growing radicalization of the masses, the consequently increasing use of demagoguery and maneuvers on the part of the fascist and social fascist leadership of the A. F. of L. requires greater maneuvering on our part. But that while we must vary the forms of the united front while we must take the initiative in the fight for unity which the workers are pressing for, we must never deviate from the following basic content of the united front tactic from below. The united front organs should be:

1. Formed for the struggle against the employers.
2. Elected by the workers in the factories.
3. They should consist of workers of various tendencies.
4. They should not substitute for revolutionary trade unions.

Comrade Stachel dealt briefly in the course of his report on the work among the unemployed and the work inside the reformist unions since there were special reports on these two questions.

Fight Against White Chauvinism.

The final point in the report was the work among the Negro masses. Sharp criticisms were made with respect to work of the revolutionary unions among the Negro masses and in the first place regarding the work of the TUUL Bureau itself. Two points were particularly emphasized. That while we talk generally about the winning of the Negro workers for the trade unions we have made no real steps forward in putting forward special concrete demands for the Negro workers. Where demands are being put forward they are of the most general character such as "equal pay for equal work", but the concrete demands for the Negro miners, steel workers, etc., are not being put forward. This was clearly seen in the complaints raised by the Negro miners in the recent convention of the National Miners Union. Secondly, that the revolutionary unions do not carry on a struggle against the existence of white chauvinism in the ranks of the revolutionary unions. It was pointed out that not always does this white chauvinism expose itself openly but hides itself under many flags. We have not been sharp in unearthing and exposing this concealed form of white chauvinism. One of the manifestations of this white chauvinism is the failure to put forward and develop leading cadres from among the ranks of the Negro members of our unions.

War Danger Center of All Our Work.

Throughout the report Comrade Stachel emphasized that in all our work we must bear in mind that already war rages in the Far East. That Japanese imperialism isn't only making war on the Chinese people, but is moving closer and closer to the borders of the Soviet Union. That U. S. imperialism is doing everything possible to hasten the attack of the Japanese imperialists against the USSR as part of its struggle for hegemony in the Pacific. That the U. S. is carrying on a double faced policy. It is shipping munitions to Japan to be used against the Chinese people and against the USSR. From this it follows that we must do all in our power to mobilize the masses against U. S. imperialism, against the ruthless imperialism of Japan and for the Defense of the Soviet Union. This requires that we undertake immediately practical steps with regard to the work in the basic industries, in the munition plants and to stop the shipments of war supplies and munitions. This requires not a change from the detailed practical day to day struggles in the factories for some general activity but on the contrary the most painstaking attention to these tasks.

WORKERS' DEFENSE

All the measures of self defense against the employers' terror carried out by the revolutionary trade union factory group must under no circumstances serve as a pretext for the justification of opportunist moods which are to be found among the adherents of the revolutionary trade union movement, such as, for example, the fear to come out openly in the factory. The best means of defense of a factory trade union group against repression, terrorism and dismissal is that it should win the workingmen of the factory. While it will be capable to liquidate a trade union group which is isolated from the workers, even the most perfect system of

terrorism will prove powerless before a factory revolutionary trade union organization which has the capacity of penetrating into the very depths of the working masses. The factory groups must therefore be broadened by enrolling new members from among the factory workers. This will make it possible for the trade union group to extend its influence in the factories. The extent to which the revolutionary activity of the proletariat and the consolidation of its class factory organizations will grow to that extent will the possibility of the application of repressions become more difficult and the conditions of revolutionary work in the factories become easier.

DAY TO DAY WORK

6. The factory trade union group must carry on intensive day to day work. This work must be based on the demands in every factory, which must be formulated on the basis of the general line of the revolutionary trade union movement and in application to the concrete conditions of the given factory. The day to day work must also consist in the explanation of this program of action and, together with it, the aims and tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement to the workers with whom the work has to be carried on (especially selecting every time a special form of approach and avoiding provocateurs and reactionary workers who are collaborating with the police), exposing at the same time the reformist social-fascists and fascist leaders.

Every event in the factory and outside it which affects the interests of the masses (reduction of wages, dismissal for revolutionary work, deductions, rude treatment on the part of foremen, cases of injury, etc.) must be immediately taken advantage of in individual agitation by way of the holding of meetings, if possible in the place of work, and the shops (even though these meetings be numerically small), so as to explain what has to be done, and to defend the interests of the workers, and also by way of elucidating all the questions of the struggle of the workers for their vital demands in the factory newspapers or special leaflets. Initiative should be taken in putting forward questions of carrying through various kinds of mass action, meetings, demonstrations, shop and general factory conferences and strikes according to the situation, also initiative in the formation and organization of various kinds of organs of the strike committees and committees of struggle against lockouts, etc.

RECRUITING

In the process of this work, mobilization of the workers of the factory around the concrete factory demands, there must also proceed day to day work of recruiting of new members for the factory group. Collections for the needs of the revolutionary trade union movement, the press, a fighting fund, a strike and lock-out fund, etc. In connection with the sums collected, regular reporting must be organized, publishing in the press statements of all sums collected and disbursed.

The whole of this work can only be carried out provided every member of the group will display a maximum of initiative at the place of his work directly in the factories and will himself be able to rely upon a sufficiently important circle of sympathizing revolutionarily and oppositionally inclined workers who, for some reason, have not yet joined the factory group. Another necessary condition of the successful work of the revolutionary trade union factory group consists in the presence of proper contact between the individual shop and shift cells

(To be concluded)

Japanese Spokesman Says War on Soviet Union Is 'Inevitable' and 'The Sooner the Better'

Adachi In Interview With World-Telegram Openly Declares Japanese War Aims Against U. S. S. R.

Kinosuke Adachi, bourgeois Japanese publicist who often acts in the role of spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office, is quoted in a Washington dispatch to the New York World-Telegram as declaring that "war between Russia and Japan in the Far East is inevitable" and that "militarily speaking the quicker it comes the better it will be for Japan". The dispatch further reports him as saying: "Russia and Japan are like two locomotives racing towards each other on a single track without a siding. A collision is inevitable."

