

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

- 1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and from forced collection of rents or debts.

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

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

- 4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.
5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.
6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

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SOVIET PRESS EXPOSES LIES OF TROOP MOBILIZATION

"With All Power At Their Command"

AT the inaugural session of the International Workingmen's Association (the First International), September 28, 1864, Karl Marx delivered an historic address, the final paragraph—fitting so well into the present situation of imperialism—being the following words:

"The shameless applause, the sham sympathy, or the idiotic indifference, with which the higher classes of Europe received the annexation of the Caucasian Mountain regions by Russia and the assassination of heroic Poland, the monstrous, unresisted encroachments of this barbarous power, whose capital is St. Petersburg and whose influence exists in every cabinet of Europe, has taught the working class that their duty lies in mastering the secrets of international politics, in keeping a watch upon the activities of their governments and, when necessary, with all the power at their command, counteracting such activities. And when these designs of the ruling class have been brought to nought, the workers must come forward in a united fashion with the simultaneous demand that the simple laws of morality and justice, which are considered right in the relations of private persons, shall be recognized as the supreme law governing the intercourse of nations. The struggle for such a foreign policy is embraced in the universal struggle for the emancipation of the working class. Proletarians of all lands! Unite!"

Marx spoke those words sixty-eight years ago about the aggressions of Russian Czarism and the ruling classes of Europe toward those aggressions. At present the words of Marx fit exactly the war of conquest being waged by Japanese imperialism, and the "shameless applause, the sham sympathy or the idiotic indifference" of the ruling classes of the other imperialist powers.

Certainly imperialist France is giving "shameless applause" to Japan's seizure of Manchuria, and just as certainly, American imperialism is exhibiting "sham sympathy" for the Chinese people and in Stimson's customary fake "alarm" lest Japan make war on the Soviet Union. While Japan's Foreign Minister openly says that Japan "feels no necessity for making a non-aggression pact with the Soviets," Secretary Stimson "felt no necessity" of even talking with Litvinoff at Geneva—an act of omission aimed to encourage Japan to open war on the Soviet Union.

But more important than either shameless applause or sham sympathy, are the munitions being sent from America and Europe to Japan. The American capitalist press "admits" that Europe is sending munitions. And in Europe the capitalist press is equally frank in "admitting" that America is selling vast quantities of war supplies to the Japanese ravagers of China and attackers of the Soviet Union.

The capitalist press of America—and the so-called "socialist" press which mimics its "sham sympathy" for the victims of Japanese war makers—has a reason in concealing American imperialism's part in aiding "this barbarous power" whose influence exists in every cabinet of capitalist Europe and America because they, also, are barbarous and all alike hate the Soviet Union and wish to destroy victorious socialist construction.

The reason American imperialism is concealing its part in supplying Japan for war is that the American masses would vigorously object if they knew the extent of American cooperation in this respect. And today we have new proof of this underhand intrigue in the form of a news item published by a Japanese language paper in San Francisco ("The New World," May 13), stating that the cleverest secret service agents of Japan have recently arrived on both coasts of America, and are getting "excellent cooperation" from the American police, evidently—for one thing—to insure the flow of war supplies from America to Japan against stoppage by refusal of American workers to make or transport such supplies.

It is nothing new to American workers to feel the clubs of American police on their heads whenever they strike against wage cuts or demand from the government of "the richest country in the world" the food, clothing and shelter needed to keep them alive during unemployment. But this "excellent cooperation" given by the American government and police to Japanese spies against American workers is new enough to rouse masses of workers to action—and it is the duty of every revolutionary worker to arouse and organize every American worker to indignant protest.

No doubt this sneaking "cooperation" was responsible for the "Red Squad" of Los Angeles, headed by the notorious Hynes, breaking up a meeting of Japanese workers opposed to the Japanese "socialist" war-propagandist Oyama, who came to America along with the Japanese secret service spies.

In any event, it is the duty of American workers, as Marx said, to "keep a watch upon the activities" of the government, and "with all the power at their command" to counteract the present sneaking activities of the American government in aid of Japanese imperialism.

Out of the country with every agent of Japanese imperialism! Smash the secret cooperation of American police with Japanese spies! Refuse to work upon, to make or transport anything whatever of use to Japanese imperialism in making war on the Chinese people and the Soviet Union!

Indispensable for Effective Struggle Against Imperialist War

THE FOURTEENTH PLENUM PAMPHLET

THE resolution of the Fourteenth Plenum, the last resolution of the Central Committee on Unemployment, the Eleventh Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International resolution on Imperialist War, now are all printed in a pamphlet called "Toward Revolutionary Mass Work." The price of the pamphlet is 10 cents.

Thorough study of the Plenum resolutions is necessary for understanding of the immediate tasks facing the Party in all its mass work, and especially the struggle for defeat of imperialist war against the Soviet Union and the Chinese people. The Plenum discussion, if they are to be concrete, must first of all be based on a thorough knowledge of the resolutions adopted by the Plenum.

The Plenum pamphlet also carries the Central Committee resolution on unemployment adopted last October. This important resolution was hardly made known to the Party. An understanding of the C. C. unemployment resolution will be of great help in the development of our unemployment work. The main resolution of the Plenum makes special reference to the unemployment resolution.

There is a great deal of clarity on the basic Leninist principles of our struggle against imperialist war. The 11th E. C. C. I. Plenum resolution against imperialist war can serve as an important weapon in mobilizing the Party for the present immediate tasks in the sharpening struggle. With this in mind the above mentioned resolution is included in the pamphlet.

District leadership should take a PERSONAL INTEREST in the circulation of the Plenum pamphlet. Every Party member should get a copy of the Plenum pamphlet.

Brooklyn Workers Stop Eviction; Police Break Up Open Air Mass Meet

NEW YORK—The eviction of a worker's family from 2333 Chester, Brooklyn, was stopped yesterday when the workers of the block persuaded the movers, who resented being addressed to as scabs, to quit throwing the furniture on the sidewalks. The furniture was put back immediately.

More than 100 workers participated in a mass meeting, which was brutally attacked by the police.

HUNDREDS OF DELEGATES ARE COMING

Fight for Unemployed Insurance; Session Must Start on Time

NEW YORK—The New York City Election Campaign Conference, called by the Communist Party, meets at 11 a.m. sharp, tomorrow, Sunday, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street. The District Campaign Committee points out the great necessity of starting this conference on time, and appeals to all delegates to be prompt, as there is a very crowded four hours' session necessary.

The conference is made up of representatives of all types of workers' organizations, as long as they are in sympathy with the main points of the Communist Party struggle for unemployment insurance, against wage cuts, for equal rights for Negro workers, and against the imperialist war plots.

The degree to which the Communist Election campaign is part of the daily struggle of the workers is shown by a call issued by the Building and Construction Workers Industrial League, fighting the sellout of the New York building workers' strike by the A. F. of L. leaders, to all its members and sympathizers to meet today at 2 p.m., at 108 East 14th Street, and elect representatives to the Manhattan Lyceum Election Campaign Conference. The building workers will first hear a representative of the Communist Party explain the Communist program.

Many Delegates

Credentials from workers' organizations are still coming in, practically on the eve of the conference. The latest to elect delegates are the striking shoe workers, as well as the Shoe Workers Union, Metal Workers Industrial Union, Food Workers Industrial Union, Building Trades, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Building Maintenance League, Medical Workers League, Educational Workers League, Office Workers Union, Photo League and the Trade Union Unity Council.

Those organizations that have pledged sums of money for the State and National Nominating Conventions are asked to please send this money with their delegates to the City Conference.

Graft and Starvation

The conference meets only two days after the latest exposure of Tammany graft. Richard B. Hunter, the banker who handled the money testified yesterday before the Hofstadter Committee that twelve days after Mayor Jimmie Walker jammed through the Equitable tri-oro bus franchise, J. Allen Smith, the agent of the bus company, went and bought a \$10,000 letter of credit for Walker. The conference comes in the midst of unexampled starvation of hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers in New York, whom Walker, with the bus company's \$10,000 in his pockets, sends police to club down if they ask for two pieces of bread instead of one.

Hundreds of delegates are expected at tomorrow's conference, representing workers' organizations from all over the city of New York. From this conference delegates will be elected to the National Nominating Conference. The City Conference will also elect a broad United Front Election Campaign Committee that will lead all the activities during the election campaign.

Amter To Debate IWW Leader Tonight At Marine Workers Hall

NEW YORK—Israel Amter, proposed Communist candidate for Governor of New York, will debate tonight with Ben Fletcher of the I.W. W. on the role of the Communist Party at the headquarters of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, 140 Broad Street.

Comrade Amter will deal particularly with the problems and struggles of the seamen and longshoremen and the role the Communist Party is playing in leading this section of workers.

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR: 4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt

Finance Agency Says Japan Aim to Overcome Crisis by Anti-Soviet War

In a secret letter to its banker clients, dated May 19, the Whaley-Eaton finance service describes internal conditions in Japan as "dangerous." The letter broadly hints that the Japanese fascist action is directed towards speeding the drive for war against the Soviet Union as a desperate attempt to save the crumbling capitalist base in Japan. The letter says:

"Political developments in Japan are of paramount importance. Upon them hang not only the future of Japan and China, but that of Russia as well. The internal situation is dangerous... Whether Labor, or Communist, elements, are strong enough to block the movement (toward a fascist dictatorship—Daily Worker), OR CAN BE PREVENTED FROM ACTING BY A MILITARY FORAY AGAINST THE SIBERIAN BORDER, WILL BE DETERMINED IN THE NEAR FUTURE"

A Tokio dispatch to the New York Herald-Tribune yesterday reported a terrific sharpening of the agrarian crisis and a demagogic move by the militarists and their socialist allies in sham proposals for "the relief of the farmers." The same elements also demanded a "firmer Manchurian policy" directed towards intensifying the murderous attacks upon the Manchurian toiling masses and for the active realization of their plans for armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

FRENCH WORKERS DEMAND RELEASE OF SCOTTSBORO 9

Press dispatches from Paris report the workers of that French city in giant demonstrations in protest against the murderous attempt of the American ruling class to legally lynch the nine Scottsboro Negro boys.

Strong police guards have been placed around the United States Embassy as a result of the growing indignation of the French workers against the brutal persecution of the Negro masses.

The French workers are looking forward with great enthusiasm to the forthcoming visit of Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys. Mrs. Wright is now touring Germany, where tens of thousands of German workers are rallying to the worldwide fight to free the innocent Scottsboro boys. The German workers in many cities have defeated the attempts of the United States government and the German socialist police to block the tour of Mrs. Wright.

The growing world-wide mass fight of Negro and white workers for the Scottsboro boys and against all forms of Negro oppression and persecution stands out in sharp contrast to the traitorous activities of the N. A. A. C. P. misleaders, who are right now hob-nobbing in the Washington convention with the ruling class lynchers and oppressors of the Negro masses.

BERLIN, May 18. (By Radio).—Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, spoke at a giant demonstration in Darmstadt, in Hessen, Germany, last night.

A huge crowd of German workers greeted Mrs. Wright upon her arrival with J. Louis Engdahl at the station. Defying the socialist Noske's police, the workers held a great mass meeting at which both Mrs. Wright and Engdahl spoke.

Gov't Sets Up New "War Council" to Hand Bankers More Millions

UNDER the chairmanship of Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric, there has been welded together in an attempt to find a capitalist

way out of the ever-deepening crisis, the most powerful coalition of bankers and industrialists ever organized. The bankers and industrial-

ists, making up the coalition, were called together by George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City, to carry further the policy devised at the Washington meeting of the governors of Federal Reserve Banks earlier in the week.

Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, and Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, journeyed from Washington to New York, to participate in the latest move of the real government on Wall Street.

Embraces All War Industry

The bankers' and industrialists' coalition takes in all basic war industries. Besides Young's trust, the General Electric, there are the Morgan and Rockefeller banks, also direct representatives of Standard Oil, General Motors, American Telegraph and Telephone, chemical trust, public utilities, railway and steamship combines.

It is openly announced that this step was taken because of the failure of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to arrest the devastating effects of the crisis upon business. The official announcement says: "Fear and uncertainty on the part of foreigners."

Chiang Kai Shek Holds Rueggs Incommunicado; Delays Trial

(Cable by Inprecorr) SHANGHAI, May 8.—The recent open letter published by the widow of the great Chinese national revolutionary Sun Yat-sen and the new wave of protest against the continued imprisonment without trial under the most scandalous circumstances of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretary, Paul Rueggs, and his wife, have caused the Nanking authorities to issue once again their usual evasive statements concerning the "removal of the accused to the examination of the documents in the case," and "the coming trial." The truth is that the real whereabouts of the accused cannot be discovered, that their defending lawyers are not permitted to see the accused or even to see

MOLOTOV SAYS U.S.S.R. WILL HOLD TO FIRM PEACE POLICY, BUT WILL DEFEND ITS SOIL

Moscow Papers Answer Provocative Rumors Spread by German Socialist Press; No Reserves Have Been Called to Arms

By MYRA PAGE (European Correspondent of the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 20.—The Soviet press today publishes official denials of the series of provocative reports appearing in the bourgeois and "socialist" press abroad, particularly in Germany alleging a "state of alarm in Moscow" and alleged "feverish arming," etc.

