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Welcome Home!

SIXTEEN American workers' delegates to the Soviet Union will be returning this Sunday. These delegates were sent by the American working class to see at first hand the tremendous achievements in socialist construction in the land where the workers rule. They were elected by workers in American shops and factories.

The American workers' delegates were welcomed by the Soviet masses and their government in the spirit of Comrade Stalin's declaration at the First All-Russian Conference of Workers in Socialist Industry... "The working class in the U.S.S.R. is a part of the working class of the world. We have achieved victory not only through the efforts of the working class of the U.S.S.R., but also through the support of the world proletariat. Without that support we would have been torn to shreds long ago."

They were given every facility to acquaint themselves with conditions in the Soviet Union. They spent several weeks traveling throughout the Soviet Union, visiting the new giant factories and the huge collective farms, holding discussions with the workers in the roaring Soviet industries—industries all owned and controlled by the workers themselves.

The American workers' delegates were able to see with their own eyes the rapid and tremendous improvement in the material and cultural conditions of the Soviet masses, and to compare these, in sharp contrast, to the growing misery, mass starvation and frightful suffering of the working-class in the richest capitalist country—the United States.

In the United States there are 15,000,000 unemployed workers and ruined, impoverished farmers. In the Soviet Union unemployment has been totally abolished. The difference between town and country life is being wiped out. A classless society is being erected. In the United States increasing deaths by starvation, suicides of desperate workers, a starvation level of existence for the unemployed and for increasingly large sections of the employed. In the Soviet Union ever higher standards for the workers, new increases in wages, social insurance, vacations with all expenses provided. In the United States, persecution of workers, lynch-terror against the Negro toilers, propagation of race hatred and prejudice as part of the bosses' attempts to split the working-class and defeat their struggles against starvation. In the Soviet Union, a workers and peasants government, the wiping out of race hatred, equal rights, including the right of self-determination for the former oppressed minorities and nationalities. In the United States frantic preparations to plunge the working-class into a new world slaughter in the effort to find a capitalist way out of the crisis. In the Soviet Union the firm struggle for peace and the building of industry and agriculture.

The American workers' delegation will make their first report to the American working-class at the Anti-War Demonstration on June 12, World Solidarity Day Against War, at the Starlight Park. Their report is of the greater significance at this time when the Japanese imperialists egged on and encouraged by American imperialism, are steadily driving toward armed intervention against the Soviet Union and its victorious Socialist construction. The American workers, looking to the Soviet Union with sympathy and hope and brotherly solidarity, will welcome the delegation at the pier and in hundreds of meetings throughout the country. The reports of the delegates must be spread among the entire working-class. These delegates are the duly elected representatives of sections of American workers. They have seen with their own eyes the victorious advance of Socialism in the Soviet Union. The message they bring is a message of working-class achievements against tremendous difficulties. To the American workers and ruined farmers groaning under capitalism, they bring a message of struggle against the capitalist hunger, terror and war offensive, of revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

Welcome home—worker delegates to the Soviet Union!

The Courts and Union Racketeers

THE recent decision of a capitalist court in matters concerning the internal life of the trade unions, is of the greatest significance to the revolutionary trade union movement. The pages of American labor history are filled with the violent actions of the capitalist court against the union membership and the workers' organizations. The use of the injunction against strikers is well known to all workers.

But the recent decision of Justice Hammer of the Supreme Court in favor of a group of members against the racketeer officials of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 123 appears on the surface to be a departure from the practices of the courts of assisting the labor bureaucrats to maintain their grip upon the militant rank and file. In reality, however, the decision of Justice Hammer is a new and more cunning method of attack upon the workers made necessary by the development of the class struggle and the rise of the revolutionary trade union movement. The true intention of the ruling of Justice Hammer against the union racketeer Fay is contained in the following statement: "Official oppression makes the membership the prey of those pseudo-labor groups who in times of distress are keenly active in attempts to lead the workers away from those safe moorings recognized in the expression in the ideals of union men by the leaders past and present of the American Federation of Labor."

What the honorable judge means by all of this legal verbiage is that the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. should continue the policy of throttling all genuine rank and file opposition, but where some notorious grafters go too far and overdo their grafting and too obviously expose themselves, it would be well to keep them in check and if Mr. Green and Co. are slow in doing it, the courts will help out.

Why is the decision of the court directed against the excesses of some labor bureaucrats? For the same reason that Wall Street is interested in cleaning out some of the "excesses" of Tammany Hall politicians so as to make Tammany a more reliable instrument in the hands of finance capital against the workers. The Seabury investigation directed against the Walker administration and the decision of Justice Hammer against certain racketeer labor leaders are both intended to strengthen the domination of capital and to carry through a further fascization of state apparatus.

The decision of the court establishes a precedent that makes possible for the government to step in and over-ride the wishes of the membership and fasten more firmly the bosses control over workers' organizations. The "cleaning" out of some of the most notorious and self-exposed racketeers is therefore for the purpose of making the unions more reliable instruments against the rank and file.

But the workers must realize that the replacing of a Jimmy Walker by an Al Smith or some other capitalist politician and the replacing of the racketeer Fay by say, such respectables as Hillman, is surely not in the interests of the workers but "tactics" made necessary whenever the bureaucratic rule is threatened.

There must be no illusions about the "good will" of the courts. The answer to these court actions, to the racketeering and the capitalist attacks, must be the creation of a genuine rank and file opposition in the A. F. of L. unions, the strengthening of the red unions and the forging of a united front from below, to liquidate in the labor movement not only the influence of the Brindells and Fays, but of the more dangerous tools of the bosses, the Greens, Wolls and Hillmans.

FORCE HEARING FOR JAILED VET

PITTSBURGH, June 10.—Moved to action by the International Labor Defense, authorities have set Monday as the hearing for Cowan, jailed leader of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. Previously, the I. L. D. attorney had threatened to Cowan's release on a writ of habeas corpus unless the hearing was held at once.

A vigorous protest against the jailing of Cowan was made by the I. L. D., especially condemning the frame-up of Cowan on an old Cleveland "forgery" charge. It calls upon all workers' organizations to send protest demanding Cowan's immediate release, as well as the right of the ex-servicemen to march through Pittsburgh without interference of either city or state police.

A protest meeting against the arrest of Cowan and the treatment

JAPANESE CENSOR NEWS OF TROOP MOVEMENTS AGAINST SOVIET UNION

Throw Veil Over Advance of Four Armies As Plans Mature for Armed Attack on USSR

Danger of Armed Intervention Immediate—American Workers Must Rally on Sunday Against Imperialist War

With the rapid development of their plans for armed intervention against the Soviet Union, the Japanese militarists have imposed a strict censorship on Japanese troop movements along the Soviet frontiers.

Latest reports showed that four strong Japanese armies were moving on the Soviet borders. One of these armies, descending the Sungari Valley, was reported several weeks ago to be "within less than thirty miles of the Soviet borders. This army is accompanied by a huge river armada transporting troops, heavy artillery and bombing planes on the Sungari River. The Sungari flows into the Amur River which is the boundary between the Soviet Union and Manchuria. A second army is proceeding along the Harbin Eastern Railway towards Havarovsk, a Manchurian town on the Soviet border. A third army has already advanced along the Hulan-Hallun railway to Hallun. A fourth army is still concentrating directly on the Soviet border in the triangle formed by the Korean-Manchurian-Soviet frontiers.

TAMPA VICTIMS URGE DEFEAT OF DIES BILL

Demand Release of E. Berkman; Fight on Bill Grows

TAMPA, Florida, June 10.—Themselves victims of the brutal deportation policy of the Hoover-Wall St. government, eleven workers now confined in the Hillsborough county jail here, have issued a call urging the workers of the United States to prevent the passage of the Dies Bill, passed by the House of Representatives and soon to come before the Senate.

At the same time the appeal to the workers to prevent the deportation to fascist Poland of Edith Berkman, textile union leader, now in the Central New England Hospital near Boston, seriously ill with tuberculosis. The action of the Tampa prisoners is an indication of the rising protest of the workers throughout the country against the Dies Bill which, if enacted into law, would result in the wholesale deportation of thousands of foreign-born workers.

Referring specifically to the persecution of Edith Berkman, the Tampa workers say: "We, nine revolutionary workers confined in this jail facing deportation to Spain, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay, urge the workers of the USA and Latin-America to demonstrate protest and organize against Comrade Berkman's deportation and for her immediate release."

The signers of the Tampa appeal are Jim Nine, M. F. Collins, A. McBride, C. Lezama, Ventura Valdes, A. Segs, Henry Bonilla, R. V. Aguilu, P. Steinbecker, Domingo Corta and M. Calciano.

RED WEEK NOW! PUT COMMUNISTS ON THE BALLOT!

Collect Signatures! Elect Delegates to Convention

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity Council has called on all its unions, leagues and on all shop groups, opposition groups in the A. F. L. and other unions, and other bodies to elect delegates to the New York State Convention of the Communist Election Campaign, which meets June 19 in Schenectady.

Many building trades groups have already elected delegates and the same is true of many food workers locals, and groups in restaurants.

NEW YORK.—The International Workers' Order has issued a call from its city committee to all branches, urging that they endorse the United Front State Convention of the Communist Party Platform and candidates, to be held in Schenectady on June 19, and that they choose their delegates to it now.

The I. Miller strikers will send delegates.

The Unemployed Councils of New York will send 40 delegates.

Needle trades shops are electing delegates at shop meetings. Many delegates from up-state: Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, etc., will be at Schenectady. James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president, will be a speaker at the big mass meeting in Schenectady on June 16, only three days before the convention.

of the ex-servicemen in Pittsburgh is being called under the joint auspices of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League and the I. L. D.

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The imposition of the Japanese censorship on troop movements emphasize the danger of an early attack against the Soviet Union.

The world proletariat must not permit its vigilance to lag because of the silence in the bourgeois press on the steady advance of the Japanese armies toward the Soviet borders. The bourgeois press is making no effort to break the Japanese war censorship. The stage is rapidly being set for the final act in the criminal move for armed intervention against the Soviet Union and its victorious socialist construction.

June 12 is World Solidarity Day against imperialism war and for the defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union. June 12 must be a day of world-wide fight against hunger, war and fascism. Mass actions against imperialism war will take place in every country on June 12—this Sunday. These actions are organized by the Workers International Relief, with the support of hundreds of working class organizations. In New York City on June 12, thousands of workers will welcome the returning American workers' delegates to the Soviet Union. Thousands of workers will attend the demonstration at Starlight Park, 177th Street, Bronx, to hear the reports of the delegates.

NEW YORK.—A striking Negro miner from the Old Laffery local of the United Mine Workers of America, representative of 20,000 strikers being denied relief in East Ohio by the U.M.W.A., is on his way to speak at the Solidarity Day Demonstration at Starlight Park, New York, June 12. Starlight Park is at 177th St. and West Farms Road.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Slim Walsh and Fred Eites, father of eight children received ninety days in jail for selling Daily Workers on the Third Ave. L. They were brutally beaten by the Tammany thugs.

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NEW YORK.—Isadore Rosenberg, organizer of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union and leader in the I. Miller shoe strike, was sentenced yesterday to ten days or \$50 fine. T. Piccan, a Miller striker got the same. Three other strikers were given suspended sentences. All were arrested at a mass picket demonstration of 500, Monday.

The strikers will show Miller, and all his lackeys: judge, jury or gangsters that they can not be scared by this. They will have another picket line Monday.

The Thursday mass meeting, big and enthusiastic, cheered the announcement of Secretary Ziebel that 800 have joined the union in the last 8 weeks.