In his interview with the World-Telegram, Mr. Adachi attempts to justify his statement of Japan's war aims against the Soviet Union with the pretense that it is to be a struggle over foreign territory, over Manchuria. While voicing the plan of the notorious Tanaka document for an attack on the Soviet Union, Mr. Adachi attempts to cover up the robber aims of those plans—the seizure of Soviet soil, for the destruction of the achievements of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union. He conveniently ignores the fact that the Soviet Union has been neutral in the present struggle in Manchuria. He states:

"Russia is a vast country of 160,000,000 people. It is growing fast. More than ever it feels the need of an outlet to the open sea—to warm water, and ice-free port. Only force can stop her."

Thus Mr. Adachi attempts to justify the Japanese war moves against the Soviet Union by trying to attribute to the Soviet Union the imperialist aims of the old Tsarist regime! He openly states that war on the Soviet Union is "inevitable," and that in the distant future. He further re-states the already expressed confidence of the Japanese militarists that the European imperialists will join Japan in armed intervention against the Soviet Union. He says:

"Militarily speaking, the quicker it comes the better it will be for Japan. Economically, a delay would be more to her (the Soviet Union) liking. Every day Russia is growing stronger and better prepared, and then the existing hostility to Russia, particularly in Europe, is now in Japan's favor. Tomorrow, for Japan, might be too late."

"Even today, if war were to break out, I'm afraid Japan would be defeated. In 1904, when she fought Russia, it was like fighting the France of Louis XVI. Today, fighting Russia would be like fighting the France of Napoleon. Win or lose, Japan must go on."

HOOVER SIGNALS FOR MORE WAGE CUTS IN MESSAGE

Launches Campaign in Budget Talk

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Hoover began his presidential campaign yesterday in a message to Congress accusing the democratic majority and the republican insurgents of "delaying the balancing the budget." The Washington press says the democratic majority was "stunned."

Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, democratic floor leader, finally arose and declared the president had failed to co-operate on the economy program of the House. Rainey described the document as the president's first campaign speech for 1932.

The Hoover message and the democratic insurgent republican reaction to it is merely a smoke screen under which both republican and democratic political leaders in the administrative and legislative branches of the government are preparing for more drastic direct wage cuts and indirect wage cuts through the "stagger system" against the lower paid federal employees. This will also be the signal for another attack on workers in industry. The imperialist government tries to balance its budget only at the expense of the tolling masses.

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.

Coming—the Daily Worker Straw Vote on the Bonus!

WHAT DID THE NAVY TRY TO COVER UP IN HAWAII?

By H. M. WICKS.

ONE of the chief characteristics of military officers of imperialist forces imposing their tyranny upon colonial and semi-colonial peoples is their excesses of depravity. This is equally true of the female members of such families. Bourgeois society, as a whole, revels in every form of debauchery and, as Marx and Engels observed in the Communist Manifesto, the nabobs of the capitalist ruling class "take the greatest delight in seducing each others' wives."

There is no more colossal hypocrisy than the pretense of capitalist America to be concerned about the "protection of womanhood"—white or colored. Daughters of workers are regarded as throughout the world have, since the legitimate prey by the gentlemen of the ruling class. Colonial peoples first conquest by Europeans, been forced by military might to see their daughters subjected to the most atrocious and revolting sex crimes at the hands of their conquerors. The Spanish in South America, the English in India, Egypt, the Sudan, in South Africa; the French in Morocco, in other African colonies, in Indo-China, in Tahiti; the Belgians on the Congo, the Americans in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba, Haiti, Santo-Domingo—all, alike, have committed the most monstrous excesses against the wives and daughters of the victims of the rapacity of their imperialist masters.

The invading armed forces and the puppet rulers, usually called governors, live in idleness for long periods of time. They are busy only when they are called upon to crush some rising or some movement which they fear may lead to a rising, or when they have a job of strike-breaking on hand. Aside from a minimum of military routine in "normal times" these elements devote their time to what they regard as pleasure seeking. Orgies of drinking and sex debauchery consume much of their time. In these performances the ladies of the army and navy officers play a conspicuous part.

Not infrequently the ladies try a little experimenting of their own—sometimes their partners are other women's husbands, sometimes they get a thrill in the arms of a young native whose virility makes ridiculous by comparison, the feeble reactions of their jaded and rum-soaked husbands who no longer respond to their charms. The gorgeous ladies of the slave owning aristocracy of the South, and their modern descendants who are wives of the present lynch rulers, long ago learned that it is vastly more safe to philander with a Negro youth or young man who dare not talk about it, than to bestow

their favors upon drunken specimen of their own "set" who may blab about it in some speakeasy. If the unfortunate Negro, who may have been intimidated into the alliance is caught the elegant lady and her family immediately raise the cry of "rape," and the lynch gang gets into action. (This writer is personally familiar with a case where a young Negro chauffeur in Tennessee was compelled to leave his job because he would not enter into such an alliance with the wife of his employer). The same conditions prevail in every colony on the face of the earth.

These observations have a special bearing upon the Masse case in Honolulu. Consider the piece of paper from the doctor's office handed to Mrs. Masse, the alleged victim of an attack by five Hawaiian young men, when she was on the witness stand during the trial. In a violent outburst the lady tore it to bits and threw it on the floor. An act which drew applause from the naval lynch gang that made up the audience as a part of Darrow's plan of intimidating the jury.

What was written on that piece of paper that the naval officers feared to have revealed? Questioning by the prosecutor brought out some of its contents. In the first place it established the fact that Mrs. Masse, imagining she was suffering from a nervous disorder, visited some sort of doctor to have herself "psycho-analyzed." In true Freudian fashion the doctor delved into the facts of the lady's intimate life with her husband and discovered that the pair were "incompatible," that her husband "neglected" her.

Other questions revealed something of the actual occurrences on the night Mrs. Masse and her family, including her hatched-faced, lantern-jawed husband, the society matron of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Granville Fortescue, claimed she was attacked by the Hawaiian young men. Mrs. Masse got a broken jaw that night. The prosecutor asked the lady whether or not her husband, Lieutenant Masse, did not break her jaw when he discovered her in compromising circumstances with another naval officer. Regardless of her denial we can draw our own conclusions that such were the circumstances under which she obtained the job in the jaw.

