



Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

Vol. VIII, No: 119

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1931

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

THREE STRIKES WON BECAUSE T.U.U.L. BLOCKS SELLOUT

Shortcomings in Saturday's Demonstration

SATURDAY'S demonstration in New York against the Scottsboro legal lynching was a success in the main. It undoubtedly served to bring the issue of Scottsboro square before many thousands of Negro and white workers, and mobilized additional numbers of workers for the fight to save the lives of the nine innocent Negro boys.

An excellent innovation, but one which was not sufficiently carried out, was the holding of street meetings along the line of march to mobilize the workers for the parade.

Especially deserving of praise was the work of the Red Builders and other comrades engaged in selling the Daily Worker and other organs of the revolutionary movement and explaining the implications of the case to the thousands of workers who lined the sidewalks.

However, there were many glaring evidences of impermissible underestimation of the Scottsboro campaign and the Party's Negro work generally. The comparatively small number of Negro workers in the parade itself showed that little progress has been made in the work of building block and neighborhood committees for support of the Scottsboro defense, and in mass agitation work in the Harlem section.

The small number of organizations participating as a body shows that the Communist fractions in the mass organizations are not yet alive to the importance of the Scottsboro case. The International Labor Defense, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League were the only mass organizations marching in a body and behind their banners.

Only one band was hired for a parade which stretched over 7 blocks, and had at least 3,000 in line. Where tens of thousands of leaflets should have been distributed only a few hundred were in evidence.

This impermissible underestimation was further emphasized by the absence of the party district leaders, with the exception of Comrade Patterson, Negro work director, and saviors of the old wrong attitude of leaving Negro work to the Negro comrades. This attitude deserves the sharpest condemnations.

"Bring Me the Liar"

WE forget exactly which old world potentate it was, who, confronted with the necessity of issuing a public statement, cried out: "Bring me my liar!" The example, however, seems to have proven useful to President Hoover.

This is revealed by an Associated Press dispatch of May 16 from Washington, obviously bearing the ear-marks of Hoover's "official liar," the effect of which is expressed in the following lines:

"The Administration believes that wage levels generally have not declined."

A pleasant fiction! Millions of workers have suffered wage cuts. The April bulletin of the National City Bank shows that while the cost of living index figures stands at 85, the payroll total of wages paid has fallen to 68 in comparison. On the very day and in the same paper in which Hoover's "official-liar" denied wage cuts, the Chicago correspondent of the New York Post began an article from that city with the following lines:

"While metropolitan bankers and industrialists in conventions at palatial hotels discuss wage reductions, the workers on Chicago's 'main stem' find farm labor has already had its pay cut 33 to 50 per cent."

Why, it may be asked all this seemingly pointless lying on the part of "the Administration"? The answer is, that by denying the wage cuts already made, the "bankers and industrialists" who are planning further wage cuts are given moral support on the fictitious grounds that prices of commodities "have declined" and that wages "must follow." The index figures of the National City Bank (which no one will attack as Bolshevik propaganda) are a point blank refutation of this lie!

It is, incidentally, an interesting observation that the statement of President Hoover follows that of the executive council of the A. F. of L. in which these labor lackeys of American capitalism pretended to "oppose" wage cuts. It is now up to the A. F. of L. to agree with Mr. Hoover that there have been no wage cuts, or—painful alternative!—commit the crime of lese majeste on even "sedition" by contradicting "the Administration."

But this alternative, like the A. F. of L.'s policy of "opposing" wage cuts, "even to the point of striking," is more apparent than real. What will happen, will doubtless be a flood of foggy demagoguery in which the A. F. of L. will straddle the issue and continue the past policy of helping the employers cut wages while pretending valiantly to "oppose" them.

Workers should understand all this stinking hypocrisy and the necessity of their own initiative in organizing and striking under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League against wage cuts that are being attempted everywhere on a wide scale. But more than ever, they should understand the contrast between the conditions which capitalism inflicts upon them and the conditions of the workers in the Soviet Union revealed in the following quoted from the New York World-Telegram of May 16:

"In 1930 real wages averaged 45 per cent above those of pre-war, including social insurance and other privileges the increase was 70 per cent above the pre-war level. The average earnings last year were 10 per cent higher than in 1927-28. In the coal industry wages increased 24 per cent between December, 1929, and December, 1930. In February of this year the wages of underground miners were further increased by 20 per cent."

In the light of this revelation of what it means for the working class to overthrow capitalism and establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government, the American workers should understand the danger of American capitalism leading an armed attack against the Soviet Union and the flood of capitalist propaganda bitterly attacking the Soviet Union as a form of "moral preparation" of the American masses for that war.

It is this vivid example which the Soviet Union furnishes to the workers of capitalist countries that is more dangerous to capitalism than any "dumping" possible to mention. And the American working class should understand that their employers can only be defeated in their program of wage cuts and war by militant action in striking against wage cuts and a revolutionary defense of the Soviet Union!

Yonkers Workers Hit Lynch Verdict

YONKERS, May 17.—Hundreds of Negro and white workers gathered at Larkin Plaza Saturday afternoon in mass protest against the while ruling-class of the South who are engaged in the attempt to snuff out the lives of nine innocent Negro children.

and their agents, the white and Negro "uplifters," and called upon the workers to unite in struggle against the terrorism that now seeks to terrorize the millions of destitute Negro workers by mass lynching. Many of the workers went afterward to 252 Warburton Avenue, where a branch of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights was organized, consisting of many Negro and white workers. The indoor meeting was addressed by Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the boys, and F. E. A. Welsh, of the L.S.N.R. An appeal for funds to finance the Scottsboro campaign resulted in a collection of \$23.

1,500 SEIZE PHILA. CITY RELIEFOFFICE

Jobless Find Orders to Discriminate

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 17.—Fifteen hundred Negro and white workers, invaded the headquarters of the City Emergency Relief Committee, 303 S. Broad Street Friday. This committee, headed by Horatio G. Lloyd, president of Drexel and Company, member of the House of Commons, has made itself notorious through its system of collecting a day's pay from employed workers, and using the money to hire workers on "made" jobs for scab wages.

This money which was supposed to go to unemployed workers for actual relief was being used by Lloyd and the clique of bankers, who head this relief committee, as a weapon of the wage cutting program of the bosses.

Make Demands.

But even so the last two weeks has seen the cutting off of the entire fourteen thousand who were working on these "made" jobs, also cutting of what little relief they have been giving to others. The unemployed councils sent a committee headed by Leslie Copeland, secretary to demand from Lloyd that the thousands of needy cases, which were presented to him be taken care of, also that all money on hand be turned over to the unemployed, the \$6,000,000 loan which the city is getting from the state also be turned over.

There Are 300,000 Jobless Here.

Lloyd told the committee that he could do nothing for them, as he had no funds. Copeland pointed out that Lloyd and his committee had never tried to do anything for the unemployed. What had been done was because of the pressure of unemployed workers, and their fear that these workers would take things in their own hands.

This committee came back to the headquarters of the Lloyd committee and reported Lloyd's attitude, pointing out that only by struggle would they be able to get any kind of relief.

Members of the unemployed councils simply took possession of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

REVOKE BAIL OF PATERSON FIVE

Feared Demonstration

PATERSON, N. J.—On the ground that the International Labor Defense and the National Textile Workers' Union had issued a leaflet calling on the workers of Paterson to demonstrate in front of the jail in Paterson to greet the five workers framed for murder who were to be released on bail on Saturday, the judge revoked the bail. The judge is also said to have objected to a cartoon in the Daily Worker. The prosecutor's office has informed the I.L.D. attorney that they intend to treat the case as an ordinary criminal case, and will make this another Sacco and Vanzetti case in the true spirit of American capitalist democracy.

The Paterson Eagle of Sunday, May 17, in reporting the demonstration of the workers on Saturday, states that the jail was guarded by city police and county deputies.

On Monday, today, another attempt will be made to argue the motion of bail before the same Judge Harlan who previously fixed the bail of \$3,500 for each of the four men and \$1,000 for the woman comrade. The official reasons for revoking the bail and keeping the workers behind the bars will then be aired. The inside story written by the comrades themselves: Lieb, Hart, Harris, Gershonowitz and Kalzenbuch, will appear in the Daily tomorrow. That the textile bosses and their tools are determined to take vengeance on the comrades whose lives they have framed for murder, is clear. Mass pressure of the workers organized through the I.L.D. and the National Textile Workers' Union must and can smash this bosses' frame-up.

2,000 Steel Strikers Chase AFL Organizer Out; End Cut

Albany Foundry Workers Threatened by A. F. of L. With Expulsion and Told Strike Is Lost, Cheer T. U. U. L.

Speakers, Carry On and Win

MANSFIELD, Ohio, May 17.—The two thousand Mansfield strikers in the plant of the Empire Steel Corporation have won. The grip of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A F L) by which this gang hoped to smash the Empire Steel strike as they did the great steel strike of 1919, was broken by the agitation for rank and file control of the strike started by the Metal Workers Industrial League of the T. U. U. L.

The Amalgamated organizers came early in the strike, and began to swindle strikers into their organization. When the strikers, who were unorganized, realized fully what was up, they forced the Amalgamated organizer to return initiation fees to the men who had paid them, and they ran the Amalgamated organizer out of town.

The local authorities, police, agents of the Mansfield A. F. L. organization and American Legionnaires kidnapped Meldron and Cushman organizers of the Metal Workers Industrial League, and took them in automobiles to the adjoining county.

But by that time, the strike-breaking L.I.O.K. had failed, and the company capitulated an hour after the militant organizers were seized.

The strikers have forced the company to give up the announced 15 per cent wage cut. The wages of common labor have been raised four per cent.

The company announces through C. H. Henkel, its president, that "In restoring the wage scale of April 30 the corporation expects to profit by a higher degree of efficiency from the men." This means, the T. U. U. L. points out, that the company will try to get more work for the same pay, and thus put over an indirect wage cut, with speed up and increased accident rate, etc. The men have no union yet, and one is needed to fight this new attack of the company. They are urged to join the Metal Workers Industrial League of the T. U. U. L. and build their shop committee organization.

Smash Sell-Out and Win.

TROY, N. Y., May 16.—Quick action by the Trade Union Unity League and hearty response by the workers on strike blocked at the very last moment a sell-out all fixed up by the A. F. of L. leaders, and turned a desperate situation into a complete victory here. Seventy foundry laborers were on strike at Ludlow Steel and Valve Works against a wage cut from 66 cents an hour to 50 cents. The Moulders' Local was out in sympathy. At the strike meeting Thursday

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

3,000 Parade in Scottsboro Protest As Throngs Cheer the Line of March

NEW YORK.—The fight to save the lives of the nine innocent Negro boys railroaded through the boss courts of Alabama to the shadow of the electric chair reached a new high point Saturday afternoon as a parade of 3,000 white and Negro workers through the streets of Harlem brought home to tens of thousands of workers of Harlem the vicious injustice of the frame up against these boys and the necessity of a united front to save their lives and secure their freedom.

Thousands of sympathetic workers lined the sidewalks as the parade got under way from 128th Street and Lenox Avenue. Cheers and applause greeted it all along the line of march up Lenox Avenue to 145th Street, through 145th Street to 7th Avenue to 116th Street, where it turned east to be enthusiastically welcomed by thousands of Latin-American workers on its way to Fifth Avenue and 110th Street, where a demonstration was held with over 6,000 workers taking part.

