

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)

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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'GRAND DUKE' BOASTS JAPAN WILL ATTACK SOVIET UNION

Roosevelt--Demagog!

DEMAGOGY AND DICTATORSHIP—These are the methods by which Wall Street government and its various agencies are attempting to solve the acute crisis.

These are the means by which American imperialists and their hangers-on are preparing for war.

Under the head of shameless demagoguery comes the speech of Governor Roosevelt to the graduating class of Oglethorpe College. Here Roosevelt put forward the outworn "liberal" theory of the reorganization of capitalist production and distribution for the benefit of the "common people."

His speech was a mixture of the vapors of William Jennings Bryan and the "trustbusting" hypocrites of Theodore Roosevelt and his Bull Moose colleagues. But it was more than that. Roosevelt aimed in his speech to sidetrack the workers from struggling against the capitalist system by throwing out the faint suggestion that speculation and the bankers are responsible for capitalist chaos while the system itself is sound.

For, most of all, of course, the governor of the richest state in the Union, with its more than 1,500,000 unemployed, is interested in maintaining the present system. He says so, in the following quotation from his speech, which, like his whole deluge of words, is unaccompanied by a single concrete proposal as to HOW to better the conditions of the masses NOW! "Do what we may have to do to inject life into our ailing economic order, we cannot make it endure for long unless we can bring about a more equitable distribution of the national income. It is well within the inventive capacity of man... to insure that all who are willing and able to work, receive from it at least the necessities of life. In such a system, the reward for a day's work will have to be greater, on the average, than it has been, and the reward to capital, especially capital which is speculative, will have to be less." (Our emphasis).

Roosevelt wants to maintain capitalism. He puts forward the general proposition that capitalists, especially speculative capitalists (bankers and stockbrokers, etc.) as distinct from industrial capitalists whom he considers useful, should accept a smaller "reward" while the "reward" for "a day's work" should be "greater."

This is poppycock intended for mass consumption. Roosevelt has no intention whatever of increasing the wages of the workers and reducing profits of the capitalists. The wage slashes in his own state are positive proof of that.

But even if this charlatan meant what he said only fools would believe that the murderous capitalist system could in any way change its course to raise wages and lower profits.

"The very development of modern industry," said Marx, "must progressively turn the scale in favor of the capitalist against the working man, and that consequently the general tendency of capitalist production is not to raise, but to sink the average standard of wages, or to push the values of labor more or less to its minimum limit."

The whole machinery of capitalist government is organized to enforce this process.

To reverse this process requires a social revolution. Only then does the machinery of production under the proletarian state begin to serve the social needs of the toiling population—by production for use instead of profit.

Even to check this process from time to time of the constant worsening of the conditions of the masses of workers under capitalism requires powerful industrial unions and militant mass struggle against the capitalists and their government.

Millions of workers who never heard of Marx are coming to realize these basic facts of the class struggle.

The existence of the Soviet Union where the November revolution overthrew capitalism and made possible the building of industry under the control of and for the use of the toiling masses led by their Communist Party has shown the only way out of the capitalist crisis and out of capitalism with its unemployment, hunger and war to huge armies of workers, poor farmers and colonial peoples.

The generalities of Roosevelt are not the result of ignorance nor do they represent any outpouring of sympathy for the working class in the United States. No one knows better than Roosevelt, as governor of New York State, containing the city which is the headquarters of finance capital, that Wall Street and its government will recede not one inch from its program of crawling out of the crisis at the cost of unspeakable misery to the workers caused by the reduction of millions to the pauper level and by the slashing of the living standard of the entire working class, accompanied by rapid increase of the dictatorial powers of state and national government—except in the face of the most resolute mass struggle by the working class.

The role of Roosevelt and the liberal pose which he is assuming is to demoralize the working class in the face of the ceaseless offensive of capitalism on all fronts.

He asks votes for Roosevelt from the starving masses. He assures the working class, and the ruined middle class elements, that the democrat party, with him at its head as president, will turn back the wheels of the capitalist system, make it work for the "interests of the nation as a whole."

This "nation as a whole" conception is the pet phrase of these capitalist party demagogues. It is used consciously to obscure the ever sharper relief into which the continual decay of capitalism throws the sharp facts of the class struggle; it is used to cover up the fact that the basic conflict in America today is class against class—working class against capitalist class.

Roosevelt has the ambition to follow in the footsteps of Woodrow Wilson in his prime. Wilson was the most skilful of all demagogues in his use of the "nation as a whole" conception. With it he cajoled the masses into support of an imperialist war which brought finance capital to its present pinnacle of power with the House of Morgan at its apex.

Workers will do well to remember in connection with Roosevelt's speeches, which will grow more radical as the crisis deepens and the election campaign advances, that Wilson wrote a book called "The New Freedom" in which he too promised "a more equitable distribution of the national income."

Remember too that Wilson appealed to the masses during a period similar to this—the period when imperialism was already going on, and that he promised to "keep us out of war."

Roosevelt wants to be a war president on a peace program—just as Wilson was. Nothing gives such a thrill to such liars and hypocrites.

The Communist Party as the revolutionary party of the working class has the task of exposing the anti-working class character and the loyalty to American capitalism of these agents of imperialism to whom the lives and misery of millions of the working class are something to use in the interests of the very system and the rulers they pretend to denounce.

The struggle to expose these demagogues must be intensified and must be an important part of the election fight which goes forward on a larger scale with the Communist Party Nominating Convention in Chicago.

MOBILIZING TO ATTEND NATIONAL CONVENTION

Thousands of Workers Will Answer Threats Against Session

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23.—Preparations are all completed by the Chicago District of the Communist Party for the National Nominating Convention called by the Communist Party.

It is fitting that the workers in the large industries of Chicago and vicinity should have an opportunity of sending their representatives to help select the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the Communist Party and formulate its election platform.

The workers of Chicago and vicinity will have not only the opportunity through their elected delegates to participate in this convention but thousands of them will have the opportunity to jam the large auditorium of the Coliseum at 15th and Wabash on Saturday evening May 28, at 7:30 p. m. and be spectators during the session when the nominations for president and vice-president will take place.

For Foster and Ford. The Central Committee of the Communist Party has already proposed Wm. Z. Foster, well known to workers of Chicago, for president of U. S. A. and James W. Ford, Negro worker from Alabama who also worked in Chicago for many years, as vice-president.

The Communist Party has also proposed a draft platform, printed in full in the Daily Worker of April 28. The main emphasis in this platform is laid on "Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers." Five other planks of the proposed platform are published regularly at the top of the front page of the Daily Worker.

In addition to the Chicago workers who will attend the Coliseum meeting, reports are already coming in that truckloads of visiting workers from all surrounding towns who will be riding all day Saturday to reach the Coliseum meeting in the evening.

The Coliseum meeting will be the second session of the National Nominating Convention. The first session will be at 10 a. m., May 28, in People's Auditorium.

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

"Ford for Vice-President" Rally in Harlem, Tomorrow

United Front Campaign Committee Meets Today; 700 Delegates at New York City Conference

NEW YORK.—The United Front Election Campaign Committee of 50 elected at the New York City Conference Sunday is meeting today at 6:30 p. m. at 50 East 13th St., Room 505. All should be present for this very important meeting.

Ford Rally.
A. James W. Ford for vice-president rally will take place in Harlem on Wednesday, May 25th, at 8 p. m. at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St. Ford has just returned today from Washington, where he exposed the vicious policy of betrayal of the N. A. A. C. P. at a mass meeting. In Harlem he will explain to the Negro and white workers the platform of the Communist Party, and its struggle for Negro rights.

Ex-Servicemen for Ford.
In connection with the Ford rally, the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League points out that Ford is a war veteran and a member of the National Executive Council of the League. The League will conduct a special supporting campaign for Ford throughout the United States.

Amid cheers and applause that lasted fully ten minutes, Ernest Antler, Communist Party District Organizer, was unanimously accepted by the City Election Campaign Conference as candidate for governor of New York State.

18,000 Beet Workers Are Now Out on Strike; Company Orders Shooting

THE GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY

Billings, Mont., June 11, 1931.

To Our Growers:
Again, as a year ago at this time, we want to ask that you make no cash advances to your beet sugar for planting or having without first consulting the fieldman in your district.

Financing of beet workers during the hard part of the year when they are idle, as well as during their working season, is a very serious problem and one which, on account of characteristic insubordination of many of these people, has imposed a financial burden on the sugar industry, which, under present distressed conditions, it is no longer able to bear.

Last year, through your splendid co-operation, we made the greatest advance since the years of the war in putting these people, as a class, on a self-supporting basis. That effort with your continued co-operation can, we believe, bring practically complete success this year.

Many of the families working in the district lived last winter by virtue of advances made by the Company. Some of them owe retail services, whether or not in your neighborhood; some owe doctors; some owe advances for transportation and some for household utensils advanced to enable them to keep house on the farms.

The fieldman in your district has a complete record of all amounts owing by them. It is quite necessary that we urge you at this time to require his services before making any advances or any settlement, whether or not the contracting family admits any indebtedness.

By experience we know that the amounts shown to be owing on the statements which have been furnished the fieldman are often disputed by the labor. Generally, but not always, the fieldman's record is correct. In cases where it is incorrect, the disputed amounts should, nevertheless, be deducted and forwarded to the Company for disposition, as we are able to determine the facts of each case and make accurate distribution of the disputed funds.

Yours very truly,

THE GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY

American Sugar Company Letter Shows How It Forces Farmers to Enslave Workers

Mrs. Wright Given Tumultuous Ovation at World Congress of Seamen and Harbor Workers

BULLETIN.
WASHINGTON, May 23.—Attorneys for the International Labor Defense fighting the lynch verdicts against 7 of the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys today filed with the Supreme Court an application for a review of the convictions.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
HAMBURG, May 23.—Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro Negro boys, addressed the First World Congress of the International Seamen and Harbor Workers yesterday.