No one denied, or could have denied, that the gentlemen and ladies of the navy staged a drunken party the night Mrs. Masse's jaw was broken. The lady in question left the party because she was "bored." She claimed she was alone when she left the drunken orgy. It is quite in keeping with the Freudian system of overlooking nervous disorders caused by neglectful husbands that the lady, stimulated by booze, should seek to unleash some of her "suppressed desires."

But such a story, told as it actually occurred, would involve too many naval "heroes" and their families. It might be the beginning of a process

that would blow the lid off the navy with a detonation as loud and a stench as foul as that which followed the removal of an admiral from the fleet at San Francisco during the "World's Fair" in 1915 on a charge of abusing young boys who had joined the navy. Not a few admirals (rear and otherwise), lieutenants and lesser officers are addicted to such Socratic practices. It is not beyond possibility that the memorandum which Mrs. Masse destroyed contained references to some such traditions of naval officers. That would, of course, be an added reason why the act was greeted with applause by the rest of the navy gang, who dislike such revelations.

The vile and lying accusation against the five young Hawaiians, and the lynching of one of them by Masse, his mother-in-law and two enlisted men was concocted to cover up the degenerate conditions existing among the official caste. It fitted in nicely with the war preparations of Yankee imperialism in the Pacific, inasmuch as it was the signal for the beginning of the campaign to place the islands under martial law. And American imperialism took full advantage of it.

Hawaii is regarded as the chief naval and military outpost of the Pacific forces of the United States ruling class. Every precaution must be taken to guarantee the Islands against disturbances on the part of the Asiatic workers on the sugar and coffee plantations. It was by no means accidental that on January 18th, the Wall Street puppet governor, Judd (who freed the four lynchers) appointed as warden of Oahu Prison the notorious Major Gordon Ross, who in 1925 commanded a guard detachment sent to the Island of Kauai to break strikes on the plantations there. This strike-breaker can be relied upon to make the prison a place of terror for victims of American imperialist vengeance as a part of the program of suppression carried out against the Hawaiian masses.

Means, Fish-Woll Red Hunter, Arrested in Lindbergh Fraud

Charged with murder, spying for the Kaiser during the war, agent for Harding in the notorious Ohio gang, Department of Justice agent in the post war Red drive and Fish-Communist expert against Communists, Gaston Means is now held on the charge of having lured a friend of Lindbergh for 106,000 on a promise of returning the kidnapped baby. The baby, of course, has not been returned and the saviour of the country from the red menace can now add to his boast of having been "charged with every crime under the sun," that of fraud and robbery.

After years of activity during which his business Means told the Senate consisted was "being indicted" Means conducted a raid on Communist headquarters in Baltimore in 1930. He had just been released from Atlanta penitentiary for non-payment of income taxes and for obstructing justice when his truck rolled up to the Party headquarters and aided Fish in starting the nationwide publicity campaign against the "Reds." The dangerous maerial found was a crate of lettuce.

Means had proven his worth as a red hunter under the leadership of Detective Burns in the U. S. Department of Justice. With this brave lettuce expedition added to his laurels Matthew Woll took him on for more "investigations" for the National Civic League. But Means has not been able to even find an onion for Matty Woll.

With no new murders, failure in the vegetable business and political eclipse due to the stink raised by the suicide of Harding and the exposure of the graft and corruption of the graft and corruption

SEVERE BATTLES MARK MAY FIRST THROUGHT SPAIN

"Socialists" Test Their Democracy With Bullets

(Cable by Inprecor) BERLIN, May 6.—Owing to strict government censorship details of the Spanish May first demonstrations were delayed. The Socialists declared May Day a "holiday" and appealed to the workers not to demonstrate but to make trips into the country. The Communist Party organized demonstrations everywhere. The Madrid demonstration re-formed itself five times after repeated police attacks. Eight police were injured and 60 workers arrested. Cordova police fired on the demonstration killing two and wounding eight demonstrators. In Seville a two hour fight with police took place with many wounded and arrested.

Salvacion police fired killing two, including a woman. Leonillo police killed one whilst the workers killed a policeman.

A Communist protest strike was called in Seville on the second of May despite Socialist and anarchist sabotage. The authorities closed the revolutionary union headquarters.

It was in pursuit of this policy that the United States government, itself a lynch government, gave every aid to the Hawaiian naval lynchers, and tried to make the world believe that Masse waited for months after the alleged attack and then, in cahoots with his mother-in-law and two sailors, became violently insane and lynched Joseph Kahawaka. We are asked to believe that the securing, days before the crime was committed, of a piece of canvas and rope, with which the body of the young Hawaiian was wrapped was not a part of the murder plot. The eloquence and cunning of Darrow, who had previously distinguished himself as an apostle of lynching by traducing the International Labor Defense because it dared to wage a world-wide campaign against the attempt to lynch the Scottsboro boys, did not convince the jury in the case. It did not convince anyone who is able to think and who knows to what lengths imperialism and its armed forces will go to increase its bloody grip upon the colonies and semi-colonies and carry on preparations for a new world war.

Against this attempt to push forward its war preparations in the Pacific and the attempt to whitewash the depraved official caste of the United States Navy we shall place the facts before the working class of this country, the exploited masses of the colonial world and extend to the exploited and oppressed Hawaiian workers and peasants our revolutionary aid in a fight to compel the lackeys of the lynch government to get out of Hawaii and stay out. The people who live in those islands must be given the right to establish and maintain their own government, make and enforce their own laws and deal with as they see fit any and all lynchers who dare lay their hands upon any of them.

(Tomorrow—Democracy and Colonial Rightfulness With Further Observations Upon the Masse Case).

which ruled from the White House during that president's administration Means sought other channels for his versatile ability. Last November Means was arrested for beating his wife. He beat his cop who tried to arrest him.

Although Means has committed more crimes than all of Capone's gang put together including the forging of Senator Brookhart's signature he has only served one term in jail.