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Knew of Murder Plot



H. A. Jung (top), head of the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation, in whose news service was carried the story of the plot to assassinate American engineers at work in the Soviet Union as an aid in the imperialist war plans against the Soviet Union. Below, Congressman Hamilton A. Fish, who supports the activities of the white guard anti-Soviet groups in the U. S. (See article elsewhere on this page).

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DEFEAT ATTEMPT TO EXCLUDE CLEVELAND VETERAN DELEGATION

Effort to Oust Militant Vets from Anacostia Met With Mass Anger; Continue Fight for Unity in Bonus Camp

Workers Ex-Servicemen's League Demands Adequate Food, Housing And Medical Attention for Bonus Marchers

BERLIN, June 10.—(By Radio).—The war victims of all countries proclaim their solidarity with the American ex-servicemen. We greet your action and we wish you success.—International of War and Industrial Victims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—An overwhelming victory was won by the rank and file of the war veterans today when they forced by mass pressure the "Bonus Expeditionary Forces" to admit into the ranks of the army veterans newly arrived contingents of militant veterans.

Over 200 veterans who arrived here last night under the leadership of the Workers

BELGIUM EXPELS MRS. WRIGHT ON ORDERS OF U. S.

L.L.D. Wires Protest to Wall Street Lynch Government

(By Cable to Daily Worker.)

PARIS, June 10.—Mrs. Ada Wright mother of the Scottsboro Negro boys, was arrested upon her arrival in Brussels, Belgium, at the instigation of the American Embassy. Mrs. Wright was ordered deported from Belgium. She returned to France.

French and Belgian workers, led by the International Red Aid, are militantly raising the demand for her admission into Belgium. Several delegations have visited the highest officials of the Belgian government, who have been forced to admit they are subject to the demands of the American Embassy which fears a repetition of the tremendous Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration, especially in view of the reception the Belgian king and queen are preparing here for Amelia Earhart, American aviatrice, on Sunday.

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LEAGUE IN NEW "PEACE BLUFF"

MacDonald in Sham Gesture for "Arms Holiday"

A Tokyo dispatch to the New York Tribune reports that Japanese imperialist circles have received advance information that the League of Nations Commission will completely whitewash the Japanese aggressions in Manchuria and legalize Japan's seizure of China's three northeastern provinces.

In the meantime, the British Prime Minister MacDonald, former shining light of the Second (Socialist) International will limit its sham gesture for the limitation of armaments and for an "armaments holiday" at the "disarmament" Conference of the League now meeting at Geneva. A Geneva dispatch to the New York World-Telegram admits that this gesture will be "insufficient to pacify public opinion." MacDonald is also to propose an international arm force. This is in line with previous proposals by the French imperialists for an international armed force—for use against the Soviet Union and the revolutionary struggles of the colonial peoples.

The League's plan regarding Manchuria is reported to include a proposal for the preservation of the status quo in Manchuria, that is, for the maintenance of Japanese control and the puppet Chinese government set up and maintained by Japanese bayonets. The proposal will be made in the "interests of peace"—as usual.

Go to These Stations; Help Shoe Workers to Win Their Strike

The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union calls upon all workers to support the Tag Days arranged by the W.I.R. Saturday and Sunday, June 11 and 12 for the benefit of the striking shoe workers. All workers are urged to report to the following stations for boxes and material:

- New York**
 - 5 E. 19th St.
 - 142 E. 3rd St.
 - 301 W. 29th St.
 - 108 E. 14th St.
 - Bronx**
 - 6 W. 135th St.
 - 569 Prospect St.
 - 1323 Southern Blvd.
 - 2800 Bronx Park E.
 - Brooklyn**
 - 61 Graham Ave.
 - 1109 45th St.
 - 1813 Pitkin Ave.
- Members of the Women's Councils and Workers Clubs are to report to their regular meeting places. All shoe workers are to report to the Union headquarters.

Revolt in Honduras Reported As Outcome Of Bitter Elections

A revolt against the government is reported to be spreading throughout the northern part of Honduras, a dispatch from Guatemala City states.

The revolt is said to be the outcome of an embittered campaign for the presidential election which is to take place in October.

According to the dispatch the revolt is led by Filiberto Diaz Yelaya, a leader of the Nationalist Party.

The government is sending more troops from Gracia to reinforce the Federal forces which are engaged in suppressing the revolt.

The closest secrecy is maintained about the revolt.

Put the Communist Candidates on the Ballot! Red Week!

NEW YORK.—These are the stations where you can get materials for collection of signatures to put the Communist candidates on the ballot. Everybody should collect signatures during Red Week, June 11 to June 18.

- Manhattan**
 - Italian Center, 314 E. 104th St.
 - Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St.
 - 301 W. 29th St.
 - 142 E. 3rd St. (near Ave. A)
- Brooklyn**
 - 285 Rodney St.
 - 2006 70th St. Bensonhurst.
 - 1373 43rd St., Boro Park.
 - 136 15th St.
 - 293 Columbia St.
 - 1813 Pitkin Ave.
 - 313 Hilsdale St.
 - 257 Schenectady Ave.
 - 105 Thatford Ave.

Dressmakers Win A Strike at Mt. Vernon

NEW YORK.—Twenty operators of the I.Q.S. Dress Concern Inc. on 334 W. Lincoln Ave., Mt. Vernon, have successfully concluded a strike against a wage cut threatened by the boss.

The workers refused to submit to a cut from twenty-five cents per dress to twenty-three cents per dress. The strikers went out Wednesday afternoon.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

Union Painters.
The Interlocal Conference of Locals 261, 442, 444, 489, 846, 903 and 1011 of the Brotherhood of Painters invites all members of the union to an extraordinary mass meeting today (Saturday) at 1 p. m. at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., to discuss and set upon a draft resolution for approval of the rank and file as to the advisability of a general strike in the industry. Admission is by membership book. A prominent rank and file member of each local and one representing the district council has been invited to speak, and discussion will follow.

Clothing Workers
Rank and File Committee urges all clothing workers to participate in the reception at the pier, Sunday, for Sante Mirabile, men's clothing worker delegate to the Soviet Union. He will bring a message from the clothing workers of the Soviet Union. Bus transportation has been arranged and all wishing to go should register in advance with the Rank and File Committee, because the number of seats is limited.

Food Workers
All members of the Cafeteria and Hotel & Restaurant trade sections of the Food Workers' Industrial Union meet Monday, June 13, at 8 p. m. at 5 E. 19th St. to hear the report of the committee of 15 elected at the previous meeting.

Commodore Strikers Picket Scab's House; Gangsters in Retreat

NEW YORK.—Commodore Laundry strikers and workers in the block demonstrated yesterday before the home of a scab, named Ben Gilbert, at 712 Fox St., Apt. 2D. Moretzky brothers, gangsters for the Commodore, and four carloads of thugs, came down to break it up, but when they saw its size and militancy, beat a retreat.

Twelve Commodore strikers have been framed on various degrees of simple and felonious assault in this strike. The two latest are John and Michael Bokosh.

LATVIAN WORKERS DEMAND SCOTTSBORO BOYS' FREEDOM

Workers of Riga, Latvia, yesterday smashed the windows of the American Legation in that city, in protest against the attempt to legally murder the innocent Scottsboro boys. One of the stones thrown into the building was wrapped in a Red flag with the inscription written in Latvian: "We protest against you executioners."

NO NEW SCABS AT REMINGTON

NEW YORK.—Not a scab has entered the Remington Rand plant for the last two weeks, except the regular few that were drafted from the office, and who come now in taxis, with six cops on guard at the plant.

Amusements

LAST WEEKS
The Theatre Guild Presents REUNION IN VIENNA
A Comedy
By ROBERT E. SHEPHERD
GUILD THEATRE, 68nd St. WEST 87th St. Tel. Co. 5-8229

EVOLUTION OF A NATION
Diary of a Revolutionist
Soviet Russia in Its Formation—And Today
New Amkin Action Talkie With English Titles
EXCLUSIVE SOVIET NEWSREEL—Diaprosity—Magnitogorsk—Selection of designs for Palace of the Soviets—Accommodations for Children in Moscow—Lottery for "Five-Year-Plan"—Mechanized Salt Mining. (This Newsreel will not be shown in any other New York Theater.)
9 a.m.—1 p.m. 25c NOW!
Except Sat. Sun. & Hol.
RKO B'WAY & 42nd St.

NEXT SATURDAY—WORKERS SCHOOL
Moonlight Sail
(On the Hudson—S.S. Ossining)
DANCING—ENTERTAINMENT—REFRESHMENTS
SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1932
Boat Leaves Pier 11, East River, 7 p. m. (Foot of Wall Street)
Tickets obtained at Workers School, 35 East 12th St., third floor and Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St. Number of tickets sold will be strictly limited.

Attention to People Going to Russia!
Special reductions on Work Clothes, Boots, Shoes, Sheepskin and Leather Coats
Sporting Goods and Camp Supplies
A DISCOUNT TO CLUBS and CAMPS
The Star Army and Navy Stores
875 BROADWAY
Three Blocks Below Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, New York

Strawberry Festival—Entertainment and Dance
by Gilbert Lewis Branch of the
LEAGUE OF STRUGGLE for NEGRO RIGHTS
418 West 53rd Street
Saturday, June 11th at 8 p. m.
Good Music—Refreshments—Admission 15 Cents

Summer Festival of the Finnish Workers Federation, NEW YORK DISTRICT
Sun., June 12, at College Point, L. I., 10 p. m.
Sports, mass drill, speech in English, "Sports and the class struggle," by St. Gerson. Music, Singing, Dancing between 5 and 7 in the evening. Music by Willie Larson's Orchestra
SUMMER FESTIVAL CONCERT
Sunday evening at 15 W. 126th St. Beginning 8:30 p. m. Best Finnish musicians. Admission 45 cents; 25 cents in advance. Workers Attend the proletarian summer festival!
HOW TO GET TO COLLEGE POINT
FROM NEW YORK—Corona subway from Grand Central to Flushing Ave. Station. College Point street car to end of line.
FROM HARLEM—125th St. Lexington Ave., Pelham Bay subway to Soundview Ave. Classen Point street car to Clason Point Ferry. Ferry across to College Pt. FROM JAMAICA—Corona street car from corner of Washington St. and Fulton St. to Flushing Bridge. Change to College Point street car and drive to end of line.
AUTOISTS—From Westchester County and Bronx can drive to Clason Point Ferry, or go around 39th St. to the Flushing Bridge, from which a road leads to the College Point Ferry.
All autoists from Brooklyn and Long Island drive to Flushing Bridge, and from there to College Point Ferry, where the field is.

Workers, Greet Your Delegates!
Sunday, 12 Noon, Pier 42—Christopher St.
Join in Mass Reception to Workers' Delegation
Hear 30 Piece W. I. R. Band at Pier
FROM PIER IN BUSES TO
Starlight Park—177th St., West Farm Rd.
There you will hear report of Delegation
INTERNAT'L SOLIDARITY DAY DEMONSTRATION
All Out to Greet May Day Delegation

ARBEITER PRESSEABEND
of the **PROLET-BUEHNE, N. Y.**
THEATRE—MUSIC—DANCE—
Also: NATURE FRIENDS, THEATRE GROUP
Admission 25 Cents

SATURDAY JUNE 11th
UKRAINIAN WORKERS' CLUB
1538 MADISON AVE.
Starts 8:30 P.M.