The Soviet press categorically denies the reports published in the German socialist and bourgeois press of a speech allegedly delivered by the chief of the Soviet General Staff after the assassination of the Japanese Premier and announcing Soviet war preparations. The chief of the Soviet General Staff made no such speech. Neither did anyone else.

The Soviet press also brands as a provocative lie the reports issued by the Transocean Agency declaring that the Soviet Government was mobilizing four classes of maneuver.

Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, yesterday delivered a speech at the opening of the new chemical combination "Berezni" in which he declared that the Soviet Union would not permit itself to be provoked into war but would protect its own territory if attacked and supply effective proof of the fighting capacity of an armed proletariat.

The firm peace policy of the Soviet Union is known to everyone. Even the enemy bourgeois press has been forced to make repeated admissions that the Soviet Union does not desire war and is resisting the persistent war provocations by the Japanese militarists.

These provocations have taken the form of a steady concentration of Japanese troops on the Soviet borders, of wholesale arrests and tortures of Soviet citizens by Japanese and White Guard troops in Manchuria, of the organizing and arming of White Guards by the Japanese for war provocations on the Soviet border, of open attempts by the Japanese to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway, owned by the Soviet Union.

White Guards, inspired by the Japanese have raided the offices and property of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and have even attacked and beaten up members of the Soviet consular staff at Harbin. In addition, the Japanese War Minister and other high officials have made open threats against the Soviet Union.

Japanese high officials in secret official documents have brazenly outlined their robber aims toward Soviet territory and called for a "holy" crusade of the world capitalists for armed intervention against the Soviet Union and its victorious Socialist construction. In the face of all these provocations the Soviet Union has maintained its calm and continues its struggles for peace.

capitalist press will continue to conceal this reactionary intrigue.

Nevertheless, a storm of protest from the workers and farmers can defeat these dark agents of Japan, secret or open, from America! Organize the masses to smash the "excellent cooperation" of the American police with Japanese spies against American workers!

Gov't Bans Anti-War Issue of 'Communist International'

Number Six of the Communist International magazine, printed in England, the main shipment of which has been suppressed by the United States Customs department and delivery refused, is being reprinted here and will be ready for distribution in New York City, May 24.

Joint action by the state and customs department in Washington in this arbitrary censorship was taken under Section 305-A of the tariff act which forbids the importation of literature advocating "force and violence" as a means of securing political changes.

Numbers Four and Five were seized in April under a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

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PLATFORM UP FIRST AT NOMINATING CONVENTION

Jobless Insurance Main Issue; Negro Leader to Nominate Foster

CHICAGO, Ill., May 20.—The National Nominating Convention called by the Communist Party will open here at 10 a. m., May 28, at People's Auditorium.

The big hall will be packed with hundreds of delegates from workers' mass organizations of every sort, particularly from unions. A large section of the delegates will be, however, from local conferences, which have been held or are now being held, in practically every large industrial city in the country. The local conferences are made up of representatives of union locals, shop groups, shop committees, organized opposition movements in unions led by reactionary officials, and every variety of workers' organizations: clubs, fraternal orders, cultural societies, sports organizations, Unemployed Councils, mutual aid and insurance and language organizations, ex-servicemen's organizations, etc.

From certain sections of the country, the delegates will arrive in a body; in caravans of trucks, and from the Atlantic states, the Antheatre and parts of Ohio, hundreds of delegates will arrive on a special train over the Erie R.R. The train leaves New York at noon, May 27, and stops at Susquehanna, Jamestown, Youngstown and Akron, to pick up delegates.

Proposed Order of Business

The Communist Party proposes the following order of business to the convention:

- In the first session of the convention, Earl Browder, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party will report on the proposals of the Party for a national campaign platform, and will submit the draft platform, adopted by the Central Committee and printed in full in the Daily Worker dated April 28. The planks in this platform are:
 - Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and the employers.
 - Against Hoover's wage cutting policy.
 - Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks, exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and from forced collection of rents or debts.
 - Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.
 - Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of the workers.
 - Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

"Discussion on the platform will continue until 5 p. m., at which time it is proposed to take a vote on its adoption.

Big Hall
The second session of the convention will open at 7 p. m. in the Coliseum, where the hall seats 14,000. It is expected that the seats will be full of Chicago workers coming as visitors. Browder will briefly describe for them what accompanied in the first session, and then Amis, a Negro worker, and district organizer of the Communist Party in Cleveland, will make a speech, placing in nomination William Z. Foster for president of the United States.

C. Hathaway will then propose James W. Ford, a Negro worker, as nominee for vicepresident of U.S.A. Other nominations if any, will be received, securing speeches will be made for Foster and Ford, by workers from factories, from the Unemployed Councils, etc. During the same session both Foster and Ford will speak.

All sessions of the convention on May 29 will be again at People's Auditorium, and will be devoted to organization and preparation of the campaign on practical questions of finances, propaganda, etc.

In the fourth session of the convention will split into separate conferences, on mining, metal and various industries, on women, youth, Negro work, etc., and in the fifth session, there will be reports on the conferences and general summary.

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:

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

Delegates to City Election Conference to Meet This Sunday

There will be only one session at the Nominating Conference, Sunday, May 22, at Manhattan Lyceum, starting at 11 a. m. sharp. We cannot start later since the conference must be adjourned at a certain time. All delegates please be on time! This is imperative!

City Election Campaign Committee

1000 Demonstrate Against New Fees

Hit Attack on Working Class Students

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1,000 students of Brooklyn City College demonstrated before the Brooklyn Borough Hall against fees of all descriptions and against abrogation of students' right of free speech and assembly.

Permission for the meeting had been requested originally by the student newspaper, the "Pioneer," but had been denied by the faculty committee on student affairs.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Conference on Fee in the City Colleges sponsored by the National Student League.

Among the student speakers to score the attack on the working class students by the imposition of prohibitive fees in city colleges at the same time that the Tammany politicians are lining their pockets with graft and the bankers are avoiding taxes were Miriam Whiter, Joseph Cohen, May Shandelman and Peter Goldberg of Hunter and City Evening Colleges. Samuel Chelmsky was chairman.

The demands of the students who are fighting the imposition of fees for college courses are: abolition of already existing fees, no imposition of new fees, no "economies" in the form of wage cuts for teachers, elimination of courses or dismissals of instructors or professors.

A committee of ten students to map plans for furthering the struggle was elected consisting of Joseph Cohen, Samuel Chelmsky, Samuel Freedman, Ben Horowitz, Ben Frizell, Beatrice Shishko, Dorothy Sapin, Ethel Schachern, Miriam Whiter and Carrie Classer.

What's On—

SATURDAY—

- The Medical Workers League are having a Strawberry Festival and dance at 16 West 11st Street.
- The John Reed Club Art School is closing its first season with a party and exhibition at 63 West 15th Street, at 8:30 p. m. Admission is 25 cents.
- Women's Council No. 28 of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union will have a concert and dance at 3823 Third Avenue, at 8 p. m. Admission is 25 cents.
- The Workers' Club Federation is having its first concert and dance at 2075 Clinton Avenue, Bronx (180th Street).
- Comrade E. Levin will speak at the banquet and ball at Laisve Hall, 46 Ten Eyck Street (corner Lorimer), Brooklyn, at 8 p. m.
- Elizabeth, N. J. workers will have a mass send-out for the National Nominating Convention delegates at the Russian Peoples Home, 408 Court Street. All workers are invited.

SUNDAY—

- Comrade Mildred Gains will speak at the open forum and dance at 380 Grand Street, third floor, at 8 p. m. Subject: "National Youth Day." Auditors, Y. C. L., Downtown, No. 2.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

RKO (Always a Good Show)

JEFFERSON (Sensational)

FRANKLIN (Propaganda)

TODAY TO TUESDAY
John Barrymore and Helen Twelvetrees in "STATE'S ATTORNEY"

NEW LOW PRICES
MATS. 15 Cents || EVES. 25 Cents
Except Sat., Sun., and Holidays

SHOE STRIKERS TO DEMONSTRATE

Will Parade Monday, May 23rd, in Long Island

A demonstration of the strikers of the I. Miller Shoe factory against the rotten conditions, wage cuts, layoffs imposed upon them by the bosses and their defunct company union will take place in Long Island City, Monday, May 23, at 12 noon.

The demonstration will begin with a parade arranged by the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union.

The I. Miller strikers appeal to all militant trade unions of the T. U. U. L. and other organizations to send large delegations with their banners in order to show their solidarity in this struggle.

A route has been mapped through the factory and through the working class districts. The parade will start at strike headquarters, 43rd Avenue and Crescent Street, Long Island City. Take any L. I. subway to Queens Plaza, L. I. City.

Forward to our great demonstration! Show your solidarity by participating in this demonstration! Forward to victory of the I. Miller shoe strikers!

THREE FAMILIES EVICTED IN DAY

Police Break Up Two Protest Meetings in Williamsburg

NEW YORK.—Three unemployed workers were evicted from their apartments in one single day in Williamsburg.

One worker, Harry Neier, with a sick wife and two children, has the furniture out in the street. He applied for relief to the Home Relief Bureau, but was told that nothing could be done for him. He owes one month rent, amounting to \$16.

Another worker, Lepick, of 217 Siegel Street, had also registered at the Home Relief Bureau, but in spite of everything got no aid. The furniture of this worker is also out in the street.

The third evicted work is a widow with five children. The landlord refused to accept the scrap of paper from the Home Relief Bureau which is supposed to represent United States money.

The Unemployed Council, with headquarters at 61 Graham Avenue, called a protest meeting at 26 Cook Street, where the first worker was living. The police, called by the landlord, arrested several workers and split the head of a young worker.

A protest rally was then called on the same corner and 1,000 workers participated in it, voicing their protest against the police brutality. This rally was likewise attacked by the police, equipped with tear gas bombs.

Ben Gold Reports to Needle Workers on G.E.B. Plans Today

NEW YORK.—An important conference of shop chairmen, delegates and active members of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will take place today at 1 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall.

Ben Gold, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will report on the recent plenum meeting of the General Executive Board of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the situation of the union nationally and the outstanding decisions as they are to be applied to the New York district. The report will also speak of the meaning of the Schlesinger and Kaufman conventions held during the same period in Philadelphia. The meeting will also make nominations and elections for the general officers of the Industrial Union.

J. FORD TO SPEAK AT HARLEM RALLY

James Ford, proposed vicepresidential candidate for the Communist Party, will speak at the Election Campaign Rally in Harlem on Wednesday, May 25, 8 p. m., at St. Lukes Hall, 125 West 130th Street.

Negro and white workers are urged to support this Campaign Rally in Harlem, on behalf of the defense of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys against the persecution of Negro and white workers, for the defense of the Soviet Union, and for unemployment insurance.

Unemployed Teachers to Hold Protest Meet

NEW YORK.—A protest meeting against the false economy program will be held tonight by the New York Association of Unemployed Teachers at West 8th Street, between 8th and 9th Avenue.

Roger Baldwin, of the Civil Liberty Union, will be the chairman of this meeting.

Election Banquet in Williamsburg Tonite

The Williamsburg Section of the Communist Party (Section 7) following the example of the other sections which held affairs on May 14 to raise funds for the Election Campaign, is also arranging a Banquet and Dance tonight at 46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m.

An extensive program of dances and songs has been arranged. Emanuel Levin, Manager of the Daily Worker and Candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District will be the main speaker. All Williamsburg candidates will also be present.

This affair must be made a great success and all workers are urged to attend. Admission will be 50c for both Banquet and Dance, or 25c for the Dance alone. Two halls have been secured for the occasion.

8 ARRESTED TO BREAK UP RENT STRIKE IN BRONX

Mass Demonstration Today Against the Police Terror

At the order of the landlord, the police arrested today eight workers in front of 3512 Holland Ave., where a rent strike is in progress for the last two weeks. When Mr. Ten-gredi, the landlord saw that the eviction of 15 tenants did not break the solidarity of the workers, he mobilized a gang of hoodlums, who are trying to terrorize the strikers and sympathizers with murderous threats. The police is fully cooperating with the landlord and making mass arrests of workers who dare to approach the building.

Against this police terror and the terror that expressed itself in breaking up a number of demonstrations of unemployed workers in recent weeks, a mass demonstration will be held today at 3 p. m. at Washington and Claremont Parkway.

Thousands of workers, employed and unemployed, Negro and white, will voice their protest against the vicious police terror and show their determination to carry on the rent strike and the fight for immediate relief.

All out today at 3 p. m. to Washington and Claremont Parkway.

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:

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

MOTOR BOAT "UNITY"

Leaves every Saturday and Sunday at 8 a. m. from "Peterson's Boat Works" near Castle Hill Basking Park. For fishing in Long Island Sound.