In the Lindbergh case Gaston B. Means took the large sum of \$106,000 from Mrs. McLean, the wife of a Washington editor. He sent the woman out to Texas to get the child. She discovered she had been handed a lemon.

The U. S. government and Matthew Woll have certainly been severely hit by this loss.

KENTUCKY MINERS KIDNAPPED AND BEATEN BY THUGS

Told to Leave Home Or Die; Sheriff Aid Thugs

MIDDLESBORO, Ky.—John Haesler, a member of the National Miners Union in Wallins Creek, was kidnapped last week by Harlan gun thugs and severely beaten. The kidnapping was instituted by the sheriff who arrested him for carrying a concealed weapon although Haesler had no weapon with him. In the night the jail was broken into, Haesler taken for a ride into the mountains and beaten with heavy tree branches. When barely able to move he was ordered to run and shots were fired after him.

The Harlan gun thugs told Haesler to leave his family or else be killed. They have also threatened to kill his son who has been active in the National Miners Union.

Picture and text on the history of the Scottsboro boys will mobilize the masses to release them. Spread "They Shall Not Die," new two cent pamphlet.

WORKER EXPOSES RECRUITING OF TSARIST MACHINE GUNNERS AT JAPANESE CONSULATE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Guard known to him to be a member of the White Guard organization, with whom he has a speaking acquaintance.

The White Guard struck up a conversation with the worker, and told him that he had just been to the Consul General's office, having been "informed" (though there has been no public advertisement) that the Japanese Consul General was employing "machinists."

"When I went there," was the substance of this White Guard's story, "they asked a lot of questions that didn't amount to anything for a while; but finally wanted to know if I could handle a machine gun." The worker, rightly suspicious, himself went to the Japanese Consul General's office the next afternoon. He found two big San Francisco police guarding the door—a precaution that had not been taken even during the recent demonstration before the Consulate General.

The cops halted the worker, wanting to know what he wanted. "I heard there were mechanics being hired here," he replied, "and I want a job."

"Nothing doing today," the cops said. "Come back tomorrow." The next day, Thursday, April 21, the worker went. The cops were still there. Evidently the White Guards are being picked by the Japanese through the White Guard organization, as the Japanese clerk in the Consul General's office denied wanting to hire anyone, but exhibited excitement at the inquiry of this worker, who was—it seems—not on the list sent for. Indeed, all of the several Japanese in the office stopped their work and clustered around the desk in their anxiety at the simple question of the worker for a job. All denied wishing to hire anyone.

The worker went out, but hung around the building entrance for a time. Finally, another White Guard, named Maximoff, with whom the worker also was acquainted came out. This White Guard had been hidden in an inner room of the Consulate General while the worker was there. But he made no bones about what he was there for, or what the Japanese wanted.

"Machine gunners." But he added in a contemptuous tone: "Don't try to work for that outfit. The Bolsheviks are bad, but the Japanese are worse." Just why he had this opinion, the White Guard did not elaborate. But there it is.

And there is the Japanese Consul General, recruiting Czarist White Guards, under the protection of President Hoover. Governor Rolph and Mayor Rossi, with San Francisco police detailed to give these murderers protection.

All this happened while the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets of the U.S.A. rode at anchor in the harbor.

To Nominate C.P. Candidates at Phoenix, Arizona, May 15

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The State Nominating Conference of the Communist Party will be held here May 15. At this conference the workers of Arizona will nominate the state and national candidates and elect delegates to the National Nominating Convention which will be held in Chicago May 28.

The drive for signatures to put the party on the ballot has begun. Thirteen hundred signatures of qualified voters are required by the state and must be filed with the Secretary of State. Every preparation is being made by the Communist Election Commission to file the petitions in record time.

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What Our Readers Say on the Election Campaign

Each Communist An Organizer in Election Campaign

Dear Comrade—
As a student deeply interested in the growth of the Communist movement, I am grateful for the opportunity given to me to offer some suggestions in conducting the coming presidential campaign. I hope they may be of some use.

1. Leading Communist in the Party press, at lectures, at demonstrations, etc., should never neglect to urge each reader or listener to become an individual nucleus in the election campaign. It is not enough for Communists of near Communists to support the press, attend demonstrations and participate in organizational work, although all of this is important. Each Communist should become the center of revolutionary propaganda in his neighborhood, in his shop or school, among his relatives, friends, etc. How many Communists do all these things all year round, but a month before election, suddenly become passive. Let each of us equip ourselves with the real Communist spirit and carry our propaganda wherever we may be, unceasingly and without vacations.
2. The Party press and local Communists should popularize, not only the broad issues in the election, but the names and working class loyalty of the national and local candidates. The nominees in local elections should show their face to the workers in their district and be active in the campaign. Too often the job is left to undeveloped comrades, while the more capable speakers take a rest. In this connection I believe the Party should throw its entire strength in having the leading Party speakers campaign throughout the country. In New York City especially not a single working class neighborhood must be neglected, else the door is left open for clever demagogues of the socialist, democratic and republican parties to confuse the masses.
3. When Party units having meetings they should have the Communist Party in large letters near the

THIS is the second series of discussion letters on the election platform and campaign of the Communist Party sent in by readers of the Daily Worker.

ALL READERS ARE URGED TO AGAIN READ THE PLATFORM AS PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY WORKER OF APRIL 28TH AND SEND IN THEIR OPINIONS AND PROPOSALS.

All districts should send in their orders at once for bundles of the special supplement containing the election platform. The second edition of the supplement will be off the press Monday, May 9. The cost is \$2.50 a thousand copies.

speaker. Too often workers are impressed with what the speaker says, but are not quite clear as to what Party he unreservedly stands for. The socialists are more clever in this regard. They always keep the name where it can be clearly seen by people at the meeting or passing by. Also, the Party press and Party speakers should make absolutely clear to every worker exactly where the Communist candidates are placed on the ballot. Literally thousands of votes were lost last year because uncritical workers did not immediately know where the Party candidates were. Some voted socialist, some worked out. This must not happen again.