Workers' Clubs Should Advertise in the "Daily"
Arranged by the New York PUNIC ON AUGUST 28 PUNIC I. L. D. in Pleasant Bay Park

ATTENTION COMRADES!
Health Center Cafeteria
WORKERS CENTER
50 EAST 13th STREET
Patronize the Health Center Cafeteria and Help the Revolutionary Movement
Best Food Reasonable Prices

RUSSIAN MEALS
For Poor Pocketbooks
KAVKAZ
332 E. 14th Street, N. Y. C.
Phone STAGE 2-2294
A GOOD PLACE FOR WORKERS
THE KALE CAFETERIA
286 BROADWAY BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Near Marcy Ave.)
Tel. Intervale 6132

Messinger's Cafeteria and Restaurant
1768 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 174th St. Station Bronx, N. Y.
All Comrades Meet at **BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant**
558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

SOLLIN'S RESTAURANT
216 EAST 14TH STREET
6-Course Lunch 55 Cents
Regular Dinner 65 Cents
DINE IN THE OPEN AIR
Garden Restaurant
323 EAST 13th STREET
Near Second Avenue
REASONABLE PRICES
COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE
MUSIC

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant
199 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food
JADE MOUNTAIN AMERICAN AND CHINESE RESTAURANT
Open 11 a. m. to 1:30 a. m.
Special Lunch 11 to 4...35c
Dinner 5 to 10...55c
197 SECOND AVENUE
Between 12th and 13th Sts.

Chester Cafeteria
876 E. Tremont Ave.
(Corner Southern Blvd.)
Quality—Cleanliness—Moderate Prices
All Workers Members F.W.I.U.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY DAY FOR BREAD AND FREEDOM! FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION—AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR!
Rain or Shine! All Workers Demonstrate!
WITH THE WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF
SUNDAY, JUNE 12th ALL DAY
at STARLIGHT PARK—177th St. and West Farms Rd.
Hear the Report of the Workers Delegation of the F.S.U. Just Back from the U.S.S.R.
—PROGRAM—
W.I.R. BAND—LABOR SPORTS UNION SPARTAKIADA—W.I.R. CHORUS—WORKERS LABORATORY THEATRE OF THE W.I.R. WORKERS DANCE GROUPS OF THE W.I.R.—W.I.R. FILM AND PHOTO LEAGUE—PIANO AND VIOLIN RECITALS
"Cannons or Tractors" and "Children of the New Day"
DANCING! SINGING! SPEAKING!
DIRECTIONS: Take Lexington Ave. 180th St. Subway up to 177 St. Station. JOINT AUSPICIS: W.I.R.—T.U.U.L. and F.S.U. Refreshments and Open Air Restaurant—Endorsed by all Workers Orgs.

YOUR VACATION SHOULD BE SPENT IN A PROLETARIAN CAMP ONLY
The Month of June is ideal for vacation in the Proletarian Camps
Every dollar spent by a worker on rest and vacation must go to the institutions of our movement
GO TO YOUR THREE PROLETARIAN CAMPS Nitgedaiget :: Kinderland :: Unity
ALL CAMPS HAVE UNIFORM RATES
\$16.50 Per Week, Including Organization and Press Tax
NO COLLECTIONS
Automobiles leave daily for all camps at 10 A.M. Friday and Saturday 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. from 143 E. 105th St. and the Coop. Cafeteria, 2800 Bronx Park E. You can also travel by train or boat. All at low rates.
For information on Nitgedaiget and Unity call City office: ESTabrook 8-1400 and for Kinderland Tompkins Square 6-8434
City Office of Camp Kinderland 108 E. 14th St. Auto Station Phone Lehigh 4-2885

What's On—

SATURDAY
Comrade Rose Baron, who is leaving for the Soviet Union, will be given a banquet by the I.L.D. at 216 E. 14th St. at 8 p. m. Admission is 25 cents.

The Harlem Progressive Youth Club will hold a dance at 1333 Madison Ave., second floor.

A concert and dance will be given by the Boro Park Ella May Branch, I.L.D., at 1373 42d St., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p. m. Admission is 25 cents.

Council 5, U.W.O.C.W. will have a concert and strawberry festival at 2921 W. 23rd St., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p. m. Admission is 25 cents.

Women's Council No. 13 will have its first outing to Prospect Park. All comrades are invited to come to the Picnic Grounds, Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights will have a strawberry festival and dance at 418 W. 53rd St. at 8 p. m.

The New Jersey Section Committee of the Communist Party has called a meeting of delegates to the State Convention at 7 Charlton St., Newark, at 1 p. m.

The United Election Campaign Committee of Brighton Beach organizations will have a concert and dance at 3159 Conoy Island Ave. at 8:30 p. m.

A sport carnival and dance will be held by the Spartacus Sport Club at 569 Prospect Ave., Bronx.

All fraternal organizations are asked not to arrange any affairs for Aug. 28, when the I.L.D. Defense Picnic will be held at Pleasant Bay Park.

Peterson workers will celebrate the "Not Guilty" victory for Leib and Gerashonowitz with a banquet at 3 Governor St., Peterson, N.J., at 8:30 p. m.

All Unemployed Councils are urged to send their Hunger Fighter representatives to the meeting at 2 p. m. at 5 East 19th Street.

Members of the Workers Zukunft Club will meet at 9 a. m. at 31 Second Avenue to go out to collect signatures.

Members of the Harlem Progressive Club are being mobilized to collect signatures are urged to come to 1333 Madison Ave. at 10 a. m.

Councils 4 and 6, U. C. W. C. W. will have an outing to Prospect Park. Meet at the picnic grounds at 11 a. m.

SPORT CARNIVAL AND DANCE
given by Spartacus A. C.
SATURDAY, JUNE 11th at 8 P. M.
At 569 Prospect Ave., Bronx
Good Program Excellent Music
ADMISSION 40 CENTS

Alteration Painters Win Kaplan Strike
NEW YORK.—The strike led by the Alteration Painters Organization against David Kaplan at 400 South Fifth St., Brooklyn, has been won. Kaplan agrees to recognize the Alteration Painters, recognize the elected shop committee, all hiring and firing to be done through the shop committee, all men to be taken back without a wage cut.

Workers of Maton Paint Co. struck to compel the boss to pay the back wages. They got the wages, and have since put up a demand for recognition of their shop committee.

STACHEL SPEAKS AT SOLIDARITY DAY, SUNDAY
Jack Stachel, Assistant National Secy of Trade Union Unity League will be the main speaker at International Solidarity Day Celebration Sunday, June 12, at Starlight Park, 177th St. and West Farms.

ESSEX CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE MEETING MONDAY
NEWARK, N. J., June 10.—The Essex County Committee for the Communist Election Campaign will hold a very important meeting Monday, 8 p. m. at 7 Charlton St., Newark, N. J.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX
RKO Always a Good Show
TODAY TO TUESDAY
Ruth Chatterton in **"THE RICH ARE ALWAYS WITH US"**
With GEORGE BRENT & ROBERT WARWICK
NEW LOW PRICES
MATS. 15 Cents || EVES. 25 Cents
Except Sat., Sun., and Holidays

10th Morning Freiheit Excursion
on the
Hudson to Hook Mountains on the S.S. 'Claremont'
SATURDAY, JUNE 11th
Leaving Pier A, Battery Park, at 2 p. m. (Near South Ferry)

DANCING—ENTERTAINMENT—GOOD FOOD
TICKETS 85 CENTS IN ADVANCE \$1.10 AT THE PIER
—Tickets sold at—
MORNING FREIHEIT OFFICE 35 EAST 12th STREET
COOPERATIVE COLONY 2700 BRONX PARK EAST
REPORTER AND CATERER 1316 BOSTON ROAD
SOLLIN'S RESTAURANT 216 EAST 14th STREET
BROWNVILLE YOUTH CENTER 105 THATFORD AVENUE
BRONX WORKERS CLUB 1619 BOSTON ROAD
PROSPECT WORKERS CLUB 1157 SOUTHERN BLVD.
WILLIAMSBURG WORKERS CLUB 43 MANHATTAN AVE.

Linel Cafeteria
Pure Food—100 Per Cent Freidraite
Equipment—Luncheonette and Soda Fountain
830 BROADWAY
Near 12th Street

MELROSE DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., Bronx (near 174th St. Station)
TELEPHONE INTERVALE 9-4149

Siberian-Russian Restaurant
315 East 10th St., N. Y. C.
Stuyvesant 9-8199—Bet. Ave. A and Ave. B
Phone Tomkins Sq. 6-9554

John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

Gottlieb's Hardware
119 THIRD AVENUE
Near 14th St. Tompkins Sq. 6-4547
All kinds of
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
Cutlery Our Specialty

Lerman Bros.
29 EAST 14TH STREET
NEW YORK
Tel. Algonquin 3356-8543
We Carry a Full Line of

STATIONERY AT SPECIAL PRICES for Organizations
Patronize the
Concoops Food Stores AND Restaurant
2700 BRONX PARK EAST
"Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Revolutionary Movement."

Airy, Large Meeting Rooms and Hall TO HIRE
Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the
Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc.
347 E. 72nd St. New York
Telephone: Rhineland 5097

Bungalows Renting at CAMP WOCOLONA—Monroe, New York
Wocolona Now Open as a Cooperative Bungalow and Tent Colony
TENT (FOR 3) \$40
ROOM IN COTTAGE \$25
BUNGALOWS \$100 and \$125
Equipped with beds, mattresses, chairs, tables, ice-boxes
Grocery and Vegetable Store on Premises
SWIMMING — TENNIS — COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES
Free accommodations this week-end. Bring your own food
Round trip fare \$2.—Eric R.R.
N. Y. OFFICE—799 BROADWAY, Room 305 Phone: STuyvesant 9-0619

CAMPERS ATTENTION
Genuine U. S. Army Ventilated 9 x 9 Wall Tent \$12.50

These are used tents but in excellent condition. We have a small quantity of these, so if you are intending to camp this year, pick yours out, while we have a good assortment of them. We also carry a complete line of other tents, cots, stoves, blankets and a general line of camping and fishing supplies. We have been established in the same spot since 1875.
OUR GUARANTEE GOES A LONG WAY
LUCKE-KIFFE CO.
523 BROADWAY (Corner Spring St.)
Phone Canal 6-2985 New York City
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

ON THE ROAD

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Northwestern freight yards in Minneapolis at night. Raining and cold. A bunch of fellows are waiting for a southbound train.

Some of us are laying down in the car trying to sleep. The train is shaking so its impossible. We get acquainted with the boys and inquire about the ways of the road.

Mile after mile—hour after hour and Mankato lays ahead in the morning. Get of and aim to try our luck at bumming.

"NO HOBOES ALLOWED—NO BUMMING—TEN DAYS ON THE ROCKPILE"

Thats hard—from the ashes right into the fire. Ride her out again or stay? Stay and Main street is getting hell.

We meet another traveller and go with him up to a catholic hospital where a nun or sister feeds us coffee and bread at the kitchen door.

IN THE JUNGLE

Ride the blind out on an eastbound train. Dont worry about being alone. A gang of boys on the deck before us.

The campfires are burning. Everybody busy. Cooking—frying—washing—mending. Tin cans to cook in. We have a swell meal.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Get to Watertown, Wis. and aim to take in the sights but a certain gentleman is down at the depot and tells us to stay where we are on the train.

Madison and visit the Transients Rest. A bed and three s.k. meals a day is waiting for us. HARD LUCK. The headfunker hands me a broom.

BEDBUGS

Janesville—eating hard—and the police station for sleep. Cement floor and bedbugs by the million. Hoover got hell that night.

ROCKFORD

Union Gospel Mission must have a chapter. Brother H, truly a God's man, is preaching. What a sermon! GUNS, DOPE, BOOZE, JAILS, JESUS, and everything is mixed up.

Major Stjernfeldt, a nobleman from Sweden, at the Swedish Salvation Army, must be given due credit for the attention he gave us.

The only bright spot in Rockford is 704 7th Street. That's the hang-out for the reds. A good bunch of fellows. This is written up there. Revolutionary greetings!