Rising to their feet singing the "Internationale" the 139 delegates and visitors gave the Scottsboro mother a tumultuous ovation. Mrs. Wright told the story of the Scottsboro frame-up, declaring her sons and the other boys innocent victims of lynch justice.

J. Louis Engdahl, who is touring Europe with Mrs. Wright in connection with the world-wide fight for the release of the Scottsboro boys, joined Mrs. Wright in urging the unanimous adoption and energetic carrying through of the Scottsboro resolution before the Congress. The resolution calls for the sending of protest telegrams to the American Ambassador at Berlin, President Hoover and Governor Miller of Alabama. It provides for the building of Scottsboro defense committees on all ships and in all harbors of the world.

Tremendous enthusiasm greeted Engdahl's appeal for the building of the mass fight to free the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney and all political prisoners.

The 139 delegates at the Congress represent the dock and harbor workers of 27 countries, including Japan, China and India.

Thousands Greet Moore and Mother Mooney on Tour

Big Receptions at Railway Stations and Meetings
LOS ANGELES, May 22.—Large numbers of workers greeted Richard B. Moore and Mother Mooney at a huge banquet here last Saturday. All present unanimously endorsed the mass fight to free the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney and pledged their energetic support. Over one thousand packed the Cooperative Auditorium at the protest mass meeting.

On Sunday again the Music Art Hall was packed with more than one thousand workers. The Red Squad turned out in full force, but such was the militancy of the workers that the police did not dare to attack the meeting.

Earlier in the day Moore spoke at a Negro Baptist Church and at a Negro forum. Mother Mooney was present with him at both meetings when Negro and white workers together pledged to support the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney.

At all meetings along the route of the tour arranged for Mother Mooney and Moore, they are given tremendous ovations and mass receptions at the railroad stations.

Portland workers are planning a giant reception for them on May 23. Seattle workers are preparing a huge demonstration for May 29 at the People's Park.

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:
2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.

TSARIST LEADER SAYS WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION IS "INEVITABLE"

Plan "To Clean Up the Slate" in Far East and to Carry War of 1904-5 "to Its Logical Conclusion"

Cynically Declares "Human Life is Plentiful" and "Blood Always Makes the Market Rise"

Drawing on his intimate knowledge of the criminal plans of the imperialists for armed intervention against the Soviet Union, the Tsarist White Guard "Grand Duke" Alexander yesterday in a signed article declared that war was "inevitable" between Japan and the Soviet Union. His article was broadcast by the United Press. This blood-thirsty White Guard inciter of war against the Soviet Union openly praised the Japanese "Manchurian-Siberia-bound drive" as constituting "as healthy an expression" of Japanese "imperial instincts as the pioneers march toward the Pacific was."

That another war means tremendous loss of life and increased misery for millions of workers all this Tsarist butcher. He cynically over the world does not concern declares in his article "human life is plentiful" and "blood always makes the market rise."

During the past few months the White Guards have been feverishly preparing to join the Japanese in their plans for an attack on the Soviet Union. White Guard headquarters in Paris, protected by the French imperialists, have sent out several calls to White Guards all over the world to be ready to join in the attacks on the Soviet Union. The Japanese in Manchuria have recruited and armed large numbers of White Guards. Japanese agents in the United States, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and other countries are openly enlisting White Guards with the aid of the governments of these countries. In the United States, American police are used to guard the Japanese Consulate in San Francisco and to sort out visitors to the Consulate to assure that only White Guards are given entrance.

Workers to Demonstrate Sat. Before Japanese Consulate Against War Drive on USSR

Rally Against War Inciters! Defend Chinese Masses and Soviet Union! Stop the Shipment of Munitions!

The war situation in the Far East is sharpening. The Japanese Imperialist Government continues its provocations against the Soviet Union. It now threatens to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway. Daily it is rushing more troops towards the Soviet border. War may break out any day.

The U. S. bosses are daily shipping carloads of war supplies to be used against the Chinese people and the Soviet Union. The time for propaganda and agitation alone is over. It is now necessary for the workers also to proceed to action in defense of the Chinese People and the Soviet Union. Organizational steps must be taken on the docks and shops to stop the production and shipment of ammunition to the Far East.

Revolutionary workers of New York, represented in the Trade Union Unity League, Unemployed Councils, Communist Party, Friends of the Soviet Union, International Labor Defense, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, Workers International Relief, United Council of Working Class Housewives, Workers Clubs, including the Irish Workers Club, are mobilizing their forces and call upon the workers to demonstrate with them against Japanese imperialism, in its attacks upon the Chinese People and the Soviet Union.

The demonstration will be held at Whitehall and South streets on Saturday, June 4, at 12 o'clock noon and will march past and demonstrate before the Japanese Consulate.

Rally in defense of the Chinese People and the Soviet Union!
Drive out the representatives of Japanese imperialism!
Stop the production and shipment of ammunition to the Far East!

The parade started from the Strike Headquarters at 1 p. m. sharp, following the Strike meeting. At the strike meeting itself, the line of march and its purpose was outlined by the organizer, Rosenberg. Before the meeting ended, each sign and slogan to be carried in the march was submitted to the strikers who voiced their approval with great applause and mighty shouts of "aye."

The march, led by the W.I.R. Band passed the I. Miller factory, circled around it, going past the Star and Premier shops, and past many metal and food shops in the neighborhood. As they marched by I. Miller shop, the workers shouted slogans—"Down with the Company Union"—"Don't scab—join us"—"We fight layoffs and starvation wages," etc. Through the line of march, the workers in the shops crowded to the windows of their factories, waving and cheering the marchers.

The parade continued past the Long Island City Hall, thru parts of the business and working class sections, and going by the I. Miller shop once more, ended with a mass open air meeting in front of the Strike Headquarters.

Many placards and slogans were carried by the marchers, some of which read: "I. Miller Strikers Fight Wage Cuts and Layoffs"—"We Demand Cash Return of the \$50 Security Bonds"—"Organize and Prepare for a Mass Strike of Shoe Workers"—"Down with the Yellow Dog Contract"—"Long Live the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union and the Trade Union Unity League"—"Free Tom Mooney, Edith Berkman and the 9 Scottsboro Negro Boys"—"We Demand Unemployment not far off."

At the end of the meeting, one of the agents of I. Miller, tried to gain control of the platform, and asked to "tell the other side of the story." The workers booed him down and when he tried to organize a meeting on the opposite corner, it was broken up and he was chased away by the angry workers.

In the parade, the strikers of Andrew Geller and Paris shops carried banners greeting the I. Miller strikers. A delegation of Elco workers marched with a sign reading: "We Won Our Strike—We'll Help You Win Yours."

One of the most remarkable achievements came when the marchers returned and found the rest of the workers of the Packing and Cleaning Departments out of the shop and waiting in the headquarters to be registered as strikers. Also three workers—one whose name was mentioned in the Freiheit as working in I. Miller's—came down yesterday and joined the ranks of the strikers. This worker, Morris Magdoff, admitted his mistake and asked that his name be cleared in the working class press. He also calls upon the rest who are still working to follow his example and be welcomed into the ranks of the strikers.

A meeting of strikers wives and women took place after the open mass meeting, and a women's committee was organized and plans laid for strengthening the fight.

After the meeting, all the marchers were treated to an excellently prepared meal of hot stew, sandwiches, etc., by the Strike Relief Committee in cooperation with the W.I.R.

The entire day was a day of jubilation—with a feeling that victory is at hand.

3,000 Shoe Workers March in Long Island City in Solidarity With I. Miller Shoe Strikers

Strikers' Ranks Swell As More Workers of Packing and Cleaning Plant Walk Out

Close to 3,000 shoe workers and strikers wives and children marched in Long Island City yesterday under the leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, in a mass demonstration of solidarity with the I. Miller shoe strikers

Towards the end of the meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted to intensify the fight by mass picketing as the only means of defeating the schemes of the I. Miller Co.

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100 Workers Put Back Furniture of Evicted Family in the Bronx

NEW YORK.—A family with three children was evicted yesterday morning from the apartment at 845 61st St., Bronx. The head of this family works three days a week for the Jewish Central Service at 129

Mott Ave. The tenants were mobilized by the Unemployed Council and put up a splendid fight. The furniture of the evicted family was put back by more than 300 workers, who later participated in an open-air meeting.

In view of the workers' militancy the police did not attempt to prevent the workers from putting back the furniture or from participating in the meeting.

U.S. Government Orders Fresh Armed Intervention Against Revolutionary Chinese Masses

Warship to Land Marines at Amoy, South China, to Block Advance of Victorious Chinese Red Army in Fukien Province

The United States government is threatening to land machines at Amoy, South China, in an attempt to crush the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese workers and peasants against the Kuomintang tools of the imperialists. A Washington dispatch admits that the State Department has already issued orders to its naval commander at Amoy for this criminal attack on the Chinese masses.

The dispatch reports that the Hoover Hunger government expects the other imperialist

brigands to co-operate in this move for direct armed intervention against the Chinese Revolution. The United States, England and Japan have over 45 warships at the port of Amoy. These warships were rushed there several weeks ago following the sweeping victories of the Chinese Red Army against the Kuomintang troops in Fukien Province. The Red Army captured scores of Fukien Province cities, including the big industrial city of Chang-chou. Peasant uprisings supported the advance of the Red Army, both the peasants and the town workers rallying to the fight against the Kuomintang.

Chinese dock workers in Shanghai yesterday set fire to a Japanese transport which was loaded with munitions to be transported to Manchuria for use against the Soviet Union. The ship and its cargoes were destroyed. The Japanese militarists arrested 30 of the dock workers. At Tientsin, North China, a bomb was exploded in front of a bank in the Japanese concession.