DIRECTIONS: Take Pelham Bay subway to Castle Hill Ave. Then bus to last stop. BRING BAIT. PRICE \$2.00

For further information call WESTCHESTER 7-3893

SCOTTSBORO Musical Program

Arranged by the L.S.N.R. and FINNISH WORKERS CLUB
Sunday, May 22nd
At 8:30 P. M.
Famous Negro and Finnish Artists

FINNISH HALL
15 West 126th St.

PROGRAM—
Piano Solo — Werner Birch
Soprano Solo — Finnish Chorus
Violin Solo — Ed Sae
Vocal Solo — Reini Birch
Banjo Duet — Madam Reed, Fred Jennings
Vocal Duet — Princess Ramona and Madam Reed
Banjo Solo — Fred Jennings
A short speech by A. Markoff, Director of the Workers Club
ADMISSION 25c

Office Phone ORchard 4-9319
Manhattan Lyceum Hall
For Mass Meetings, Entertainments, Balls, Weddings and Banquets
66-68 E. 4th St. New York

International Solidarity Day Celebration—Carnival

Sunday, June 12, 1932
At STARLIGHT PARK
EAST 177th ST. STATION, BRONX
Showing "CANNON OR TRACTORS"
Sport Exhibitions and Games
Red Fagant and Dancing
Admission 25c Joint Auspices:
Workers International Relief
Trade Union Unity Council

Spaghetti Party and Entertainment

Arranged by Units 2 and 18
Jugoslav Educational Club
151 WEST 21st STREET
Sun., May 22, 7:30
All Proceeds go to Daily Worker
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

TONIGHT! Entertainment and Dance

by the Workers Clubs Federation
Prolet Buchne Dram Group
Piano Recital by Nevins
Proletcult Chorus
at the Tremont Workers Auditorium
2075 CLINTON AVE., BRONX
(Near 180th St.)
ADMISSION 35c

F.S.U. FORUM

Come and hear Oakley Johnson on "THE COMMUNIST PARTY vs. THE SOCIALIST PARTY"
Sunday, May 22nd at 3:30 p. m.
251 WEST 125th St.
Admission Free

BANQUET and DANCE

Arranged by SECTION 6
for the Communist Party Election Campaign
Saturday, May 21st at 8 p. m.
At 419 LORIMER ST. Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONCERT and DANCE

Given by COUNCIL 26, LAUNDRY WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
Saturday, May 21st at 8 p. m.
ARTEF DRAMATIC GROUP
Admission 25c

Manhattan Lyceum Hall

Office Phone ORchard 4-9319
For Mass Meetings, Entertainments, Balls, Weddings and Banquets
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FRENCH SOCIALISTS HELP TO SPUR WAR ON SOVIET UNION

Trotsky Stands As Leader of Bourgeois Counter Revolution Against Workers

Millerand at Wit's End Trying to Explain That Assassin Is Communist

Editor of the Daily Worker: Brooklyn, N. Y. The French socialists in union with their Japanese counterparts are busy in manufacturing clumsy lies about the "red menace"; Millerand is at his wit's end in financing a way of "explaining" how Gougolov is not an inciting White Guard who could not control his spleen, but really a terrible Communist; in short all the "friends" of the workers are busy in creating a war psychology in the masses for an attack on the Soviet Union.

UNTOLD MISERY AMONG RAILROAD MEN IN IDAHO

Party Member Active Organizing Rail Men for Struggle

(By a Workers Correspondent) POCATELLO, Idaho.—I have been in the transportation department of various railroads for over twenty years so that I know railroad men. I am using my time trying to educate other railroad men in the program of the Party. I put in, on the average, seven hours a day working for the good of the cause. I also gather up all the Daily Workers I can find, put them out again and in that way let them find out the truth. So far I have met with good results. The present condition of this town is certainly making fertile ground for our teachings and we of the Party certainly wish we could obtain the services of a good speaker. I guess we are on the average.

Our relief agencies are a joke and there is untold distress among the Union Pacific shop workers, as they are working part time. The Company makes so many deductions from their scant earnings that there is little or nothing left to feed their families with.

Comrades: What we certainly need here is a good solid front backed by the National Railroad Industrial League.

The Sons of the Weld Jack Association are sure waking up. In other words we of the West will be ready to meet the capitalist and his gunmen whenever the call comes.

Now, workers, let's go! On with the good work! Long live Communism!

Movement Spreading in Small Northwest Town; Relief Cut Off

(By a Workers Correspondent) Williston, N. Dak. Daily Worker: Since May Day this year there are many new workers who joined with us who were not with before. We are going to organize an unemployed council here. There are about 100 families who were given a small amount of relief by the Red Cross. Now these workers are all off the relief lists.

Our speakers are applauded by the workers and the amount of literature we sell shows that we are making headway. —J. K.

Communist Party Units Report on Conditions in Eastern Penna. Coal Mines

Scranton, Pa. Dear Comrade Editor: The following reports are from the various units of the C. P. on the various locals and mines.

Stanton Colliery, Mayflower, Pa. The coal company and the so-called union officials are now openly collaborating. At one of the past meetings they selected one company salary man and two union men on a miners' grievance committee and where this committee is supposed to settle miners' grievances. The trustee from this same local union got a job in a different mine in the Ashley mines where the bosses are laying men off every two weeks.

When a miner by the name of Barlay complained that it was not right for a man to be officer in a local union and work in another mine he was threatened to be expelled from the so-called U.M.W.A.

The miners in the five foot vein got as low as \$2.35 for eight yards of coal and they should get ten times that much. When the miners went to the boss he told them that they would have to take it or leave it. One miner worked for 20 years in the Stanton mine and was burned by gas and when he came back he got a job as watchman in the same mine, but when the Hollenback closed down they laid him off and replaced him with some fire boss from the Hollenback and all the bosses are getting jobs in that mine and laying off all the older men, and the union does not do anything but it compels its membership to pay the checkoff.

At present they have provisional officers in the local and they resolved that they would clean out all the factions and one of the miners told him that it would be best if we cleaned you out by not paying dues.

Charity Appeal in Hammond Proves to Be Obvious Fake

(By a Worker Correspondent) HAMMOND, Ind.—The relief agencies in Hammond are working like these faking institutions work in other parts of the country. This is shown when the local press made an appeal for an unfortunate family of four children and their mother deserted by the father and who were evicted from their home. The local press makes an appeal for a house for the family, but carefully neglects to mention the welfare agencies and relief organizations which are supposed to handle such cases.

This mother should join the Unemployed Council of Hammond at 713 Gastlin Street and all others like her, where militant class conscious workers know how to handle such cases.

CHILDREN TAUGHT MILITARY GAMES BY THE PARENTS

Minds of Little Tots Moulded for War Through Play

(By a Worker Correspondent) Tamilton, N. Y. To the Daily Worker: It was my good fortune today to be working in the vicinity of some young children, boys and girls, fine healthy specimens. The oldest was seven, the youngest four or five. Among their playthings were a number of toy guns.

"What are you going to be when you grow up?" I asked one of them. "A lawyer or a state trooper." But they were more interested in their games. "Let's play soldier." "And who are you going to fight against?" "Oh, Japan." They couldn't tell me why. "And what are you going to do, Alice?" "I'm going to be a nurse and nurse the soldiers." No hesitancy in that reply, either. "But why do you want to be soldiers and kill people?" "Oh, we're going to kill the enemy. It's alright to kill the enemy in war, isn't it?" And then out of a clear sky, from Joan, "My daddy was a soldier, and so was Mr. Brown, next door." And they ran on about their play.

They told the boys they were fighting a war to "end war" and a war to "make the world safe for democracy." But they taught these boys, now men, to fight, and they teach their sons and daughters to play soldier and nurse, and give them imitation fire arms. And they are preparing them to go against their new enemy, the Japanese. And these were children of workers and of teachers, not of the "higher-ups."

We must spread our organization, reach out to these children and tell them that their enemies are not the Japanese, but the bourgeoisie and the ones for whom they work and to whom they are leaving the power. A Comrade.

WORKERS PAID \$4 PER MONTH

Alabama Women Work for Old Clothes

Nolasgula, Ala. Dear Sir: I am the man that got beat up last year. I got about all my crops taken away from me. They didn't leave me enough to pay my doctor bill.

They told me that I could have my crops this year and said I should go to the government to have my papers fixed up. I went ahead and had the papers fixed but I could not get them signed and thus assure myself of food and clothes. Jobs are scarce here and I can't get anything to do. Those who are working are getting only \$3 a month and that's not enough to feed a family bread.

Some of the women are working for \$1.25 a week. Some are doing washing for milk and butter and a few old worn out clothes. —Leonard Wright.

Police Gas and Wreck Workers Headquarters in Richmond, Indiana

(By a Worker Correspondent) RICHMOND, Ind.—The police terror is increasing in Richmond every day. The police have wrecked and gassed our building. We have over half the amount paid on it. Every day some one is arrested here. Usually the ones arrested are paper boys. The cops take our papers and keep them if they are carried openly.

In the past week men have been arrested on vagrancy charges. These men have lived in the town all their lives. The working class leaders are followed consistently. I was threatened twice with arrest the other day when police ran us away from the vacant lot next to our building. The worst terrorists in the town are the chief of police Herbert (Bumps) Ray and Mayor Harris. —H. B.

"The struggle against militarism must not be postponed until the moment when war breaks out. Then it will be too late. The struggle against war must be carried on now, daily, hourly. —LENIN.



U. S. Troops marching into Tiensin, China. These soldiers were sent to the Far East to shoot down Chinese workers and peasants and are part of the general war preparations against the Soviet Union. Workers! Demand the withdrawal of these troops from China! Organize and stop the shipment of arms and munitions to Japan!

I PASSED A DOORMAN I KNOW

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—I passed a doorman I know today. He works under the awning of a swanky apartment house on Park Avenue right above 42nd Street. His job is to help the lovely ladies in and out of their limousines. He has to suck around for tips to make anything. He carries their handbags, and lifts them up by the elbow, and he shuts the door, he opens the door. He does that 14 hours a day.

He was sure today. "What's the matter with you?" I asked. "The matter, you mutt," he said, "is that the house help here just took a ten per cent cut in wages. These Park Avenue dumps are still raking in the dough. We ain't got an empty apartment. And none of the tenants has got a reduction in rent yet. But they got to cut our wages ten per cent. They know they're taking advantage of us. They know they can get others to take our places for the lousy money. Every time a bellboy leaves they hire another for five dollars less. They been doing that right along. But now they cut us all ten per cent. The rich bums are cutting out the tips, and that means me and the wife have a hard time eatin'. That's what's the matter!"

Red Cross Operates Forced Labor Racket in Kentucky

Calloway, Ky. Dear Comrades: I want to tell you about conditions which keep growing worse in Kentucky. The charitable Red Cross forces men to work like convicts for flour put out by the government. If your husband doesn't work on the road, you don't get any flour. The head of the Red Cross in Pineville, is run by the American Legion. When you ask for flour, they will ask you, "Does your husband help build the county roads, or sweep the streets of Pineville or clean out the big men's toilets?" That's a poor way for a man to make a living for a family when they just allow one day per week to the man.

It looks as if it is time for all Kentucky working class to wake up. The county is supposed to give the children one pint of milk a day, but part of the time they get condensed cream and water, something they can not sell. The Reds, as they call them, came down to help the miners out. They were all thrown in jail and shot down by dirty gun thugs and beaten up by the thugs. I want every working man in Kentucky to know that J. M. Robison, who was elected candidate for president of the Coal Operator Association was the man who helped stop the grub which was sent in to feed starving children and organized the churches against the working class, when all the religion in Kentucky wouldn't take anybody to heaven. All they are out for is the dollar they can get out of a poor man. It is getting close to election time now. All the men who are going to run for any kind of office, throw up their hands and say to you, "Hello there. Do you want a ride?" They don't ask you now as they did along back in the winter, "Are you a Red?"

Now they want the miners' votes. Before they would all lie to a miner coming out of town so that they shouldn't have to accommodate him with a ride; but now their eyes are opening it's about time. They want to run for something, but when they get elected, they won't know there's a hungry ragged miner in Kentucky. Looks as if it is time Kentucky was waking up and learning their dirty way of doing things. Go by what they have done before because they will do it again. —A Kentucky Miner's Wife.

Starvation in the Capital of "Our Country", Washington, D. C.

Baltimore, Md. Dear Sir: I would like to describe the conditions of an unemployed worker in the capital of the United States, "Our Country." I arrived in Washington late in the afternoon of May 2nd and went to the Salvation Army to secure lodging for the night and after waiting in line for a couple of hours was given a ticket for a lousy cot to sleep on. I wanted to wash clothes but they didn't allow that so I went to bed dirty and without anything to eat. They don't even let you go outside after you have registered and you are only allowed to stay there one night. The next morning I was given a cup of weak, black unsweetened coffee and three slices of stale bread and sent out on the streets.