Arms Plant Prepares for Mass Production As Part of War Plans

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—They are shipping munitions from the Winchester plant here every day.

During the past two weeks the factory has gone on short time again. A large number of workers have been laid off.

I inquired about the activities of the plant of a large number of workers who are employed in the cartridge and gun departments. They told me that they are working full speed on dies, jigs, fixtures and everything that goes for grand mass production.

—W. L.

JOBLESS FORCE RELIEF FROM CHI. CHARITIES

Unemployed Council Wins Relief for 14 Families

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—The charity relief station at 1701 Spring St. since it moved from Stanford Park has deliberately refused to recognize the committees from the Unemployed Branches up to last week.

When the delegation came to the supervisor's office, the supervisor refused to speak to them. The delegation refused to move until the supervisor spoke to them and heard their demands.

Workers wanting charity are forced to wait in the office day after day without getting anything. When they ask to see the supervisor, they are told that she is not in, for the worker to come the next day.

MAN COLLAPSES FROM HUNGER

Is One of the Many Everyday Cases

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WHITING, Ind.—Adam Petka, of Cleveland, Ohio who after a vain attempt to find work in the Middle West, collapsed from starvation here and was brought to a hospital.

This is just one of the many cases of starvation in this vicinity. Every day one reads in the paper of suicides because of unemployment and hunger.

Waiting until we collapse from starvation and suicide isn't going to help us or the working class. We must not starve in this land of plenty.

GIBSON COMPANY CUTS PAY, FIRES WORKERS

(By a Worker Correspondent) CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The Gibson Art Co. of Cincinnati has fired all with wages above \$15 and cut those with \$12 wages to \$10.

Money for Banquet, But None for the Unemployed

(By a Worker Correspondent)

RICHMOND, Ind.—This afternoon I was talking to the captain of the Salvation Army of Newcastle, Ind. and she said that the factories there are nearly all down.

and was 65 years old. He found out that the employees insurance had been sold to another company on Dec. 1st and the premiums deducted from their pay were robbery.

A RED NAVY MAN



On the bridge of the Soviet ship "Sever" in the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea. The seaman in the Red Navy are upholding the heroic traditions of their comrades of the battleship "Potemkin" who first raised the red flag to the foremast of their ship in 1905.

A Signal from the Sea

By A. ZINOWIEFF

(Member of the Crew of the Battleship "Potemkin" in 1905)

A storm of indignation against the oppression arose among us, seamen, when in the year 1904 at the beginning of November a group of sailors, by whom revolutionary leaflets were found, were put under the military field 'trial.

These leaflets were distributed among the sailors of our navy widely and daringly. There were such days, when taking a walk on the Malakhov barrow—the usual gathering place of the Black Sea sailors—we found in the bushes as well as on the grass—the revolutionary summons addressed to the sailors.

When the revolutionary organization was exposed and the many sailors were brought to the trial, sailors smashed the windows of the building in which the trial was going on. But this weakly organized small group of seamen was in a short time suppressed and many of the sailors paid with their life.

Afterwards the officers began to develop what they called educative work among the seamen. They organized the conversations with the lantern slides, they related very much about the grand dukas, their "merits" and showed us their pictures.

Off For The Potemkin

At the beginning of April 1905 our 36-th navy crew was commanded to leave for the battleship "Duke Potemkin," which up to this time was never in the trip.

It was just in the moment when the war against Japan was going on. Our battleship was commanded to be ready for battle. Our battleship was provided with coal and a full quantity of battle shells. There were on our battleship 56 guns.

When the loading was done the captain called the crew to come on the main deck and said:

"You must be proud of the nice battleship you have, which is the strongest battleship in the Black Sea which is destined to beat off our enemies in the Far East. Hurrah, brothers!"

Drinks To Himself

They brought the captain a great cup of wine. Before drinking it the captain said:

"I drink this cup of wine for my own health." He drank the wine to the music of "God Save the King." He gave the sign to start for the island Tondur.

There was with us a torpedo boat

number 267. This boat went to Odessa to fetch coal for the crew on the Potemkin. On June 14 meat was brought to the battleship. But the meat proved to be wormy. The crew refused to take this food and declared a hunger strike.

The next morning we demanded that the city supply us with coal and food. Our first demand was refused. By gunfire we destroyed the cornice of the house where the officials were. After three shots the white flag was hoisted ashore and the crew went for coal and food.

A communication was sent to us by Admiral Vihnevetski. "Golden seamen," it said, "what are you doing, plead yourselves guilty."

The Admiral replied, "We are going to you."

Following their request we arrested all the officers of the battleship "George Pobedonosets" and put them ashore in Odessa. But we made a great mistake, leaving on their battleship the conductors, who were half-officers. These conductors began little by little to persuade the sailors to give up the struggle.

But we answered this order with a cry: "We will not move from our places without these 50 sailors. You must decide over their fate in our presence!"

The captain became angry and commanded to fetch a canvass covering to put over the men in order to bring to execution the death sentence by three-inch gun. But nobody followed this command and the sailor Wakulinchuk stopped even the assistant captain Giliarowski, who intended to strike the disobedient persons with a cutlass. Giliarowski murdered the sailor Wakulinchuk by firing at him point-blank.

Here the whole crew began to rage. "Down with the blood-suckers!" "All to the weapons, comrades! Down with these rascals!"

In one moment the whole crew took up arms, the officers ran to their cabins and a part of them sprang even into the sea.

The Sailors Take Control

But the locks of the cabins don't rescue them; the doors of the cabins were broken by the butts and the officers driven out on the upper deck where they were shot down in the presence of the whole crew.

Eight comrades of our battleship were shot down. At night we decided to go back to Constanza. From there we started in June 24 for Bukharest.

In Odessa

We sailed to Odessa and demanded to lead the Cossacks out of town. Twenty sailors were sent to town to organize a funeral for our murdered

comrade Wakulinchuk. A great number of working people took part in the funeral procession. Many of them wept. All of the sailors returned to the ship safe. Police bullets pierced the cap of one sailor and the trousers of another.

A communication was sent to us by Admiral Vihnevetski. "Golden seamen," it said, "what are you doing, plead yourselves guilty."

The Admiral replied, "We are going to you."

After this we lifted anchor, took the railings away, loaded the guns and the torpedo tubes. On June 17 the Black Sea fleet, 36 ships, surrounded us. When they saw we were ready, they disappeared.

After a short time we learned that the sailors of Georzy begged us to come to them and to arrest their officers.

I city and county is wasted. It spoke to farmers around Scottville, Belkwin, Custer, Fountain and Branch. I am sure the field is ripe for organization. The farmers say that they will only raise sufficient stuff for themselves.

The Pere Marquette railroad is laying off men regularly. It is rumored that the soldiers at Camp Custer are dissatisfied.

I promised the people in these towns that the Communist Party would come to them.

—A Worker.

A Pleasure to Work In a Soviet Auto Plant, Says American

There Is No Depression in Nijni Novgorod or Any Place in the U. S. S. R.

More Production Means More Wages, Less Hours Per Day

Fellow workers, employed and unemployed, as many of you have heard by this time, that I am in the Soviet Union working in Autostroy, the gigantic automobile factory for building Ford type of cars.

I was "canned" by the Ford Motor Co. on March 9th because I sympathized with the hungry workers that marched on Ford's on Bloody Monday, March 7th, when four unemployed workers were murdered and dozens of others were injured by the machine guns of Ford's Dearborn police, assisted by Murphy's Detroit police.

"LABOR" MAYOR CUTS CITY PAY IN SAINT PAUL

Low Paid Workers Get 10 Per Cent Slash in Pay

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Now that St. Paul has a "Labor"-Progressive Mayor it is of special interest to the workers to note the actual conditions of the people. To begin with a wage-cut of 10 per cent was put through in the city departments of government.

Elected officials have not received a wage-cut. There are still some workers in St. Paul who do not believe that Mahoney, the "friendly mayor, is responsible for this act because he will take office a week after the wage-cut is passed.

Let us not be fooled. Mahoney's henchmen, May and Pearce of the Labor Party, voted for this wage-cut, and they are councilmen of the last administration. There is no doubt in the minds of those militant workers—Mahoney will betray the workers during his administration, and this 10 per cent wage-cut is the first crime.

The situation in St. Paul will not go unchallenged. The 10 per cent wage-cut means untold sufferings on the part of the women typists and office workers who can hardly make a living with their salaries. The officials force, intimacies upon these women, and they cannot refuse because they will lose their jobs.

It is against such unfair treatment of women that the Trade Union League and the Young Communist League must fight and smash the fascist role of the friends of labor. We must prove to the workers that the Communist Party fights for them in all day to day struggles. Z.W.

A Pleasure to Work

I will say a few words about this gigantic factory where I am working. It is indeed a pleasure to work in a real modern factory like this one; plenty of light, and space between the machines and work benches. Every machine brand new and shiny. On the walls are big red banners and posters and a huge picture of Lenin or Stalin. In a corner of the building is what they call here a "Lenin Corner," a partition or a room where the workers meet after working hours or during lunch time (we have an hour for this). Here they can buy pamphlets or read papers or hold important union meetings. Nearly all the workers belong to the union here.

The Union

The union here is an important institution. What it says, goes. If a certain working condition is bad, the workers effected take the matter up here and the administration sees to it that it is changed or they must give a satisfactory reason why it cannot be done immediately. At these union meetings not only the question of wages and working conditions are taken up, but also matters pertaining to production, efficiency, safety, etc. It probably sounds strange to an American worker to discuss efficiency and more production at a union meeting, when these matters mean nothing but more slavery to him and bigger profits for the boss. Not so in this country, where there are no capitalists. More production means more wages, less hours a day and better living conditions in general.

FARMERS QUIT PAYING TAXES Camp Custer Soldiers Are Dissatisfied

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Recently I made a trip to the western part of Michigan among the farmers. I found a very dissatisfied people, taxes high and prices for their products very low and almost no sale. They are not paying taxes and saying they will not pay. They say that the least money paid into the treasuries of the city and county is wasted.

I spoke to farmers around Scottville, Belkwin, Custer, Fountain and Branch. I am sure the field is ripe for organization. The farmers say that they will only raise sufficient stuff for themselves.

The Pere Marquette railroad is laying off men regularly. It is rumored that the soldiers at Camp Custer are dissatisfied.

I promised the people in these towns that the Communist Party would come to them.

—A Worker.

More Terror Unleashed in Pa. Anthracite Coal Field

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—The big coal companies of the anthracite are unleashing more and more terror against the rank and file of the mine workers. More and more men are being laid off or put on part time.

The Glen Alden Coal Co., one of the biggest companies in the field, is feverishly preparing for more and greater speedup than the anthracite has ever experienced. Men who have given the best years of their life and faced all kinds of hardships unflinchingly, are now faced with the dread spectre of starvation.

The Glen Alden Co. is now laying the older men off as fast as they can. In all collieries the bosses are setting aside all men who they know will not be able to keep up with their inhuman pace. Collieries not as yet shut down are being mechanized and being consolidated with others in order to work the coal out with as few men as possible.

At present two collieries are shut down for a period of 15 days, so as to do away with three breakers, and have two breakers do the work of five. This scheme is calculated to do away with several score of men.

Not only through these schemes are they increasing unemployment, they are also working some jobs on twelve-hour shifts, instead of eight

as provided for by the sellout contract. Hence two men are doing work where three men should have jobs. The speedup at present is gradual, only a few men are being laid off at a time; but in the future they are planning mass layoffs; in one mine there are upwards of 30 men slated for the ax. In others they will probably do the same.