4. The Party should get into action much sooner than it did last year. Registration week must be utilized to get every discontented worker to register and not take the defeatist attitude that his vote means nothing. Just what his vote means in regard to the Soviet Union, imperialism, war, capitalism, unemployment insurance, Tom Mooney, pressure upon capitalist politicians, etc., should be explained to him. Each Communist should check up on his friends to see that they register, especially workers who are gradually tending towards the Communist point of view on important issues.

5. Regarding the meetings of the other political parties, only the leading, most developed comrades

Suggests Debates With Leaders of Capitalist Groups

Comrades:—
In sending my letter of suggestion for the election campaign, I will say that I have devoted more than 30 years in a hard and continuous battle against the quack of capitalism. During my long experience, I find that the best way to meet these charlatans is to keep them perpetually terrified with a challenge to debate the issue in public.

I suggest that you challenge all party office holders and candidates from the justice of the peace to the president. Keep this challenge before the public in bold headlines with an insistent demand to defend themselves or admit that they are fakers, which they are. Their failure to meet your challenge will surely open the people's eyes, I know.

I suggest that you make an iron-clad guarantee to make jobs for every man and woman within 48 hours after the Communists take charge of the government, with salaries and working conditions beyond the dreams of the world. Unlike Russia, we already have the factories to start with.

I am winning the old people by pointing out to them that Communism would pension them at once and you know that short hours and high pay is a slogan hard to beat. Emphasize it. I suggest that you promise to do away with gangsters and through abolition of crime incentive and through vigilante wedding of criminals, bring crime to a minimum.

Comrades, the future and the very life of the people now depend upon the success of the Communist Party. If this farce is allowed to continue much longer, it will mean the extermination of humanity. Men are dropping dead like flies. One in eight are victims of cancer. The present rate of increase in insanity will soon sweep the entire human family into the insane asylum. Without Communism, there is no hope.

Comradely yours,
RAY AUVILLE

Before the Conventions of Our Enemies

BE YOURSELF, MR. THOMAS

By SAM DON

Article III WE will conclude with Norman Thomas' reference to the Soviet Union.

The steady growth of Socialism in the Soviet Union, the successes of the first Five Year Plan, have a most profound effect on the toiling masses in the capitalist and colonial countries.

The announcement of the main political task of the Second Five Year Plan as being the establishment of a classless society is of such historical importance and has such great effect that the socialists feel compelled to parade around with it.

planing, for a classless society. But not through a revolution, not through the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is the only method through which the workers can destroy the bourgeois state as the prerequisite for seizing the means of production as the basis for the development of socialism and the establishment of a classless society.

It is very significant that in the entire letter Thomas has nothing to say about the government, the role of the state. The state, the government, is implied by Thomas as a body which is above classes and that the capitalist state can be utilized for the introduction of socialism.

Finally, it is worth while mentioning the fact that Thomas resorts to the use of Lenin's name in order to give a revolutionary fig leaf to his counter-revolutionary preachings. He tries to picture the acts of betrayal and treachery of the socialists as merely compromises. He says: "One of the many evidences of Lenin's greatness was his skill in compromising when compromise was in order."

ary forces for more decisive and effective blows against capitalism and particularly their agents, the socialists. The compromises of Lenin were based on strict revolutionary principles. The resort to the use of Lenin is an indication that in this period of growing sympathy of the masses for the Soviet Union, for the appreciation of Lenin's leadership in the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the name of Lenin is used in order to make the treacherous deeds of the socialists appear less foul.

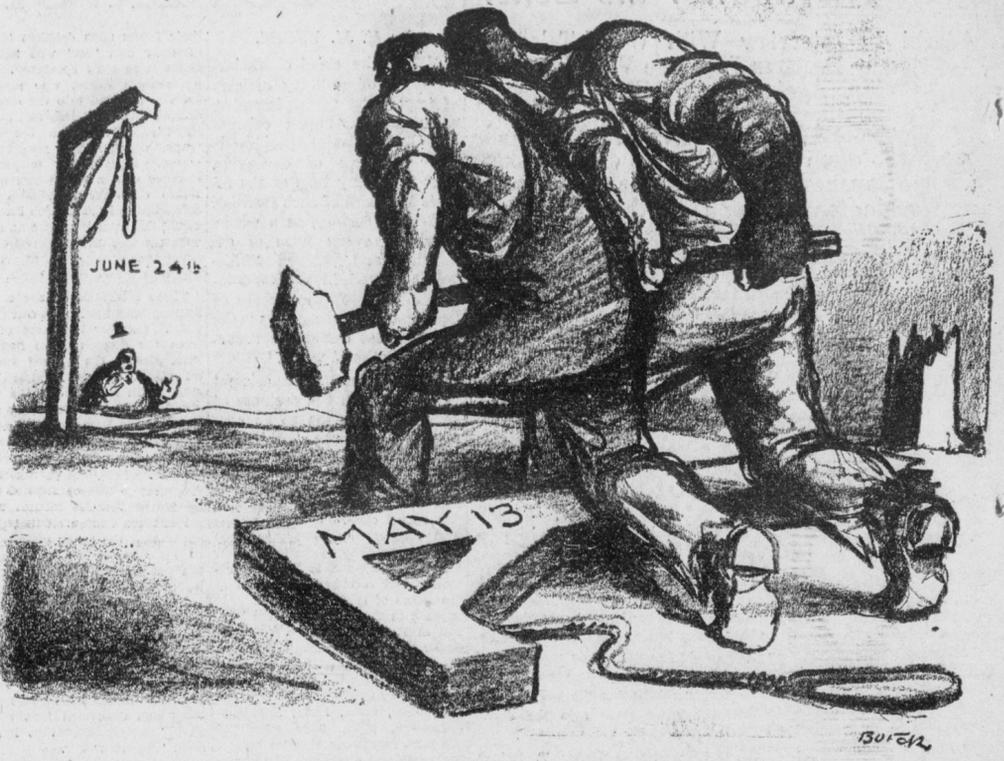
What Lenin said of Marx applies with equal force to himself as if he foresaw the attempt to "emasculate and vulgarize the real essence of their revolutionary theories and blunting their revolutionary edge."