The Chinese Postal Workers Union yesterday issued a call for a nationwide strike. Three thousand outdoor postal employees in Shanghai immediately responded. The local postal service was paralyzed despite the fact that the indoor employees have not yet responded. The strikers charged the Nanking (Kuomintang) government with looting the postal revenues and thus endangering the livelihood of the postal employees. They are demanding sweeping changes in the postal administration. A. M. Chaplain, the Postal Commissioner, admitted that the strike is likely to spread to all the other large cities of China.

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WORKERS WIN RIGHT TO MEET IN THE BRONX

Hold Mass Rally in Spite of Police Ban

A mass demonstration of over 2,000 workers was held at Washington and Claremont Parkway, where during the past few weeks all the meetings of the Unemployed Council were broken up, workers slugged and arrested. This demonstration was held in spite of the order of the police according to which the Unemployed Council will not have any more meetings at this corner.

The militancy of the workers attending the demonstration was so evident, that the police did not seem it advisable to attack the workers. The winning of this corner means a victory for the workers in their struggle for immediate and adequate unemployment relief and against police terror.

The unemployed councils of the Bronx will utilize this victory for the further mobilization of ever greater number of employed and unemployed workers for the fight for relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and their governments.

MWL to Hold Special Mobilization Rally Wednesday, May 25

A special mobilization meeting of all unemployed members of the Metal Workers' Industrial League will be held on Wednesday, May 25, at 2 p.m., at the headquarters of the M. W. I. L. at 5 E. 19th St., third floor. The question to be taken up at this meeting is the building up of an Unemployed Council of Metal Workers that will be capable of organizing the unemployed workers in the metal industry and unite with the employed for united struggle against starvation, wage-cuts and for unemployment insurance.

What's On—

TUESDAY
The Harlem Progressive Youth Club will hold its regular dancing class at 9 o'clock at 1538 Madison Ave.
An exhibition of murals and paintings is now on at the John Reed Club, 63 W. 15th St., and will continue through the first week in June. Open from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Comrade Amier will speak to the Medical Workers at 16 W. 21st St., at 8 p.m.
WEDNESDAY
A meeting of carpenters will be held at 1120 Southern Blvd., Bronx, at 8 p.m.
Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, I.L.D., will have an important membership meeting at 722 Tremont Ave., Bronx, at 8:30 p.m.
An executive meeting of the Workers' Film and Photo League of the W.I.R. will be held at 16 W. 21st St., at 8 p.m.
Alliteration Painters, Yorkville Section, will open its headquarters at 30 E. 81st St., at 8 p.m.

LUCILLE WRIGHT WILL SPEAK IN HARLEM TONITE

Brother of Roy and Andy Wright, Two of Scottsboro Victims

NEW YORK.—Lucille Wright, young sister of Roy and Andy Wright, two of the framed up young Negro boys of Scottsboro, arrived in New York City today. She is starting a national tour, together with Nell Carroll of the National Youth Committee of the I.L.D.

The first meeting has been arranged in Harlem, under the auspices of the Harlem Youth Scottsboro Defense Committee. It will be held at Saint Lukes Hall, 125 West 130th St. in Harlem, Tuesday, May 24th, at 8 p.m.

This meeting of Harlem youth to rally in solidarity with Lucille Wright and to denounce the vicious death sentence of the Scottsboro boys, will also be a mobilization for Second National Youth Day in Harlem.

Scores of youth organizations, Negro and white, have elected delegations to greet Lucille Wright and to mobilize for the fight to free the boys from the bloody clutches of the Alabama lynch-bosses.

This meeting, in Harlem, just one month from the day the boss-class has decreed that the innocent boys shall die in the electric chair, will serve to rally the masses of Harlem youth in the fight which can and must free the boys.

Workers, young and adult, come to the Harlem Youth Rally for the Scottsboro defense fight! Greet Lucille Wright on the beginning of her national tour!

TURKRAFT SHOP IS ON STRIKE

Industrial Union in Fight on Wage Cuts

NEW YORK.—On Friday morning a number of pressers employed at the Turkraft Dress Shop, 40-26 28th St., Long Island City, went down on strike against a wage cut that the firm wanted to put through in all the departments. The conditions in this shop were so miserable that another wage cut would have meant real starvation even while employed.

The workers, most of them new elements who have recently come into the dress trade, reported the shop to the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

The dress industry today is not located only in Manhattan but is spread out to other sections of the city. It is necessary that the workers of these outlying sections get the full support and leadership of the Industrial Union in their struggles.

New Issue of "Hunger Fighter" Out; Contains Important Articles

The new issue of the Hunger Fighter, official organ of the Unemployed Council of Greater New York, is now off the press. Among other interesting and vital articles appears the statement of I. Amter, candidate for Governor on the Communist Party ticket, on the position of the Communist Party on unemployment relief and insurance.

As special features of the Hunger Fighter, the paper will carry in every issue a statement of the stand on unemployment relief and insurance by the different political parties and their candidates running in the coming election.

The Hunger Fighter is pursuing the policy of sending such questionnaires to all political parties, and will print their answers.

Expose the U. S. War Makers; Toilers Write from War Industries

Workers! Rush in your letters on war preparations that are being made in the factory where you work. Help to expose the increased munitions and war material production that is taking place throughout the United States.

Interview workers in the war industries. Send these interviews to the Daily Worker. Workers from the National Guard are requested to write to the Daily Worker.

These letters will be published in the special anti-war supplement Saturday.

All workers are urged to attend the next meeting in spite of the socialist hoodlums.

New York Veterans Conduct Mass Drive for the Bonus

NEW YORK.—The Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League (Harlem Post) is conducting a special campaign in support of a Mass Delegated March to Washington on June 8th. Branch No. 2, with headquarters at 2073 Fifth Ave., is making a special campaign in Harlem, securing thousands of names of Negro and white veterans signed in support of the Bonus (back pay) March.

All Negro and white veterans are invited to join the branches of the League. Other branches are located at 79 E. Tenth St. The Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League branches are electing Negro workers to their executive committees and carries out a line of complete equality of their members. Negro and foreign born can join the League on the basis of having served in any of the armies of the bosses, and now are willing to struggle for the immediate demands of the veterans for unemployment insurance and the

payment of the "bonus." Meetings are held every Thursday night at 7:30 p.m. at 2073 Fifth Ave. The Harlem branch of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League is preparing to rally the worker veterans to support the Communist election campaign. Comrade James J. Ford, a Negro worker, ex-serviceman and proposed Communist candidate for Vice-President of the United States, will be the speaker at a meeting which will be held at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St., Wednesday night, May 25.

A special outdoor meeting to rally the vets will be held at 125th St. and Fifth Ave. at 7 p.m. Wednesday night. The drive for signatures in support of the veteran fight for full and immediate payment of the bonus is moving on at good speed. Signatures are rolling in in support of the ex-servicemen's bonus.

Sign the bonus 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.

500 Harlem Workers Hear Foster Speak on Toussaint L'Ouverture

A very enthusiastic and large gathering of Negro and white workers was held in Harlem on Friday, May 20th, at the Toussaint L'Ouverture Anniversary meeting.

William Z. Foster, proposed presidential candidate for the Communist Party, was greeted by the singing of the Internationale when introduced to the workers. Charles Alexander and Harold Williams spoke for the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Out of 500 workers present about 300 were Negroes. Prior to the indoor rally an outdoor meeting was held at the corner of 140th St. and Seventh Ave., from which the workers marched to St. Luke's Hall at 130th St.

Two resolutions were passed, one supporting the election campaign of the Communist Party and the other supporting the Scottsboro campaign. A standing committee of 30 workers, mostly Negroes, living in Harlem, was elected from the mass meeting, to further carry on the tradition of Toussaint L'Ouverture with the struggle of the Negroes today.

A delegation of nine was also elected to attend the Election Campaign Conference of the Communist Party on Sunday, May 22, at the Labor Lyceum.

"MEN WANTED" BY U. S. ARMY

NEW YORK.—Several hundred workers answered a vicious advertisement published in the New York American in a vain attempt to secure a job.

The advertisement called for men to be employed in Panama. At the "Employment Agency" in Brooklyn, 8 Fourth Ave., the workers found out, however, that soldiers, not men, were wanted and that the agency was nothing else but the United States Army.

Several months ago the United States Army stated that no men would be recruited. The present recruiting drive, conducted with such misleading advertisements and masqueraded appeals, shows that the United States is preparing for the impending imperialist war on the Soviet Union.

Foster to Speak to Dressmaker Meeting, Bryant Hall, Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—All dressmakers, members of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, of the International or unorganized, are invited to a mass meeting tomorrow (Wednesday) night right after work in Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 41st St.

At this meeting the newly-elected executive board and officers will be installed, there will be a full report on the activities of the Dress Dept. and concrete plans for uniting the members of the Industrial Union, the members of the International and the unorganized workers for a mass organization campaign to organize the open shops and improve the conditions of the workers in the union shops.

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, will speak at this meeting on the tasks confronting the dressmakers.

The Dress Dept. of the Industrial Union has arranged a meeting of unemployed dressmakers, to which members of the Industrial Union, of the International and unorganized workers are called upon to come to discuss the problems confronting the dressmakers, what can be done to secure more jobs and relief for the unemployed.

Probe Reveals Big Graft Flows Into Walker Bank

Equitable Coach Paid for Trip Through Europe

"Collect on delivery" is the policy of the Tammany mayor, James J. Walker, according to revelations brought out in the Seabury investigation now entering its final week.

According to evidence already presented before the Seabury committee the mayor received a letter of credit for \$10,000 from agents of the Equitable Coach Company the day the franchise was signed, giving that company monopolistic rights on the streets of New York.

Ric Graft From Taxi Trust

Walker also received from J. A. Sisto, broker, \$25,335 in bonds in a taxi trust before he began pursuing a policy favorable to the company in which Sisto is interested; and, of course, discriminating against and imposing oppressive police measures upon the independent taxi men.