Thousands March Along Sidewalks. Time and again the crowds on the sidewalks and in the windows of the houses along Lenox and 7th Avenue, and along 116th Street, broke into applause and cheers as the banners and placards with their militant slogans against boss lynch law and for the demands of the Negro masses came into view. At several points along the line of march red flags were waved from windows and roof tops. Many Negro and Latin-American workers joined the ranks of the parade. Other thousands marched on the sidewalks all the way to 110th Street, where they took part in the demonstration.

Workers Cheer Protest Against Frame-up. Some of the slogans which brought cheers to the lips of the thousands of sympathetic on-lookers were "Death to Lynchers," "Free 9 Scottsboro Boys," "They Shall Not Die!" "Hungarian Workers in Fight to Save 9 Negro Boys," "Stop the Legal

HOOVER'S LIES ON WAGE CUTS BLASTED BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FIGURES; WAGES OF SOVIET UNION WORKERS RISE

Hoover Spouts Lies About "Wages Staying Up"

Follows Usual Stunt Aims to Keep Back Resistance

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Following usual policy of deliberate lying, Hoover declared yesterday that wages had not been cut. The statement was given after the reports from all over the country of wage slashes and on the very day that the United States Department of Labor announced that wages had been cut heavily.

Hoover's statement declares: "The administration believes that wage levels generally have not declined, although hours of work have been shortened in some industries."

The occasion for this utterance was the statement of Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, admitting that wages have been cut and that the workers may strike, despite the wishes of Green and the other fakers in the A. F. of L.

Green has persistently supported Hoover's lies about there being no wage cuts. However, wage slashes have come down recently in such a heavy flood that Green could no longer fool the workers and began talking "militancy" in order to maintain leadership. Hoover took the whole brunt of the lying on the very day when every capitalist newspaper in the country reports a heavy increase in wage cutting.

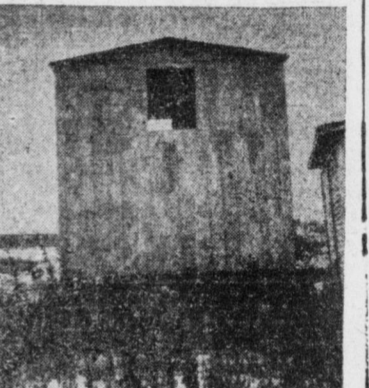
DEVINE HEARING IN US COURT MON.

NEW YORK.—Pat Devine, acting secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union, was released from Federal Detention Headquarters Saturday on bond of \$2,000 provided by the New York District of the International Labor Defense. He is scheduled to appear for a hearing Monday in the U. S. District Court, Post Office building, Eighth Avenue and 31st Street.

Devine was arrested in Boston about a week ago on a trumped-up charge of obtaining a passport under false pretenses. He was brought to New York and kept in the Federal Detention Headquarters until Saturday. The charge against Devine is part of the efforts of the government to deport him to Scotland because of the part he played in the successful Lawrence textile strike.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Beet Worker's 'Home'



This shack belongs to the Columbia Sugar Co. In such shacks as these, central Michigan beet field workers families are allowed to live when they are fortunate enough to get a job. They receive 25 cents an hour for a 12-hour day. Conditions in the Colorado fields are similar.

SOVIET WAGES RAISED 15 P. C.

Number of Workers Grows by Millions

Wages in the Soviet Union increased 24 per cent for all workers over the 1927-8 level. It was precisely during this period when the wages of all the workers in the capitalist countries were cut from 10 to 50 per cent. "Business Week" says wages of American workers during this period was cut 20 per cent.

The number of workers in the Soviet Union, also, is constantly increasing. In 1930 there were 14,269,000. The number of workers in 1929 was 12,394,000 a growth of the working class of nearly 2,000,000. In 1931 there were 16,300,000 workers in Soviet Industry. In the United States in the same period nearly 10,000,000 workers were thrown out of work. Those left on the job had their pay cut, with certainty that their pay will be slashed still further.

The current number of the Economic Review of the Soviet Union published by the Amtorg Trading Co. points out:

"Excluding agriculture, transport, construction and social and cultural work, industries in the Soviet Union employed an average of 3,761,000 workers in 1929. In 1930 the number increased to 4,511,000, and this year a total of 5,159,000 are expected to be employed. In addition, more than 2,000,000 workers are currently employed on construction work, compared with 1,432,000 last year and 932,000 in 1929.

"In 1930, the survey continues, "real wages averaged 41 per cent above those of pre-war. Including social insurance and other privileges the increase was 70 per cent above the pre-war level. As shown by the table below, the average earnings last year were 24 per cent higher than 1927-28. In the coal industry wages increased 34 per cent between December, 1929, and December, 1931. In February of this year the wages of underground miners were further increased by 20 per cent."

City Welfare Admits Few Playgrounds For Workers' Children

NEW YORK.—The Welfare Council's "city recreation committee" announces that it finds at its meeting of May 14:

(Additional News on Page 5)

Labor Dept. Figures Show Heavy Wage Reductions

Farm Pay Cut 30-50% Slash Women's Pay in Every Industry

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Hoover's lies about "no wage cuts" was rammed down his throat by a report just published by the U. S. Department of Labor, stating that the past year showed a history of increasing wage cuts.

The Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance in a special release on wage cuts saying that "government figures made public today," showed that the workers had "ample reason for being alarmed at the situation of the workers" in the face of increased wage cuts.

"A long record of wage cuts proposed or already effective is contained in the latest weekly report on the Labor Department's conciliation service."

"Then a long list of immediate wage cuts is given—such as steel, rubber, auto, coal, textile, etc.

Farm Wages Cut 33 to 50 Per Cent. NEW YORK.—Farm wages have been cut 33 to 50 per cent, says a leading article in Saturday's issue of the New York Post. Michael W. Strauss, Chicago staff correspondent of the Post, writes:

"While metropolitan bankers and industrialists in convention at palatial hotels discuss wage reductions, the workers on Chicago's 'main stem' find farm labor has already had its pay cut 33 to 50 per cent." Besides, he points out, jobs are scarcer than ever even at these greatly reduced wages.

Teachers Face Pay Cut. WASHINGTON, May 17.—Teachers are having their pay cut, their hours increased, and their classes made larger—a regular process of speed-up and pay slashing—according to a report issued yesterday by the experts in the office of Commissioner of Education William Cooper, and research workers of the National Education Association.

Payrolls in April Down. WASHINGTON.—More proof of pay cutting is contained in the report on unemployment released by the Department of Labor last Saturday. While employment was supposed to have increased by two-tenths of one per cent, payrolls decreased by one and one-half per cent. This is clear evidence of wage cutting.

Women's Wages Slashed. The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, in its news release Saturday reported a flood of wage cuts for women. Wages for women on full time are now as low as three dollars and four dollars a week, says the Women's Bureau. In Massachusetts textile firms' wages average \$5, \$6, and \$7 a week. The same department goes on to report wholesale wage cutting. Following are some details:

"Clerks' wages used to range between \$10 and \$22 a week, now they are from \$8 to \$15. Stenographers used to get \$15 to \$35 and now collect \$9 to \$20. Bookkeepers are being offered \$15 a week instead of \$23 and \$25. Telephone operators at private hotels are getting \$15 instead of \$18 or \$20.

"A large chain of restaurants which formerly paid waitresses \$10 a week is now paying \$8. Laundry flatwork operators who formerly received from \$14 to \$15 a week now get \$10 and \$12.

"In factories, the report shows payment on a piece work basis is being adopted rapidly for unskilled workers. Thus beginners must learn at their own expense, and often earn less than a dollar a day for months."

All these instances from the government bureau—who hide as much as possible the facts of pay cutting—give Hoover and the bosses a smashing answer to their lies about "wages being maintained."

200 ORGANIZATIONS JOIN FIGHT TO SAVE 9 SCOTTSBORO BOYS AT N. Y. UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE

325 Delegates Cheer Mrs. Ada Wright, Mother Of 2 Of The Boys; Unanimously Adopt Resolutions; Denounce Frame-up; Demand New Trial

Denounce Treachery of NAACP Leadership, Elects Class War Prisoners to Defense Committee; Organizes Action Committee

NEW YORK.—Greeting the City United Front Defense Committee Conference called together yesterday by the League of Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense, Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro Negro boys, told the delegates, that all the boys now framed for murder were "good boys who had left their homes to try to find work," because their folks were starving.

Mrs. Wright explained that Eugene Williams' father gets only two days work a week, that in her own case she has been both father and mother to her children, since her husband died seven years ago, that her earnings amount to \$6 a week, out of which she must pay 14c a day for carfare and \$2.50 a week for rent, which leaves exactly \$2.50 a week for the family to live on.

Mrs. Wright's moving appeal to save the nine Scottsboro young workers from the hands of the legal lynchers, ended with the remark, "The International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights—they call them Reds at home, down South—they are the only ones who are trying to save our boys, and I am going to live with them and die with them."

200 Organizations Represented. Three hundred and twenty-three delegates representing 200 organizations attended the Conference held at the Finnish Workers' Hall, 15 W. 126th St., and unanimously declared in favor of a fight to the finish to save the Scottsboro 9 from the electric chair.

Wm. Patterson, chairman of the conference, won the enthusiastic approval of the delegates for the proposal to elect an Honorary Committee of the Conference of working class fighters now in the jails of the capitalist class to include: Mooney and Billings, the nine Scottsboro boys, the five jailed Paterson Textile strikers framed for murder, the Centralia victims, Turner and Stopes, the Red Builders now in the workhouse for selling the Daily Worker in the suburbs, Sam Brown and Dan Warfield, two Negro workers, and the 33 revolutionary fighters of Meerut, India, imprisoned for participating in the struggle against British imperialism.

Elect Committee of Action. A Committee of Action composed of A. B. Amis, Alice Lewis, E. A. Wilshire, Frank Capaldo, W. Duff, Carl Hacker and A. Yokinin, was also elected.

Greetings were extended to the Conference by C. Edwards, for the Young Communist League, who pledged the support of National Youth Day, May 30 and 31, to mobilization of the Youth, Negro and White young workers, for a united front in defense of the Scottsboro Nine. Sam Nesson for the Trade Union Unity League Unemployed Councils assured the support of the militant ranks of labor for a united struggle in this fight to wrest the nine young workers from the hands of the lynchers. The son of Comrade Lieb, one of the Paterson five still in jail, stressed the need for solidarity of the workers on all fronts. Tom Johnson, brought greetings from the Southern workers. Walter Wilson, representing the Southern students, declared this attempt to lynch nine young Negro workers at Scottsboro, Ala., an attempt of the ruling class to terrorize the Negro and white workers from uniting their forces in the common struggle against the boss

stores for the sales of greeting cards and advertising on spare tires of autos. It was also proposed that we popularize National Youth Day through advertisements in the buses. Many novel events will be held to get all of the young workers acquainted with this mass rally—sandwich-sign parades, relay running and bike races with participants carrying sandwich signs, tag-days for collections, huge balloon floats and many other interesting features.