There was quite a bit of government construction under way and I approached several superintendents and labor foremen on the various jobs but they would only walk away without listening to me. There are a number of employment agencies in the city but they charge \$2 in advance for a job and it is not sure that the wages will be that much. Another so-called charitable organization is named the "Volunteers of America" but they will not furnish any relief without you giving them a ticket. I asked how these tickets

public often enough, he can stay there indefinitely. Holy Joins Still another of these "Holy" joints is the "Gospel Million." They run both a soup line and a restaurant and the preacher hints that the best way is for you to go out and bum two bits and give it to him for a regular meal in the "Gospel" restaurant. By the time I made the rounds in Washington I was pretty thoroughly disgusted and realized that an unemployed worker in Washington has no chance and is at the mercy of the charity parasites. I came over to Baltimore and I find conditions even worse. In fact everywhere I go I find conditions terrible, but at the same time the Salvation Armies and Associated Charities have nice buildings and nice fat sums in their treasuries. They advertise "Salvation for All" and then send destitute workers out on the streets to bum tickets sold by them. I have tried to describe conditions in "Our National Capital" as I found them. The same things that confronted me are confronting every unemployed worker, not only in Washington but all over this "Land of the free." You have my permission to publish all or any part of this. —An Unemployed Worker.

MUST VOTE DOWN THE MISLEADERS IN THE COUNTERMAN'S UNION

Call Workers to Form Group to Fight Bosses Over Heads of Corrupt Leadership

Members Taxed \$5 for Banquet; Forced to Buy Car for Officials

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—I am a member of local 302 of the Counterman's union. I always thought that this organization was one that would protect us on the job. But I understand different now. The union is not ours. It is the bosses' union. The boss can fire anyone he feels like at any time nine time out of ten.

We ought to be ashamed of ourselves to let the two fakery, Mr. Pincus and Mr. Epstein run our union. A couple of weeks ago we had a very serious meeting in which the new contracts with the bosses had to be discussed. The officials on the platform did a lot of talking about the union hours and wages.

How many of us get union hours or wages? In most of the stores we have to work 12 hours instead of 10 and get paid nearer \$28.00 than the \$35 to \$45 we should get.

They were telling us before the election that they were going to fight for more pay and better conditions this coming year. And in this meeting they told us that they are going to bring the girls into the union who will get \$18.00 a week. What that means ought to be clear to all of us. In a year there won't be any of us left on the jobs. The bosses will put in girls who they will pay less wages than they now have to pay the men.

Workers Want Union Scale. We are not against girls, but these fakery if they were really for us could take girls into the union at the regular union rate. The reason they do not do this is that by taking in girls they get their \$10.00 initial payment and then get well paid from the boss every time they send him a girl to replace a man.

Forced to Buy Car. They forced us to buy a car for a Christmas present for the fakery so they could enjoy themselves. They tax us \$5.00 for a banquet. What are they going to do with all this money—the least they will collect will be \$3500. And this from the members only. I don't count the money they get from the tickets sold to the bosses. I understand that many of the bosses bought as many as ten tickets.

We can see for ourselves that everything is crooked. We must fight against these scoundrels. We must fight in the meetings. Pincus and Epstein know that they won't be elected again so they are trying to get all they can before they get out. We must watch out and go to our meetings and vote them down every time.

Starvation in Center of New York City

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—The bosses say there is no starvation in America. Here is one instance. Yesterday on Broadway I saw a man standing on a corner wearing a sandwich sign. The sign read: HELP Unemployed family man With four small children who are dying with starvation. Children were crying for food and mother has nothing to offer them. If we don't get immediate help we will have to face the end.

Worker Tells Why He Is a Communist

(By a Worker Correspondent) First: I believe in fair play to all mankind. Second: I am tired of the capitalist rule. Third: I believe in a living wage. Fourth: I love to be employed. Fifth: I believe in a solid government for the workers. Sixth: I do not believe in any lynch law. Seventh: I do not believe in being bulldozed by a boss. Eighth: I know that all are born the same way. Ninth: I do not believe in false imprisonment of anyone. Tenth: I am tired of being hoodwinked by the republican, democrat and yellow socialist. Eleventh: Being a man of my own mind with free will and accord I hope I may die a Communist. Twelfth: To hell with the boss rule. HENRY GREEN, Auto Mechanic.

Unemployed Council Demands Pure Food

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—The Breadline Unemployed Council at 114 W. 17th St. has been waging a fight for pure food for the unemployed in that breadline for the past two weeks. They maintain that the food is unfit for human consumption, to prove their statements, they have a piece of bread which will be exhibited to the workers about Union Sq. This piece of bread is mouldy, having green spots on it. The bread will be displayed at the street meeting of the Salvation Army next Sunday evening, on 14th St. near Orbach's store. Pie in the sky and poison food on earth is the slogan of charity racketeers and the bosses. Workers on the breadline must support the fight of the Breadline Unemployed Council for better food, more of it, the abolishment of forced labor and monthly registration on the premises instead of weekly registration at South Ferry. Join the Breadline Unemployed Council.

Call Police to Protect Poor Commissioner

(By a Worker Correspondent) HAMMOND, Ind.—A police guard was posted around the home of John K. Jennings, chairman of the Evansville (Ind.) Poor Relief Organization, after Jennings received several threats. After a rock was hurled through a window of his home, Jennings found a sign on his garage door, which read "J. K. Jennings—Get Going." It is evidently getting too hot for these fakery supposed to be relief agents. I don't know of course who did this, but it is very apparent that this worker overlooked his best bet on getting poor relief satisfactorily. No doubt that if this person had belonged to the unemployed council and taken up his case through the poor relief delegation, he would have forced this fakery, through mass pressure to disgorge with the funds that are legally for the poor, but which he no doubt pockets for himself on every possible occasion. Only through organization and mass pressure will the workers be able to secure their rights in poor relief matters and the struggle for better living conditions, generally.

Washington OK's CHL. MASSACRE Sends Telegram of Congratulation (By a Worker Correspondent) CHICAGO, Ill.—I talked to a citizen who was a witness of the Melrose Park Massacre. He told me that Dr. Brust, Village President and Director of the Westlake Hospital told him that he had received a telegram from Washington congratulating the method in which the Reds were dealt with. This statement describes in all its nakedness the policy of the Hoover Hunger government which gives us bread instead of bread. This attack on the workers was the most outrageous attack I have ever heard of. We must answer this statement, we must answer the bosses and their lackeys, by intensifying our struggle for unemployment insurance and immediate relief. We must recruit hundreds of workers into our ranks. Organization must be the answer. —E. H.

THE MYTH OF HIGH WAGES IN WAR-TIME

LABOR RESEARCH ASSN.
AMONG large numbers of the unemployed has arisen the dangerous illusion that a war will "bring back prosperity." Those who are skeptical are told to recall the "high standards" enjoyed during the last imperialist war, with its "silk shirts" for workers and limousines for scrubwomen!

The true situation is more clearly reflected, however, in a cartoon in a banker's publication in 1919. It shows Labor opening a door labeled "High Wages", getting drenched with a pail of water—"High Prices"—perched atop the door.

This bit of bankers' cynicism should be an eye-opener for workers who want the real facts about what happened to wages and cost of living during the last war. Here are some of the facts:

Purchasing Power Less
 In 1918 the purchasing power of an hour's wages was actually 20 per cent less than it had been during the period 1890 to 1899. The war years showed a steady decline in the purchasing power of the hourly wage, the drop in the index number being from

100 in 1913 to 92 in 1918. In 1917 the figure was down to 89. The wages of union labor in 1918 could purchase only two-thirds of what they could purchase in 1907.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics made a survey of family incomes of 12,760 families in 1918. In spite of all the ballyhoo about the high standards of living of workers, it was found that nine out of ten of the families studied received less than the "minimum standard of health and decency." The average family in the group had earnings of approximately \$700 a year below the budget required for this minimum standard!

From July 1, 1914, to April 1, 1918, the wholesale price of 46 essential commodities, according to Bradstreet's Trade Journal, showed an increase of 115 per cent. And the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its study in 1918 of the increase in cost of living of workers in the shipbuilding industry—a typical "boom", high wage war industry—showed that the cost of living for white families in Philadelphia, for example, had risen 67 per cent in August, 1918, over the cost in December, 1914. And in New York, in December, 1918, it had risen to 62 per cent over December, 1914.

Wages Lag Behind Cost of Living.
 While the cost of living and prices had thus increased from 60 to 115 per cent, a study of wages made at the close of the war by Hugh Hanna and W. J. Lauck led them to con-

clude that the rise in wages between 1914-15 and January, 1918, was only 18 per cent for anthracite miners; 26 per cent for machinists in the Philadelphia Navy Yard; 30 per cent for bituminous miners, working by hand; and 34 per cent and 37 per cent respectively for shipbuilders and pipe-fitters in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The rise in the building trades was only from 12 to 20 per cent. The wages in some industries had actually decreased, even during this "prosperity period", while the wages

of other groups of workers had remained stationary.

Professor Edward T. Bullock, now a teacher at New York University, in an article in the "Survey", October 15, 1931, also asked the question: "Did labor benefit by the prosperity that accompanied the war or was its position less advantageous than before?"

He answers the question by figures on wages from the "Labor Market Bulletin"—the best source of wage statistics—issued at that time by the

New York State Industrial Commission. New York conditions "may be considered as typical". He carefully analyzed the actual wages reported from month to month and compared the changes with the changes in the cost of living as indicated by the retail food index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. He started with June, 1914, and followed the figures up to March, 1931, in order to show how wages lagged behind cost of living during the full war and post-war period.

Disregarding the relation of wages to living costs which left the mass of workers in poverty before 1914, he found that wages ranged below the cost of living in the last six months of 1914 an average of 7 points. In 1915 they lagged an average of one point below; in 1916, one point; in 1917—the year the United States entered the war—12 points below; in 1918, 6 points.

This was the actual war period. In 1919 wages were still lagging below cost of living by two points; but rose

above only in 1920-21 when the crisis of 1921 brought a general collapse in prices. He concludes that of the 81 months under review from June, 1914, to March, 1921, "Wages are behind the cost of living in 49 months; which is 60.5 per cent of the total; they are on even terms in 5 months; which is 6.2 per cent of the total, and exceed living costs in 27 months, or 33.3 per cent of the total."

"Silk Shirts"—A Myth!
 Why then do people still talk of the "silk shirted" mechanics and the "high war-time wages"? Bullock answers this in part when he declares that the somewhat reckless spending "of a relatively small but favored group has been given such wide publicity as to convey the impression that the situation was representative of the working class as a whole." He also emphasizes the fact that in the latter period under review, when the cost of living did decline more rapidly than wages, that employment was sinking even more rapidly. Thus the income of a given family or of the working class as a whole, was actually worse during even this period, because of the increase in unemployment.

Similar conclusions on the relation of cost of living to wages during the last imperialist war are given in an article by Abraham Epstein in *Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science*, September, 1921. After citing page after page of official figures he concludes: "It is patent that despite the tremendous increases in wages experienced during the last six years (preceding 1921) only a few classes of wage earners have succeeded in keeping pace with the increased cost of living." He shows also, by quoting figures of the National Industrial Conference Board—employers' research agency—that not a single group of workers in the United States earned the minimum wage required for the support of a family with the most necessary comforts, as conservatively estimated by this employers' organization itself.

These were in the "good old" war days of "high wages". Following the worst economic crisis in the history of capitalism, workers' "standards" during the threatening imperialist war will be much lower than those of 1914-21. (See N. Sparks, "Why the War Will Not 'Bring Back Prosperity'", "Daily Worker", April 14, 1932, 1932.

How U. S. Gov't Supports Japan's War Provocations Against the Soviet Union

By MacDOUGAL
 After the return of Stimson from Geneva, and the first information given out by the State Department, it became completely clear that the policy of Hoover's government remains the same as it was before the encouraging of Japan by open and secret means to begin war against the U. S. S. R. The position of three government departments after the outbreak of the extreme militarists in Tokyo and the formation of the new war government is sufficient proof of this.

1.—Department of State
 The new formula of Secretary of State Stimson aims to cover up the American government's encouragement of Japanese imperialism. It sounds both optimistic and pacifistic.

"We are not afraid of an outbreak between Japan and the U. S. S. R. Neither country wants war." This is an endeavor to minimize the significance of the fascist outbreak in Tokyo, and is the first step in cooperating with the future fascist Japanese government.

The new Japanese government will not be very different from the old, since departmental officials here declare that Japan was already "75 per cent fascist." However, the State Department tries, through the press, to express uncertainty about the policy

of the future government. "Only if the fascists gain control will the danger of war be serious."

This double policy means that Washington is receiving from the Japanese government assurances that the military clique will not affect its interests in Shanghai and will not change the existing situation in Manchuria to the further disadvantage of American business interests.

Now that Stimson has returned from Geneva, Hoover's administration appears to be more certain than before that in case of a war Japanese imperialism will depend upon the support of the U. S. A. The State Department has let it be known that France's growing financial difficulties force her to hesitate before taking all the risk of the Japanese venture on herself.

It is emphasized that a deliberate falsifying of the estimates for the French budget conceals a great deficit. Also, the credits that have been extended to France's allies, especially Rumania and Poland, are now 100 per cent frozen, and never will be repaid. The new government of Herriot must take into consideration these facts before planning a new financial adventure.