Walker also got a \$6,000 haul credited to the account of his missing "confidential financial agent," Russell T. Sherwood, who ran away to Mexico to avoid appearing before the Seabury investigation and compromise Mayor Walker. The \$6,000 was part of the "cut" in the graft involved in purchasing obsolete street cleaning equipment.

Book Trip to Europe

With the \$10,000 letter of credit from the taxi trust and an additional sum of \$23,000 supplied by Rodman Wainmaker, head of the big department store that thrives through paying starvation wages to the thousands of women and girl workers, Walker in 1927 visited European capitals on one of his numerous "vacations."

Accompanying the Walker party on the European trip was the Presbyterian preacher and alleged historian, Herbert Adams Gibbons, one of the most vicious and notorious defenders of imperialist banditry in the world. Adams in addition to chaperoning the Walker party through the cabarets of Paris and Berlin, was engaged in managing the Paris convention of the American Legion that year.

Gibbons is trying to evade testimony on matters that may further expose the graft of the Mayor administration. He announces that he will testify only if Walker requests him to do so.

Overdraw \$10,000 Coach Money

On the trip through Europe Walker overdraw the \$10,000 letter of credit and the amount, \$3,000, was made good by the Equitable Coach Company. The Tammany crook, Senator Hastings, described as a "friend of Mayor Walker," admitted on the stand that the overdraw as well as the original \$10,000. The senator says that the cash was given to the Equitable man by Senator Downing, who was arranging the trip. Downing is now dead. Another dead man, Anson W. Burchard, is said by the Equitable people to have originally planned the financing.

Walker is scheduled to appear Wednesday before the Seabury committee and present his version of the flow of large sums of money to his seven or more banking accounts.

"ALONE," NEW RUSSIAN SOUND FILM AT CAMEO TODAY

The heroism of a young Soviet girl, sent to teach in a remote shepherd's village in the midst of a wild, primitive land is the story of a thrilling film drama, "ALONE," which it opens at the Cameo Theatre.

Most of this remarkable picture was filmed in the remote Altai mountains, in an actual shepherd's village, with the backward, half-savage nomads as the supporting cast. In Russia's bitter winter the picture was made, as the camera followed the young teacher-heroine and her pupils to the high mountains where they tended the sheep and held school out-of-doors.

More than two years was spent in making this picture by the directors Trauberg and Kozintzev, who are associated with an experimental film group known as "Feks." Their best known picture previous to this was "The New Babylon" in which they introduced technique in direction that was radical and new. There is deep personal feeling and human warmth in "ALONE." This is centralized in the appealing figure of Kuzmina, a young actress of great talent. The absorbing story is heightened in interest by sound effects and a remarkable musical score by Shostakovich composed especially for the film.

SOVIET FILMS IN YONKERS

YONKERS, N. Y., May 23.—There will be Soviet Union moving pictures shown in the Workers Center, 27 Hudson St., Yonkers, every Sunday at 8 p.m. Next Sunday they will show "The Black Set Mutiny."

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR: Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.

Letter from Japan Shows Misery Grows As War Intensifies

The Daily Worker has received the following letter from Japan which shows the extent of the crisis now raging in that country. The starvation of the workers increases as Japanese imperialism drives deeper into war. This is an effective answer to those who hope that war with the United States in it will solve unemployment and misery. (We omit the complete name and address because of the danger it would create for the writer of the letter.)

Kianosuke, Otsuka
Near Tokyo, Japan

Dear Sirs:
I have been a subscriber to the "Daily Worker." But the situation in Japan forced me to suspend the subscription. The unfavorable foreign exchanges, 10 per cent reduction of salary, 30 per cent higher prices as a result of inflation, all these circumstances have had the effect, that I could not send you the subscription rate. So please suspend the sending of the paper and let me know how much I owe you from January to March.

Yours Sincerely
K. O.

Today and Tomorrow—Don't Miss Seeing Eisenstein's Great Russian Film Epic

"10 DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD"

FROM JOHN REED'S FAMOUS STORY OF THE EARLY DAYS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

ADDED FEATURES: LATEST W.I.R. NEWSREEL

The Workers' A.C.M.E. THEATRE 150 E. 4th St. at 11th St. 100 ST. & UNION SQUARE Midnite Show Sat.

White Guardists Seek Funds for Anti-Soviet Army in U.S.

Appeals are being circulated through the United States, calling for contributions to finance the White Guardist Anti-Soviet Army on the Eastern borders of the U.S.S.R. A copy of the appeal has been presented to the State Department in Washington by Boris Skvirsky, the head of the Soviet information bureau in the United States. Skvirsky protested against this open war campaign. The appeal which based its cry for immediate delivery of these funds on the advance of the Japanese army to the Soviet border is signed by a Czarist army officer, General Dietrichs whose office is at 154 Route Pere Robert, Shanghai.

The appeal reads: "The Russian army in Shanghai needs money for the purchase of arms, needs our support. Not lectures, not appeals are needed, but dollars. We are obliged to give this support and we shall give it. Each \$5 is 100 cartridges for Russian guns. Each \$5 is 100 shots between the eyes of the Yiddish robbers.

"Each shot on the boundary of Manchuria is a signal for the uprising of the Russian people in Russia, a signal for the arousing of the Russians in France, Serbia, Bulgaria, a signal for the end of the Yiddish yoke.

"Russia is not lost. The Soviet power is coming to an end. The factories are closing down. The Soviet economic structure is held together only by the support of German Jews, lying propaganda and finally by our criminal laziness.

"World events of recent days have made it possible to begin the formation of a Russian army in Shanghai. This exceptional historical fact must be utilized in full measure.

"Out to the minimum your expenses, your holiday purchases. Send money in cash or pledge slips in the attached envelope addressed to General Dietrichs, 154 Route Pere Robert, Shanghai, China. Remember that each dollar means twenty cartridges; each \$10 means a new set of equipment; each \$100 means a new machine gun, and each contribution means moral support as well.

"Down with lectures, discussions, parties and poetry.

"Down with concerts, balls, banquets and dinners.

"Give money to the Russian army." The unofficial representative of the Soviet government in the United States protested against the protection given this scam which seeks to provoke a war in conjunction with the imperialist powers.

A week ago a Washington banker appealed for funds for the White Guardists in Paris. Now this appeal for the remnants of the mur-

der of support from Japan and shows the concerted effort in all sections of the imperialist world for a war on the U.S.S.R.

And in order to boost the shattered hopes of the former Czar's legions they invent stupid fables of "collapse of the Soviet economy."

Three hundred and twenty working class leaders in Southern Andalusia, Spain have been arrested in sweeping raids being carried on by the Spanish socialist-backed government in an attempt to break the backbone of a wave of strikes. Most of these arrests are in the towns, twenty-five of which are affected by general strikes of farm workers.

Besides the strikes of these farm workers a general strike of all motor transportation is so effective that the Spanish government has ordered the confiscation of taxicabs, trucks and auto buses throughout the country. A dispatch to the New York Times states that these trucks will be turned over to workmen's societies and to the army which will operate them. This indicates that the socialist controlled unions will be enrolled to break this strike.

The New York socialist paper, Forward, two days ago reprinted a speech of a leader of the Spanish socialist party in which he pledged the continued support of his group to smash the danger of the left, meaning the Communists. And on Friday the Forward heralds these arrests by saying that 320 counter-revolutionists have been arrested. It is clear that these "counter-revolutionists" are peasants who supported the establishment of the republic because they were promised the lands of the feudal landowners. Like the socialist governments in other countries this promise has been forgotten.

Two days ago a new strike of workers at a navy yard in Spain broke out. The workers demanded the stopping of all lay-offs. Previous strikes of this sort in other naval centers of Spain have been successful.

WORKERS EVERYWHERE RUSH FUNDS TO SAVE BERKMAN'S LIFE

AMUSEMENTS

STARTS TODAY!

Siberia the Hellhole of Russia!

"ALONE"

AMKINO'S New Sound Film—With a Superb Musical Score by DMITRI SHOSTOKOVITCH

CAMEO 42nd St. & BWAY

ALL SEATS 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Except Sat., Sun. & Hol. 25c

The Theatre Guild Presents REUNION IN VIENNA A Comedy By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD. GUILD THEATRE, 12nd St. WEST OF BWAY

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

ELMER E. PAUL MUNI
11th Floor, 45 St. E. 22d St. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

Workers' Clubs Should Advertise in the "Daily"

Health Center Cafeteria

WORKERS CENTER
50 EAST 13th STREET

Intern'l Workers Order DENTAL DEPARTMENT

80 FIFTH AVENUE
15th FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

COHEN'S CUT RATE OPTICIANS

Eyes Examined by Registered Optometrists—White Gold Rims \$1.50 Shell Rims \$1.00
117 ORCHARD ST., Near Delancey

AVANTA FARM

ULSTER PARK, N. Y.
Workers come out for rest and recreation
Train rates for holidays \$8.75 round trip
OUR RATE \$1.95 PER DAY

USSR OPENS UP NEW ROAD TO LIFE FOR CRIPPLED WORKERS

Moscow Technical School Trains Invalids to Be Valuable Members of Society

Members of School Colony Request Letters of Information on America

Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Dear comrades: Students of the Moscow Technicum for invalids named after Karl Marx are writing you this letter.

Our Technicum is situated in a beautiful district near Moscow, Vsehsiviaty village on the Leningrad road-way. It was founded in the early years of the revolution.

Only disabled soldiers of the civil and imperialist wars, invalids of labor and those crippled as a result of accidents or since childhood are admitted into the Technicum. At present about 800 such people are studying there.

The aim of the Technicum is that of giving every invalid the possibility of qualifying himself some specialty according to his health and capabilities. The Technicum is divided into industrial and cooperative faculties. Students of the industrial faculty graduate as instructors in the needle trades or in the shoemaking trades, whereas in the cooperative faculty they graduate as workmen charged to make plans (planoviki), bookkeeping instructors and bookkeepers.