The National Youth Day celebration will not only be the largest workers rally ever held in Passaic but will surpass by far the most costly and largest mobilization ever held by the bosses. At this National Youth Day rally we will deal a mighty blow to the bosses' preparations for war and against wage cuts and speed-up, unemployment, race discrimination and lynchings, "al" and "illegal."

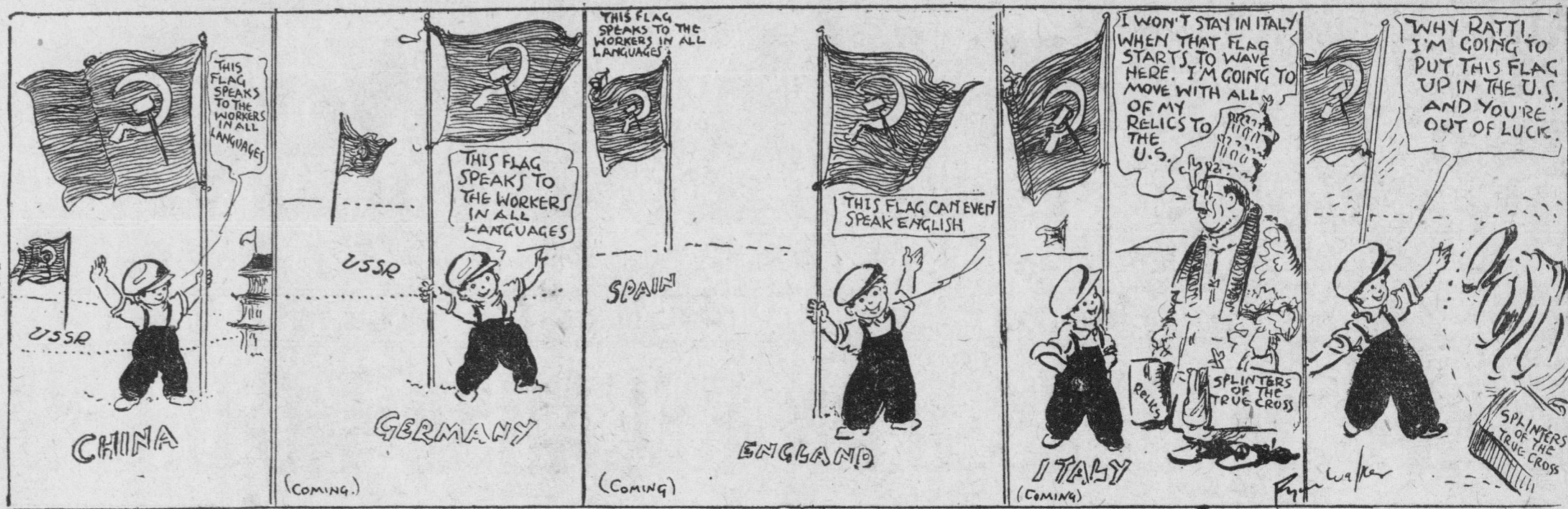
We call upon all young workers to rally in this struggle. All down to National Youth Day, First Ward Park, Passaic, N. J., May 30—3 p.m.

Down with the boss wars! All war funds to the workers! Death to the Scottsboro boys!

Preparations are now in full swing for the parade, monster boxing tournament (American finals for the International Sportfied held in Berlin in July) and dance to be held in Belmont Park, Garden City, N. J., on the evening of May 31.

An intense program of canvassing was outlined—the canvassing of neighborhood

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



TRYING TO FORCE PIECE WORK ON LOCAL 4 CUTTERS

Suspend Man Showing Enormous Graft

NEW YORK.—After a week of intimidation and by use of the most outrageous methods of vote "counting," the Orlofsky clique in Local 4 of the Amalgamated was able to get about 50 votes out of the 500 present, in favor of suspending Max Lesser, an old time member, and former president in the local. The meeting was Friday night.

And then the clique declared the vote to suspend him was carried! Much more will be heard of this case.

Before the vote was taken, the clique had to listen to discussion, in which Lesser and one other rank and file only got the floor. This was Rubin Sklar.

Exposes Graft. Lesser told of the misuse of the more than \$100,000 collected by the officials through the 10 per cent tax for unemployment relief. The officials have been saying that only \$79,000 has been taken in, and that \$66,000 has been given out as relief already. In this meeting the Orlofsky clique was forced to admit that the most that could have been paid out was \$25,000, probably less. It was brought out that henchmen of the clique who were not even unemployed have got \$250 to \$300 each from the fund, while 10 unemployed cutters got only \$10, payments as far apart as four weeks, and nothing at all unless they would invent some excuse to go to the meetings of the unemployed cutters. These meetings are all that have forced any relief at all to be given. It was also brought out that Orlofsky used the unemployment fund to try and bribe some of the jobless cutters and to thus break up the movement of the unemployed.

Challenge to Real Vote. Sklar, who is a man with a family, told how Orlofsky told him last Tuesday that if he took part in the movement he would be taken off his job. Sklar has a family, but that doesn't bother Orlofsky. Sklar challenged Orlofsky's gang to take a secret vote on the suspension of Lesser.

But the vote taken by Orlofsky consisted in a call for all those in favor to stand up, by which he meant to count all standing who could not get seats. This, even by the queer count, brought only 50 votes for suspension. A previous vote by "Aye and No," showed an overwhelming majority against suspension.

Then the clique refused to count the votes officially, and declared the motion to suspend Lesser carried.

Try to Force Piece Work. Then about midnight, the clique proposed and tried to put through with the help of the fake progressive Abe Silverman, a proposition for the 36-hour week, but with "standards of production" by which the cutters do as much in the 36 hours as in 44 before.

This trick failed, this time. Now the executive of Local 4 will put out a ballot which contains only the questions: "Are you in favor of helping the unemployed? Do you want to continue the 10 per cent assessment? Do you want the 36-hour week—with standards of production?" There is no other way to vote on the ballot, and any way you vote the last two questions, you lose.

To continue the assessment means to continue the rich graft of the bureaucracy, and to vote for the 36-hour week on this ballot means voting for piece work (in fact). It is clear that the reign of terror and suspension in Local 4 is part of the plot of the Orlofsky clique and Hillman to force piece work and make as big a racket of Local 4 as is possible.

Cutters are called to attend in masses the meeting right after work Wednesday, May 20, where these propositions will come up. Stop piece work and the scheme to extort more money from the rank and file!

Mass Protests Stay Immediate Deportation of Comrade T. Li

NEW YORK.—As a result of mass pressure and protest, a writ of habeas corpus has been secured by the I. L. D. for Comrade T. H. Li, a militant Chinese student held for deportation to China by the immigration authorities. The I. L. D. expects to bail him out next Tuesday. It is

2 NEGRO WORKERS FRAMED IN COURT

NEW YORK.—When it comes to frame-ups against Negroes, the bosses in the north are just as adept as those in the south. About six weeks ago two Negro workers in Harlem were framed-up on charges of robbery; now two more Negro workers have been framed and arrested on the same charge, with three additional charges thrown in for good measure.

The two workers are David Warfield and Sam Brown. The charges against them are robbery, grand larceny, receiving stolen goods and felonious assault. Bail was set for them at the exorbitant figure of \$10,000 each. At a late hour Saturday the New York District of the International Labor Defense was trying to secure their release on a writ of habeas corpus.

About six weeks ago the notorious "General" Grant, Garvey national reformist, appeared with a policeman at the headquarters of the Harlem Unemployed Council, 353 Lenox Ave., and arrested two Negro workers, Arthur Williams and William Campbell, on a fake charge of having broken into Grant's room and robbed him. Grant decided to frame up the two workers as an act of revenge for the series of defeats administered to the Garvey misleaders by the Negro revolutionary workers, who in the last few months have tremendously increased their influence among the Negro masses of Harlem. The two workers were released on \$1,000 bail each, provided by the New York District of the International Labor Defense, and were to appear for hearing in General Sessions court last Monday.

On the day they were to appear, at 9:30 a.m., Williams and Campbell were re-arrested, while Warfield and Brown were also arrested. Warfield had at one time been the right-hand man of the faked, Grant, but recently realized the treacherous character of the U.N.I.A., broke completely with them and came over to the I.L.D. Williams and Campbell were released, but Warfield and Brown were taken to the Tombs and held under four charges. All workers, Negro and white, are urged to support the fight of the I.L.D. to smash this shameful frame-up which has revealed the unity between the white bosses and the Negro betrayers of the Garvey movement.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

MONDAY— W. Bronx Eng. Speaking Br. I.W.O. will hold a meeting and lecture on the "Crisis and Preparations for War" at 9 p.m., at 1445 Grand Concourse (entrance on Mt. Eden Ave).

Attention! Special meeting of the Barbers and Hairdressers will be held at 8:30 p.m. at 59 E. 12th St., second floor. Attendance important.

Ideal BUSINESS SCHOOL DAY AND EVENING Commercial-Secretarial Courses Individual Instruction Open the entire year 14th St., at 2nd Ave., N.Y.C. Tompkins Square 6-6584

JADE MOUNTAIN American and Chinese Restaurant Open 11 a. m. to 2 a. m. 197 SECOND AVENUE Between 12th and 13th Street

Gottlieb's Hardware 119 THIRD AVENUE Near 14th St. Stuyvesant 6974 All kinds of ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES Cutlery Our Specialty

Kavkaz Restaurant (Formerly Pallava 231 E. 10th St.) 234 EAST 11TH STREET Between 1st and 2nd Aves. Phone: Tompkins Square 6-9137

Slipper Workers Hit Back with Strike When Shop Comm. Is Fired

NEW YORK.—The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union after discussing with the crew of the Antonoff Novelty Slipper Company, 71 Green St., New York, the conditions in the shop, presented their demands to the firm on Thursday, May 14, to sign up with the union. In answer, the boss locked out the Shop Committee.

The crew answered with a 100 per cent walk-out Friday. They are picketing the place and there is no one in the shop.

10,000 Of 1,500,000 Get Jobs Thru State

NEW YORK.—A report issued today by the state department of labor says that in April 29,270 applicants at the ten free employment offices and three branches maintained by the state have been "interviewed" and "over a third placed in jobs" in April. The report does not say how long these jobs lasted, nor whether those "interviewed" were all who asked for jobs or only part of them. A considerable number of summer hotel keepers have agreed to get their help through the state service. The report announces that it will give jobs to "college students in need of summer work."

There are over a million and a half of jobless in the state.

Wall St. Builds Greatest War Machine in the History of U.S.

While the War Policies Commission sitting in Washington, is finishing up its task of preparing for imperialist war, sham war maneuvers and gearing up of the war machine proceed with unprecedented speed.

Although the regular army now stands at 124,083 enlisted personnel and the officer strength the 112,523 officers in the Reserve Corps permit an immediate mobilization of seven field armies totaling 4,000,000 men. The Reserve Officer Training Corps graduated more than 100,000 reserve officers last year, enough officer personnel to man another army of 4,000,000. This year a like number will be graduated, making officer framework enough for 3 armies of 4,000,000 million men each. Government facilities for graduating officers is growing all the time.

Over shadows Prussian Militarism German imperialism at the outbreak of the first world war in 1914 only had 36,000 regular commission-

ed officers in the army. Compared with this Wall Street's war machine 10 years after the war that was supposed to "end all wars" far overshadows the German militarist apparatus. American imperialism has a present officer strength of over one quarter of a million!