Now as we are swinging into the presidential elections, Norman Thomas, the presidential candidate of the socialist party, will increasingly use radical and even revolutionary phrases to make the socialist party appear as a Party of toiling masses. We must therefore in this election campaign, concentrate our fire on the socialist party as the most dangerous enemy within the ranks of the working class.

The sharpest struggle against social fascism during the elections is of the greatest importance. Without detracting the attention to the slightest degree from the struggle against the republicans and democrats as pointed out above, the chief attention must be directed to unmasking and combating the socialists and the "Muste crowd." This also includes a consistent unmasking of their demagogic theory about state capitalism, gradual "transition into socialism" through "nationalization" projects of the mines, railroads, etc.

SMASH THE SCOTTSBORO LYNCH VERDICT!

By BURCK



Negro Soldiers and Imperialist War

Today the Daily Worker prints the last of a series of three articles, compiled by the editorial board of the Liberator, exposing the facts of the shameful discrimination practiced against Negro soldiers during the last imperialist war—a discrimination that ranged from Jim-Crow rest-rooms and mess-halls to brazen and brutal lynchings and massacres of the Negro workers and toilers in uniform.

The Daily Worker asks ex-servicemen, both Negro and white, and all workers, to send us additional facts, which we shall print.

Article III (Conclusion)

In yesterday's article we saw how Negroes were, as a rule, kept from command of troops and prevented from becoming officers. Today we will consider how Jim-Crow practices were applied in the U. S. Army during the war, with the backing of the War Department.

Draft Boards Give First Dose of Discrimination

Four hundred thousand Negroes served in the World War. The selective draft law operated in such a way as to make for straight-out discrimination. The Negroes furnished considerably more than their share to the army. While they constituted only 10.7 per cent of the population, they were forced to furnish 13.8 per cent of the inductions into the army.

Negro Soldiers Did Dirtiest Work

The Negro troops were assigned to the dirtiest jobs in the army, and this was done in the systematic army manner. Only 20 per cent of the Negro troops drafted, were trained for combat service. The enormous majority were placed in such regiments as stevedores, labor battalions, etc. At Camp Lee, Virginia, hundreds of Negro draftees, many of them college graduates were assigned—each and every one of them—to stevedore regiments and labor battalions. The men in these labor battalions were forced to take the place of dock workers at \$30 a month and were in addition made to pay graft to the white officers in the form of company allotment funds, etc. Thousands of Negroes who were trained in the United States for combat service, were reduced in France and placed in labor battalions.

Jim-Crow Practices in the Army

Jim-Crow was the rule in the army—Jim-Crow in quarters, mess-halls, equipment, social life. In most cases, this Jim-Crow was open and frank, and was originated or backed up by orders from commanding officers.

The Negro soldiers were Jim-Crowed from the beginning of their army life. It is an unwritten army custom to assign soldiers to the camps nearest their homes. This, however, would have meant the concentration of Negro soldiers in Southern camps. Violent protests came from U. S. senators and governors from the South, and from local Chambers of Commerce. Therefore many colored troops were sent North, with inadequate equipment, to suffer a severe winter; pneumonia took a terrible toll among the Negro troops in the North. In one camp it was a custom to drag Negro soldiers, frozen to death, out of their beds for a hasty burial. Whenever there was a shortage of food and clothing in the camps, the Negroes were the ones to suffer.

Every effort was made to prevent Negro and white officers from mingling. In Camp Humphreys, Virginia, through which 48,000 Negro soldiers passed, they were not allowed to use the barracks and mess halls until after the armistice, when the white soldiers had been discharged. Meanwhile, they had to use leaky tents. Special provisions were made so that the Negro and white officers would not eat together. At Brest, a memorandum issued by the commanding officer of Zone 3 proclaimed mess hours for colored officers to be one hour earlier for breakfast, one hour later for noon meal and one hour later for supper. The Negroes got tents where the white got barracks. The Military Police were especially brutal to the Negro soldiers. The Negroes were generally refused passes even for the most serious emergencies. There was a general system of Jim-Crow in the Y. M. C. A.'s, Red Cross huts, rest rooms and mess halls. In France, orders were issued in many places to prevent Negroes from entering French homes. General Ervin of the 92nd Division, issued Order No. 40, that Negroes should not speak to French women; under cover of this order, the M. P.'s made countless arrests.

The notorious Bulletin No. 35, which was issued to crush protest against discrimination, was given out by General C. C. Ballou of the 92nd Division. The manager of a theater at Manhattan, Kansas, had refused to admit a Negro soldier of the 92nd. Ballou's Bulletin appealed to the Negroes to stay "in their place." To quote: "No useful purpose will be served by such acts as will cause the 'color question' to be raised."

All colored members should refrain from going where their presence will be resented." Referring to the sergeant who tried to enter a theater, the Bulletin stated: "The sergeant is guilty of the greater wrong in doing anything, no matter how legally correct, that will provoke race animosity." "The success of the division depends upon the good will of the public. That public is nine-tenths white." "Don't go where your presence is not desired." This bulletin was issued after consultation with Mr. Moton, the famous Negro misleader, Moton came to Fort Des Moines at the time to plead with the Negroes to "stay in their places."

The white army officers did everything possible to stir up race hatred against the Negroes on the part of the French. Besides diligently spreading lies about "rape propensities" of the Negroes, the U. S. army officials urged the French not to "seem to mix socially with the Negroes, not to eat with them, and not to praise them in the presence of white Americans." On August 7, 1918, the following secret information went out from Pershing's headquarters:

"It is important for the French officers in command of black American troops to have an idea as to the position occupied by the race in the United States." The document then referred to Negroes as a "menace of degeneracy," a menace which had to be combated "by the cleavage between the races because of the fact that they were given to the loathsome vice of criminally assaulting white women." The French were called on "not to treat the Negroes with familiarity and indulgence, which are matters of grievance concern to Americans and an affront to their national policy."