There are many other technicums for invalids in different parts of the USSR, where other branches of study are up, as agriculture, sotochnichesk and the cultivation of wood. There are taken up, such as agriculture, needle schools where wood working locksmith a number of trades can be studied.

Fought in Civil War In order to give you an idea of what our Technicum gives to the invalid, I shall write you about myself. I am 37 years old. At present I am studying in the second course of the cooperative faculty of the Technicum. I have a family of six—my wife and five children. Two of them will this year finish the seven-year school, one is a pupil in the third class and two children of 5 and 7 years are attending the kinder garden. My wife was illiterate before the Revolution, but at present she is studying in order to overcome her illiteracy. I myself, from the first day of the Revolution, joined the Red guard troops, as well as fought in the ranks of the Red Army, where I was wounded three times. Both my arms near the shoulders were broken, my right shoulder-blade was split and my right foot was shot through. As a result of this I am a cripple with a loss of 50 per cent of labor capacity.

Food and Money All invalids studying in Technicum and Trade technical schools are provided for by the state. They get clothing, shoes, food, free. Also 15 roubles a month is given every student. Besides that, the families of the students get pensions. For instance if the family is composed of three people and they are living in a central town, they get 140 roubles

a month, if in smaller town of the Soviet Union, the same family gets 110 roubles a month, while if they are living in villages, they get 75 roubles. I am of peasant's origin, from a cossack village, Glasounovskaya, situated on the Don River basin. As it is known, cossacks were under protection of Tsarist's regime and often became jacks of the working class. When the February and the October Revolutions broke out, the majority of cossacks inhabiting the basin of the Don River stood against the October Revolution. When the civil war began the majority of cossacks joined the troops of white guards, but only little part of them supported the side of Soviet Power. They began violent partisan's war in which I also took part.

It was a hard struggle for the Red partisans. But together with the working class of Russia, we were winning and re-stated our economy on behalf of the toiling masses of the U.S.S.R. Students of the Technicum are living in the wards, in the spacious, clear rooms, which are always kept in order and cleanliness. The students organize excursions, different kinds of circles, as political, dramatic, music, anti-religious, photo circles and so on. You see, comrades, that every invalid of the Soviet Union has the opportunity of study. They are preparing not only to be skilled workers, but leading workmen too. Many of our comrades who had finished the technicum, trade technical schools, highest institutions and highest technical institutions are engaged at the present if a responsible work and perfectly perform their tasks. If I with my family would stay in the camp of capitalism, could I live under such conditions, as I described above? Could I badly literate peasant, enter the Technicum on such conditions? I am waiting for your reply on my question. We beg you to bind up and to maintain close contact with the students of our technicum. Our complete address is the following: USSR, Moscow, 57, Leningrad Road-way 65. L. Antonov, V. Kasachkov, A. Sarkisov, E. Schukov.

Finnish White Guards Active in Maryland

(By a Worker Correspondent) BALTIMORE, Md.—While the subscription campaign for workers' publications was going on, a group of militant Finnish workers from Pittsburgh, Pa., had gone to Weirton, W. Va., for the purpose of introducing workers' literature to fellow wage slaves and taking subscriptions for workers' paper. Upon arrival there the workers were met by the steel trust's police. They were subjected to three hours investigation and all their literature, valued at about \$20 seized and destroyed.

It was learned at the end of the investigation that the stool pigeon police informants were the members of a Finnish boarding house, composed of White Guards and fascist elements. Prior to this deplorable plot, the same parasites on the workers' flesh had forbidden the use of a mail box of a worker who had subscribed to the Finnish daily "Eteenpää."

Notwithstanding all the damnable efforts by the enemies of class consciousness Finnish workers the Party is gaining strength day by day and in many localities where Finnish workers are organized. The White Guards and socialist-fascists are openly ridiculed and forced to discontinue their dirty work.

The next day they mobilized two dozen police, the fire department and members of the bailiffs department and sneaked up to the house to evict the worker. They evicted him—that is, set the furniture in the street, locked up the house and left. Meanwhile the neighbors mobilized 300 strong and set the furniture back into the house. The police were helpless in the face of the enraged workers.

The unemployed workers are solid behind the Unemployed Council here. They have pledged that there will be no more evicted workers left on the streets of Akron. The Unemployed Council is growing fast here. This is only one of a dozen of successful fights against evictions.

—J. G.

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.

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

The workers whom the police brought along to do the dirty work, two Negro workers, refused to do the job. One of them said, "You didn't tell me when you hired me that you wanted me to do such dirty work. I have a wife and children who are in want and hungry, but I refuse to do this job."

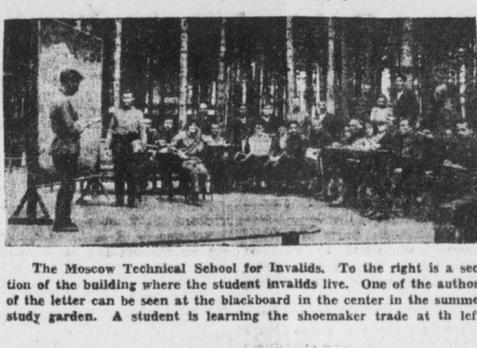
Threats and bluffs did not work. The other colored workers sided the

with the workers who refused to do the dirty work.

with the workers who refused to do the dirty work.

with the workers who refused to do the dirty work.

WHERE THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT REHABILITATES INVALIDS



The Moscow Technical School for Invalids. To the right is a section of the building where the student invalids live. One of the authors of the letter can be seen at the blackboard in the center in the summer study garden. A student is learning the shoemaker trade at his left.

Attention, District Organizers!

In view of the importance of the contents of No. 5 of the Communist International magazine in mobilizing the struggle against imperialist war and in view of the seizure and suppression of this issue by joint action of the U. S. Customs officials and the State Department, the wisest possible circulation of this issue, now being reprinted, must be secured among all Party members and revolutionary workers.

CONTENTS
The War and the Immediate Tasks of the Communist Parties. On the 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. The slogan "Answer the Wall Street-Hoover-Stimson suppression of the Communist International magazine" by a ten-fold in circulation must be realized in practice. Immediate orders should be sent in by wire and airmail. Orders are expected not in tens but in hundreds of copies. Bundles of twenty, 5 cents; bundles of one hundred, 7 cents; two hundred and fifty, 7 cents. Send orders to Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York City.

217 Votes, Atlantic City
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21.—For the first time the Communist Party had candidates in the city elections in Atlantic City held Tuesday, May 10. One of the two Communist candidates received 217 votes and the other received 116 votes. Last year in the elections for Governor, the Communist candidate received in all of Atlantic County, of which Atlantic City is part, altogether only 37 votes. Since last year the vote increased 6 times.

Edith Berkman Hails Nat'l Youth Day from Hospital

Edith Berkman, heroic young organizer for the National Textile Workers Union and one of the leading figures in the Lawrence strike has issued a statement fully endorsing National Youth Day as a day of struggle of the working, farming and student youth against boss war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Writing from the hospital in which she is held prisoner, Berkman states in part: "I heartily endorse the call of the National Youth Day committee to the young workers of New England to take part in the demonstration against imperialist war and hunger, in Lawrence, Mass., on May 29th, and 30th."

"On National Youth Day the young workers must show their determination to resist the bosses' program of wage-cuts, refusal to give relief to the unemployed, and their plans to throw us into another war. The refusal of the city of Lawrence to issue permits for the N.Y.D. demonstrations must not stop our plans. It is only a continuation of the attempts of the bosses to prevent us from fighting against our miserable conditions. My arrest and the fact that I am being held for deportation for leading the Lawrence workers' fight is an outstanding example of the methods they use."

"I urge all young workers of New England to make National Youth Day in Lawrence a mighty answer to the bosses' attack on militant workers."

"On to Lawrence National Youth Day! 'Continue the fight against hunger and war!' 'Demand my release and the release of all other political prisoners!' (Signed) EDITH BERKMAN. The revocation of the permit for the demonstration by Mayor White of Lawrence on the ground that the six remaining Civil War veterans must not be disturbed by such militant demands as the ones the United

Front National Youth Day Committee is putting forth has succeeded only in strengthening the determination of the Lawrence workers to carry through the parade and demonstration."

BALTIMORE, Md.—The week of May 15th was a special mobilization week for new participants. Open air meetings have been held almost every day with great success, especially the meeting held at 3rd and Eastern, the rallying place for many steel workers.

A number of young workers registered to come to the demonstration in Reading, Pa. and many more took the registration blanks and pledged to get their friends to come. These open air meetings culminated in a truck rally on Friday covering three important sections of the city with short flying meetings and lots of literature and stickers.

On May 28th, the National Youth Day Demonstration Committee will hold a mass send-off meeting which will be preceded by a short torch light march beginning at 7 p. m. from Broadway and Baltimore Sts., winding up at Tom Mooney Hall at 6 p. m.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The United Front National Youth Day Committees in Los Angeles has made final arrangements for the National Youth Day Demonstration to be held in San Diego, May 30th. Young workers from the following cities in So. California are expected to turn out: Bakersfield, San Pedro, San Bernardino, Santa Monica, Long Beach, Pasadena, Compton, Los Angeles and San Diego.

The demonstration will start with an open air meeting, to be followed by a parade through the main section of San Diego. The largest stadium in San Diego has been secured for the Counter-Olympic meet which will be held in San Diego on May 30th.

To further sow pacifist illusions the socialist party nominee for president denied Hoover as a pacifist and said: "In an impotent sort of way he desires peace."

Thomas never said one word about the fierce ravaging of China by Japanese imperialism and the drive of the great imperialist powers for war and intervention against the Soviet Union.

While helping the war mongers by slandering the Soviet Union and the Communist Party as exponents of bloodshed, Thomas was careful to refrain from commenting upon the alliance between the leaders of the needle trades in New York and the gangsters and Tammany police who wage murder campaigns against

needle-workers.

needle-workers.

Communist Vote Grows in Duluth, Minn. and Atlantic City, N. J.