The National Guard is now up to its full strength of some 191,000 officers and men. The recent step to eliminate many Army posts for the purpose of better use and rationalization of the modern forts. The greatest military air fleet ever to be assembled will start war maneuvers in Dayton, Ohio, this Thursday. Army and Navy maneuvers will also be held in the Chesapeake Bay region.

The Citizens Military Training Camps report record enrollment for the summer camps. The National Guard is preparing for intensive maneuvers this summer.

AMUSEMENTS —AN EPIC OF THE SEA! **MONSTERS of the SEA** HUNTING THE GIANT DEVIL FISH IN THE BAY OF MAGDALENA PRIMITIVE NATIVE LIFE OF MEXICAN FISHERMEN IN LOWER CALIFORNIA **CAMEO** 42ND STREET AND BROADWAY (WIS. 1789) POPULAR PRICES NOW

HIPPODROME 518 Ave. C BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK RICHARD ARLEN IN "Gun Smoke" with William Boyd and Mary Brian

Sidelights on Saturday's Scottsboro Demonstration

Started at 126th St. and Lenox Ave. 2,000 in line at 140th St. Line broken at 139th St. by the police who did everything in their power to discourage Negro workers from joining the parade.

Fifty Negro children from 7 to 10 years of age joined spontaneously, shouting their own slogans: "Save the Scottsboro boys." Another group of 400 joined at 135th St. and Seventh Ave.

One Negro woman of 67, a candy worker, joined the parade. She said she "never knew of this organization, but if anyone will attempt to

Many Register for Summer Courses Given by the Workers School With the opening of the summer term of the Workers School drawing near, many workers have registered for the important courses offered. Heavy registrations are recorded in Fundamentals of Communism, Political Economy, Leninism, Russian is again proved to be a popular course.

The term will open on May 25. Workers who have not registered should do so during this week as number of students in each class will be limited. Registration will close on May 23.

The present headquarters of the Workers School is 50 E. 13th St., second floor. However, the summer term will be conducted on the third floor, the permanent headquarters of the school. The third floor has been completed with entirely new floor, airy, cool, and sound-proof rooms.

Besides the summer term, the school also conducts Correspondence Courses this year to benefit hundreds of workers in New York City and in various parts of the country, who are unable to attend the Workers School. Further information and registration cards are obtainable by writing to the Workers School.

Only the organized power of the working class can save the political prisoners!

SOL-ART STUDIO 101 E. 14th Street (Around Corner of Klein's) **Passport Photos** \$1.50 PER DOZEN MADE IN 10 MINUTES

MELROSE DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place. 1187 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX (near 174th St. Station) TELEPHONE INTERVALE 9-9149

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant 199 SECOND AVENUE (bet. 10th and 11th Sts.) Strictly Vegetarian Food

HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian Restaurant 1600 MADISON AVENUE Phone Number 6885

All comrades Meet at **BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant** 558 Clearmont Parkway, Bronx Phone Stuyvesant 3816

John's Restaurant SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet 302 E. 12th St. New York Phone: LEHIGH 6382

International Barber Shop M. W. SALA, Prop. 2016 Second Avenue, New York (bet. 103rd & 104th Sts.) Ladies Pubs (our Specialty) Private Beauty Parlor

The DAILY WORKER Advertise Your Union Meetings Here For information Write to Advertising Department 50 East 13th St. New York City

PASSAIC INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY COMMITTEE PLEDGES AID TO SCOTTSBORO NEGRO BOYS

NEW YORK.—On May 10, nineteen delegates, representing eleven organizations, with a total membership of 638, responded enthusiastically to the conference call of the Provisional National Youth Day Committee, in preparation for this day.

Delegate after delegate (including two Negro workers representing Masonic and athletic clubs) took the floor and pledged full support of the membership of their organizations in this mass youth rally against war, speed-up and wage-cuts, unemployment, persecution and race discrimination.

The role of the Commissioner of Parks Johnson refusing the use of the First Ward Park to the young workers at the same time that the Board of Commissioners was voting \$750 for the fascist Legion and V.F.W. Memorial Day parade was exposed.

Preparations are now in full swing for the parade, monster boxing tournament (American finals for the International Sportfied held in Berlin in July) and dance to be held in Belmont Park, Garden City, N. J., on the evening of May 31.

An intense program of canvassing was outlined—the canvassing of neighborhood

ARMOUR CO. SPEEDUP KILLS FATHER OF FIVE IN FARGO, N. DAKOTA

Bosses' Greed For More Profits Have Them Use Defective Tools and Equipment

Armour Workers Forced To Stand In Water While Slaving At Machines

Fargo, N. Dakota.

Daily Worker:— While working with an electric drill on a sewer pipe at the Armour Co. plant here, Fred Ostlund, 34, steamfitter and plumber, received a shock when a short circuit developed in the drill and he was instantly killed. He was the father of five children who with his widow survive him.

Due to having to stand in water while they were drilling and using old and defective equipment this fine worker had his life snuffed out and who but Armour and Co. is responsible for conditions in the local plant in which a worker can be killed instantly as Ostlund was? During recent months the speed-up, mass layoffs and wage cuts have been piled up on top of each other.

EX-SERVICEMAN JOINS MAY 1st WORKERS PARADE

After Listening to Lies of Fascists

Philadelphia, Pa.

Daily Worker:— I was in New York, May 1st and demonstration was the greatest thing I ever saw.

I slept on the Bowery, that great "paradise" for American workers, on May Day eve. I left the "flop-house" about ten o'clock and I arrived at Union Square about 11:30 and I decided to listen to the fascists. So I listened to these well fed, well paid parasites. They tried to incite a riot. They told about the terrible Bolsheviks.

Join Workers' Parade.

These reptiles so sickened me that I went to Madison Square and joined the parade with the ex-servicemen's league and marched to Union Square, in the greatest Red Demonstration the U.S. has ever seen. The ruling class would gladly have slaughtered the reds on May Day except that there was too many for this yellow bunch. Many of the people at the side lines asked to get in, but the bulls tried every method to keep them out.

I think the Daily Worker was very conservative when it says that 100,000 attended the demonstration. I think it was double that figure. Besides, if there was enough room to hold 500,000 we would get that too.

Comradely,

—War Veteran.

MIDLAND STEEL SLASHES PAY

More Speedup; Cuts Pay 20 Cents An Hour

By R. C.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—At the Midland Steel plant we work around 180 hours in two weeks. Last year we got about 70 cents an hour. This year, for the same amount of hours and more speed-up, we receive only 50 cents an hour! Of course, the bosses always have some tricky way of cheating us and cutting down our pay.

For instance: They put an extra man on the gang. Well, instead of making more money with more men working, we got from 60cents to 75 cents an hour—3 cents less—although we produced more with the extra man on.

When a little work comes in we have to rush day and night to get it out. As soon as it is finished many of us are laid off, sometimes getting only one or two hours after that a day, and at times just one or two days a week.

Workers Pay. We are told by the bosses that this is done to save "overhead expenses!" Of course, it's for that, but the workers pay the price with their health. Fight against this wage-cutting and venging off of the bosses. Midland steel workers, organize grievance committees in your factory! Join a Metal Workers Industrial League. Write to the district office at 1426 W. Third St., Room 210, and find out more information about this fighting union.

Unemployment Grows On Railroads

San Antonio, Texas.

Daily Worker:— In talking with a switchman of the Southern Pacific Railroad who has been on the same job 29 years. There is less hauling now than at any time in the last 30 years. Passenger service has been cut down. One passenger train has been cut out between San Antonio and Corpus Christie. Two more have been dropped between San Antonio and Houston.

Many workers who have been with the company 15 years have been laid off. Many others are on part time. The brotherhoods can't do anything for the workers, employed and unemployed.

Employed workers don't suffer. They get the company's profits. The unemployed workers, however, don't get a cent for the work they do on acreage lots

BUILD A WORCORR GROUP IN YOUR SHOP



By FRED ELLIS

LUMBER UNION ORGANIZED IN ANCORTES, WASH.

After Lumber Bosses Force 10% Wage Cut Starved Workers

Anacortes, Wash.

Daily Worker:— Workers of Anacortes, nearly all of them saw-mill workers have been subjected to wage cuts and other mistreatment. But the last wage-cut of 10 per cent was so hard on them that they decided to organize a union. Since the organizer of the National Lumber Workers Union was there most of the lumber mills are organized into the lumber workers union and work is still going on to get the rest of the workers lined up.

Will Sell Daily Worker.

In a few days a headquarters of the Union will be established and the Daily Worker Agent who has been selected will also sell literature. He is selling the Labor Defender but it takes full time to sell the Daily Worker and he is busy at present with some other work but he will sell the Daily Worker.

Large May First Meeting Held.

About 150 attended our meeting, the largest crowd we ever had, very good speakers from Seattle participated. I hope from now on Anacortes will be a different town.

Comradely,

—Saw Mill Worker.

National City Bank Fires, Speeds And Blacklists Workers

New York, N. Y.

Daily Worker:— Until lately I worked for the National City Bank of N. Y., but like the rest of the "poor slob" as we workers are considered there, I was given the air—reason reduction of staff.

I would like to tell you about conditions in this slave-house—the speed-up there is terrific and if one protests about it one is told "you ought to be glad you've got a job, and if you don't like it get out!"

The National City Bank does not give you any wage-cuts for they fire you right out and of course reemploy at a cheaper salary which is an indirect wage cut to the others employed.

Talking about hypocrites, the bosses at the National City Bank have them all beat—always talking about "good times just around the corner" and firing right and left. They put you on the shoulders with one hand and stick you with a knife in the back with the other hand. The workers are afraid to organize because of a vicious blacklist system which they employ. —A Worker.

SLASH PAINTER'S PAY IN MISSISSIPPI

Painters, Carpenters Earn 25 Cents Per Hr.

Oxford, Miss.

Daily Worker:— I really don't know how we will live down here if conditions continue as they are. Carpenters, painters and other skilled workers work for 25 cents an hour. Farm laborers work for as little as \$10 a month.

We are promised prosperity in the fall. The merchants and capitalist press are doping the workers this way, but I happen to have overheard a confidential between a high financier from Chicago and a wealthy woman I work for, in which he said that the crisis would not reach the bottom before next year—and perhaps not then. —G. U.

Akron Unemployment Plan Robs Farmer of Products

Akron, Ohio.

Daily Worker:— The "brainless" mouthpieces of this robbing system have a new scheme to relieve the unemployed by giving them rakes and hoes. After the tractor and farming machines have driven the "tired" farmers off the land into the factories, our modern Canutes propose to reinstate "The Man With the Hoe" by handing out cards reading: "Get your garden and raise your own vegetable supply this summer."

But that is not all. "The Man With the Hoe" is to do all the work and get just half the product, so that our idle class can play golf while the "Hoeman" sweats in the sun to raise more cabbage heads. This is the "Hoeman" who is to be paid for work done on acreage lots

at the rate of \$4 a day, paid in vegetables to those who raise them. Thus the poor farmer, who was driven off the farm by modern machinery, and out of the factory by the same process, is being brought back to the land as a share-cropper, given a hoe and paid off in half the cabbage heads he produces. In the meantime the truck gardeners around Akron will go broke and help swell the soup lines next winter.