Attitude of the War Department

The War Department announced openly that it "did not seek through its program to break down the color line in any institution where it was observed." The Secretary of War stated that "there is no intention on the part of the War Department to undertake at this time to settle the so-called race question."

Murdered as Shock Troops

The Negro troops were sent where the fighting was thickest and the odds worst. The 92nd Division was sent into the Veseges sector without proper equipment. They were sent into the Argonne forest, without training in the offensive, with no artillery, no rifle grenades, no wire-cutters, no horses. None of their equipment was issued in full quota. Labor battalions and pioneer regiments without arms were shoved up to the front during the entire fighting. The 15th National Guard at the front was mowed down in the thick of the fight, while its white officers stayed in the rear and later claimed the glory. The 368th Infantry, Negro officers and one battalion, were cut off and hemmed in by short-range artillery fire and these officers were threatened with execution to cover up this tardy slaughter of Negroes.

At Pont de Musson, the commander of the 92nd Division got word that the armistice would be signed at 11 o'clock that same day. For the sake of a little more glory, he ordered the advance of the 348th and 350th Field Artillery, the 368th Infantry and other Negro troops into open fire in the Moselle River. The men were mowed down by the machine guns of the German advance, more than 500 Negro soldiers falling in one hour.

The facts in these articles—which are only a few of the many examples of Jim-Crow and brutality to Negro soldiers in the World War—are taken from conversations with Negro workers who served in the World War, from the books "Official History of the Negroes in the World War," by Emmett J. Scott and "Sidelights on Negro Soldiers," by C. H. Williams; and from the files of Negro newspapers and magazines of the war and post-war period. The Daily Worker urges Negro and white ex-servicemen and all Negro and white workers to send further facts, so that this phase of national oppression and discrimination may be exposed before the working-class

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR

Some Lessons By M LOUIS (Paris)

The representatives of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Germany, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, England, Holland, Sweden the representatives of the revolutionary trade union movements of the European Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions, of the European Bureau of the Young Communist International held a Conference on March 31, in order to discuss the results and experiences of the fight against the imperialist war in the Far East, against the immediately threatening intervention against the Soviet Union, for the defense of China, of the Chinese revolution, for the defense of the Soviet Union, as well as the tasks of the Communist Parties and of the revolutionary trade union movement for enhancing this fight.

The Conference could record that only the Communist Parties, only the red trade unions and the revolutionary Trade Union Opposition are conducting the revolutionary fight against the imperialist war, against the threatening intervention against the Soviet Union. In this fight, although modest, successes were achieved in regard to rousing and mobilizing the broad masses. But the achievements of the struggle are not satisfactory by far. The diplomatic, military, ideologic-political preparations for intervention are being made at full speed. In face of these preparations we have to record a dangerous lagging behind in many countries in regard to rousing and mobilizing the masses for the revolutionary fight against imperialist war. Even in the sphere of propaganda, agitation and press we notice this dangerous lagging behind, this unpardonable loss of tempo.

In order to be able to fight against imperialist war, against the immediately threatening intervention against the Soviet Union, in a revolutionary manner, i. e., not only by words but also by deeds, we must win the masses. At the same time, the question of the fight against the imperialist war must be raised among the broad masses of non-proletarian toiling strata of the population. It must be particularly emphasized that the Bolshevik struggle in this sphere offers the greatest possibilities for winning the majority of the working class, for winning broad non-proletarian toiling masses. In order to be able to solve these tasks, in order to carry out a revolutionary mass mobilization, to launch revolutionary mass actions, the lower organizations right down to the last nucleus, the whole membership of the Parties and of the Young Communist Leagues must be roused, mobilized and equipped with propagandist, political and organizational material.

The OPPORTUNIST underestimation of the war danger must be ruthlessly combated as one of the most dangerous symptoms of opportunism. At the present moment, in the present international situation, the underestimation of the war danger is the expression of the influence of the imperialist bourgeoisie and of social fascism, greedy for intervention, upon the proletariat and upon the least steered elements of the Communist Parties.

In some backward or desperate groups of workers, in the rural districts in various countries, there exists the opinion that imperialist war, intervention, do not constitute a great danger to the proletariat, as revolution will necessarily follow upon war, as in the event of war the bourgeoisie will have to arm the proletariat, as the Soviet Union and the Red Army are very strong. This sham-radical, sham-revolutionary attitude leads to the same opportunist passivity, to the same opportunist underestimation of war and emanates from the same anti-Bolshevik sources. We have likewise to conduct a ruthless Bolshevik struggle against this opinion. Before the first imperialist war the II International issued the slogan that the imperialist war can and will be prevented by the general strike. If the parties of the II International are still impudent enough to hold out to the masses the hopes of a general strike in the distant future, the 4th of August, 1914, has shown what the II International means by the slogan of the general strike. In their speeches at the "disarmament" conference Vandervelde and Jouhaux threatened a general strike and revolution in the event of a new war. And the bourgeois diplomats

and ministers applauded them. If now the Socialist Labor Party, the Brandelists and Trotskyists advocate only "big actions," this does not mean that they really wish to launch big actions, but that they do not want any actions at all. It is now the question of how to launch the general strike. At the beginning of an imperialist war the general strike is not the weapon which the proletariat is able to use at once without preparation.

The Conference for the fight against imperialist war as well as every Communist Party raised the question of the concrete methods and forms of the fight against imperialist war and intervention.

It is clear to every Communist and every revolutionary worker that the economic struggles which are now being conducted in Poland and Czechoslovakia have tremendous importance also for the fight against imperialist war. The enemy is in our own country and the intensified application of all proletarian means of struggle against the class enemy, the organization, launching, accentuation and extension of economic struggles is of the greatest importance also for the fight against imperialist war. At meetings, demonstrations, strikes, in the protest actions of the peasants against taxes, usury, forced sales, compulsory labor, the action of suppressed nations against their oppressors the closest connection must be established between the war question pressed in the slogans, speeches, appeals and the concrete action, and this must be extended. But the idea that every economic struggle, every strike, every fighting action means already a fight against war is erroneous and is

bound to result in severe opportunist mistakes.