The men are just now beginning to wake up to what is going on; there are rumblings of discontent coming up. But the U. M. W. A. fakers are still pursuing their policy of doing nothing, because they are hand in glove with the coal barons; the only grievances they ever take up for the rank and file are those grievances on which the coal companies don't lose out.

Local elections are coming up. Now some of the minor local officials are beginning to spout derogatory phrases to fool the men; they are resorting to such phrases as we want the General Grievance body reorganized, but who was it that killed it? Was it not these self-same petty politicians who used the body to further their own interests.

Let's get wise to ourselves. Let's form real rank and file opposition groups to these fakers and put up our own rank and file slate in the coming elections; make the union take up our many grievances.

and was 65 years old. He found out that the employees insurance had been sold to another company on Dec. 1st and the premiums deducted from their pay were robbery.

Newcastle is a town of 14,000. The bosses had plenty of money for their team to give a banquet when it came back from a basketball tournament. This ought to be a good field for Unemployed Council activity.

A worker in the rolling mill who laid off on April 1st permanently

and was 65 years old. He found out that the employees insurance had been sold to another company on Dec. 1st and the premiums deducted from their pay were robbery.

This banner was 40 meters in length. It fluttered between the two masts bearing the inscription, Down with the Tsar, down with autocracy, down with war in the Far East.

In Odessa

We sailed to Odessa and demanded to lead the Cossacks out of town. Twenty sailors were sent to town to organize a funeral for our murdered

Miner Forced to Work Out Doctor Bill on County Road

(By a Worker Correspondent)

FLUSHING, O.—The biggest majority of men here are to strike and none of us have any money. I am a married man with a family of nine, the youngest born at 3.45 a.m. on May 20th of this year. When I went for the doctor he wouldn't come until I guaranteed him money.

I guaranteed him his money and he referred me to a trustee of the town and it took a half hour of arguing before he would O.K. a slip for the measly sum of fifteen dol-

lars and I had to promise to work it out on the county road.

The miners here are joining the National Miners Union fast and it is the only union for the miners. I am sorry that I cannot send in money for a subscription at the present time. There are several around here that like your paper and we pass it around from hand to hand.

Hoping that I will be able to send in a subscription soon.

Yours truly, A MINER.

NO INSPECTION FOR SOUP HOUSES

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The so-called restaurant (souphouse) at Ninth and 17th Sts., which is kept going by the county, is not placed under government inspection. All other restaurants in the city are inspected

WOMEN, YOUTH, METAL WORKERS IN SPECIAL ELECTION CONFERENCES PLAN DRIVE FOR JOBLESS INSURANCE

Delegates to Chicago Nominating Convention Organize Their Forces for Intensive Campaign for Communist Platform in Industries

Trade Union Unity League Report Pledges Full Support to Communist Platform; "We Are Not Neutral Between Workers and Employers"

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—A number of reports were made by special organizations, and by special conferences held in connection with the National Nominating Convention of the Communist Election Campaign.

T.U.U.L. Report
The Trade Union Unity League, through Jack Stachel, assistant secretary, reported and pledged full support of the Communist election platform and candidates. Stachel pointed out that the T.U.U.L. is not neutral on any question of the class struggle. It is for the workers. The AFL claims to be neutral, but is not. It is for the employers. The T.U.U.L. fights for unemployment insurance, against injunctions, against deportations, and against imperialist war. It will support the Communist Party against the workers' enemies, against the Republican, Democratic and Socialist Parties, against Father Cox and other misleaders, in a fight for the six-hour day and for all the points on the Communist platform.

Metal Workers
The metal workers' conference reported that it had 53 delegates present from all main steel and metal centers.

The main task of the Metal Workers Industrial League during the election campaign is to make the six planks of the Communist Party platform real live fighting issues connecting them up with the specific local grievances and demands and on the

basis of the struggle developed, build the Party and BUILD THE UNION" was the keynote of the conference stated in the report of Meldon, national secretary.

Anti-wage cut hunger marches will be organized in the cities of Youngstown (on the Republic Steel Corporation), South Chicago (Illinois Steel Corp.), Baltimore (Bethlehem Steel Corporation), within the next month period. These marches are for the local demands for immediate relief connected up with the Communist Party plank for unemployment insurance.

The immediate organization of "Foster-Ford Workers Election Clubs" to be set up as united-front bodies in all mills, plants and shops where the MWIL has contact and organization was unanimously voted for by the conference. The setting up of anti-war committees in the same manner in the plants producing war material was also adopted.

Youth Conference
A special youth conference of 150 youth delegates was held on Sunday. This youth conference was called to discuss the specific youth demands of the election campaign and the ways and means of mobilizing the broad masses of youth behind the Party Platform. Comrade Foster, the Communist candidate for President, addressed the conference.

The youth conference opened with the report of Gil Green in behalf of the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League. This report brought for the consideration of the conference a number of youth demands. It also went into special organizational forms.

The report pointed out that there are about eight million youth in the United States from the ages of 21 to 24. These youth who are in the main young workers and farmers, will participate in a presidential election for the first time. It was proposed to organize a broad movement of "First Voters Clubs" which would include all young workers voting for the first time.

Comrade Foster pointed out the special importance of the election struggle for the youth. He said that the youth are not tied down by many of the illusions of the adult workers and can be won much easier than the older workers for revolutionary struggle. Comrade Foster pointed out that throughout the entire campaign the youth must remember the following three points: (1) The development of broad agitation and propaganda; (2) The organization of struggle around the daily demands of the youth; (3) The building of a mass

Young Communist League as a result of the first two. He said we must constantly remember all these three. He also made a personal appeal to the youth delegates to study Marxist-Leninist literature which with active participation in the class struggle would aid in developing more real mass leaders from the ranks of the youth.

The following are the demands referred for final formulation, in addition to the six in the Communist draft platform:

1. The right to vote for all 18 years of age and over. The right to vote for all servicemen. Old enough to work, old enough to vote!
2. Against all discrimination of the youth in unemployment relief; against all vagrancy laws.

3. Abolition of all child labor under 14. Government support of all children under that age now working.

4. A six-hour day with full pay for all young workers under 18.

5. Equal pay for equal work for young and adult workers.

6. Free food, fare, clothing, medical treatment and school supplies for child renof unemployed workers until unemployment insurance is established. Abolition of fees in all state and city controlled schools and colleges.

7. The building of new public schools, playgrounds and recreation centers in working class neighborhoods.

8. Against all forms of bosses' nationalism. Against the R.O.T.C., National Guard and Citizens Military Training Camps.

9. Against the discrimination of Negro youth in giving of relief, and in employment; against Jim Crow schools and community centers.

Women's Conference
"The women of the working class must be won for the Communist Party. They belong to us." This was the keynote of the conference of women delegates held on the second day of the nominating convention of the Communist Party.

One hundred and sixteen workers were among the thousand worker-delegates to the Communist Nominating Convention. Of these, more than half were Negroes. Women workers represented groups in almost every state of the union.

The women delegates heartily endorsed the platform of the Communist Party as proposed to the convention and stressed the need of raising special demands for the working women in the states and cities—equal pay for equal work, maternity insurance, the struggle against the high cost of living. The need of mobilizing the working women for the struggle against imperialist war and of winning them from the influence of the pacifists, was carefully discussed by the women delegates.



CONVENTION DELEGATE

War Wages Aren't Good Living Wages; Figures Blast a Myth

Wouldn't war bring high wages and prosperity? This is the most common question asked today by workers, even by sincere and militant workers.

We showed in an article in the Daily Worker, May 21, 1932, that high wages in war time are a complete myth, that wages in general lagged behind the cost of living even in what are described as the "boom days" of the last imperialist war. We noted how wages of the best paid groups fell far below what even government bureaus designated as sufficient to maintain a "minimum health and decency budget."

Let us look at the trend of wages and living costs in three important war industries during those years.

Textile Real Wages Lower Than in 90's.

In the textile industry as a whole we find that the purchasing power of the workers' earnings was a little less during the war years—1914-1918—than it was during the nineties of the last century!

The average hourly earnings of men in the cotton manufacturing industry during the war years was less than 25 cents, while that of women was 20 cents an hour.

In the wool manufacturing industry the hourly wages of the men during the war years were only 27 cents an hour, while women were paid 21 cents.

The relative purchasing power of the wage-earners in the silk industry rose from a base of 100 in 1914 to 101 in 1918; but then fell to 94 in 1917 and to 96 in 1918; so the workers were 4 per cent worse off at the end of the war than in 1914.

Steel Wages Dropped Too.

Relative annual earnings of steel workers—including those in iron and steel works, rolling mills, foundries and machine shops, were lower in 1914 than two decades before, and dropped even lower in 1915. In 1916 they had risen only to what they had been in 1892! There were only slight increases in the remaining war years.

The Interchurch World Movement, its report on the Steel Strike of 1919, stated that:

"Nearly three-fourths of the steel workers couldn't earn enough for an American standard of living. The bulk of unskilled steel labor earned less than enough for the average family's subsistence. The bulk of semi-skilled labor earned less than enough for the average family's minimum comfort."

And the report states definitely that this described the condition of workers not only immediately preceding the strike but also during the previous year of war-time "prosperity." This prosperity was only for the Schwabs, Graces, Morgans, Gays and their fellow steel capitalists.

And Coal Miners Suffered.

The same conditions were found among coal miners. In 1900 a pick miner in the central competitive bituminous field received 52 cents for a ton of coal and could buy with it 52 cents worth of food and clothing. The following years saw a continued increase in nominal wages up to 87 cents in 1918. But in reality the miner was worse off because with this wage, due to a steady rise in living costs, he could buy only 34 cents worth of goods as compared with 1900. Where money wages increased real wages had declined.

The daily wages of mine laborers was \$2.10 in 1900. Although this had increased to \$4.75 in 1918, the laborer could then buy only \$1.88 worth of goods as compared with 1900. Thus the end of the war found the workers in a worse position than at the beginning of the century!

In the anthracite industry the situation was similar. The relative real earnings during the war years were considerably below the years 1902-10. These are typical figures for "high war-time wages," about which the capitalists and their agents in press, pulpit and schoolroom still talk. They would lure the workers into support of the international slaughter and the attack on the Soviet Union by rehashing these lies about higher war-time wages.

Workers must see to it that these lies are answered. Imperialist war will mean a still further degradation of real wages of the working class.



CONVENTION DELEGATE

I CRY: HELP!

In the name of besieged China—in the name of the menaced Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—in the name of the peoples of the earth—in the name of the great hopes of humanity which the awakening of the oppressed races of Asia and the heroic reconstruction of proletarian Russia arouse and sustain in us, I cry: Help! Down with the assassins! And I denounce to all the world, the ignoble lies of the governments of Europe and America, especially that of France, whose handful of adventurers in the service of the warmongers stretch out their rapacious fingers over the earth and use Japanese imperialism as the executioner's axe to sever the heads of the revolution. And I denounce the treason of that intellectual class which formerly was the look-out at the mast of the ship to pilot it through storms—which today purchases its peace and comfort by its silence or its servile flattery which serves the interest of the moneyed and privileged classes. And I denounce the farce of Geneva and the folly of the League of Nations.

I appeal to the sleeping conscience of the best forces of Europe and America. I appeal to the consciousness of colossal power as yet unrealized in all the people of the world, to cut the serpent's knot of all the plutocratic and military fascisms which tomorrow will encircle the globe—to crush the new born conspiracy and to seal the union of the working masses of all free peoples.

ROMAIN ROLLAND.

Negro Children Fight Against Lynching



They are in a demonstration against lynching, fighting for the lives of their fathers, and big brothers, and probably of their mothers because lynch gangs kill women too. The white landlord and business man likes to have it believed that lynchings are all "to preserve the purity of white womanhood," but cold figures show that most lynchings are because some Negro worker or tenant farmer asked for his wages or a part of his crop and got to be known as a "trouble-maker."