The newspapers, the church and the schools have given their blessing to this "solution" for unemployment while the landlord waits for his rent and the ragman's disappointment is explained by the tatters that adorn the limbs of the new city paons and serfs. Such is the fruit of the system of private appropriation of the wealth produced by the masses. —Comrade 10607.

PENNA. MINES CUT PAY Johnstown Aids Marchers

Johnstown, Pa.

Daily Worker:— In the Johnstown Steel Mills, many are laid off, some work only one day a week for the "large" sum of 40 cents an hour—for 8 hours a day and at the end of two weeks, your whole pay is \$6.40. However out of this \$6.40 the company takes \$2 out for stock and \$1 for unemployment relief. You can imagine how much a worker really gets.

Columbia Mines Receive Wage Cut.

The Columbia Fuel Mines have received notice to cut the wages starting the first of the month from 55 cents to 48 cents a ton. They have said that they will not pay any more for dead work or pick coal.

Unemployed Council Gets Food For Marchers.

In spite of the police forces who went from store to store to tell these workers not to give food or relief of any kind to the Hunger Marchers, the Unemployed Council of Johnstown collected enough food and money for the Hunger Marchers.

Try To Force Workers To Pay Damages.

The Johnstown government has demanded from fifteen of its citizens who are also taxpayers that because



A GROUP OF MINERS' CHILDREN

they are members of the Unemployed Council they must pay a bond for damages which they claim was inflicted on property on May 1st. This Mayor sure carries out the policies of the owners of the Johnstown Steel Mills. We workers are organizing ourselves into real militant organizations like the N. M. U. affiliated with the T. U. U. L.

Reds in 3 French Cities Gain 3885 Votes, Socialists Lose

Paris, France.

Daily Worker:— During the first week of April supplementary elections took place at Fes De Calais, Sain Ouen and Alafarville.

Everywhere the Communist Party had to face the united front of the reactionary, and, in spite of this, came out of these elections stronger than before.

Gain 2,000 Votes.

In the Pas De Calais, where a week ago the miners were on strike, the Communist Party gained 2,000

votes and the socialists lost 1,000. At Alfarville, in the Seine, the socialists lost 700 votes and the Communists gained 250.

At Saint Ouen, in the Seine, the candidate, a renegade of the Communists, lost 500 votes, and the socialists had only 500, while the Communists came out first with 1,635 votes.

In spite of the present mass persecution against the Communist Party, the workers of these three cities gave much support to the Communist Party. —French Worker.

CAL. OFFICIALS REFUSE RELIEF

Spend Money Against May 1 Parade

Oakland, Cal.

Daily Worker:— "To provide work for the unemployed would ruin the state financially," says the assembly ways and means committee.

A proposal to the assembly was made at Sacramento, to appropriate one half of the surplus in the state treasury up to \$10,000,000, to provide work for the unemployed in California, was atly rejected by the assembly ways and means committee.

Millions in the state offers spell wealth and to part with it for the insignificant purpose of providing employment at least for the part of 800,000 unemployed in California, "would ruin the state financially." That is what our big salaried men at Sacramento think.

Fear "Red Menace."

But the so-called labor leader Mc Donald, president of the state building trades council, and the secretary of the citizens employment relief committee, wants the appropriation—but listen—not for a purpose of alleviating some of the misery among the unemployed, but because of the "red menace," if this isn't done. Especially he feared the May Day demonstrations. In his statement to the press he says: "Jobless men, driven to desperation, were planning May Day demonstrations all over the country to focus attention on their plight."

Right, Mr. McDonald! The workers are going to fight for Social Insurance with ever increased tempo.

CLOSE HARTFORD HOME FOR AGED

No Other Relief; Workers Protest

Hartford, Conn.

Daily Worker:— Conditions in Hartford are getting worse. The Old Liberty Hotel for the homeless, closed down recently. The homeless, therefore, must remain homeless. The Community Chest offers very little aid. We had a good protest meeting here after the closing of the Home.

The only jobs advertised by the employment offices are jobs on farms at \$20 a month, waitresses to eat out at \$20 a week and busboys with references, at \$5 a week. There are however, a hundred workers for every job.

N. J. Ford Plant Hires Squealers

There are two more mills right next to the Bogota Mills by the names of Continental and Federal Paper Mills whose conditions are just as bad. Then there is the George M. Brewster & Sons in Bogota, on the Fort Lee Rd., whose laborers are worked to death. All the industries that are on the Hudson waterfront near Edge-water have very bad conditions. In the Henry Ford Auto Plant workers are paid to squeal on other workers in case they do not speed up enough. —A WORKER.

OREGON BANK CRASH RUINS 800 WORKERS AND POOR FARMERS

All Credit In The Stores Has Been Cut Off; Workers Can Buy No Clothes For Children

Blacksmith Tells How Family Who Lost All Faces Ruin And Starvation

By P. M.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Tragedy stalks through the dusty streets of Nyssa, Ore. The little town with a normal population of 563, swelled to around a thousand by the dam project underway there, has been hit by a bank closing.

The Malheur County Bank has closed its doors and over 800 workers and farmers have lost their savings varying from fifty to several thousand dollars. Credit in the stores has been cut off, children will not get clothes unless the workers and farmers can salvage something from the assets of the bank. But let a worker tell the story of his own tragedy in there, a worker who lost his few hundred dollars of eighteen months of slaving for the bosses on the dam.

Bank Crash Takes All.

"I went to Nyssa, eighteen months ago and worked as a blacksmith. Day and night, I worked. No Sundays off, no new clothes or enjoyment. I slaved and saved because of the fear of being unemployed and having my kids and wife starve. I saved, if I can call it that, after all the sacrificing, over 1500 dollars and then the bank smashed.

"I and eight hundred others lost our savings. The bank examiner is in there but that will not pay us back in full, if any at all. Nobody knows who is to blame. The funds are just not there. I came to Portland, and it was while I was here that I learned of the failure. I went to Montgomery Ward's and they knew me and cashed my check for some thirty odd dollars of purchases. A few days later a collector called on me the bank had closed its doors and that I would have to make the check good. I protested and asked them who was the crook, me or the banker, but I had to make that check good. That is boss law. I am out of a job, my kids are near starvation, that is all."

Police Receive Free Meals. I took the trouble of counting the uniformed policemen in that hall and I counted no less than 47 police and patrolmen demanding food and service. As I still work in that hotel, I wish to say that we are given food worse than they serve in a Bowery Coffee Pot. Hence in order not to get indignation from this food we are forced to buy our food elsewhere with our already reduced wages.

Eat Third Rate Food.

The cops however eat all the second class food away in the help halls while the low paid employees are forced to eat third rate stuff. We asked some of these cops why it is they are allowed to eat here. They answered that they would give most of these hotel customers tickets if they were not given permission to receive free meals. Thus it is cheap for the hotel manager to give the cops free meals than to lose a score of guests who otherwise would feel annoyed if their cars would get a ticket for parking along the curb.

Receive \$2 for 11 Hours.

As things are now, we waiters get less than two dollars a day in wages. We are forced to put in 11 hours a day for this measly sum.

—A Waiter.

DENVER MAYOR HIRES WORKERS TO GET VOTES

Workers Organized to Vote Communist

Denver, Colo.

Daily Worker:— In Denver, there are no signs of work, those who get money are only bosses. These serve Governor Adams who receives a big salary and has about ten ranches.

Workers Awake.

Here is some news concerning Mayor Stapleton who is fighting hard to be reelected. In order to achieve this he employs about a hundred men who of course will vote for him. These men are ordered to carry a little book which is used for names of twenty-five voters which the men are supposed to recruit. If they don't, they are fired. However, he won't get in this time. The workers are awake now and will fight for our man, a Communist. We are organizing to demand his name on the ballot.

It appears that the Denver Post is against the Mayor and for reasons not benefiting the workers, but for the fact that the owner of the Post, Bondfield, is Mayor Stapleton's opponent. This Bondfield claims to be a friend of the workers but he certainly isn't. He has increased the price of his paper double and hasn't given the same per cent of wages to those selling his papers, mostly old men and women. But we are organizing against these fakery.

—A Comrade.

Boss Tells Father Of Five That He's Too Old For Job

Kansas City, Mo.

Daily Worker:— My father came to America in 1910. At the age of 28 the bosses allowed him to work on any hard job, for very long hours and for a low, measly wage, since he was young and could be exploited. At that time he wasn't married.

Now he is married and has five of us to feed, clothe and send to school. He has no job and many bills to

Son of Exploited Father.

—Young Worker.

Women Workers Slave for \$7 to \$8 a Week in South

Charlotte, N. C.

Daily Worker:— Just a few months ago I went to work at a mill. They paid \$13.75 a week.

I hadn't been there long until the bosses put piecework rates on all the yarn. Some of the very rottenest yarn was only 1 1/2 cents a pound, and some weeks we only made \$7 or \$8, working hard, staying right with the work.

Fire Sweepers.

Then the bosses got the idea that they could save us more. They made us put on large aprons to keep the waste off the floor. They brought brooms and stood them by our machines for us to sweep the floor every few hours. In this way they fired the Negro sweeper and helper.

Now the bosses are ordering their caps already run. They can get them

HOTEL WORKERS SLAVE FOR \$2 A DAY IN N. Y.

Must Eat Third Rate Food While Cops Gorge on Best

New York City

During 1928 I was employed in one of the swellest hotels in the Fifth Ave. section as a room waiter. While in that respective house we waiter received our food from the so-called officers' help hall where I noticed daily a score of cops being served.

I took the trouble of counting the uniformed policemen in that hall and I counted no less than 47 police and patrolmen demanding food and service. As I still work in that hotel, I wish to say that we are given food worse than they serve in a Bowery Coffee Pot. Hence in order not to get indignation from this food we are forced to buy our food elsewhere with our already reduced wages.

Eat Third Rate Food.

The cops however eat all the second class food away in the help halls while the low paid employees are forced to eat third rate stuff. We asked some of these cops why it is they are allowed to eat here. They answered that they would give most of these hotel customers tickets if they were not given permission to receive free meals. Thus it is cheap for the hotel manager to give the cops free meals than to lose a score of guests who otherwise would feel annoyed if their cars would get a ticket for parking along the curb.

Receive \$2 for 11 Hours.

As things are now, we waiters get less than two dollars a day in wages. We are forced to put in 11 hours a day for this measly sum.

—A Waiter.

WORCORR-BRIEFS

ATTENTION HACKENSACK—

The comrade who wrote in from Hackensack telling about conditions in New Jersey and requesting that organizers be sent failed to give us his address, thus making it impossible to get in touch with him. We request that this comrade send us his address at once to the Workers' Correspondence Dept. of the Daily Worker. All names and addresses of workers writing letters for the Daily Worker are kept strictly confidential unless the worker gives us permission to use same.

RELIGION vs. LABOR

A worker in Belton, Mont., writes that the ultimate need of labor is "to adopt biblical teachings as a method of overcoming capitalism in favor of Communism." He states further: "If you deny me that, or if the labor movement has no use for it or ignores this moral or biblical basis, then you or the Party cuts me off from the labor movement entirely and forever."