We must set ourselves the task to organize and lead direct broad mass actions specially against the imperialist war. Special meetings, impromptu meetings at factory gates, factory meetings, demonstrations on this question must be well prepared and carried out. Special leaflets, pamphlets, literature exclusively devoted to this question must be spread.

All participants in the Conference were unanimous that it is the most important task of the Communist Parties to hamper and prevent the production of munitions and war material and the transport of troops and war material.

What were the fighting means and methods during the first imperialist war and in the period of the first intervention?

Protest strikes: sometimes even small protest strikes for half an hour or an hour against the production of war material. These protest strikes were then developed into the great mass strikes which, as for instance in Germany, Austria, Hungary, England, lasted for several days. Ca' canny strikes were a popular weapon of proletarian resistance to imperialist war. The railway workers of Erfurt, Stuttgart, etc., in the period of the first intervention war began their struggle by a work-to-rule strike, and by this means delayed the transport of munitions. These actions were developed right to the open prevention of munitions transports for Poland. In Holland and other countries, cases occurred in which shells destined for Poland proved to be unusable. In France and in other countries useless war material was intentionally produced for Poland, and these actions developed into protest strikes

against war production. These strikes were often linked up with economic demands of the workers in the given factories. In Dunkirk, Danzig, London, etc., in the year 1920, the dockworkers prevented the loading of war munitions. The stopping of the "Jolly George" with munitions destined for Poland, in spite of all the threats of the great significance for the whole intervention policy of the British government. In Dunkirk, Danzig and London also the seamen heroically joined the fight for preventing the despatch of the ships with munition cargoes. The Chinese crew of the "Laertes" in Rotterdam and of the "Proenix" in Hamburg have during the present war prevented the transport of munitions for Japan.

In the Committee of the Conference it was particularly pointed out that the tasks set by the Communist Parties can only be solved by the consistent and correct application of the united front tactics from below. The great tasks imposed upon us by the fight against the imperialist war cannot be mastered without the setting up of fighting organs on a broad united front basis. The setting up of control committees, vigilance committees, fighting councils in all factories, at the railway depots, in the ports, the co-ordination of the work of these organs, is the most urgent task of the moment.

The systematic offensive fight against the II International of the war inciters, the most ruthless exposure of their acts and sophisms, in particular as regards this vital question of the working class, will enable us to wrest the proletarians from the influence of the socialist leaders.

Toward Revolutionary Mass Work (DISCUSSION OF THE 14TH PLENUM) Personal Responsibility in Factory Work

By EARL BROWDER

(Excerpt from Comrade Browder's Speech at the 14th Plenum. The section of his speech dealing with the war situation is printed in the May issue of the Communist.)

THE trouble with our factory work is that it is still according to the book. It is the mechanical attempt to carry through a certain instruction without seriously sitting down to examine the peculiar feature of each factory, the special problems of this factory, and to work out how, in this particular factory, mass work can be done to arouse the workers for struggle for their immediate needs for the general political struggle of the working class.

We approach the factory as outsiders, without any particular interest in learning about the inside. We have a certain set formula, a certain conception as to what is inside of a factory. And this set formula, conception, is applied to every factory, with the result that it doesn't fit

the reality of any factory—not one single factory. And what is the reason for that? Why cannot we become insiders with regard to factory work? It's not the geographical question of whether one is working inside the particular shop or not. It's the question of the approach to the problems, the question of the sense of values.

I think that there is only one way that we will overcome this most serious weakness in the leadership of our Party, this lack of knowledge about what is factory work, this lack of ability to discuss in our central committee plenums concretely the specific problems of work inside of the factory. I think that there is only one way in which this can be overcome, and that is to give every single member of the central committee and every single member of our district committee the special responsibility for developing the work in one particular factory. Each one of us must take one particular factory in which we assume the personal responsibility for developing the work in that factory, and at the end of six months make a written report about that factory. And it's not necessary that we have any connections in that factory. In fact, I think it would be well if a good many of us were especially designated to factories in which we have no connections whatever, because that will be the typical problem of our Party.

At the present time the problem of the penetration of the factories where we are not now is left entirely to chance. And the typical problem of our Party is how to get into the factories where we are not. This is the typical problem.

Let's look at the figures of our registration, which show us that in large factories—which is the special problem of our Party—out of our 14,000 members, or rather in the registration of a little less than 9,000 members, we had 94 members in large factories—less than one per cent

of our members in large factories. Our problem therefore is to penetrate the big factories where we don't exist today.

CONCENTRATE THE PLENUM DISCUSSION IN THE SHOP NUCLEI

The discussion of the 14th Plenum resolutions should be concentrated in the shop nuclei. The comrades who are giving the report should utilize the discussion and experiences for writing brief articles for the Daily Worker. These articles, based on the discussions in the shop nuclei, will be of great help to bring before the entire Party the concrete problems facing us in shop work.

We particularly urge the members of the shop nuclei to send articles to the Daily on the basis of the discussions of the Plenum resolutions taking place in their nuclei.

Living Contact with the Masses

In 1920 the Russian Communist Party sent a letter to the Party organizations on the question of the contact of the Party members with non-Party workers. The letter said: "Our problem is to strengthen the ties between the Communist and the non-Party masses at all costs. This is the only way to put life into our Party groups which at times become passive. One who cannot rally several honest non-Party people around him is not a Communist. A Communist should come into daily contact with non-Party people, visit their homes, and then in their daily life supply them with literature, send non-Party workers into the trade unions, and assist the non-Party workers to take responsible posts in the trade unions. The Party must help the non-Party members to do it."

Lenin on Simplicity in Our Contact with the Masses

"The Communist should penetrate into the humblest taverns, should find the way into the unions, societies, and chance gatherings of the common people, and talk with them, not learnedly, not too much after a parliamentary fashion." (From Left-Wing Communism.)

"The Communist member must speak in parliament in such a way as to be understood by every workman, peasant, water-woman, shepherd; so that the Party may publish his speeches and spread them to the most remote villages of the country."

—From the Second C. I. Congress Resolution on Parliamentarism, reprinted in full in the February, 1932, issue of the Communist.