DULUTH, Minn., May 23.—Martin Kuusisto, Communist candidate for the School Board, received 440 votes out of a total of 12,000 votes cast, the voting being very light. The Communist vote increased considerably in proportion to the total vote cast since a year ago, when the Communist candidates for City Council received a highest vote of 405 out of a total of 30,000 votes cast.

The 3 Farmer-Labor candidates were elected, their highest vote being 5,500. This election campaign was carried on in the midst of the sharpest attack against the Communist Party and the Communist candidate, especially by the local capitalist press, and can be considered a good success because most of the workers take very little interest in the school elections. Duluth will have 7 delegates at Chicago.

There were represented at the conference: five locals of A.F.L. unions, 20 groups and local unions of the Trade Union Unity League of America, eight minority groups of A.F.L. unions, 13 branches of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and three branches of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.

Among the delegates to the conference were workers from the Stockyards, Western Electric, Crane and other large shops, and among the delegates to the National Convention are large numbers of workers from the shops.

Herbert Newton made the main report. Newton is a Negro worker proposed by the Communist Party as candidate for Congress in District No. 1, against the Republican Party Negro representative of the capitalist class, Oscar De Priest.

Newton explained the main issues of the campaign, and elaborated on the six planks in the proposed national platform. Newhoff reported on the organizational tasks of the campaign. The resolutions committee report endorsing the national election platform proposed by the Communist Party, and proposing Foster and Ford as nominees for president and vice president of U. S. A., was accepted with enthusiasm, as was likewise the state ticket and the resolution endorsing the mass session of the National Convention in the Coliseum, at 7 p. m., May 28.

During the discussion, there were reports from many shops, trade unions, and unemployed council branches. John Williamson opened the conference. William Browder, McDonald and Bennett were elected officers of the conference.

Williamson, reporting for the credentials committee, recommended the expulsion from the conference hall of three Trotskyite delegates on the

Chicago Conference Elects 187 to the Nat'l Convention

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23.—The Chicago City United Front Election Conference called by the Communist Party, met here yesterday with 452 delegates representing 232 working class organizations and elected 187 delegates to the National Communist Nominating Convention. The delegates to the National Convention include 133 who are non-partisan, and include 48 Negro workers. The city conference also elected nine delegates, among them four ex-servicemen, to the State Nominating Convention, which will meet June 26 in Decatur, Ill. The conference elected a United Front Communist Election Campaign Committee of 30.

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basis of their activities against the Soviet Union and the Communist Party. The conference voted overwhelmingly to eject the Trotskyites, and this was done.

The whole six-hour session of the conference was full of tumultuous enthusiasm, which rose to a high point when Gebert called on the workers to assemble in tens of thousands to protect the National Convention. Gebert read an item from the Sunday Daily Times which said: "The Defenders of America Organization, recently formed in Chicago to promote Americanism and combat Communism, has started a movement to prevent the Communists from holding their convention in the Coliseum."

Cheering delegates pledged to mobilize the Chicago working class to defend the National Nominating Convention.

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Tokyo Correspondent Says Japan Seeks Armed Conflict with U. S. S. R.

Fascist Action Aims at Speeding Drive for War Against the Soviet Union and Increased Terror Against Japanese Toilers

The Japanese Diet convened yesterday in an extraordinary session. Tokyo dispatches report that the chief business being taken up is to arrange for the appropriation of further funds for military activities.

A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from its Tokyo Bureau reports Japanese military opinion to the effect that "the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 was not fought to a logical conclusion and that a new conflict between these two countries will be necessary to clean up the slate in this part of the world."

The dispatch makes the additional significant statement: "It appears that the two nations are now perilously near an armed conflict in Manchuria. Clouds of ominous significance are gathering over the political horizon, and little is being done to relieve the tense situation."

On the same page that this dispatch is printed, the Chicago paper carries a dispatch reporting the eviction from their homes of hundreds of Soviet citizens in Harbin by Japanese troops who are pouring into the city and are seizing all available buildings for barracks.

The Japanese militarists and socialists pushed through their drive for a fascist government yesterday. The Japanese Emperor appointed Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito to head a "national government." Saito was formerly Governor-General of conquered Korea. He is advertised as a "liberal." His appointment, in preference to one of the known fascist leaders, is intended to deceive the Japanese masses and the world as to the real fascist character of the "national government."

Saito's appointment has been hailed by the Japanese financiers. That the fascist dictatorship will proceed to inflate the currency and push the burden of the crisis heavier onto the shoulders of the masses, while engaging in demagogic phrases about "relief to the farmers" is shown in the following statement by Baron Seinosuke Go, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry: "The Cabinet's most important tasks are control of foreign exchange, moderate inflation, and relief of farmers."

All dispatches from Tokyo admit the catastrophic nature of the capitalist crisis in Japan and growing unrest among the destitute, starving masses. A Times dispatch states: "Since the economic causes of Japanese unrest are part of the world depression, responsible people know that isolated recovery cannot be expected, but they welcome Viscount Saito as an experienced and broad-minded statesman who will be likely to steer a steady course in heavy weather."

The special war issue of the Daily Worker, containing a 3-page supplement will be dated Saturday, May 28th, approaching the breaking point. The fascist Japanese government—the spearhead of world imperialist policy, is determined to carry out the program of aggression and war on the Soviet Union. Soviet citizens in Harbin are being continually terrorized, arrested and beaten in a deliberate attempt on the part of the Japanese militarists to provoke the Soviet Union into a state of war.

All District, sections, units, mass organizations, sympathetic individuals should immediately send in their orders for this issue at the rate of one cent a copy, payable in advance. No orders will be filled unless paid for in advance. The issue goes to press Friday night; therefore all orders must be received in this office by Friday noon.

Ford, Manzanola, Swink, Oheraw, Las Animas, Wiley, etc. (g) Trinidad.—To include all of the Trinidad, Walsenburg district. The strike committees in the sectional headquarters cities must at once find a suitable house, room or building for this headquarters at once and without delay.

(a) In Greeley.—This headquarters will take in Orchard, Easto, Ault, LaSalle, Gilcrest and Greeley. The committees of these places will then know that the office in Greeley is the sectional headquarters and all information and leadership can be found there, and this will come to Denver.

(b) In Fort Collins.—This will take in Longmont, Johnstown, Fort Collins and a number of other towns in this region.

(c) Fort Lupton.—To include Frederick, Ft. Lupton, Brighton, Hudson, Puritan, Johnstown.

(d) Fort Morgan.—To include Brush, Fort Morgan, Sterling, and all towns along that line.

(e) Pueblo.—To include Pueblo, Salk Creek, Avondale, etc.

(f) La Junta.—To include Rocky

Some Tactics to Prevent Stealing Communist Vote

Daily Worker: I certainly am able to give a little advice on election work. I have been a judge of election in Chicago and know a little bit about the crookedness and almost impossibility of a minority party getting anywhere under present conditions.

Most of the petitions for placing the names of Communist candidates are thrown out in Chicago because for those who signed the petitions voted for some other party at the previous primary. Some of the signers may have voted. Most of them, most likely were voted by the judges and clerks who just before the polls close write in the names of all those who have not voted yet and cast ballots for them.

The immediate opening up of every idle factory, mill and mine and the cultivation of all idle lands, under the management of workers' councils; the products shall be distributed among the workers.

Such a demand would leave the bourgeois parties (including the S.P.) stricken. They would not dare offer the same thing. They could only denounce it and thus expose themselves.

This criticism does not spring from the sophisticated argument that immediate demands are incompatible with a revolutionary program—that the two are antagonistic. But the proposals in the Communist platform can be taken up by the bourgeois parties without endangering themselves—without radicalizing the workers thereby—without advancing the proletarian revolution! The Communist platform should include proposals that the other parties would not dare adopt. When the worker reads the Communist Party platform he should immediately see the difference between the Communist Party and any other Party.

One proposal that would immediately kindle the revolutionary spirit of the worker and at the same time express a reasonable immediate demand is:

18,000 BEET STRIKERS NOW; COMPANY ORDERS SHOOTING

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

quit work. In addition, mass evictions are taking place, with tents most urgently needed and none arriving yet. Many evictions are scheduled for today. There is desperate need for food and money. Send tents, food and funds as quickly as possible to United Front Relief Committee, 3736 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo. This week is decisive.

With the strike 100 per cent solid in the southern counties, United Front Strike Committee organizers Sanchez and Charles Gunn leave today for several days of mass meetings and organization work in the northern field to consolidate the united front there.

Strike Organization The Central Strike Committee is composed of three representatives from each local strike committee. The Central Strike Committee, even before its meeting yesterday in Denver, issued instructions on organization of the strike to all organizers, groups and committees. Spanish and English circular letters were sent which state:

"We must do the following at once: '1. Strike Committees must be elected from every group of workers that are on strike and this strike committee must hold daily meetings and direct the strike in their territory. This committee must assign squads of pickets to spread the word of strike and inform all those still working on the ranches."

"2. In case any strikers are arrested each one must demand a jury trial and refuse to be tried in a justice of the peace court. If any arrests take place telegraph to the Central Strike Committee at once."

"3. Immediately take a registration of the number on strike in your territory and inform the Central Committee at once. The relief committees must immediately organize squads of relief collectors and send them to the towns, villages and farms collecting food which shall be distributed by the strike committee of each section."

"4. Local and regional strike and relief committees must arrange to take care of as many evicted strikers as possible, by placing as many with other families as can be done."

"5. We must establish sectional and regional strike headquarters for the different regions. This must be done so that the local strike and relief committees can meet with other committees in their section and work jointly for the success of the strike. These regional headquarters must be established in the following places:

(a) In Greeley.—This headquarters will take in Orchard, Easto, Ault, LaSalle, Gilcrest and Greeley. The committees of these places will then know that the office in Greeley is the sectional headquarters and all information and leadership can be found there, and this will come to Denver.