The Communist Party does not bar workers from its ranks on account of their religious views. We admit workers into our ranks having religious views, but carry on a vigorous campaign against the religious ideal and the church, which is a tool in the hands of the bosses to dupe the workers away from the struggle by offering pie in the sky.

What is required is that the worker in the Party works with understanding doing his Party work against the capitalist state and the bosses and does not come into opposition with the Party program.

CALIFORNIA LEADS

The comrades in California have done fine work in building active workers correspondent groups. In fact the California comrades lead all the other districts in this work. The news sent in is mostly concrete and, on the whole, reflects very well the struggles of the workers in California. The California news also is sent in by groups of workers instead of by individual workers, which is very significant. We would like to hear from more groups of workers like the California group. Keep up the good work, California. Follow California's example. Build little Worccorr Groups in your factory, shop or neighborhood. Write about workingclass conditions and struggles.

Work Among California Agricultural Workers

By B. Davis.

The agricultural work in California generally is in its very beginning and more so is specific youth work. In spite of the fact that the comrades in California have recorded a youth organizer in the field, since about August, 1930, actually that organizer had no more to do with youth work than any other Party organizer. This was mainly due to the incorrect approach on the part of the former Party leadership towards youth work in general, and to the failure of the League leadership to fight that League comrades are to do youth work.

The District never analyzed the shortcomings in our work, and until very recently has never even attempted to draw up a set of youth demands in the agricultural fields. This failure to orientate our youth organizers to youth work is shown in the article by Comrade A. Brown on the work among the agricultural young workers.

The young workers in the agricultural regions, while not facing the exact discrimination in the form of wages as some of the young workers in the factories, however, have specific youth issues. It is correct that due to the fact that the prevailing system is piece-work, the young workers make perhaps in wages even more than the adult workers. Such an approach, however, is absolutely incorrect and also fails to see that many of these young workers, instead of developing physically, are compelled to slave under the most unbearable conditions, even though they make a few more cents. Then we certainly have the general struggle for higher wages, since the prevailing rate of wages in the agricultural regions is now between 25 and 30 cents per hour. The same applies to the question of lower hours.

The next problem, as pointed out by Comrade Brown, are the sport and social facilities for the young workers in the field. Certainly on the basis of the demand for better sport facilities supplied by the bosses and administered by committees of the workers in the field, we can rally many young workers to fight.

An important problem we are facing in our work in the agricultural regions is the struggle for demands also for the children. We find that in certain regions the schools are closed, not on the basis of a certain set term, but on the basis of the needs of the respective crops in the particular regions.

We must immediately begin rallying the children and their parents

around the question of a minimum period of schooling, coupled with the demand of maintenance of the children during the period of the school by the city and county authorities. Another problem confronting many of the children and their parents is the fact that, due to the rotation of crops, many of the families are compelled to travel from one place to another, naturally preventing the children from attending any of the schools. It is especially in these circumstances that we must begin rallying the agricultural workers around the demands for maintenance of the children at the expense of the state, during the school period, and where the parents live at a distance from the school also free transportation facilities for these children.

It is my opinion that the article of A. Brown fails completely to have the perspective of building the A. W. I. L. and naturally the youth sections and youth committees, through struggles, and especially the fight for these specific youth demands. We must within the nearest future, at a conference of the agricultural workers, work out specific youth demands, based upon the experience of these workers in the fields and in their contact with the workers in the field. Only by struggling for the specific youth demands, and touching these problems, will we win the agricultural youth to the A. W. I. L. and for the Y. C. L.

While the lack of youth literature is certainly hindering the work to a certain extent, it is my opinion that it cannot be made the main reason for our failures so far to organize the young workers. The article also has a tendency to limit the entire activity of the A. W. I. L. among the young workers for the present at least to "educating the agricultural young workers." This tendency is absolutely wrong and must be combated very sharply. Our aim must be primarily to educate these young workers in the agricultural regions, just as well as all other workers, through actual participation in the class struggle, naturally not giving up other means of education, such as leaflets, the Young Worker and pamphlets.

I believe the comrades in the other agricultural regions must also contribute their experiences in this pre-plenum discussion, so that we can come to our convention and for the first time really discuss seriously the work among the agricultural young workers and also work out a program for work and a series of demands.

Our Youth in Trade Unions

H. PAUL

In order that our League really begins the turn towards mass work we must consciously realize that we must become an actual factor in the building of the revolutionary unions.

We did try to build youth sections (unconsciously). How and to what extent did we do that?

In New York we have what we call a youth section in the Needle Trades Union and one in the Metal Workers League. I will deal only with the Needle Trades, since the other one is only about two weeks old. Is this youth section functioning? Is it participating in the building of the union? Did we do anything to build it up? The answer to all this is that of the contrary, for many reasons.

1. The League in the New York District has done nothing to organize the 70 comrades who work in this industry into a functioning fraction which would have as its task the building up of a functioning youth section. This is because we still do not realize that trade union work should be our main activity. There still exists the attitude that only the one who is doing "unit work" is any good.

2. The very superficial ideas of what youth sections and youth activity is. The small youth section we have, exists as a sort of separate little union, separate and apart from the life and activities of the union. For example, while the youth section would concentrate on the same building as the union does, it would not coordinate its activities with that of the union, but would go on with its work without the union ever knowing about these activities or the results. Young workers would be called upon to join the youth section, and not the union.

3. The youth section as it is now, is a loosely organized group, not organized on the basis of the shop, and does not take up shop problems. Because of this it stands out as a sort of social organization.

4. The still existing bad attitude on the part of the union leadership towards the youth, even among those "interested" in youth work.

Our immediate tasks in the needle trades are:

1. Organization of a functioning youth fraction.
2. Orientating the youth section towards economic activity, particularly in the white goods trade which is dominated by young workers and where the union is now entering a campaign.
3. Clarify our comrades as to the organization and function of the youth section, and its relation to the union.
4. Organization of the youth section on a shop basis, that is, not youth sections on a shop scale, though this is the most correct form, but in view of the fact that the shops are small, it is our task to elect some representative form of

an executive body. This to be done along the lines of the general Shop Delegates Council. Thus we will be able to establish organizational contacts in the shops.

Now, to come back to the question of our new methods of work. We have to use these methods (sports, socials, personal contact, etc.), as means for making inroads among the young workers. This should help us win over the young workers, providing we use these methods correctly. But to show how not to use these methods and at the same time be under a misleading illusion: A leading comrade had spent quite some time playing ball with a group of young workers at one of the factories concentrated on. This is an example of a good step in the storming of the factory by applying a new method. However, now that these young workers do not play any more outside of the factory, the comrade has no more contact with them. Evidently he remains a mysterious memory to those workers. This is good example of the method becoming the work. The Labor Sports Union is not something new. It is in existence at least 4 or 5 years. Yet we must ask ourselves as to how many of its membership are members of the revolutionary trade unions, or thru how many of its members have we developed strike struggles in their shops, which are surely not exempt from wage-cuts, etc. But before we go into this, we must realize that the L.S.U. has until now remained a sports organization without labor and without union. No ideological work has been carried on among the membership.

The lack of faith in our task of building the union was even seen (but not recognized enough) in the reports and discussion in the enlarged national bureau held about two months ago. There TUUL was mentioned in passing. However, a comrade did suggest that in our unemployed youth demands we should include demands for free movies and dances for the young workers. But he forgot that even American young workers are more interested in food when they are hungry. This is how not to draw up youth demands. We must not go to extremes, simply because we want to draw up youth demands.

We must, as part of our pre-convention campaign, enlighten our membership as to the relation of our League to trade union work. A campaign to be started at once to draw in our membership into the trade unions, and the necessary comrades released for trade union work. The role of youth sections, why we need them, and why it is the task of the League to build them must be clarified to our membership.

On to National Youth Day!

Defend the Alabama boys from legal lynching.

Pre-Convention Discussion of the Young Communist League USA

On June 28th, the Sixth National Convention of the Young Communist League will take place. Delegates from all over the country will convene in New York to take up the problems facing the American toiling youth.

Agricultural Workers Live in Direst Poverty

By A. BROWN.

In California there are something like 400,000 field workers, of which (if we count the children), the youth constitute at least 50 per cent. The three main crops are lettuce, melons, and cotton. There are also other crops, such as asparagus, peas, citrus fruits, etc. The conditions of the workers in these fields are so rotten that spontaneous strikes are continually breaking out. The main demands in these strikes are higher wages. There have also been cases of demands for better conditions, such as better housing, supplying wood by the rancher, etc. (Bakersfield, Nov., 1930.)

In Imperial Valley there are concentrated as high as 15,000 workers at one time. These are mostly Mexican and Filipino, a few Negroes and Hindus. The Mexicans are mostly families and have a great deal of children and young workers amongst them. The Filipinos are generally single and 75 per cent of them are under 25 years of age. Now we observe a new phenomena. Thousands of whites, ruined, poverty-stricken farmers and their families, workers from the towns, from the sea—are streaming in, competing with the colonial labor for a miserable existence. Of course the ranchers use this to stir up further race antagonisms and hatred.

Direst Poverty.

In the camps, which vary in size from 50 to 500 people, you will find every sort of makeshift shelter, from tents to brush huts. There may be two or three "toilets"—holes that give off a vile stench. These toilets are entirely inadequate, even morning and evening there are long lines of people waiting their turn. Drinking water is not supplied on the ranches. Water is gotten from irrigation ditches that have all kinds of garbage and filth thrown into them. As a result the entire camp often gets sick—usually with diarrhea and cramps. Epidemics can quickly spread in such cases, and of course the workers have no money for doctors or medicine.

Work Not Steady.

The work is not steady. This year the workers waited as long as two months for the peas to start picking, and then were rewarded with two or three or four days a week work, averaging about 75 cents to \$1 a day. As a result—work being so spasmodic—the workers want to keep their children home from school, to help get in a few more pennies. The constant moving of the workers from field to field and town to town keeps the children from attending school the length of time they should.

The life of these camps is dull and monotonous for the children and young workers. They are confronted (especially on days they are waiting for work) with absolutely nothing to do. There is nowhere to go. To go to town requires money, to have any sports requires a place (the camp yard is not sufficient) and sport facilities. There is nothing to read. In this depressing atmosphere the bosses can and do spread all kinds of anti-working-class propaganda.

These are the conditions in general. They vary in different parts of the state and in different crops. In cotton, for instance, most places, as yet, furnish cabins and some even furnish wood. In the fruit picking and picking as also in the peas on the coast (Salinas, Watsonville, San Jose, etc.) many of the workers live in auto camps and go to work in their cars every day. This picture does not describe the whole situation adequately. But it will give us an inkling of how sadly we have neglected agricultural work.

Organize Agricultural Workers.