All this makes the most irreconcilable imperialist clique believe that the war policy of Japan against the U. S. S. R. not only will not sharpen the relations between Japan and America, but will force Japanese imperialism to make concessions to Washington.

2.—Department of War
 Wild information from Washington that "250,000 soldiers of the Soviet Red Army are massed on the Manchurian border" is not an accident. That this information reflects a certain policy is shown by the fact that after the official denial by the Soviet Government, and information even from the bourgeois correspondents on the Soviet-Chinese border, the official government sources continue to insist on this 250,000 story, adding that the Japanese have only 100,000.

Simultaneously, it is repeatedly emphasized that the railroad-telegraph along the Chinese Eastern Railway is at the disposal of the Soviet Government. Because of this, "and other circumstances" the Soviet government is too well informed, says the official source, about what is going on in Manchuria to be surprised by an attack and involved in a war.

This is an attempt to prepare first the justification for Japan's dispatching new forces to Manchuria, and second, to assist Japan in placing the blame for provoking war upon the Soviet Union.

3. Department of Commerce.
 Under present conditions it is worth noting the fact that the department of Commerce prefers to observe a complete secrecy concerning the shipment of munitions to Japan. It is known that until recently, the department issued this kind of information, although of course concealing the main facts and reducing this export to ridiculously small amounts. But even this is now considered an indiscretion, and stopped altogether. Why? The official explanation is the usual one: "The shipments are so insignificant that they are not worth reporting."

Hoover's imperialist clique under the cover of silence is developing its aggressive plans against the U. S. S. R.

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:
 6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

Booklet on Soviet Peace Policy by A. Lunacharsky Issued

The creative labor, which has led to the economic uplift of the land of workers and peasants, is carrying us on from victory to victory over crisis-suffering, disintegrating, rotting capitalism. It is that which enables the Soviet government insistently and boldly to defend the cause of peace.

So writes Anatole Lunacharsky, member of the Soviet delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, in his introduction to *The Soviet Fight for Disarmament*, just published by International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave.

This booklet contains the proposals and speeches of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, and the introduction by Lunacharsky gives the whole setting and inner workings of the conference and exposes its real war aims. *The Soviet Fight for Disarmament*, which is a companion volume to *The Soviet Union and Peace*, brings the record of the struggle of the Soviet Union for peace and disarmament up to date. In *The Soviet Union and Peace*, which has an introduction by Henri Barbusse, the record begins with the famous appeal to the peoples of the warring nations for peace issued by the Soviet of Workers, Peasants' and Soldiers' Delegates on Nov. 8, 1917, and continues to the end of 1929. The new booklet brings the story up to date, clearly exposing the war aims of the League of Nations and its support of the war of Japanese imperialism against the Chinese people and the Soviet Union. It is given free with every purchase of *The Soviet Union and Peace* or can be bought separately at 20 cents from all workers' bookshops or direct from Workers' Library Publishers.

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:
 3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and from forced collection of rents or debts.

Inflicting Fiendish Methods of Punishment Upon Unemployed Workers in a Wichita Prison Camp



Is There FORCED LABOR in America? Are inhuman practices being carried on in the land of the "free" against American working men?

The above picture says YES.

For months eye witnesses have reported fiendish methods of punishment inflicted on prisoners at the Wichita Prison Farm west of the Big Arkansas River at Wichita, Kansas. The men are sent to the farm for minor offenses, some simply charged with vagrancy, guilty of the "offense" of being unemployed.

Motorists passing the prison farm report having seen prisoners chained together drawing heavy agricultural vehicles, plows and harrows, subjected to the worst form of humiliation and torture.

A Wichita photographer, his camera equipped

with a telephoto lens, took the above picture, at a distance of about three blocks from the scene shown here, in which men are revealed being driven like beasts of burden in the cultivation of a field.

THIS IS AMERICA... CAPITALISM'S METHOD OF RELIEVING THE UNEMPLOYED! THIS IS FORCED LABOR! It is direct answer to the hypocritical charges of forced labor in the Soviet Union, where the workers rule.

Stop it!
 Organize against this vicious practice! Demand Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the capitalists!

Fight with the Communist Party against forced labor! Support the Communist election campaign!

U.S. War Department Completes Secret Plans to Draft Four Million Men

Secret plans which will set in motion the military machine of the United States and draw in 4,000,000 young men between the ages of 21 and 30 as soon as this country enters the war have been completed by the U. S. War Department. This is the crux of the mobilization plan as reported by the Secretary of War last year. These four million, the cream of American youth, are to be drawn from Class I, containing eleven million people.

The report states that "the speed with which effective mobilization can be carried out is dependent upon three factors:

- a) The rapidity with which personnel can be procured.
- b) The length of time required to organize units and train them for combat.
- c) The rate at which munitions can be manufactured and supplied.

The whole plan rests on the speed with which the men can be gotten. In order to get the greatest amount of efficiency, a selective service system with the governors of the states at the head of each state organization and local boards each governing areas containing 30,000 people has been prepared. It is estimated that 5,000 such boards are necessary.

Youth To Go First
 On the day that the president calls for mobilization, every man in the U. S. within the ages he calls for (as stated above those between 21 and 30 will be hit first) will have to register.

Every worker will ask when reading this, who will be exempt? Will I have to die for the capitalists' fortunes? The mobilization plans state definitely that there are to be no exemptions. In face of a stream of propaganda about making the rich as well as the poor pay for world slaughter, the U. S. Department of War, cynically says:

"Much has been said on the subject of equalizing the burdens of war. All statements on the subject must refer to burdens other than those incident to death and disability, for these can never be equalized."

This means what is stated elsewhere—that the politicians in the local boards will grant permits to the rich "those whose importance to the nation of the service they are rendering in civilian life" makes it necessary for them to be here. Like in the last war, the sons of Ford, Rockefeller and the rest of the millionaires will claim that they must remain to direct the plants. And they will get away with it.

Of course, many workers will be kept here to run the factories. But the plans state that "any disturbance

work of a citizen army capable of absorbing rapidly the military manpower of the nation, whereas in 1917 we had to build up practically a complete organization." In 1917 there were only 21,543 officers in the reserve forces. In 1930 there were 101,917 officers in the reserve forces. Five times as many as the year this country entered the last war.

As part of the war preparations of American imperialism, the United States Navy Department is reported to be considering the permanent concentration of the entire United States fleet in the Pacific Ocean. A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune reporting this definite war mobilization move, says:

"If plans urged by the ranking naval officers are adopted, the scouting force, with its fifty fighting units, hitherto based in the Atlantic, will be left with the battleships and subsidiary vessels of the battle force off western shores.

"This program, constituting one of the most important innovations in policy since the battle force was shifted to the Pacific in 1919, and especially significant in view of the delicate Far Eastern situation, will go into effect immediately, if the Navy receives assurances from the next ten days that Congress will close the Boston and Charleston, S. C. navy yards."

The announcement of this move by the United States imperialism had an immediate reaction among the Japanese imperialists. A Tokyo dispatch to the New York Times reports statements by Japanese naval officers to the effect that if the transfer is intended as permanent "the Japanese Navy would have to consider the situation." The dispatch pretends that the Japanese imperialists have accepted Admiral Pratt's statement that the war situation in the Far East was not considered in the transfer of the fleet. Later on in the dispatch, however, it is admitted that the transfer of the fleet is part of the struggle of the imperialists, now in a diplomatic stage over the loot in China. It says:

"While it may be fantastic to suppose that Japan intended to fight a great power over Shanghai, it is obvious that the presence of the United States fleets in the Pacific would be an insuperable obstacle to such a scheme.

"The transfer of the whole fleet to the Pacific, therefore, can hardly fail to be regarded by the Japanese public as having some connection with the international situation in the Orient."



Tom Casner, Superintendent of the Wichita Prison Farm

Active War Preparations Are Exposed by Workers in Baltimore and Phila.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
 BALTIMORE, Md.—Metal workers employed in the Bartied and Haywood Machine Workers here reported that cartridges are being manufactured and shipped secretly from the plant.

Other workers from the air craft industries on the outskirts of Baltimore report that in one plant twelve heavy bombers are about to be completed for the U. S. navy and an order for 24 more is coming. Another plant is working on twelve scouting planes for the U. S. Army.

The Krib Paint and Color Works, a Dupont concern in Curtis Bay, which is equipped to manufacture poison gas on short notice, has set up a rule that a worker going to work in the plant must take an oath that he will not disclose to any one what is going on in the factory. This was confirmed by about 30 workers.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Workers from the Victor Phonograph Machine Works report that part of the plant has been converted to the manufacture of ammunition.

Longshoremen report that munitions are carried down the Delaware River on barges. Some of these munitions are stored in the U. S. Marine Corps Depot. Other barges have been seen unloading at pier 98. It is reported that the munitions unloaded at pier 98 is to be put aboard ships sailing for Japan and other points in the Far East.

While most of the DuPont Powder Plants are working part time, one chemical plant near Chester is working full time manufacturing poison gas.

Hamilton War Industry Is Ready for Government Orders

Hamilton, N. Y.
 Editor, Daily Worker:
 I am a student and have some acquaintance with a factory near here, the Sherrill, N. Y., branch of the Oneida Community Plate Co., Inc. In reference to your published inquiry about factories producing war materials, I can say that this plant direct war materials, such as including the world war produced "incal" instruments for the war department. The machines for this have been recently cleaned and repaired

and put in condition for use. Production has not started, but can be put practically a moment's notice. This plant is a typical instance of the results of no organization. Starvation wages are paid and only 30 per cent of the former number of employees are on the payroll and these work only a few days each week. The only answer in this and similar situations is to organize and demand the just share for the workers. The workers here are beginning to see it.

Communist Parties in the Struggle Against Capitalist Offensive

(From an editorial of Mundo Obrero, May, 1932)

In the past two months there took place two important Communist gatherings. One was the National Conference of the Communist Party of Mexico; the other was the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States. While each of these gatherings had special problems to consider in accord with the special conditions of each country, their objective was the same: "This objective was to formulate practical measures for the organization of the working class and of the toiling peasantry, as its ally, for the revolutionary struggle against the offensive of the exploiters."

We wish to make this event an occasion for bringing forward, once more, the undeniable fact that it is only the Communist Parties to whom the masses can look for leadership in the struggle against the capitalist-lord-imperialist offensive. Everywhere, in all parts and sections of the imperialist and colonial world, it is the Communist Parties, the Parties that are following the example of Lenin and the Bolsheviks, that are organizing and leading the oppressed and exploited masses to their social and national liberation. The two Communist gatherings in Mexico and in the United States were devoted towards that end.

Both of these gatherings were inspired in their work by the epoch-making activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by Comrade Stalin, which is leading the working class and the toiling peasantry of the Socialist Fatherland in the completion of the Five-Year Plan and in the launching of the Second Five-Year Plan of the building of Socialism.

The work of the Communist Parties of Mexico and the United States is of special importance to us. The Communist Party of the United States is the largest Communist Party in North America. It is the

revolutionary working-class party of that country, whose capitalist class dominates and oppresses the toiling masses of the Caribbean. Therefore, the growth of the Communist Party of the United States means the growth of that power which, in alliance with the workers and peasants of the Caribbean, will overthrow the rule of Yankee imperialism. The Communist Party of Mexico also occupies a special place. It is the Communist Party of the most important country in the Caribbean. It is one of the oldest and largest Communist Parties of this region. The developing contact and collaboration of these two parties lays the basis for a wider collaboration of all Communist Parties of the Americas and for the creation of the alliance between the toiling masses of all American peoples against imperialist domination.

Britten Urges Military Tyranny for Hawaii

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A bill which would place Hawaii under a naval or military dictatorship was introduced today in the House by Representative Fred A. Britten, republican, Illinois.

Britten, who speaks for the Hoover administration, in a covering statement said: "No other nation on earth would allow so important a possession to be so completely dominated by a native population." The Massie case, he said, has "shown the extreme to which the civilian population as well as the courts will go to uphold the native spirit against anything that is American."

Britten referred, of course, to the fact that there is resistance to lynch law which is a pretense to military dictatorship.

The first step in this wider collaboration of the Communist Parties of the Americas was taken by the issuance of the joint anti-war appeal signed by the Communist Parties of North, Central and South America, which is reprinted elsewhere in this issue. This appeal calls upon the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals to join the struggle against the imperialist robber war upon China, for the defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union. May First was designated as the day of mobilization for the anti-war struggle. This appeal calls upon the toiling masses of the Americas to help forge the alliance between the proletarian revolutionary movements and the colonial liberation movements of the Americas for the common struggle against foreign imperialism and its native supporters.

The Communist Party of the United States is undertaking to mobilize the working class of its country to support actively the liberation struggles of the toiling masses of Latin America, especially those struggles that are directed against Yankee imperialism.

The Communist Party of Mexico is undertaking to organize the workers and toiling peasants of Mexico to fight against the capitalists and landlords—the native supporters of Yankee imperialism—and against their government which is a puppet of Yankee imperialism.