(b) In Fort Collins.—This will take in Longmont, Johnstown, Fort Collins and a number of other towns in this region.

(c) Fort Lupton.—To include Frederick, Ft. Lupton, Brighton, Hudson, Puritan, Johnstown.

(d) Fort Morgan.—To include Brush, Fort Morgan, Sterling, and all towns along that line.

(e) Pueblo.—To include Pueblo, Salk Creek, Avondale, etc.

(f) La Junta.—To include Rocky

What Our Readers Say on the Election Campaign

All readers of the Daily Worker are invited to write their opinions and suggestions about the Communist Party Election Campaign Platform published in the issue of April 23, and about the campaign generally. Articles will be written by comrades of the Central Committee answering, summarizing and making use of the suggestions received in the letters.

Dear Comrades: The election platform of the Communist Party does not, to my mind, sufficiently describe it as a revolutionary party. The platform does not contain a single proposal that the republican or democrat or socialist parties would not be willing to insert in their platform—with the sole exception of the clause calling for the defense of the USSR. Of course, these bourgeois parties would not actually keep their promises. They wouldn't. But the point is: the masses of the workers believe they could and would!

To a worker who is not familiar with the activities of the Communist Party, and is ignorant of its principles, the Communist platform, for unemployment insurance, for farm relief, for equality of the Negro, against the wage cuts and against capitalist terror, does not IMMEDIATELY disclose itself as a workers' party, as a revolutionary party. The worker does not look for the fine distinction between these demands as advanced by the Communists and as advanced by the socialists and bourgeois parties.

This criticism does not spring from the sophisticated argument that immediate demands are incompatible with a revolutionary program—that the two are antagonistic. But the proposals in the Communist platform can be taken up by the bourgeois

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

By JAMES W. FORD



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

MR. E. WASHINGTON RHODES is one of the bourgeois Negro editors who contributed to the first series of articles in the so-called Symposium on Communism in "The Crisis." Mr. Rhodes is editor of the Philadelphia Tribune. And this in itself is of great significance. For it is in Philadelphia that a 17-year old Negro youth, innocent Willie Brown, is today facing legal lynching at the hands of the white ruling class, its courts and police. It is not an accident that in his article Mr. Rhodes has not one word of mention or condemnation of this hideous frame-up of an innocent Negro working-class youth. With this angle I will deal more fully later. Let us proceed to an examination of Mr. Rhodes' article.

Mr. Rhodes pretends great impartiality in discussing the growing influence of the Communist Party among the Negro masses. He admits that thousands of Negroes are turning to Communism. He states that he has been told "that there are more dark-skinned than white Communists in Philadelphia." This, in Mr. Rhodes' bourgeois mind, is clearly something to be discouraged. And Mr. Rhodes sets out very cleverly to raise doubts in the minds of the Negro toilers, doubts as to whether Communism can solve the questions of economic robbery and exploitation, of national oppression. Mr. Rhodes sets up his class—the Negro bourgeoisie—as the only class among the Negroes capable of thinking, and writes the following gem:

"Thoughtful Negroes may reason that the philosophy and economic theories of Communism are unsound and will not obtain for them a more equitable distribution of the products of their labor, or a larger share of justice—but a drowning man will grab at a straw."

In previous articles I have dealt in detail with the Marxist theory and its application to the struggles and problems of oppressed national minorities and of the whole working-class. I will not go into that aspect in the present article, but will give a concrete example of how Communism has successfully solved both national and economic problems in the Soviet Union where the workers of the various races have overthrown capitalism and thereby abolished the roots of race hatred and of exploitation of man by man. And I will quote a respected liberal intellectual, J. Louis Fischer, who had an article in the May 25 issue of The Nation, entitled "The Jews and the Five-Year Plan. In that article, Mr. Fischer wrote:

"The Five-Year Plan is revolutionizing the character of Soviet Jewry. At the same time it promises to save the Jews of the Soviet Union from the economic eclipse which threatens the Jews of almost all other East European countries. The tragedy of European Jewry is its middle-class composition. In Poland, Rumania, the Balkans and the Balkans a new national petite bourgeoisie is expelling the Jew from his chief profession—commerce. Using anti-Semitism as a crowbar, it is quickly loosening the Jewish hold on markets and rialtos. "Carism nourished the roots of anti-Semitism with gold and with rivers of blood; the revolution withdrew these foods. The Bolsheviks, indeed, tried to burn out some of the roots and to poison others. The roots, to be sure, are deep. Anti-Semitism is a hardy plant. Nevertheless, anti-Semitism in Russia is waning. The state, the Communist Party, and social institutions, like schools, clubs and trade unions are making every effort to combat it. The Bolsheviks condemn anti-Semitism as reactionary and as a weapon used by capitalism to inflame racial animosity in order to obstruct class antagonism."

"Active propaganda against anti-Semitism is conducted in Soviet schools, clubs, and newspapers. The struggle with it also takes the form of trials to demonstrate its evils. In a factory, for instance, a Russian worker has insulted a Jew. The incident is not very serious. It might have been overlooked. But the authorities seize

the opportunity for educational purposes. The worker is tried in public. A prominent political figure is the prosecutor. He points out the anti-social and anti-Bolshevik character of anti-Semitism. Frequently the worker confesses and explains the reason of his guilt: that he has not yet shaken off the traditions of "his pre-revolutionary past, that he went to church in his youth and imbibed the anti-Jewish spirit, that he has not attended Communist courses sufficiently and has not learned the Marxist approach to racial questions. In this manner such trials are exploited to expose the significance and purpose of anti-Semitism. It is a misdemeanor to make an anti-Semitic joke in a Soviet-theater or vaudeville performance. Russians have been arrested for applying the uncompromising epithet of Zhid (Yid or Sheenie) to Jews. Jews are not caricatured or mimicked.

"All pre-revolutionary disabilities have, of course, been removed. All restrictions have been lifted and no person would dare to impose his own without immediately inviting the wrath of the state. Soviet universities enroll thousands of Jewish students. Whereas Jewish young men and women in European universities are exposed to offensive discriminations and at times violent attacks, race is completely ignored in the matriculations in Soviet higher institutions of learning.

"Of all the benefits conferred by Bolshevism on the Jews, the greatest is the abolition of pogroms. These massacres occurred frequently before the war, and when they did not occur, the fear of pogroms was ever present. Life was nerve-racking and precarious. But no pogroms have ever taken place in the Soviet Union. Experience in Czarist Russia, in post-war Poland and Rumania, and more recently in Palestine, has shown that a pogrom is, by definition, violence perpetrated with the active assistance, or at least the connivance of the authorities. Pogroms are therefore impossible under the Soviet regime. And this security means more to Jewry than any hardships it must undergo during a transitional period of economic adjustment. Far from discriminating against Jews, the Soviet Government has been known to discriminate in favor of Jews. Agricultural colonization is the outstanding illustration. The Bolsheviks submit—and President Michael Kalinin once enunciated the policy in public—that more attention should be given to the settlement of Jews on the land than to the settlement of non-Jews, because conditions before the revolution militated against the creation of a Jewish peasant class. The revolution must wipe out the handicaps imposed by the monarchy. This is one of the fundamentals of Bolshevik policy vis-a-vis nationalities."

Contrast this with the deliberate cultivation of race prejudice in America by the capitalist press, the theatre, the church, the schools, courts and all instruments of the capitalists! Contrast it with the hullabaloo raised in the capitalist press when jurors in Hawaii dared to bring in a verdict of guilty against four self-confessed white lynchers of a dark-skinned native! Contrast the Soviet policy of burning out race prejudice with the reward given by the United States government to these four lynchers, the pressure brought to bear by the United States government and the Congress to secure their immediate release, the enthusiastic welcome given them by the capitalist press and the American imperialists upon their arrival in this country, the present move in Congress for a full pardon to wipe out any disability imposed upon them by the verdict of guilty!

"Pogroms are therefore impossible under the Soviet regime." While lynching of Negro workers is rapidly increasing during the capitalist crisis, with the courts increasingly used to carry out the lynch verdicts, as in the case of the Scottsboro boys, Orphan Jones (Baltimore), Willie Brown (Philadelphia), Willie Peterson (Birmingham) and scores of other Negro victims of ruling class justice.

And how do the Communists of America combat lynching and national oppression of the Negro masses? Mr. Rhodes admits that "they went into Scottsboro and Salisbury (Orphan Jones Case) with banners flying, condemning the persecution of Negroes."

But, of course, the stock in trade of the bourgeois Negro misleaders is that the American

white workers are somehow "different." That while Communism has won the Russian masses to the struggle against race prejudice, against anti-Semitism and national oppression (of Jews and other national minorities in the Soviet Union), the white toiling masses of the United States cannot be won for that struggle. Yet life itself shows that white sections of the white toilers are constantly rallying under the leadership of the Communist Party to a relentless struggle against white chauvinism and for full equal rights for the Negro masses, including the right of self-determination for the Ne-

THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE



Toward Revolutionary Mass Work (DISCUSSION OF THE 14TH PLENUM)

Sectarianism is Responsible for Self-Satisfaction

By A. W. MILLS.

THE Central Committee Resolution stresses the necessity of a relentless struggle against sectarianism, against formalism in our work and against bureaucratic methods of our activities. The Resolution brings to the attention of the Party that despite the number of achievements in mobilizing larger masses of workers for the support of our Party, our Party remains in the same groove.

Is there a contradiction between the ability of our Party to mobilize hundreds of thousands of workers as manifested in our May Day demonstrations, in the ability of our Party to develop struggles in the coal industry in Pennsylvania and Kentucky or among the unemployed, with the statement of the Resolution that we are sectarian in our approach? No, there is no contradiction.

Analyzing the latest achievements of our Party and comparing these achievements with the objective possibilities in developing mass work, especially in the third year of the economic crisis and the period of acute war danger, we must come to the conclusion that just these manifestations of mass mobility have brought forward the weaknesses of our Party to a larger extent and manifested more so our sectarianism in our mass work. The slow growth of our Party is the best proof of our sectarian methods of work.