June Issue of 'The Communist' A Manual of Strike Strategy

By V. SMITH.

THE JUNE ISSUE of The Communist is more than just a monthly publication. It is one of those pamphlets which every worker should have, to read not once but to keep and read again and again. The articles in this issue, with two exceptions, are concentrated on industrial and election issues, on strike strategy, organizational forms and tactics in the penetration of the old unions, on the present political situation and on the role of fascism and social democracy. Next issue will concentrate on war.

The leading article is an editorial summing up the decisions of the 14th "Plenum" (full meeting of the Central Committee) of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

Strike Strategy.
A sharp keynote in the discussion of industrial organization and tactics is struck by O. Kuusinen of the C. C. of the Communist International in an article with the rather general title: "Struggle for the Majority of the Working Class and Our Mass Work." It is mainly a discussion of strike strategy.

"A strike which is carried through well is always a political victory whether it brought material success or not. But a badly carried through strike may also be a political defeat," says Kuusinen, and proceeds to sweep away as decided already, a lot of the old questions on whether strikes can be won in a period of depression. He discusses the tactics of winning them.

This article is followed by two others: Foster's "Some Elementary Phases of the Work in the Reformist Unions" and Jack Stachel's "Lessons of Two Recent Strikes."

Union Agreements.
Foster emphasizes the fight for enforcement of union agreements, which are made (sometimes for demagogic purposes) by the reactionary leaders. He points out that while there must be struggles within the A. F. L. locals, (there have been too few) it is a mistake to confine struggle to the locals, as too much so hitherto. Work within the locals he says, "has been largely divorced from the real shop life of the workers. A typical example of weakness in this respect existed in the Anthracite."

Leadership of the A. F. L. oppositionists must be in the hands of the revolutionary unions. He warns against premature splits. We must be hampered and fighters for unity—real unity, not merely a slogan of amalgamation such as the Lovestones-

ites use as a substitute for struggle. Exposure of the bureaucrats must not be just denunciation, but presentation of facts.

Strike Analysis.

Stachel's article is a detailed study of mistakes and success in applying the Strassburg Resolution on strike strategy to the 1932 Kentucky miners' and New York dress strikes. The Kentucky strike was not prepared for in the spirit of Strassburg. It was called on the initiative of blacklisted men with the National Miners Union leadership largely in ignorance that this was the main group already in favor of a strike. The unemployed miners should have been led into a struggle for relief, while contacts and organization were built among the employed, in preparation for a strike. A whole series of other things are listed by Stachel that ought to have been done and were not done. Stachel does not so much say, as prove by implication, that the main trouble in Kentucky was our leaders' vast misunderstanding of the situation, flowing, of course from a lack of detailed study that would have come in the course of real preparation.

The dress strike was on the whole successful, but even here the full advantage of the situation was not taken because of a too formal united front policy, not enough trust in the masses of unorganized and members of right wing unions. Our "united front work" was too much in the spirit: "Members of the International Union are in the bosses' union and its strike is not your strike!" without concrete proof being given, and with a chance for the reactionary officials to claim, "They just want you to join the Red union." The real united front also would have given the workers in the shops, irrespective of union membership, a chance to vote on the strike date.

Social Demagoguery and Fascism.

W. Knorin analyzes the role of Social Democracy and Fascism, using Germany as an example. Both are agents of big business. They differ on tactics, and big business is using whichever seems at the moment the best for it. Social Democracy creeps "democratic" forms and illusions; Fascism throws these overboard and calls for sterner measures, but also with demagogic arguments that its ways are best for the workers. Our main fight to win the workers is against the Social Fascists (Social Democrats) who claim to be a party of the workers. Social fascism paves the way for Fascism.

Bill Dunne, in "The War Offensive—Tightening the Capitalist Dictatorship in the United States" points out that the crisis now grips the entire working class, skilled as well as unskilled, the average reduction in wages being admittedly 40 to 50 per cent, and certainly actually worse. The rulers of this country begin to work out plans for a bi-partisan dictatorship, a war government as a solution, and the Socialist Party supports it.

The June issue also carries an article by Olga in the Second Five-Year Plan. The article is highly instructive. No worker can afford to miss it.

French Gov't Will Not Wipe Out Reparations

LONDON, June 10.—As the British Cabinet met to discuss the policy to be followed at the Lausanne Conference, scheduled to take place on the 15th of this month, Prime Minister MacDonald was informed by Herriot that the French government cannot approve the proposed wiping out of reparations.

In addition, it is reported here that Secretary of State Stimson told the British Ambassador that the United States Government is also against any step to cancel completely the German reparations.

CUT WAGES, LAY OFF MEN; SPEED UP ON ALL STREET RAILWAY LINES

New York Fires 297 Technicians and Offers them Jobs As Motormen—Maybe, Sometime

Pittsburgh Traction Magnates Raise Profits by Higher Fares, More One-Man Cars

News of increase of street car fares and cutting of wages of street car motormen and conductors and other employees, and of replacement of two-man cars by one-man cars is accumulating. Extra burden on the worker who has to use the cars to go to work, more unemployment and harder work for less wages is the city's or the company's "way out of the crisis."

New York Fires 297

The New York board of transportation has notified 297 engineers and draftsmen, highly skilled workers, that after June 30 "their services will no longer be required," but, magnificent generosity, "they will be given first option on jobs as motormen, etc. (low wages), on the new Eighth Avenue subway, if and when the city undertakes to run it."

The city saves and makes available for Tammany graft the sum of \$761,889 per year by this "economy measure," and 23 engineers, three calson tenders, one cement taster, three chemists, 105 assistant engineers, 73 construction inspectors, one timber inspector, four steel inspectors, 14 junior engineers, 69 draughtsmen and one laborer get a chance to starve a while.

Meanwhile, the same authorities who discharged these men report that 20,000 persons have applied for the 1,500 jobs on the Eighth Avenue subway.

Wage Cut in Boston

Fifteen hundred carmen of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway system got a wage cut of 7 cents an hour June 2. The old basic wage of 67 cents an hour for operators of two-man cars is cut to 60 cents, and the 72 cent wage for one-man cars is cut to 65 cents.

Cut in Pittsburgh Wages

The Traction Conference Board boasts that it successfully cut wages seven and a half per cent on May 1, and now will, on June 26, abolish the weekly pass, by which an unlimited number of rides during the week could formerly be bought wholesale for \$1.50. The standard car fare in Pittsburgh is 10 cents, or three for a quarter.

The board is also pleased to announce that one-man operation of crosstown cars is increasing, and that the "motormen and conductors displaced by the changes will be placed on the extra list"—meaning they may, sometime, get a run or two if they keep in touch. They will have most of the disadvantages of working, without the wages.

St. Louis Wages Cut

Officers of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railways Employees Union, trained in many sellouts previously, have signed, in return for the closed shop and a guarantee of the dues from every one of 3,100 carmen in St. Louis, Mo., a new contract, effective as from May 20, as follows: One-man car operators and bus drivers, now receiving 68.4 cents an hour, reduced to 65 cents.

Two-man crews, now getting 62.1 cents hourly, reduced to 60 cents. A reduction of 5 per cent in the wages of shop men, track laborers and material handlers.

Utilize Experience

The lessons she drew were that while we must at all times formulate the demands with the workers, this must not be interpreted to mean that we must merely follow at the tail of the workers. It is our duty to give leadership to the workers to bring them our general experience from all the struggles, analyze the relation of forces and thus help them to formulate on the basis of their needs the best possible demands, depending upon the given relation of forces, that can rally the masses and that can be won in the course of the struggle.

Burlak also brought before the N. E. B. the necessity to start a nationwide struggle against the deportations that are being carried through wholesale in the industrial and company towns. This deportation campaign is being directed against the most militant workers and is terrorizing the entire foreign born population. The terror is in particular directed against the T.U.U.L. unions and unless we start a real struggle we will find great difficulties in enrolling the workers into our unions. In this connection she made proposals for the campaign to secure the release of Edith Berkman.

Complete recognition of the union, with a "closed shop."

One day off in eight, without pay, for regular employees as assurance that extra crews now on the company rolls will have work.

A two-year contract, instead of an agreement for one year as heretofore.

The percentage of wage reduction for one-man operators and bus drivers is 4.9, and for two-man crews 3.3 per cent.

An Open Letter to the South

By LANGSTON HUGHES

White workers of the South:
Miners,
Farmers,
Mechanics,
Mill hands,
Shop girls,
Railway men,
Servants,
Tobacco workers,
Share croppers,
GREETINGS!
I am the black worker.
Listen:

That the land might be ours,
And the mines and the factories and the office towers

At Harlan, Richmond, Gastonia, Atlanta, New Orleans;

That the plants and the roads and the tools of power

Be ours:

Let us forget what Booker T. said, "Separate as the fingers."

He knew he lied.

Let us become instead, you and I, One single hand

That can united rise To smash the old dead dogmas of the past—

To kill the lies of color That keep the rich enthroned

And drive us to the time-clock and the plow

Helpless, stupid, scattered, and alone —as now—

Race against race, Because one is black, Another white of face.

Let us new lessons learn, All workers,

New life-wages make, One union form:

Until the future burns out Every past mistake.

Let us get together, say: "You are my brother, black or white. You my sister—now—today!"

For me, no more the great migration to the North.

Instead: Migration into force and power—

Tuskegee with a red flag on the tower!

On every lynching tree, a poster crying FREE

Because, O poor white workers, You have linked your hands with me.

We did not know that we were brothers.

Now we know! Out of that brotherhood

Let power grow! We did not know

That we were strong. Now we see

In union lies our strength. Let union be

The force that breaks the time-clock, Smashes misery,

Takes land, Takes factories,

Takes office towers, Takes tools and banks and mines,

Railroad, ships, and dams, Until the forces of the world

Are ours!

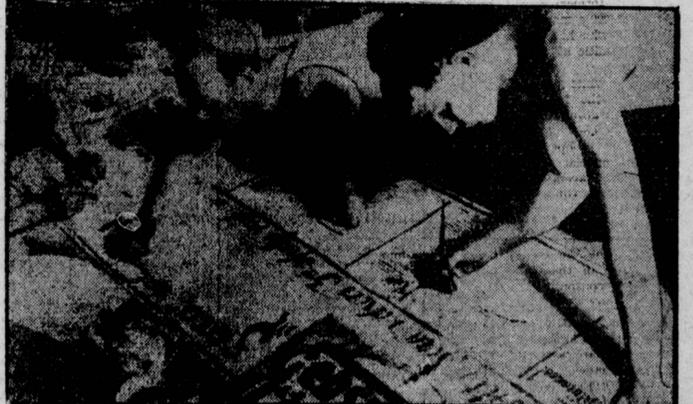
White worker, Here is my hand.

Today, We're Man to Man.

April 25, 1932.

(FROM THE NEW MASSES.)

Writing Headlines On a Wall Newspaper In Uzbekistan



The press is free to the workers, in the Soviet Union. They have even developed new forms, one of which is the "Wall Paper." It is typically about five feet long, by three feet wide, and contains news, comments and complaints. It is posted on the wall of a factory or club, where every one can see it. The workers themselves write and edit it.

HOW IT WAS DONE--A BLOCK COMMITTEE BUILT IN STRUGGLE

By E. CARROLL

FOR more than two weeks the Unemployed Council tried to call together and organize the workers in the Negro territory of South Brooklyn into a block committee. Not until Mrs. Pederson, a colored woman of 426 Warren St., was given a dispossession notice by the landlady did we succeed. Mrs. Pederson and her husband are both unemployed. Mrs. Pederson has blisters on her feet from looking for work and her husband can hardly walk.