In this way the two largest Communist Parties in North America and in the Caribbean are building the revolutionary front of the toiling masses, under the leadership of the working class, for the common struggle against the offensive of the exploiters, for the defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution.

Our most important ally in the struggle against Yankee imperialism and its social-fascist agents is the working class of the United States and its Communist Party

THREE AMERICAN WORKERS ARE GIVEN HIGHEST SOVIET AWARD

400 Vets Board Freight on Way to Washington

BULLETIN
ST. LOUIS.—Four hundred world war veterans, on their way to Washington to demand immediate cash payment of the tombstone bonus, boarded five freight cars in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and arrived in St. Louis here today.

The veterans upon their arrivals in Council Bluffs went to the freight yards and had the train crew hook the cars to the train bound for St. Louis.

When the marchers arrived at St. Louis they piled out of the cars, the sides of which were placarded with demands. They transferred to a Baltimore and Ohio freight and proceeded to Washington.

Attempts made to halt the veterans were unsuccessful. C. G. Farmer, general freight agent of the B & O, said that it didn't seem that anything could be done about it.

"How can you arrest 400 men?" he asked.

NEW YORK.—"They didn't kill us in France so they are trying to starve us to death now. This is what we fought for!"

This is what a veteran from Boston, a member of the American Legion, said in a letter which was received yesterday at the New York headquarters of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.

He's ready to march to Washington and demand immediate cash payment of the tombstone bonus June 8. This is only one of the larger number of war veterans who have signed the ballot in favor of the bonus. "I am unemployed and can't get relief," he said.

The ballots in favor of immediate payment of the bonus are being put in the headquarters of the W.E.S.L. at 1 Union Square. Veterans writing in show clearly the attitude of the rank and file toward the bonus ballot being carried on by this organization.

One letter came in from members of the American Legion in Chicago. They ask for the address of the

Workers Ex-Servicemen's League in Chicago and state that they have seen through the chicanery and demagoguery of the American Legion leadership. They are preparing to go with the masses of veterans to Washington.

Another veteran from Chicago writes in part:

"I am not a member of any war veterans organization, and never was. Up to the present, none of them have met with my approval. I am interested in the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League though, because I believe it is the only veterans organization that is meeting the needs of the war veterans. I am a member of the A. F. of L. and am unemployed, but I am enclosing 25 cents to help carry on the work."

Veterans, vote for the bonus and the March to Washington. Let's be in Washington on June 8. Prepare to stay there until the back wages are paid. On to Washington. Sign the ballot below.

BONUS BALLOT

MARK AN "X"
I am in favor of cash payment of the bonus to all veterans
I am in favor of a veteran's march to the capitol at Washington
Name
Address
City State

What outfit did you serve in?

What organization are you in now? Send this to: Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, 1 Union Square, Room 715.

SATURDAY WAR ISSUE WILL HAVE 8-PAGE SUPPLEMENT! RUSH ORDERS AT ONCE!

The special War Issue of the Daily Worker, dated Saturday, May 28th, will have an 8-page supplement in addition to the regular 4-page paper. Besides special articles on War, this supplement will contain articles on the election campaign and the Veterans Bonus March.

As the largest possible distribution of this issue must be obtained, all Party units and mass organizations, etc., are urged to make arrangements to order, sell and distribute the Saturday paper. One of the cardinal points in the platform of the Party for the election campaign is the defense of the Soviet Union. Comrades going out in the signature drive should therefore be advised to take along dozens of copies of the War Issue to inform the workers of the impending attack on the Soviet Union and to tell them how we can prevent such an attack!

RUSH ALL ORDERS TO THE DAILY WORKER, 50 East 13th Street, New York City! DON'T DELAY!

GOVT SETS UP NEW WAR COUNCIL TO HAND BANKERS MORE MILLIONS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

of bankers and investing public alike have prevented the Reserve's policy from having its full effects.

This is only another way of admitting that the economy of the capitalist structure is reeling from the heavy blows of the deepening crisis and that more drastic measures are necessary in an effort to find a way out through further beating down the standards of life of the masses and through imperialist war and intervention against the Soviet Union.

Continuation of Policy

This great coalition of banking and industrial capital (finance capital) is a continuation of a policy long pursued by the ruling class to place industry and the whole economy of the country upon a war footing in the shortest possible period of time. As long ago as 1925 the late Elbery H. Gary presided at a meeting of industrialists where a pact was drawn up calculated to place industry upon a war basis in a few days' time.

It is interwoven with the speedy drive toward fascism as was revealed yesterday in the exposure by the Daily Worker of the formation of a super-party war council, "a coalition government" embracing leaders of both republican and democratic parties.

More Suffering For Workers

Under this plan, as well as under Hoover's "economy" plan, enormous amounts, even billions of dollars, are to be placed at the disposal of the business and industrial concerns, but not one cent to relieve unemployment.

Such a coalition of bankers and industrialists means tremendous centralization in fewer hands of the economic forces of the country, which is reflected in Washington by the republican-democratic "super-party war council." It means cutting the wages of workers still more, and finally it means preparing for conscription of workers in industry on starving rations to produce war material for the forces conscripted in the imperialist armies.

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:

- 1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
- 2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
- 3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and from forced collection of rents or debts.

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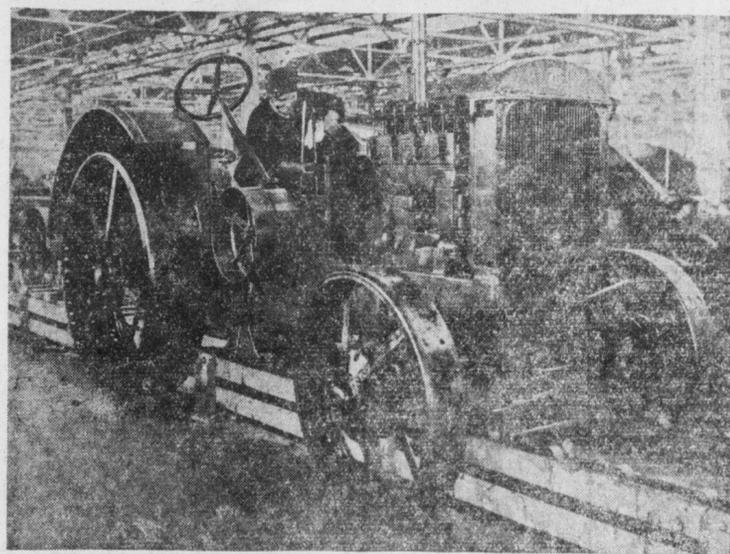
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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

GREETING:
Notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of free copies of Bishop Brown radical propagandists. In the future only the advantage of this offer who are willing and a satisfactory evidence that they are promoting the Third International and the political interests of their nation affiliated with it. The offer of each one of these publications to unemployed holds.

THE BRADFORD-BROWN EDUCATIONAL
Gallon, Ohio

READY FOR THE COLLECTIVE



A tractor on the conveyor at the Stalingrad plant ready to be shipped to a collective farm. F. C. Honey, an American worker, tells in the accompanying letter how the Russian workers are fulfilling the Five Year Plan.

Government Bans Anti-War Issue of 'Communist International'

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

similar pretext. None of the government "experts," either at the Law Division of the Customs House or at the Appraisers' stores would point out what statements, if any, came under the Tariff act ruling.

The case was later handed to a Mr. Burr, a special agent of the state department in the General Post Office. It is stated that Burr referred the entire case directly to the state department in Washington.

On May 16 the Customs Bureau of the General Post office stated that the shipments of the magazine had been ordered seized and destroyed by the Law Division.

The direct intervention of the state department in the suppression of the foremost revolutionary working class magazine in the world, and its obvious reason of preventing by all possible means the entry of numbers of the magazine dealing mainly with imperialism, war, the attack on the Soviet Union and the Chinese people, and the struggle against the war program of the imperialist powers can be under, stood only as part of the war preparations in the United States.

The representatives of Japanese imperialism, diplomats, secret service agents and trade representatives, whose government is waging ruthless war against the Chinese people, whose wholesale massacres in and around Shanghai and in Manchuria are of the most cruel and bloody character, Japanese imperialist representatives whose government is preparing by murder and suppression at home and in China, for invasion of the Soviet Union, are allowed all freedom by Wall Street's state department headed by Stimson.

The suppressive machinery for war purposes is being put into action in the United States by direct acts of the State Department. Protests from workers organizations should be sent to the state and customs department, Hoover, and congressmen and senators. Let these friends of murderous Japanese imperialism know that workers understand the reasons for the suppression of the Communist International magazine and intend to fight against this particular attack and all of the other increasing acts of suppression of workers' elementary rights.

Meanwhile, it is possible to give another militant and impressive reply to the Wall Street-Hoover-Stimson suppression of revolutionary literature against imperialism war:

"Build up a huge circulation for the reprinted issue of the numbers of the Communist International magazine seized by the state department. Answer this new step in imperialist war preparations, the attack on the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the United States by increasing ten-fold the usual circulation of the anti-war number of the magazine.

The contents of the suppressed issue are: "The War and the Immediate Tasks of the Communist Parties; One Question of the Revolutionary Way Out of the Crisis; Lessons of the English Elections; The Second International and the War in China; The Struggle Against the Export of Munitions."

These fundamental articles will be exactly reproduced in the reprinted edition, available May 24.

Every district, section and unit of the Communist Party should send in their orders for large bundles NOW. Reply to the attack of Hoover-Stimson with a ten-fold increase in circulation.

Order now from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Station D, New York City. The price is 10 cents per copy. Bundles of twenty, 3 cents; bundles of one hundred, 7 cents; two hundred and fifty, 6 cents.

I have just read through the National Election Campaign Platform, and on the whole I think it very good; one that embraces the main demands of the masses of workers and farmers in the U. S.

The fourth plank in our platform is, "Equal Rights for Negroes and Self Determination for the Black Belt." This is a good demand in the fact that it is quite broad, but on the other hand it is bad because it is so broad that to the Negro masses it means nothing. Take the phrase "Equal Rights." How often the Negro workers have heard the capitalist fakers come out with the slogan, "Equal Rights..." means even-ness, equality, justice, equal

plaining to these workers. Now a word about the method in which our election campaign must be brought before the Negro workers. In the past we have been very sloppy in our work, resulting in that although our influence among the Negro workers has been growing, at the same time they vote for the capitalist parties. We must learn from our past mistakes, and we must not repeat them. Take for instance our open air meetings, that have been held within Negro neighborhoods; I have noticed that in most cases they have been badly organized, no literature, bad corners chosen, and worse of all very poor speakers sent out. Speakers who have had absolutely no knowledge of the Negro Question, no knowledge of the burning issues among the Negro workers. Comrades who knew absolutely nothing about the activities of the Negro reformists and thus were not able to expose them. (Detroit, Harlan.)

What was the result? The Negro masses, after listening to our speakers while they would walk away saying, "Why he doesn't know what he's talking about!" and then turn back for some faker who does know what he's talking about in the street. He has kept his ears to the street masses, knows what their grievances are and uses these as the basis of fooling the Negroes and winning their votes.

Comradely
WELDA QUIGGS

Stalingrad Workers Celebrate; Tractor Pledge Fulfilled

American Workers Help Outstrip Pledge; Take Part in Festivities

Comrade Honey Answers Questions Asked By Americans On U.S.S.R.

BULLETIN

Frank Honey, of Detroit, author of the letter printed below, is one of three American workers at the Stalingrad tractor factory who were awarded the Order of Lenin yesterday, the highest Soviet award. Leo Gross and John Pashenko, both of Detroit, also received the award along with 26 Russian workers.

Honey was cited for exceptionally valuable aid in the conquest of American technique. Gross, as head of the instrument department, was credited with having freed the factory entirely from the necessity of imports. Pashenko was cited for his services in teaching Russian workers American technique.

Stalingrad, U. S. S. R.

Dear Comrades:

Our promise to the world proletariat and the IXth Congress of Trade Unions in U. S. S. R. has been fulfilled with 144 tractors per day. This afternoon at 3 p.m. all the workers of the S. T. P. (Stalingrad Tractor Plant) have marched out of the shops with brass bands and flying banners, to celebrate yesterday's and today's output of 144 tractors. Two tractors leading the procession, No. 144 for yesterday and No. 144 taken off the conveyor today, both nicely painted and decorated, have led the thousands of workers to a speakers' stand out in the open, where the celebration took place, with songs, music and speeches.

Comrade Pudalov, director of the S. T. P., was the first speaker, and in his remarks he mentioned that on behalf of the workers of S. T. P. he has sent a telegram to Comrade Stalin acknowledging the output of 144, and reaching the projected capacity, etc. Leaders of the Party Committee and Trade Unions also spoke, the American and German workers having their representations were all present and took part in the celebration.