Let's examine the May First demonstrations to prove the correctness of the Central Committee Resolution. The demonstrations on May First, with hundreds of thousands of participants, clearly revealed the weaknesses of our Party. Despite the mass character, the demonstrations were primarily the result of our ability to mobilize the forces already connected with our Party in one way or another. They were not demonstrations where large sections of new masses of workers have been brought into motion.

In New York, for instance, we found that at the demonstration there was present only a small group of Negroes; no organized factory representation; no organized bodies of unemployed workers. We must admit that the lack of Negro participation, the lack of organized factory groups from large factories and bodies of unemployed in this present period, cannot be overshadowed by the outside splendor of the demonstration. This can primarily be traced to our formal methods of work in preparing the May First demonstration, which was predominant in nearly every district.

Let's take Kansas City, for example: The united front conference in Kansas had the following representation: C. P. units, Russian Mutual Aid Society, I.L.D., W.I.R. and Y.C.L. This in itself did not alarm our Kansas organization. No attempt has been made to reach A. F. of L. locals; no factory activity has been carried on in connection with May First preparations. It is therefore no wonder that the weaknesses of the demonstration were tremendous.

In Detroit, for instance, the comrades report only five factory gate meetings have been held in the preparations for May First; that the work inside the factory was negligible and that the preparations for May First had the same character as in the previous campaigns, which were limited to the usual united front conferences, to the usual neighborhood activities, the issuance of leaflets, without sufficient concentration in

gro majority in the "Black Belt." Tens of thousands of American white workers have risked life and limb in militant demonstrations protesting against the Scottsboro lynch verdicts. Hundreds have been arrested and jailed for their activities in the mass fight to free the Scottsboro boys. But the bourgeois Negro misleaders, in their defense of the capitalist system, in their deliberate covering up of the root causes of race prejudice and national oppression, of unemployment, starvation and war, would spread distrust of the revolutionary white workers among the Negro masses. By this means they attempt to divert the Negro masses from the necessary revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of the vicious system of economic robbery and national oppression.

(To be continued)

RESULTS OF THE CHICAGO STOCKYARDS HUNGER MARCH

THE Hunger March to the Chicago Stockyards organized for April 16, at which 20,000 employed and unemployed Stockyards workers, including Negro, white, women, youth and a good percentage of Mexican workers, brought results for the working class. Although the bosses, which includes representatives from Armour's,

Swift's and Cudahy and other packinghouses, refused to recognize formally any of the demands presented by the committee, some of them have been accepted by the bosses already. For instance, the already prepared 10 per cent general wage-cut in the Stockyards did not take place and every worker in the Stockyards correctly attributes this to the Hunger March and the fear of the bosses of a strike in case the 10 per cent wage-cut was put over. The wage-cut has been put over on the teamsters in some of the companies, and the teamsters of the Darling Plant answered the wage-cut by a strike.

In the last three weeks more workers have been hired into the Stockyards, including workers who sell the Daily Worker in front of the Stockyards. The bosses offered jobs to those selling the Daily Worker, saying: "Why should you sell the Daily Worker and make only a few pennies? We can give you a job in the Stockyards."

Relief is given now to a larger number of unemployed Stockyards workers by Armour's, as well as other companies. Also, medical aid was given to quite a number of workers who were unemployed.

Seeing these results of the Stockyards Hunger March, the Stockyards employed workers are ready more than ever for organization, and ask comrades who are distributing leaflets and selling the Daily Worker how they can join the union. A number of workers are giving their names and addresses to the workers who are selling the Daily Worker and are expressing their willingness to join the union. The Packinghouse Workers' Industrial Union is undertaking an organizational campaign to develop struggles in the Stockyards, uniting employed and unemployed in struggle for immediate demands. The Packinghouse Workers' Industrial Union and Unemployed Councils are calling upon the workers to continue the struggle for the demands of the huge Stockyards Hunger March. These demands are as follows:

1. Jobs for all laid-off workers.
2. Immediate payment of a lump sum of \$50 relief.
3. Ten pounds of meat weekly to be given to each unemployed worker by the company.
4. Free medical aid to employed and unemployed Stockyards workers and their families.
5. No discrimination against Negro and Mexican workers in jobs, relief and medical aid.
6. No investigators to be sent to workers who report for relief.
7. No part time or full time worker shall receive less than \$18 a week.
8. No deduction from pay for accident insurance.
9. Seven-hour day with no reduction in pay.
10. Slowing down the deadly speed-up. Two 15 minutes' rest periods—one in the morning and one in the afternoon.
11. Equal pay for equal work for Negroes, women and young workers.
12. The right to organize. Abolition of company police and spy system.
13. All maternity cases to receive half pay two months before and after childbirth.
14. The company to furnish free of charge all tools, working clothes and individual towels.
15. Unemployment insurance at the rate of full wages.

It is necessary to point out that the Stockyards bosses in the year of 1929, out of the sweat and blood of the workers, gathered \$27,945,766.75.

DID YOU GET A COPY OF THE PLENUM PAMPHLET?

WITHOUT a thorough knowledge of the Plenum resolutions, one cannot really participate in the Plenum discussions. But, what is most important, one will not be able to understand how effectively to carry the line of the Party to the masses. We therefore urge all comrades to get a copy of the Plenum pamphlet, called "Toward Revolutionary Mass Work."

In addition to the two main Plenum resolutions—the general Resolution of the Central Committee and the Resolution of the E. C. C. I. on the Lessons of the Strike Struggles in the United States—the Plenum pamphlet contains two other important resolutions. One—the Central Committee Resolution on Unemployment adopted and the two the 11th Plenum C. I. Resolution Against Imperialist War.

The importance of the above mentioned resolutions is so decisive that no Party member can afford not to be acquainted with them.

The capitalist press, the agents of the ruling class, has been publishing less and less news about unemployment. It hides the starvation of the unemployed workers' families. We must constantly expose the miserable treatment of families of the unemployed by the city governments and charity institutions. We must uncover all cases of starvation, undernourishment, sickness. We must publish these cases in our press, in the Daily Worker, in Labor Unity, (tell them at all workers' meetings. Unemployed Councils should publish bulletins to inform all workers of the starvation and misery of the unemployed.

six tasks which he could not carry through, was made to understand that if he does not carry them through he will be expelled. Well, he wrote instead of being expelled he might as well resign. This particular worker took the trouble at least to send back his book. How many workers drop out for the same reason, without even notifying the Party?

Another worker tells us that he is a member of the Party for the last three months. He was active before in a workers' club. He distributed leaflets before joining the Party. He participated in the demonstrations of our Party while being a sympathizer. He came to the unit meetings and saw no difference between the unit and the activities of his club, and, instead of belonging to similar organizations, he decided to remain in the club and dropped the Party. This is clear evidence that many workers who join our Party do not see the political leading role of the unit, where plans are worked out for mass activities and where guidance is given to all the individual activities of every Party member.

Without the unit becoming a real Communist organization of action, the turn in the Party will be impossible. It is especially true with regard to shop units. The Resolution therefore speaks correctly that one of the major tasks of our Party is the building up of lower organizations and primarily in the shops.

Prosecutor of Herrin Miners-- Standard Bearer of the Republican Party

By BILL GEBERT

THE Republican party in the State of Illinois has nominated for its standard-bearer for the coming November 8 elections, a candidate for U. S. Senator, Otis P. Glenn. What is the record of Senator Glenn, who asks the workers, poor farmers and Negro masses to re-elect him to U. S. Senate?

Otis P. Glenn comes from Southern Illinois. He is the attorney of Jackson County in Missouri. Eight years later he was again elected as state attorney of the same county, during the war, from 1916 to 1920. Then in 1920 he was elected as state senator from that district. During all this period he served best the interests of the bosses. The bosses recognized this. Glenn was named by the State of Illinois to prosecute the Herrin miners in 1922. Although he was not elected to receiving a salary from the state, he received an additional \$12,500 of tax-payers' money to prosecute the Herrin coal miners.

Glenn was elected to U. S. Senate. In the U. S. Senate he voted against social security. He is against unemployment insurance. While he is against soldiers' bonus, against relief for unemployed, against social and unemployment insurance, he supported Hoover in his two billion dollars present to big business. He serves best the interests of Insull and Wall Street.

This record of Mr. Glenn is a typical record of the Republican and Democratic candidates in coming elections in the state of Illinois. We workers to describe the records of every Republican and Democratic candidate, every socialist candidate or Farmer-Labor candidate, so that it will be known to the workers. The workers must know the fact about every Republican, Democratic, Socialist and Farmer-Labor candidate so that they will be able to successfully carry on a campaign against them, expose them and show the true and natural character of the

candidates of the capitalist parties and parties of the betrayers of the working class, such as the Socialist Party, Farmer-Labor party, etc. In opposition to these candidates we must show who are the candidates of the workers, poor farmers, and Negro masses.

For instance, the candidate who is running against Glenn on the Communist Party ticket is Wm. E. Browder, District Secretary of the International Labor Defense, who for many years has been active in the working class movement and thru his activity proved his loyalty and ability to fight with his class against the boss class for unemployment insurance, for Negro rights, against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The workers, poor farmers and Negro masses must know the truth about the candidates. Help the new working class weekly of the Mid-West, Workers' Voice, bringing this truth before the workers. Help throw the light on the capitalist parties and their candidates.

The District Committee of the Communist Party proposes Wm. E. Browder as candidate for U. S. Senator, subject to be ratified at the State Convention of Illinois of the Communist Party in Decatur, June 26, at which the workers, poor farmers and Negro masses will elect their candidates.

In the U. S. A. the chief direction of our blow is the break-up of the positions of American capitalism by means of mobilizing the masses for struggle for the realization of social insurance at the expense of the capitalists and the bourgeois State.

(From Comrade Manuilsky's report to the 11th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.)