When Mr. Pederson declared that he cannot work, because he has no place to work, and that he cannot pay his rent because he has no money, the landlady, a Mrs. Holtz, a fat white woman, told Mrs. Pederson that she is a "dirty nigger" and that she will get every "dirty nigger" out of her house. The landlady owns several houses on the block and paid for them with the sweat and blood of these Negro workers who live here and pay her as high as \$15 and \$20 for a shabby apartment.

A few members of the Unemployed Council came down to see Mrs. Pederson and offered her aid in fighting the eviction. She, and especially her husband, were frightened and suspicious in the beginning. However, when we told them that we promise them no money, also that we cannot perform miracles for them, that we would fight side by side with them and if any one would dare to insult or strike them, they would have to strike, us too, Mrs. Pederson shook hands with us and said that she recognized us as friends and was willing and happy to work with us.

The next morning the block was visited with petitions, to which 34 workers signed their names (within one hour), demanding a stoppage of the eviction. With these petitions a committee of white and Negro workers went to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. There they were told that this institution is out of funds and was unable to help any one. The secretary of this farce charity institution also made every effort to break up the committee. However, they did not succeed. The committee stuck solidly together and returned to the block where the workers anxiously waited for the news.

During the day more petitions were gathered and more sentiment was worked up against the eviction. An open-air meeting was held in the evening and a larger committee went down to see the alderman of the district. The alderman

was not in, but the story was related to the other politicians. When these politicians saw the unity and determination of the white and colored workers, they made a promise to call on the marshal and stop the eviction temporarily. When the committee returned it was close to 11 o'clock, but the workers on the block waited to hear the report.

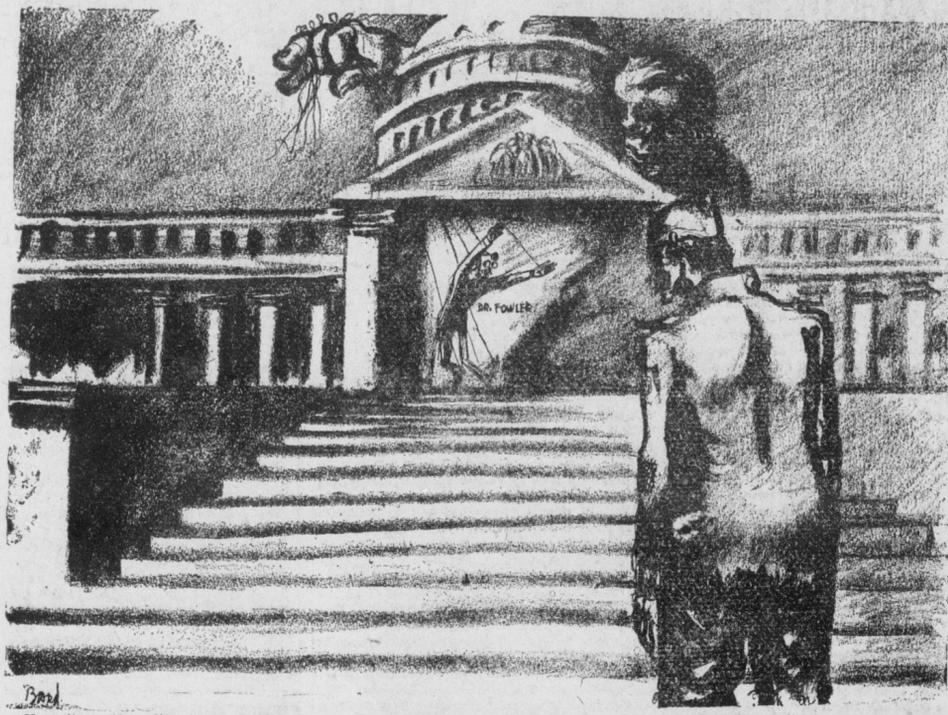
The next evening an open-air meeting was held. Negro and white workers stood together on the platform and called for unity and struggle against this and all evictions of unemployed families. Four Negro and two white workers spoke. A vote was taken of "all those who were ready to support Mrs. Pederson in her fight against the eviction" and all hands went up. There were a few landlords present. When they saw the unity of the workers, they were afraid of it and also voted against the eviction. A committee of eleven workers, four white and seven colored workers, marched down to the alderman of the district.

When the alderman saw the size and determination of the committee, he made a promise that he would see to it that the eviction would not take place. All the workers were very enthusiastic and everyone realized that the alderman took this step, not out of kindness, but because of fear and pressure of the block. Every one realized that in the same way, through unity, determination and struggle, many victories can be won by the workers.

Upon return to the block the entire committee met. Everyone spoke up and declared himself ready to build a strong block committee which would, with the aid of the Unemployed Council, defend and fight for the interests of all the workers there. A chairman and a secretary were elected. A committee was also elected to draw up a leaflet. A time was also set for a larger meeting, at which the block committee would report on its work. This meeting will be held in a large yard in the rear of one of the houses owned by the same landlady. Everyone volunteered to canvas the houses on the block. When we parted everyone was enthusiastic. There was no trace of the suspicion which existed in the beginning. Everyone felt part of a large family and expressed the desire to meet again.

This shows that only on the basis of struggle can we build a solid united front to overcome the suspicion and build a strong and united front of Negro and white workers.

"BETTER GO HOME, YOU'RE SICK, BOY"—DOCTOR FOWLER By BARD



News item—"According to Dr. William Fowler, Health Commissioner of Washington, D. C., health conditions among the bonus marchers are frightful and threatening to the residents of Washington."

Toward Revolutionary Mass Work (DISCUSSION OF THE 14TH PLENUM) Sectarianism and the Danger of Social-Fascism

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

OUR District has not reacted sufficiently to the danger of social-fascism and we have not really exposed in our every day work, that social-fascism—that the influence of the Socialist Party, and AFL bureaucracy and the Musties—is the main enemy which prevents us from winning the decisive influence over the workers. I call attention to the sentence in the resolution of the Central Committee which says as follows:

"This confronts the Communist Party with the task of increasing, sharpening and improving its fight against social-fascism, as the main enemy in the struggle for the successful mobilization of the masses in the fight against the bourgeois offensive and the war danger."

Deep in the ranks of the Party this is not yet felt and in my opinion we did not carry on any real organized struggle against social-fascism. For instance, we have in our district varied forms of social-fascism: we have the Socialist Party in Wisconsin, as not just a party in the sense it is throughout the rest of the country, but a government party. In Milwaukee there is not only a Socialist mayor but the majority of the city council; also in Racine, despite Swaboda's being expelled; and also just last month, a Socialist mayor was elected in West Allis, where the large metal plant of Allis-Chalmers is located. Then we have the variation of the social-demagogs—LaFollette, and in each part of the district we find one or another expression of this.

In the steel region of section six the Socialist Party is now holding mass meetings and taking up the struggles for the unemployed. In Indiana and particularly Terre Haute, our movement is in difficulties because of the influence of the Socialist Party, conscious or unconscious inside our ranks. Some of our own members—of whom there are many good workers—still have certain democratic illusions and influences from their past in the Socialist Party. Others very consciously, inside the Party, are working with outside bourgeois elements, preaching the program of the Socialist Party and trying to bring its influence into our Party. Our movement in Terre Haute is going through a crisis today which is brought about because of this influence of social-fascism inside the ranks of the Communist Party in Terre Haute. This ex-

plains why we have a factional fight in Evansville and Terre Haute. There are no rounded-out political platforms, but it is the influence of the Socialist Party being felt inside our own ranks.

Understanding Social-Fascism.

In the city of Chicago in connection with the counter-Olympics whom do we find put on the executive board? Carl Borders, member of the Socialist Party, secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, and also head of the Workers Committee for Unemployment. In the Young Communist League, as Comrade Kling reported, we have in our anti-war work, members who have been in the League a long time, but who say that in order to get a broad united-front against war we cannot bring in the Soviet Union.

In Wisconsin there, as in many other places, our main task is the concrete exposure of the Socialist Party. We have excellent opportunities to expose the Socialist Party. For instance as was reported to me in Milwaukee, Hoan campaigned in Milwaukee on the slogan "Elect Socialist Supervisors because workers will then be able to dictate the question of control of unemployment relief," and no more than one day after this, these same socialist supervisors came out with a proposal for forced labor in the city of Milwaukee. Only two or three days ago the council voted for a six-hour day for all city workers. But actually the workers understand this and are against it because it means in plain words, the stagger system, cutting of wages of the workers.

How about Melrose Park: I do not think we sufficiently exposed the fact that the hall which was rented to us for May Day and then denied to us and resulted in the massacre, is owned by the Workmen's Circle in Melrose Park which is controlled by the Socialist Party. This plainly shows the connivance between the Socialist Party leadership there and the boss government. Here we have an excellent opportunity to expose the Socialist Party, not only in Melrose Park, which is a small town, but here in Chicago and all over. Particularly the comrades in the Jewish field, in the Workmen's Circle, who tend to think we have finished our work among the Jewish workers because we built up the I. W. O.

Concrete Struggles to Defeat Social Fascism.

In Southern Illinois, certainly the main enemy is Pat Ansbury. In my opinion he is the new Edmondson. Edmondson is discredited and that is why Ansbury is there. He makes nice speeches but he does not take a position on the basic issues confronting the workers. I am sure that there are some hesitations and illusions amongst our own Party members with reference to the role of Pat Ansbury.

In the South Side of Chicago we have to carry on a sharp struggle against the Negro reformists who are very active against us. But specifically in connection with the war situation—we see the Garveyites increasing their activity manifold. They have hundreds of meetings. Particularly dangerous are the well-trained Japanese orators lecturing under the auspices of the Garveyites, talking of Japan unifying the darker races for struggle against whites. Imagine, imperialist Japan with its imperialist offensive of Corea; its slaughtering of Chinese masses; its war in Manchuria, becomes the champion of the darker races, with relation to white imperialism and we are not exposing them.

The point I am emphasizing is that we have a tendency to think that the social-fascists have no influence, because in our sectarian isolation we do not see what is taking place. But when the City Council of Chicago holds an open hearing on unemployment relief, we find Carl Borders is on the job with reference to his fake unemployment relief. But neither the Communist Party, Unemployed Council or Trade Union Unity League is there with our program. We find the Borders' led "Committee for Unemployment" is growing today.

We are able to win workers over from that movement when we make a real effort. When we take the miserable little May Day parade of the Socialist Party, we nevertheless can see that there was one division of 20 American workers under the leadership of Borders who all came from this movement.

I think that we underestimate the influence of the Socialist Party press. The Socialist Party press in the District is larger than the Communist Party press. In our District we have the "Leader" in Milwaukee, the "Socialist Campaigner" in Wisconsin, which is given away free. The "American Guardian" which is a direct spokesman for the Socialist Party, is getting finances and subs here in the city of Chicago and throughout the district. We do not come in contact with these activities in our every day life and activity, and we feel and know that we are the vanguard, and the Socialist Party are social-fascists, and therefore we satisfy ourselves with that knowledge. The most we ever do is make a nice speech about it, but we do not develop concrete forms of struggle to defeat social-fascism.

This direct activity of the social-fascists—this influence that they have through their press—direct organizations and indirect organizations, the influence which the Chicago Federation of Labor has right here in the city of Chicago where it is stronger proportionately than in other cities of the country, must not be underestimated as at present. And therefore we must raise sharply, in connection with the breaking of our isolation, the entire question of struggle against social-reformism and specifically against the Socialist Party influence throughout the district.