Produce More Some Days

The 144 per day does not mean that this is all that we can take off the conveyor in 24 hours, because some days we produce more. For instance, on the 16th of April 1932, we produced 162 tractors, and on the 20th of April, 186 tractors in one day. Of course, Capitalism cannot believe that a plant built and equipped by American engineers to produce 150 tractors at the fullest capacity, the Bolsheviks can produce 186, meaning 36 tractors more than the rated capacity of the plant. But the Bolsheviks are doing wonders and have many surprises in store for the dying Capitalism.

The weather here is beautiful, spring has set in, the river Volga broke up four days ago and piles of ice are drifting towards the Caspian Sea at a rate of 8 miles an hour, the water in the river has risen about a meter since the break.

Questions Answered

In answer to the hundreds of letters from the comrades in the States, it is impossible to answer all letters, so we want to send our thanks through the columns of the Daily Worker to all comrades that have written us, and will answer those questions which most of the letters contained as follows: How can I get into the Soviet Union? Whom to write? How can I assist in building Socialism?

Although there is a great shortage of skilled workers in the Soviet Union and they are badly needed, the first Workers Republic cannot open its doors to all foreign workers, as there is a shortage in housing at present, and the continuous building of new homes doesn't seem to catch up with this shortage, due to the fact that the influx of engineers, specialists, workers from foreign countries, and the moving of workers and peasants from villages and towns into newly industrialized centers, so the Soviet Union cannot take in any workers, until it can assure them the proper accommodations and comfort.

In regards to the second question: Whom to write? We would advise Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York City. Some Comrades have asked about religion in Stalingrad. The largest church in the heart of the city, that has been used as a garage for the past few years has been torn down for building material, it could be used for any other good purpose. Same fate awaits the other 13, only one church is being used at present, by six old women who go there once a week; when they die, the same fate awaits the last one. Thanking the Daily Worker and the Comrades for writing, Comradely yours,

F. C. HONEY

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:

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

To Demand Relief at Protest Meet This Saturday

Under the leadership of the six Bronx Unemployed Councils, supported by the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party, a mass demonstration will take place for immediate and adequate unemployment relief and against police terror, on Saturday, May 21st, at 3 p.m., at Washington and Clarendon Parkway.

In front of this Home Relief Bureau, the police, under the personal direction of Captain Hooks, meeting after meeting has been broken up, feeding the hungry unemployed workers with policemen's clubs.

Captain Hooks last week, after a bloody struggle, declared that "the reds will not get this corner." The workers in the neighborhood, who are starving with their wives and families, are determined to carry on the fight for the right to speak in front of this Home Relief Bureau and to get from the city immediate and adequate unemployment relief.

Answer this new step in imperialist war preparations, the attack on the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the United States by increasing ten-fold the usual circulation of the anti-war number of the magazine.

The contents of the suppressed issue are: "The War and the Immediate Tasks of the Communist Parties; One Question of the Revolutionary Way Out of the Crisis; Lessons of the English Elections; The Second International and the War in China; The Struggle Against the Export of Munitions."

These fundamental articles will be exactly reproduced in the reprinted edition, available May 24.

Every district, section and unit of the Communist Party should send in their orders for large bundles NOW. Reply to the attack of Hoover-Stimson with a ten-fold increase in circulation.

Order now from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Station D, New York City. The price is 10 cents per copy. Bundles of twenty, 3 cents; bundles of one hundred, 7 cents; two hundred and fifty, 6 cents.

NEGRO COTTON EXPERT IN USSR



Here is an American Negro worker, a cotton expert, helping his Russian comrades make a test in a cotton field in Uzbekistan. The Soviet Union has doubled its cotton production in two years.

What Our Readers Say on the Election Campaign

THIS is the 11th series of discussion letters on the election platform and campaign of the Communist Party sent in by readers of the Daily Worker. Articles will be written by comrades from the Central Committee on the various suggestions and proposals as the discussion progresses.

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.

The special supplement containing the platform can be secured in the office of your district.

equal rights' To show the Negro workers what we mean full equality, economically, politically as well as socially; against discrimination, jim-crowism, lynching, the terrific police terror and the virtual slavery of the Negro farmers in the South. We

Comrades, I think we lose sight of the fact that our platform shall be... after listening to our speakers while they would walk away saying, "Why he doesn't know what he's talking about!" and then turn back for some faker who does know what he's talking about in the street. He has kept his ears to the street masses, knows what their grievances are and uses these as the basis of fooling the Negroes and winning their votes.

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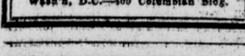
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Joseph and Philip Gullit please communicate with the "Daily Worker" Very important!

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Seattle A. F. of L. Endorses Mooney

Scottsboro Meet

Huge Reception for Moore and Mother Mooney May 30

SEATTLE, May 20.—As a result of pressure from the militant rank and file, the Central Labor Council of the American Federation of Labor has unanimously endorsed the Scottsboro-Mooney meeting here on the evening of May 30. Mother Mooney and Richard B. Moore will be the principle speakers.

The Council also endorsed the picnic and reception for Moore and Mother Mooney on May 30th. The picnic will be held at the People's Park, beginning early in the morning and continuing throughout the day. After the picnic, Seattle workers will proceed to the mass meeting, which will be held at the Eagles Auditorium.

Both the reception and picnic during the day and the mass meeting at night will serve as counter-demonstrations of the working-class against the fascist military demonstration planned for the same day as part of the bosses' preparations for war.

SPEND YOUR SPRING VACATION AT Camp Nitgedaiget

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

SPECIAL RATES FOR WEEK-ENDS

1 Day \$3.00
2 Days 5.50
3 Days 8.00

For further information call the COOPERATIVE OFFICE 2500 Bronx Park East Tel.—Esterbrook 8-1400

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

GREETING:

Notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of free copies of Bishop Brown radical propagandists. In the future only the advantage of this offer who are willing and a satisfactory evidence that they are promoting the Third International and the political interests of their nation affiliated with it. The offer of each one of these publications to unemployed holds.

THE BRADFORD-BROWN EDUCATIONAL
Gallon, Ohio

MASS PROTESTS MUST SAVE ORPHAN JONES

The sentence and judgment of the Court," said Judge T. Scott Offutt on January 28, when his court found Yuel Lee (better known as "Orphan Jones") guilty on a framed-up murder charge before an all-white lynch jury, "is therefore, that you, Euel Lee . . . shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul." This was the infamous sentence that Euel Lee (Orphan Jones) received, and which would by now have carried out had not the International Labor Defense, which prevented his lynching in the first place, and defended him during the original trial, persistently appealed the case. The hearing on the appeal was set for next October.

But a very significant political issue was raised in the Euel Lee trial when the I. L. D. lawyers asked to have Negro Jurymen. It developed that there could be no Negro Jurymen because there were no Negroes on the jury panel, a list of names from which the Jurymen are drawn. The I. L. D. lawyers asked how it happened that no names of Negro workers appeared on the list of possible Jurymen. Judge Frank I. Duncan, judge of the circuit court of Baltimore County, admitted under examination that in the 26 years that he had been a judge he had never put any Negro's name on the jury list. "I'm not prejudiced," he said, in substance, "but we never put a Negro's name on the jury panel. No Negro has ever been chosen on a jury. We simply never do it."

This brazen confession was made in open court to David Levinson, I. L. D. lawyer, and is in the

case records. This is in open violation of the constitution, of guaranteed civil rights, of recognized court justice as supposed to be administered in the capitalist courts. It means that southern boss judges have admitted that Jim-crow justice is the rule in trials of Negro workers in the South.

The I. L. D. is making this fact the chief basis for the appeal—the first time this has ever been done. The I. L. D. is now challenging capitalist justice, not in general terms, but on the basis of specific court records and of statements made by the judges themselves.

In the trial, in order to give an appearance of great impartiality, three judges were put in charge, Judge Gus Grayson, Judge Frank I. Duncan, who has been quoted, and Judge T. Scott Offutt, who pronounced sentence when the farcical trial was over. Euel Lee had been accused of the murder of a rich farmer, Green K. Davis, and of three others of Davis's family, and his conviction took place notwithstanding the fact that Euel Lee steadily protested his innocence, and the further fact that no first hand evidence could be produced against him. The murder appears to have been the work of a whisky gang, who sought to cover up their work by accusing a Negro.

The present situation is that the prosecution is endeavoring to have the appeal thrown out of court on the ground that it was not filed within the prescribed time. It happens that there is a conflict of regulations, the state law requiring appeals to be filed within three months and the county law requiring that they be filed during the court session at which the trial took place—which means a much shorter interval. The I. L. D. filed its appeal within one month after the trial, thus more than conforming with the state rule, which ordinarily takes precedence over local regulations. The effort to use this trivial technicality to forbid the appeal after it had been granted is purely and simply boss trickery to railroad Euel Lee to death in order to prevent the raising of the issue about Negro Jurymen.

When Allan Taub, on behalf of the I. L. D., interviewed Deputy Attorney General Willis R. Jones in Baltimore about the Euel Lee case, during the last two days, Jones said, "We don't want to have another Sacco-Vanzetti case. We want to have this thing over with in May, and have no further time taken up with it." Attorney Taub has just returned after a thorough examination of the court records in the Court of Appeals.

This lets the cat out of the bag. This shows the fear of the lynch bosses that the I. L. D. will foil their murderous schemes. This is why they follow the unusual plan of denying a postponement of trial even when David Levinson, the original chief counsel for Euel Lee, is in a hospital after undergoing an operation. But their hopes of railroadng Lee before the defense could be ready has been futile, for the I. L. D. has Joseph Brodsky, Bernard Ades (just returned from handling the Tampa cases), and David Drucker in charge of the case in place of David Levinson, who is sick.

Send telegrams! Send protest resolutions! Demand that the appeal be heard!

Stop the legal lynching of Euel Lee ("Orphan Jones")! Send wires to Governor Albert C. Ritchie, Annapolis, Maryland, and to Chief Justice Carroll T. Bond, Court of Appeals, Annapolis, Maryland.

To Lead the Liberation Struggles of the Negroes

The first beginnings of mass work of the Party in the struggle for Negro rights, for uniting white and black workers in the struggle for their needs, and for leading the liberation struggle of the Negro masses, must be further improved and broadened by (a) popularization of the full Communist program on the Negro question in connection with the partial struggles on every-day demands and events, which must be intensified; (b) thorough popularization of the solution of the national question in the U. S. S. R., Socialist construction in the autonomous Soviet Republics, mobilizing the broad Negro masses for defense of the Soviet Union; (c) broadening the recruiting of Negro workers into the Party and trade unions, making red unions the real channels of Negro work; (d) a broad campaign within the Party as well as in the mass organizations against white chauvinism and all forms of Jim-crow practices, ruthlessly exterminating within the Party, not only the open, but also the half-hidden and conciliatory forms; (e) carrying out some concrete measures guaranteeing the next half-year or year period for a real beginning of penetrating the Black Belt, building the Party and mass organizations (first of all, trade unions) for work among the Negroes in the Black Belt; (f) dramatization of the demand for equal rights as an outstanding issue of the election program.—(From the main Plenum resolution, which is printed in full in the Plenum pamphlet, "Toward Revolutionary Mass Work.")

Toward Revolutionary Mass Work (DISCUSSION OF THE 14TH PLENUM) Cleveland District Plenum and C.C. Resolution

By F. B.

THE Cleveland District Plenum, which followed the C. C. Plenum, is of great significance for the Party as a whole. The Plenum made a serious attempt to carry out the resolution in practice.

The Plenum pointed out, as its main weakness, the inability to concentrate in the factories, and especially in the steel mills. In the light of the C. C. resolution the District Plenum examined its work and established that the main weakness lay in the methods of mass work, that the whole Party "is still a Party for the masses and not a Party of the masses," as it is also shown in the fact that the lower units are not functioning as a Party in a specific territory, in a specific shop. The necessity for more personal guidance to the work of the shop nuclei by the leading committee was recognized by all. In this respect the best contribution was brought to the Plenum by the delegates from the shop nuclei, by the comrades from the units in the steel towns. These comrades brought forward the necessity of developing the methods of work so that the nuclei should be in a position to meet the growing terror in the mills. The comrades also spoke against the many internal meetings which are also an obstacle to mass work.

Further, the Plenum brought forward all the weaknesses concerning the building of the revolutionary unions, especially the Metal Workers' Industrial League, the failure to penetrate the A. F. of L. unions, the stagnation of unemployment movement, which in some places is even going backward.

The main reason for the slow progress was given that the resolutions and directives are not concretized into life. This is due to the lack of concentration in specific places, because of the tendency of tackling the "whole world at once."

One of the major reasons given for the going backward of the unemployment movement was the mechanization of the armed forces and the militarization of industry are directly connected with war and call for strenuous activity in these branches of industry as well as in the trade unions and other labor organizations connected with them. So far, there is little to show that the Communist Parties have commenced to take up these elementary tasks seriously.

(From the 6th World C. I. Congress resolution on the struggle against imperialist war. The resolution was recently re-printed in pamphlet form.)

that the unemployed workers became an "appendix" of the charity organizations, they did not develop a real struggle for immediate relief, connected with the struggle for unemployment insurance; and organizationally after having built the block committees in a mechanical manner, these new forms of organization were let alone without the guidance of the fractions. In general, the discussion pointed out the inability to put forward concrete demands, in consultation with the workers.