The Party had attempted to organize the agricultural workers even before the T. U. U. L. was formed. Comrade Erickson and others had been working around Salinas for the A. W. I. L. until the strike broke out in Imperial Valley, January, 1930. Then the work started in the Valley and ended for the time being in the disastrous fashion that we know. We learned from this experience three valuable lessons: 1. That an organization is not built on mass meetings. 2. That you have to reckon with the bosses' police and state. 3. That the main basis of our organization must be the farm committees. The latter is very difficult for some actives to understand. Especially cadres that are new in the field and behold a situation wherein the worker stays on a ranch only a week or so and especially in the peaches for as short a time as half a day. The solution seems to lie in calling the workers together in mass meetings and calling a strike, giving it publicity through leaflets and meetings. (This was the case in Bakersfield last fall and more recently in the peas and lettuce in Pajaro Valley amongst the Filipino and Mexican workers.) The futility and shaky foundation of such tactics was proven time and again, not only in spontaneous strikes, but strikes we had a hand in. There would be no machinery to picket the roads and camps, and no machinery

to keep the workers together on their industrial farms. The result was that the workers would just get up and move to some other district, leaving the roads free for scabs to come in.

Youth Not Discriminated.

The youth organizer was sent out in the field to do "youth work." This work on the surface would seem to consist of, to organize youth sections and lead the young agricultural workers in struggles for better conditions. Let us first understand the situation of the young field workers. They are NOT discriminated against, as far as wages and conditions are concerned. The fact is that field work, being so much on a piece-work basis, the young worker of times, because of his energy, can make more than the older workers. Again—to come to the young workers who have never heard of any kind of organization (except the inevitable church), let alone a revolutionary union, and ask them to form a youth section is the height of ridiculousness.

Sports for Young Workers.

Our basic task at the start was and now is, to simultaneously, as the Agricultural Workers' Industrial League grows, find out the real needs of the agricultural young workers, and on them form a set of demands that the young field workers will fight for. We can definitely say that the question of sports, the furnishing of sport means, showers, etc., as well as reading rooms—and of course the demand of abolition of child labor—will be some of the basic demands. But aside from the general demands the only way we can rally the young field workers as YOUNG field workers is to awake their consciousness to the fact that even compared with the youth in other industries their position is much worse.

—to point out to them the conditions and advantages of the young agricultural workers in the Soviet Union. To do this requires an extensive education.

Inadequate Youth Literature.

Our main shortcoming was the inadequate youth literature that has been put out in the fields. During the entire time not one youth leaflet was issued. In this the Party had a hand, urging that it was premature to issue youth leaflets with youth demands—it would tend to confuse the workers, etc. No doubt the material that would have gone into that leaflet at that time would have had that effect—but the fact remains that youth literature—elementary and educational—must be spread to every young worker in the fields.

How do we intend to bring out these youth demands and finally build a youth section of the A. W. I. L.? First of all the youth organizers must draw in young workers into our ranks, work to develop and educate them to become active. The A. W. I. L. is working to form farm committees, and delegates from these farm committees come into the nearest town, at regular periods, and form the leading body in that district, called the town committee. These committee meetings must have adequate youth representation. The young workers must be drawn, first, into helping to get in other young workers, then finding out what demands they will fight for. Then we can begin our work of waking the consciousness of the field young workers. Literature, good stuff on the youth in the fields of the Soviet Union, must come pouring in. Then later we can begin to dream of a youth section.

Let's for once build on solid rock, not just helter-skelter for records sake throw a bunch of young workers into a corner and call it a youth section.

Our League Work in Opponent Organizations

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON.

At the recent enlarged District Committee meeting of the New York District, one of the comrades raised the question of what to do after sending a comrade into an opponent organization. He was answered that the work of these League comrades is to recruit members into the Y. C. L. At the last enlarged N. E. C. Bureau, held in the early part of March, it was pointed out that in our opponents' work we must not only bring individuals into the Y. C. L., but to bring whole groups of young workers into the League, especially in connection with National Youth Day.

However, this is still too general. There are two main methods of approach in carrying on work inside of the bourgeois organizations: A struggle for partial demands inside of the organization and against the leadership, and the bringing in of certain immediate class issues affecting the membership. However, they are both linked very closely together; for without a struggle for immediate partial demands we will find it rather hard to win these young workers for a struggle on these class issues.

Our work must not only be to recruit new members from these organizations into the League, but we must work to build up opposition groups of young workers on certain demands upon the leadership and the organization. These opposition groups give us a broader field for work than having only a small League fraction.

Because we have carried on none, or very little opponent youth work, we cannot give any experiences in opponent organizations. However, certain demands can be worked out.

For instance, in the Amateur Athletic Union, an organization of some 5,000,000 members in this country alone—most of them are young worker-athletes. In this organization we must not only build our fractions and recruit Y. C. L. members, but we must follow a consistent policy of building Labor Sports Union opposition groups therein (on the form of T. U. U. L. minorities in A. F. of L. unions). Recruiting for these groups can be done by utilizing these and other immediate partial demands:

1. **Fight for Democracy.** This is one of the most important partial demands, as in the A. A. U. clubs and local branches there is very little democracy. The club members come to the gymnasium or to the field and carry on their athletics. But all the policies and the decisions in these clubs are laid down by a small group of people at the top; either in the club or in the higher A. A. U. bodies. In many of the clubs even club membership meetings are very seldom or never held and the members never participate in the work of the club.

2. **Mass Support.** In the A. A. U. the leaders are always looking for stars among the members. The players are picked for the squad from amongst the most promising. They play, but the rest of the members go hang. For instance, in the Bronxdale A. C. of the A. A. U., although having an athletic membership of over 200 they had only one basketball team of 3 members (3 players and 3 subs).

There was resentment amongst the members against this policy. However, this resentment received no organized expression because the club held no meetings and the Y. C. L. member there and also the L. S. U. was not on the job crystallizing this sentiment against the leaders into a broad opposition group. It would not have been a hard task for our

comrade inside and the L. S. U. even to have built a basketball team of these disgruntled elements and use this team as a point around which to organize this opposition group.

3. **Special Dues Payments for Unemployed.** In the A. A. U., as well as in other bourgeois organizations, no special dues system has been introduced for the unemployed members. In discussing this question with some young unemployed workers, they claim that one of the things they miss most while unemployed is money with which to pay dues to their clubs. A sharp struggle in most cases could be organized against the leadership of the A. A. U. clubs on this issue.

4. **Race Discrimination.** In the A. A. U., especially do we find an almost open Jim-Crow policy, as evidenced by the United States Lawn Tennis Association's barring of Negro tennis players, etc. It is only when the A. A. U. discovers an exceptional star amongst the Negroes, such as Toltz, that they allow him in the organization to cover up their Jim-Crow policy, but discriminate against him when it comes to questions of hotels, restaurants, etc., while on tour. In the Y. M. C. A. in Pittsburgh there is an entirely separate branch for the Negroes.

5. **Against the Payment of Exorbitant Fees to Officials.** In the United States Football Association of the Amateur Athletic Union the soccer teams are forced to pay the game referees as much as \$5 per game and oftentimes much more. Many of the players, due to unemployment, cannot afford "pitching in" for the referees' fees and as a result sometimes do not play.

6. **Amateur Sport.** This can and must be made one of the most important issues. Although the A. A. U. does not pay their star athletes openly, they pay them in the form of padded expenses. This really makes the A. A. U. non-amateur. This also tends to develop stardom and favoritism on the part of the A. A. U. leadership for certain picked athletes, which in turn means less participation in athletics for the rank and file, and less chance for them to develop into good athletes.

These are only a few of the partial demands that can be raised in the A. A. U. and some of the other sport bodies. Together with these, other issues of a broader nature can be introduced. For instance, during a strike in a town where a club is located, we should approach especially those organizations in which we are working to give strike relief and participate in the collection of relief. This itself may develop a struggle in the organization on a real class issue. Other and broader class issues may be introduced into these organizations around which struggle can be developed.

Therefore, in our opponents' work we must remember that our task is to build broad opposition groups based on certain partial demands fitting the situation in the organization; as a result of carrying on these struggles for partial demands the drawing of the widest number of the membership into certain forms of the class struggle such as strike relief, etc., and finally at the opportune moment splitting from these organizations the largest possible number of working-class elements to our revolutionary organizations.

"He who has the youth has the future"—Liebknecht.

DEMANDS OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

Program of demands of the Young Communist League for all young workers.

1. The right to vote in all elections for all 15 years of age and over. Old enough to work, old enough to vote.
2. Abolition of child labor under 14, with government support for all children now employed under that age.
3. A six-hour day for all young workers under 18 with full pay.
4. Equal pay for equal work. No night work. No piece work. No work in dangerous occupations. No speed-up.
5. Establishment of work schools in factories for the training of young workers. These schools to be controlled by the workers. Full wages to be paid during attendance.
6. An annual four weeks' vacation with pay for all young workers under 18.
7. Social insurance, including accident, illness, unemployment, old age and maternity benefits, to be provided by the government for all workers. Insurance funds to be administered by the workers.
8. No young worker to receive less than \$20 a week in wages.
9. Full social, economic, and political equality for Negro workers.



Kozroff, general secretary of the All-Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, presenting the report of the executive committee to the assembled Young Communists.

Build Factory Sports Clubs for the L. S. U.

By JAY ANYON.

The importance of building a factory sport movement under the banner of the Labor Sports Union can be seen when we realize that wherever youth is hardest hit and most exploited, there is to be found the greatest network of boss-controlled sport under the masks of city recreation leagues, church leagues, American Legion leagues, A. A. U. meets, etc.

Detroit can be taken as a typical example of what boss-controlled sports is. In Detroit we find it taking the form of team games; teams for whites and teams for Negroes. These teams are practically without exception groups of five to six (basketball) or 10 or 12 (baseball) crackerjack ball players. The masses of factory workers, those who have no time to practice, those that were not high school or college stars are never drawn into the games. They merely make good cheering squads and a good market for popcorn or peanuts. Then these teams that are organized are used as advertisements and money-making propositions for owners of stores and factories and the politicians running the sport racket for the bosses. These sports, while bearing out the aim of the bosses to keep the young workers thinking about other things than the conditions they live in, are profit making propositions in themselves.

With this understanding of bosses' sports, the only correct appeal to the workers of the factory can be— all workers of all races, colors and religions, learn the game, you like to play, play it in a workers' club. Secondly, all workers enter all games with workers' control of all activities in amateur standing. Refuse to be a profit to the boss in your play hour.

There is a concrete example of how we organized a club in a section of Detroit, where young Ford workers hang around and live.

One Sunday night a Young Communist League Unit of Copland Hall had a dance. At this dance were some five or six young Ford workers. The unit was working on the organization of a sport club. Right on the dance floor we decided to make an appeal for all workers that want to learn any sport to come to a meeting on Monday to establish classes where everyone could learn and practice. All workers were to be eligible for the meets and games.

At the meeting we found these Ford workers amongst the crowd and when volunteers were asked to supply some equipment, amongst those that volunteered was one of the Ford young workers. Then a few minutes were spent in discussing the standing of competition and it was the amateur and workers' control of

activities that won the greatest sympathy from those workers present. A definite precedent was set that only the majority vote of the members of the club can decide any matters of the club.

At the first practice night these young Ford workers were among the learners. The only thing they knew was that they wanted to box and wanted to play baseball. The practice nights following found these young Ford workers bringing some friends with them, all anxious to learn and compete in the games and meets. At the last practice there were about ten young Ford workers among the 25 or 30 present and most of them joined the club.

Now that these young workers are involved and drawn into the club they naturally aim to develop it and increase the membership, because that is the orientation of the entire membership. Their contacts are Ford workers because they live and work in the same neighborhood. With the leadership and co-operation of a Young Communist League fraction member they will gladly become conscious and active contacts for further Ford young workers.