The Bosses' Sport Organizations

By SI GERSON

THE bosses are overlooking nothing in their attempt to develop the wave of political reaction against the workingclass. Particularly at this time are they beginning more and more to utilize the sport organizations under their control for strike-breaking, anti-labor purposes. In America this is a relatively new thing. In Germany, for instance, this process has reached a high stage of development. With the formal dissolution of the fascist Storm Troops, the physical backbone of the German fascists have become their sport organizations, of which they have thousands. These sport organizations help to broaden their base—among the youth in particular.

In the United States the boss class has begun more and more openly to use the sport organizations under their control for anti-labor purposes. It is not our purpose to deal with this at length in this article. We merely wish to give a few cases to prove the point.

Some Examples

Case No. 1.—In the fall of 1929 the militant National Textile Workers Union was leading a strike at a woolen mill in Leaksville, N. C. The entire mill struck with the exception of the company basketball team. They formed a strike-breaking nucleus and helped to demoralize the strike.

Case No. 2.—In 1931 there was a strike of shirt workers in the Lesnow factory in New Haven, Conn. Almost the entire mill struck with the exception of the girls company team, which scabbed.

Case No. 3.—In 1931 there was a strike of dock workers in Duluth. The local Y.M.C.A. recruited strike-breakers.

Case No. 4.—On March 6, 1930, a band of athletes from the University of Wisconsin were gotten together to break up the unemployment demonstration held by the workers of Madison, Wis., the neighboring town. These athletes, together with the local leaders of the American Legion, etc., finally managed to break up the peaceful demonstration.

Case No. 5.—Only a few months ago militant students who were on strike against the expulsion of Reed Harris at Columbia, the editor who supported the student delegation to Kentucky, were beaten and mauled by a band of the college athletes.

Case No. 6.—In the week preceding May 1, 1930, Father Walsh, anti-Soviet liar par excellence, spoke at a meeting of 500 at the New York Athletic Club, openly inciting them to come down to Union Square to break up the workers May 1 demonstration. (As it happened, the N.Y.A.C. members thought better of it, recognizing, no doubt, that the New York work-

Dollar Journalism in Europe

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

THE two American newspapers, the New York Herald-Tribune and the Chicago Tribune, maintain editions issued in Paris characteristic of dollar journalism.

One of the biggest news stories in Europe today for the American masses is the tremendous response to the appeal of the Scottsboro Negro mother, Ada Huggins, not only for the lives of her own two boys, but for all the Scottsboro Negro boys.

European labor raised the Scottsboro demand on May 1st and again on May 7, Scottsboro day. In the face of police attacks resulting in deaths, wounds, arrests. When the Scottsboro mother arrived in Hamburg, the Social-Democratic police denied her the right to speak in that city and threw a police guard around the American embassy in Berlin. In fascist Hungary, young workers have raised the cry for the liberation of the Scottsboro boys before the American ambassador in Budapest. In Vienna, the American ambassador is the invited guest of the social-democracy at the opening of the municipal housing project dedicated to George Washington, but is compelled to listen to workers demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys, leaflets are scattered carrying the same demand, and the police claimed the dollar ambassador in flight had his automobile stoned and there are 20 arrests.

This growing upheaval of European labor, fighting for the lives of the Scottsboro Negro boys, acclaiming the Scottsboro Negro mother wherever she goes, does not exist, for the Parisian boulevard editions of Wall Street's mouthpieces in New York and Chicago.

To tell the truth would be to unmask the European capitalist allies of British mob justice in the United States, especially the European social-democracy, the socialists of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Switzerland, France, in a year when floods of social demagogy are being let loose in the United States in the effort to hold the working class voters for the parties of capitalism, including the American Socialist Party that has again nominated the preacher, the Reverend Norman Thomas, as its candidate for president.

Much was said about Mothers' Day but nothing about the Scottsboro mother. The biggest story is not the fight for the living Negro children but the finding of the dead Lindbergh baby. Columns and pages are devoted to the military reception given by Wall Street's army heads in Paris to the so-called "Gold Star Mothers", the victims of dollar imperialism's participation in the last world war. But there are no Negro mothers in this delegation. The race line is sharply drawn as if no Negro worker victims fell in the world war.

The Negro mother crossing the Atlantic to build the unity of labor in its struggle against class and national oppression, and the response she has received, far outstrips in significance, in fact comparisons become odious, with the crossing by airplane of an Amelia Earhart. Yet the latter becomes the center of an avalanche of publicity.

It has remained for the Paris edition of the New York Herald, however, to start a discussion on what self-styled "mothers" of pet dogs should do at the cinemas. The original contribution started off with this paragraph:

"The other night at a cinema, I had the most annoying experience. I always go everywhere accompanied by my child (an adorable pekingese) and the film was absolutely ruined for me by the barking of the other dogs," and concluded with, "even when we returned home, my pet was so upset by the vulgarities of the intruders at the cinema that he kept me up all night."

Side by side, however, with this discussion, there is the parallel acclaim that is supposed to have greeted an editorial calling for "Fascism in America". This is dollar journalism in Europe.

ers had put up a fairly good scarp on March 6).

The above are just a few cases, chosen almost at random. The above cases, however, taken together with the vicious jingo and anti-labor, anti-Soviet propaganda with which most of the boss controlled sports organizations reek, show a whole tendency. If any doubting Thomas still feels skeptical the remarks of Avery Brundage, rich Chicago building contractor and president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, should quickly dispel his doubt. Says Mr. Brundage, in appealing to his fellow-capitalists for money for the American Olympic team (Chicago Tribune, 5-27-31):

"It is remarkable that in this unprecedented period of financial and industrial distress there has been practically no disturbing disorder or social unrest. Undoubtedly this is due in a large measure to the training our boys and girls have received on the field of sports.

"For this reason, if for no other, our program of amateur sport, with its high ideals (Be a good, loyal strike-breaker—S. G.) and with its lofty standards of sportsmanship, merits the support of every patriotic citizen."

We are disposed to agree in some respects with Mr. Brundage. The capitalist-controlled sports organizations, unfortunately, still have a great influence on the masses of working youth.

For Workers Sports

It should be clear to every militant worker that it is necessary for us to have our own workers sport organization. In the United States this organization is the Labor Sports Union of America. This organization should receive the unqualified support of every worker—something which it doesn't as yet. Workers should recruit for it, particularly in their shops. In every shop there are workers who like sports. Tell them about the L.S.U. Point out the difference between a workers sport organization in which workers actually have a chance to develop themselves and the boss-controlled organizations where the masses of workers are sacrificed so that a few "stars" may develop.

Particularly at this moment it is necessary that workers support the International Workers Athletic Meet, to be held at Stagg Field, Chicago, July 29, 30 and 31. This meet will be the wind-up of the Counter-Olympic Campaign, led by the Counter Olympic Committee, the honorary chairman of which is Tom Mooney, the framed-up worker.

Workers—whether sportsmen or not—should give this meet their utmost support!

(Workers interested in getting more information about the International Workers Athletic Meet should write to the National Counter Olympic Committee—799 Broadway, New York.)

The Soviet Union Relates Its Own Progress

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER

COMRADES who have been touring the United States recently for various organizations, and especially those comrades who have penetrated into the small industrial towns where we as yet have no organizational contacts, report the eagerness with which the workers listen to information about the Soviet Union.

The rank and file workers, unclass-conscious, inexperienced in the working-class movement, nevertheless instinctively beginning to look upon the Soviet Union as their fatherland. Although many of them do not yet realize that the revolutionary way out of the crisis is the only way for workers, yet they do feel that the Soviet Union holds out a definite hope for them.

These workers, as well as those who are already beginning to follow us organizationally, look upon any pamphlet about the Soviet Union as something to treasure. They are eager for the information the pamphlet contains and are willing to spend their few pennies for them.

Recently a whole series of pamphlets about various phases of life and activity in the Soviet Union have been published by the Co-operative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in the U.S.S.R., and are being made available to the workers in the United States by the Workers' Library Publishers, and by the Friends of the Soviet Union. Three of them are dealt with in this article and others will be described within a short time.

"Where the Workers Are in Power." This 58-page pamphlet by D. Zaslavsky gives a remarkable picture of the Five-Year Plan in the course of its development. The contrast between declining capitalist economy and develop-

ment of the projected graph, but climbed more steeply, almost at right angles—the Pyatiletka in four years, the Pyatiletka in three years, in some branches of industry it was the Pyatiletka in two and a half years. This is not an ascent, but a winged flight, the curve of a banner raised aloft, the curve of youth and prosperity, the curve of hardy manhood, a line of strength and growth.

The chapter headings tell their own story:

1. Two Curves, Two Classes, Two Worlds.
2. From the Old Russia of Thatched Hovel to the Iron and Steel of the Soviet Union.
3. Socialism in the Fields.
4. The Rulers.
5. Work for All.
6. Socialism and the White Collar.
7. Equal Wages, Equal Status for Women.
8. The Production of the New Man.

"The Basis of the Technological Economic Plan of Reconstruction of the U.S.S.R."

Lenin said: "Communism is Soviet Government plus Electrification for the whole country." This is the basis for this 32-page pamphlet by G. M. Krzhizhanovsky, in which he analyzes the three elements that go to make up this formula. It is a theoretical analysis of the forces making for the realization of this formula. The worker who buys this pamphlet must be prepared to do some careful thinking in order to master what the author wishes to convey, but, when he is through with it, he will have a theoretical understanding of applied philosophy; that is, Marxian philosophy applied in practice in the development of socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

"The Fight for Steel"

N. Mikhailov, a worker in the "Hammer and Sickle" metal works in Moscow, writes this 40-page pamphlet on how lack of discipline, laziness and sabotage were overcome in his plant. He writes in the conversational style of a worker, telling the simple story of the struggle to overcome these weaknesses in production—a true "fight for steel." How the workers themselves planned to harness their own plant into the swift moving chariot of increasing production demanded by the Five-Year Plan is the story. "The country needs metal. It's quite clear we can't just work any old way. Let's improve the work in the shop by methods of competition." This was the strain of the brief speeches made in the five meetings held to discuss the question of socialist competition.

The rest of the pamphlet, in fascinating narrative, relates how Socialist competition did finally bring about the necessary efficiency. It is the story of a shock brigade in the Soviet Union of workers consciously competing with each other to bring production up to the level required for the security of their country, their workers' fatherland. It is not a story of monotonous successes—it is a story of struggle against difficulties, the saboteurs were at work, the inertia of pre-revolutionary Russia was a terrible drag. But it was also a story sprinkled with lively accounts of holidays, of dancing and singing, of records reached and records surpassed. They have more than completed their quota of the second year of the Five-Year Plan. And the pamphlet ends with this sentence: "The third year begins tomorrow! Forward!"

All three of these pamphlets, imported from the Soviet Union, sell for ten cents.

The next pamphlet to be described will be: HOW WORKERS BECOME ENGINEERS IN THE U.S.S.R., By V. Druzhinin, 10 cents.

THE SOVIET PATENT LAW, 10 cents.

THE NATURAL WEALTH OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS EXPLOITATION, by I. M. Gubkin, 20 cents.

SOCIALIST RECONSTRUCTION AND THE STRUGGLE FOR TECHNIQUE, by N. Bukharin, 10 cents.



The auto factory "Stalin," formerly called the "Amo," in Moscow on the eve of May First. The slogan on the banner reads: "The First of May in the U.S.S.R. is the Celebration of Victorious Socialism," and on the First of May the best shock brigades join the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

ing proletarian or Socialist economy is vividly portrayed. The writer's style is picturesque and interesting.

"When the perspective of the Five-Year Plan was first outlined in the Soviet Union, the bourgeois economists split their sides with laughter, so singular and unexampled did this steeply-ascending line seem to them. The years passed by, and during these years the latter broke off and the smiles froze on their faces. The actual curve did not follow