The Plenum was very self-critical in analyzing the non-continuity in our struggle for Negro rights, connected with the discrimination against the Negro workers in the factory, the discrimination of the Negro unemployed by the charity organizations, the weaknesses in conducting the Scottsboro campaign, and the weak struggle against white-chauvinism. Here, the reason for the failure to develop a mass struggle for Negro rights was found in the lack of understanding of Negro problems in the lower units. This again shows the wide separation between the leading committee and the basic units, in so far as many of the problems remain a monopoly of the top.

Further the Plenum also brought forward the weaknesses of the Party in the struggle against the demagoguery of the bourgeois parties, especially of the socialist party, and Negro reformists.

While the District of Cleveland in one year doubled its membership, however, in analyzing the composition, the Plenum recognized that the Party is still far from rooting itself in the factories, and especially in the steel mills, that it is still far from overcoming its isolation from the masses.

The decision taken for the concentration in specific strategic points, the organizational changes for more personal contact of the leading comrades with the lower units, in line with the building of real shop nuclei, which will give an example to the whole district, etc., show that the Plenum correctly approached the task contained in the C. C. resolution, understood that the key to all problems is the changing of the approach on how the Party must go to the masses in order to break down the existing isolation.

An outstanding example which shows the determination of the Cleveland district for concretizing the C. C. resolution was characterized by the enthusiasm with which the proposal of the C. C., and of the District Bureau to the Plenum, for the electing Comrade Amis, a member of the C. C., a Negro comrade, as District Organizer.

A very serious weakness of the District Plenum was the lack of the discussion on the



The German socialist paper, the "Vorwaerts," spreads the lie that the Soviet Union is mobilizing for war furnishing the Japanese imperialists a pretext for attack.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN PHILADELPHIA

By BILL LAWRENCE

WITH the approaching of elections we note a tremendous increase of demagoguery. People who make their existence possible through graft and corruption by cheating the workers daily, suddenly become "friends of the common people" and appeal to the workers for their votes. Newspapers like the Philadelphia Record on the one hand agree with the magistrate that Communists are not fit to associate with dogs and are undesirable aliens, and calls editorially to forget the bloody events of April 30, and on the other hand makes a gesture of "condemnation" against police brutality and unfortunately succeeds in misleading workers who think that the Philadelphia Record is a good and fair paper.

What the Record is actually trying to do is to separate the Communists from the workers and picture the Communists as an isolated group who are looking for trouble as well as trying to create the impression that the May Day demonstration was not an expression of struggle on the part of the workers, against hunger, imperialist war, and race oppression, and that the elementary rights of the workers were not involved. In the opinion of The Record, the May Day demonstration was sponsored by a group of Communists who want to enforce the principles of Sovietism upon our holy institu-

tions of democracy and destroy the already crafted bell of liberty (?) hanging so pitifully in Independence Hall.

One of the outstanding tasks of the Communist Party in the coming elections, must be a sharp struggle against this demagoguery, unmask these people and present them in their real colors before the eyes of the workers. (We shall return to the Record's demagoguery in more detail on another occasion.) At this time, however, it should be clear to the workers of Philadelphia that the so-called "liberal" policy of the Record is dictated not only by the desire to obtain new readers, but a definite attempt to fool and mislead the workers whose realization for the necessity for organized struggle as the only means for improving the workers conditions is growing daily and with such phrases as "justice," "equality," "good government" and "bad government" consciously try to divert the revolutionary struggles of the workers into channels of peaceful submission to the miserable conditions in which the Philadelphia workers find themselves today.

Undoubtedly these social demagogues will try to misconstrue the issues facing the Philadelphia workers and try to make us believe that the main problems in the elections are the Blue Law, clean and honest government, and prohibition. Will the workers fall for this bunk? Definitely NO! The workers know too well that to speak about honest government in the domain of Bill Vare is just as possible as to have an honest government under Al Capone.

Besides, this is not the issue. The issue before the workers in the coming elections are: The constant growth of the army of unemployed and the inability and unwillingness of the city government to provide these jobless with work or unemployment insurance. The issue for the Philadelphia workers is not only to prevent the city administration from the discontinuing of local relief, but on the contrary, increase it, for no workers' family can live on \$3.25 to \$4 per week. Unemployment in Philadelphia has reached such a step, that even the capitalists spokesmen can no longer hide the distress existing among the jobless. Thus Karl De Schweinitz, executive secretary of the Community Council of Philadelphia, stated before the Senate Committee, that "out of 300,000 out of work in Philadelphia (these figures are grossly underestimated as the unemployed in Philadelphia reach 500,000—E.L.) 55,000 families are receiving relief with funds so low that the average amount available for a family in need is only \$4.23 a week, of which \$3.93 goes for food, and this is scarcely two-thirds of the estimated amount needed to sustain health."

Unemployment Grows

Unemployment is constantly on the upgrade and prospects for improvement in the future are rather slim. Dr. Joseph H. Willits, Director of the Department of Industrial Research of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, is forced to admit that "the situation grows no better. These figures which picture the unemployment situation as of March 15, show a heavy increase in the number of unemployed compared to the figures of the preceding month. 6,000 additional workers lost their jobs between February 15 and March 15. The figures are particularly distressing as this is the season of the year which usually brings a good increase in employment due to seasonal causes. This year that increase is missing. Charts and graphs made from these figures show the unemployment line still soaring upward with nothing to indicate when the peak may come."

With this forced admission of this bourgeois spokesman it is evident that the demand of local relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the state and employers, must become the major issue in the election campaign.

The Struggle For Negro Rights

Without overlooking the importance of a bitter struggle against the wave of wage-cuts, the next important problem for the Philadelphia workers is the systematic campaign of the city administration and police department of frame-ups and discrimination against Negro workers. Fearing the unity of white and black toilers, the Philadelphia administration has undertaken a conscious and prepared campaign against the Negro masses and for the last few weeks the Philadelphia press are talking about "Negroes attacking white women." The discrimination against Negro masses on the job, in handing out relief and barring of Negroes from various

so-called public institutions, is a common known fact.

On Friday, April 29, a reception for war mothers was held, when Mrs. Ella P. Matthews, with two other Negro war mothers appeared, they were told that no colored were allowed. This is the token of appreciation expressed by American Jingoists to the colored mothers for sending their sons to fight for "their" country and get killed on the battlefields of France.

In spite of the attempt of the bourgeoisie to divide the workers on the basis of race and nationality, the growing unity and the desire for a joint struggle is increasing daily. It is this struggle that the city administration is fearing so much. The City treasury is bankrupt. Unemployment is on the increase. Restlessness among the workers is growing and the city knows that if something is not done, the workers will act. In its desperation to find a way out of the situation, the city administration has chosen the road of terror. Through terror and persecution the city rulers hope to check the growing militancy of the workers and behold the workers from their leadership by attacking the Communist Party.

This explains the attack on the workers at the May Day demonstration, the arrest of workers at meetings and for distribution of leaflets, the raiding of working class organization offices, etc. Thus another important issue for the Philadelphia workers in the coming elections is the struggle against bosses' terror. The struggle against the terror does not only involve the right of the Communist Party to exist as a legal party, but it involves the very elementary interests of the Philadelphia workers and that is, the struggle for the right to live.

The above are some of the problems facing the Philadelphia workers in the coming elections. What must the workers do? What is the solution? It is clear that outside of a policeman's club and jailing, the workers have nothing to expect from the Republican administration.

S. P. Aids Bosses

Will the Socialists help? Isn't it a fact that the Socialists gave their approval to the clubbing of the workers by voting against a motion to

Ten Times As Many Readers As in 1914

THE rise in the cultural level of the Russian masses since the Revolution is nowhere so clearly indicated as in the recently released figures on newspaper circulation in the Soviet Union.

There are today in the U.S.S.R. 2,230 newspapers with a total circulation of 33,000,000 copies. Some of these are dailies, others are published every three days and some every week-five days. This means that in 1932 there are three times as many newspapers as in 1914 and ten times as many readers. And the chief reason why more newspapers are not published is the inability of the Soviet paper-making industry to catch up with the demand.

A unique feature of the Soviet press is the sending of photographic transcripts of the Moscow "Izvestia" to Leningrad, where the paper is reprinted for local readers on the same day. Airplanes are used to carry the matrices of the Pravda and Izvestia to far corners of the workers' republic, where these papers are reprinted. Pravda, the official organ of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., has a circulation of 2,200,000—the largest daily newspaper in the world. Izvestia's readers number 2,000,000.

In capitalist countries there are general newspapers put out for the ordinary readers and also specialist newspapers for railroads, steel industry and the like. The latter are very limited in circulation. In the Soviet Union these newspapers that specialize in a certain phase of industry are huge establishments with hundreds of thousands and sometimes millions of readers. For instance, of the thirty newspapers published in Moscow there are dailies published by the State Planning Commission, another by the Department of Heavy Industry, a third by the Department of Agriculture. Besides this latter agricultural paper Moscow is also the home of the Peasants' Gazette, issued in over 3,000,000 copies



Nice, Clean Garbage

A worker of Berkeley, West Virginia, writes that he attended a meeting of the Associated Charities, and it seems that he found out the purpose of the next campaign of that organization of belly robbers to be a drive for sanitary garbage.

Grover Hedrick, head of the Raleigh County Bank and mayor of the town, told the assembly how "nice people came in the night and stole garbage from his garbage can," and he declared they told him "We knew your garbage was clean."

There seems to be no other purpose in the story of this mayor-banker, but to advocate free removal of garbage by a campaign to teach all capitalists to make their garbage as clean as possible, thus insuring its removal by the unemployed.

Those that do take garbage and thank the capitalists for leaving it clean may be "nice people" but if the capitalists think that twelve million workers and their families are forever going to be "nices" like that, they are due to be disillusioned. Yet, for all that, it depends upon what we, the revolutionary workers, do or don't do in organizing these masses for struggle against garbage, clean or dirty, and for social insurance.

Contempt Of Court

Didn't notice any capitalist government official getting all worked up against the jingoists who were sending telegrams and letters of protest to the Governor of Hawaii, and demanding of Congress a pardon for the Massie killers, did you?

Of course not. That was not "contempt of court." But it is "contempt of court" to send a telegram or letter of protest to Alabama officials demanding the release of the Negro boys of Scottsboro, victims of imperialist oppression of the Negro nation.

Negro workers and small farmers should have no trouble in seeing that their bourgeois misleaders are on the side of the enemy when they preach trust in the courts of their oppressors, and repudiate the demand raised by the Communists for self-determination in the Black Belt, the right of the Negro people to choose their own government, even to separate their country from the United States.

How can the oppressed have anything but contempt for the courts of their oppressors?

Isn't it a fact that Mr. McKean, leader of the Socialists in this city, was instrumental in giving a 35 per cent wage cut to the hosiery workers? What is the position of the Socialist Party on the frame-ups and discrimination against Negro workers? Isn't it a fact that the Jewish Socialist Forward came out and branded Willie Brown, the framed-up Negro youth, as a murderer, and not only did the Socialists not lift a finger on behalf of this framed-up Negro youth, but through their publicity in the press, actually gave their support to the legal lynchers of the Negro masses.

In the coming elections the Communist Party alone offers a program of struggle of class against class. In the six outstanding demands, such as:

1. Unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
 2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
 3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers, without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and from forced collection of rents or debts.
 4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.
 5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of the workers.
 6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.
- The Communist Party makes clear its position on the problems confronting the working class. These demands certainly apply in full force to the conditions existing in Philadelphia. The workers of Philadelphia will see in these demands of the Communist Party a solution to their present day problems and immediate needs, and will express their solidarity and readiness to rally around these demands.

every three days. The trade unions and the Young Communist League also have their daily newspapers.

Lenin always stressed that the workers' newspaper must be based on worker correspondence. And the existence of a workers' and peasants' correspondence movement, with 2,000,000 members and active contributors to the Soviet press, shows that this Leninist idea is carried out in the Soviet Union. These are the workers who dig up cases of bureaucracy, of mismanagement, expose the "breaks" in the Five-Year Plan and are a vital part of Socialist construction.

The Soviet press is based on worker correspondence. It is based on the needs and desires of the masses. This is the difference between a workers' press and a capitalist dope sheet. And therefore the Soviet press does not spend 12 pages on a Lindbergh case, as did the New York World-Telegram; crime is not featured.

Besides these newspapers there are thousands of factory, collective and state farm papers. There are traveling newspapers with presses on trucks and trains which go through the country seeking to fix out faults and have them corrected.

And, lastly, there are foreign language newspapers for workers from other countries. Up till two weeks there were two English papers in Moscow. A weekly and one put out every other day. These have been merged into a daily paper. There also is a German newspaper.

Six hundred newspapers in sixty different languages lead, organize and build the lives of various nationalities in the Union. Before the revolution these people had no press, could not read.

It can truly be said that the Russian Revolution released the cultural possibilities of 166 million people.