This club may even now be considered a Ford factory sports club. The future membership is a Ford workers' membership. We must remember that a factory club is a club that has the membership predominantly from a given factory, although it need not be 100 per cent factory membership. Even the non-factory membership can be used to recruit the element we aim to reach. If the Y. C. L. members are on the job, Experience shows that every new member makes contact for at least four or five more. If given to understand that they could and they should get their friends to join their club.

Let us say that this year there would be no Spartakid to rally the workers to our ranks. Does that mean we would suffer any paralysis in our work? As long as the L. S. U. schedules local and district meets, leagues and tournaments and presents every worker with the chance to learn the game and then compete on an equal basis with others, workers will rally to our ranks, since nowhere else, because of the very character of the boss-controlled sport, can they find this possibility.

The winning of the youth from the boss-controlled clubs is another problem and needs another method of attack, but the young worker from the factory is not the major membership in these organizations. Any neighborhood club can be converted, actually, into a factory club if the Y. C. L. unit follows the correct line of action as did the unit in Copland Hall in Detroit.

The Young Worker in Our Daily Struggle

By WALSH.

At the coming convention of the League we will again be confronted with the problem of how better to make the Young Worker an organizer for our League. The present conditions are favorable for the turning of the Young Worker into a mass youth paper. The increase in circulation for the last two months shows the demand for our paper among the young workers. This is only a beginning.

In order to reach and attract young workers to read our paper we must carry the needs of the youth in our paper. We must know the exact conditions in each particular phase of life in order to be able to put their needs into our press and reach the youth with the Young Worker. To accomplish this each district must be assigned to study these conditions and make up articles that will run in the Young Worker.

In New York for example, we can pick up many things to write on. Just take the Boro Hall territory. There is no reason why a comrade should not be assigned to study the conditions of the Negroes. We can describe the atmosphere of the territory, showing the actual living conditions.

A leaflet can be issued to the neighborhood informing them what is going to appear in the Young Worker and comrades assigned to go from house to house to sell the paper. What can we expect out of this article? The getting of contacts with many young Negro workers. We can organize Negro youth organizations and make up demands for improvement in line of this article and use this organization to carry on the fight for them. The same can be done in other sections of the city.

In our factory work, we keep on telling the units to sell the paper at factories. We must realize that the Young Worker cannot carry the latest news being it is a weekly, and therefore may not attract the workers in the factory. We must then resort to some different methods in order to attract them. First of all on factory news. We must instruct the comrades in the large factories to make up notes on what takes place each day in and outside the factory. I spoke to the comrade working in the Gem, the comrade could sit down and tell me many things about the factory and this must not remain in the heads of the comrades, but must be made up as news for the Young Worker. If we would do this, the talk about partial demands would be more concrete.

In places where we have no com-

rades, we can find in the Chamber of Commerce magazines plenty to write about, certain factories and use this as a means of coming to the young workers in these factories. In some cases we can carry a headline about the profits or anything else in order to attract the workers in the particular place we are interested in. The results are obvious.

Now take the youth organizations. We find not even in the organizations we control do we carry the doings of these organizations, with the exception of the L.S.U. sport page. At the same time we expect these organizations to make the Young Worker their organ. The comrades in charge of these organizations must make up news items about all their meetings and everything else they plan for the Young Worker and see to it that they are sold among the members and even make the members sell the Young Workers.

In other youth organizations where we have no forces, we can use their magazines or make the units responsible for getting of material from special places. In our house to house sale, the comrades must remember that they are not only out to sell the paper, but at the same time interested in the conditions of the young workers they happen to meet. In this way we can get contacts for the League. One shortcoming we must note in the Young Worker is that it hardly ever carries news about any legislative action to use some bills effecting the youth to make a big issue and attract the youth.

One more field that we have never tried is the sale of the Young Worker in parks and play grounds. Especially during the summer, we find many young worker teams in these parks and the comrades must be assigned to go out there and sell the Young Worker.

In this way we can reach many young workers and teams belonging to opponent organizations and begin to do some opponent work. We can also use the Young worker for discussion circles and classes. I believe it would be great help to many of our comrades to discuss the Young Worker at some special meeting and make proposals on how to improve the Young Worker.

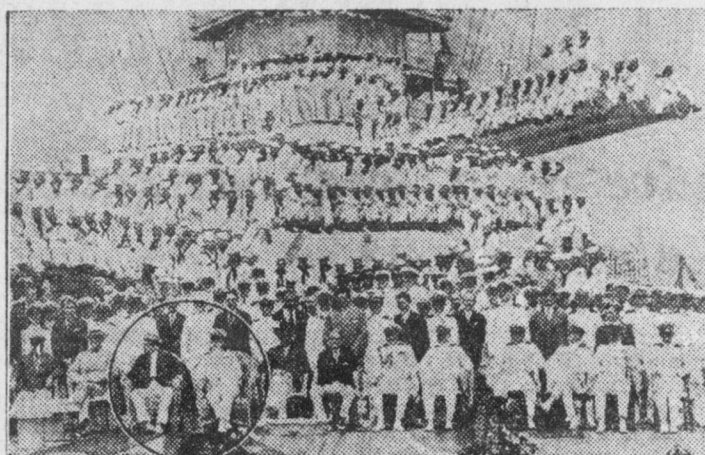
Some time ago we spoke about correspondence classes. I believe now is the time to establish such circles, if we expect our comrades to become news reporters for the paper.

The coming National Convention must take up the Young Worker in the light of changing it to become an organ that will carry all the news of the youth and in this way make the paper a mass youth paper.

Hoover Builds Navy As Jobless Sleep On Floors and Starving Miners Face Bullets



Hunger marchers, delegates of unemployed thousands in Ohio, catch a night's rest on the way to state capitol to demand relief. Many homeless jobless do not even get a place indoors on the floor like these.



Battleship Wyoming, with big guns ready to kill for U. S. profiteers, with President Hoover (inset) who rides around on it.



Group of the striking miners of Harlan County, Ky. There are 20,000 men in this county, thousands locked out or striking against intolerable conditions, the others getting only two days a week work. They have fought savage battles against mine guards using machine guns.

N. Y. YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE PREPARES NATIONAL YOUTH DAY

Scottsboro Defense Conferences

May 18. Bridgeport, Conn.—at the Workers Center, 57 Cannon St.

May 22. Erie, Pa.—Hall to be announced.

May 23. Buffalo, N. Y., at the Michigan Avenue "Y."

May 24. Chicago—Forum Hall, 323 E. 43rd St.

New Orleans, La.—Hall to be announced.

Charlotte, N. C.—Hall to be announced.

Rockford, Ill.—Hall to be announced.

Youngstown, O.—at 334 E. Federal St., at 2:30 p. m.

Rockford, Ill.—at Viking Hall, 704-7th St. at 2 p. m.

May 25. Philadelphia, Pa.—at the Knights of Pythias Hall, 19th and Lombard Sts.

May 26. Washington, D. C.—Galilean Fishermen's Hall, 320 F. St., S. W. at 8:30 p. m.

May 27. Pittsburg, Pa.—at the Pythian Temple, 2011 Center Ave.

May 28. Minneapolis, Minn.—Hall to be announced.

Boston, Mass.—Hall to be announced.

May 29. Cleveland, Ohio, at Spiro Hall, 3804 Scoville Ave.

St. Paul, Minn.—Hall to be announced.

Duluth-Superior, Minn.—Hall to be announced.

May 31. Chattanooga, Tenn.—Hall to be announced.

Newark—At 90 Ferry St., at 2:30 p. m.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Hall to be announced.

St. Louis, Mo.—at Hibernian Hall, 3619 Finney Ave., at 2 p. m.

June 5. Indianapolis, Ind.—At 536 1-2 Indiana Ave., at 7:30 p. m.

Baltimore, Md.—at Galilean Fishermen's Hall, 411 W. Biddle St., at 8 p. m.

Gary, Ind.—At 2 p. m. Hall to be announced.

June 6. Chester, Pa.—at Lithuanian Hall, 4th and Upland Streets.

"DEFENDER" AIDS FIGHT TO SAVE 9

Supports ILLD Policy of United Front

NEW YORK.—"One hundred per cent co-operation" in the united front fight to save the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys, is pledged by the Spokesman, a leading Negro paper of Philadelphia, in a letter to Cyril Briggs, a Negro member of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker.

In its latest issue, the Chicago Defender, the most influential Negro paper in the country, continues its support of the united front policy in news article, captioned "Nation Leads to Save 9 Boys From Chair." The article points out the initial victories won by the International Labor Defense in gaining the right of a hearing on the motions for new trials for all nine boys, and in getting a change of venue for this hearing. The article says, in part:

"Led by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the nation has aroused itself over this case as it has not been stirred for many years. In almost every city in the country large mass meetings are being held and the facts of this case are being made public. For the first time it is being made public that the women who accused these boys of raping them are of questionable character and that they were known to be such at the time they appeared in court to testify against the youths.

"All of these facts are being broadcast by the International Labor Defense, a leading militant organization composed of workers of both races, and no effort is being made to gloss them over in any sense. This league, in its sincerity, has drawn to its support some of the leading thinkers of

NEW YORK.—A membership meeting of the Young Communist League held May 14, attended by over 300 members, endorsed enthusiastically all the preparations for the First National Youth Day and made final preparations for the day-to-day activity up till May 30. This membership meeting raised as the key slogans for mobilization of the thousands of young workers in this city and throughout New Jersey, the struggle against the war danger and the freeing of the nine Scottsboro boys.

It was decided to send a telegram that all of our efforts will be put forward for their release, and also send a telegram to the governor of Alabama demanding freedom for these boys.

Winners Go to Germany

The meeting endorsed the conference of Youth organizations held April 30, and the final Conference held May 16, with the following plan for May 30. Arrangements are made to transport hundreds of young workers to Passaic. There will be a great parade throughout city, beginning at 2 p. m. and with a huge rally at Ward Park at 5 P. M. Then in the evening at Belmont Park at Garfield, N. J., there will be an entertainment, dance, and a boxing tournament. When it was reported that the A. A. U. the professional boxing organization supported by the government, wants to force the young workers to take out a permit from them for a tournament and get one of their referees, the membership expressed its complete defiance of these requirements and determined to continue with the plans for the tournament.

On Sunday, May 31, the Spartakiade Finals will be held in Ulmer Park in New York. The winners will be sent to the International Spartakiade in Germany during this Summer.

Tickets for all these events and the trip to Passaic are only 75 cents. This is being made possible because of the affair that are being run to raise funds, and the Tag Days that are being held this week-end Saturday and Sunday. The following are the stations:

1400 Boston Road,
569 Prospect Avenue,
353 Lenox Avenue,
35 East 12th Street,
73 Myrtle Avenue,
61 Graham Avenue.

All League members are to participate in the collections. Besides the other expenses the funds will be used to bring down to these events young unemployed workers who cannot afford to go otherwise. Come to these stations to help with collections. Buy your ticket at the District Office of the Young Communist League, 35 E. 12 Street 5th floor.

SHOOT DOWN 5 IN SWEDISH STRIKE

Soldiers Fire At the Strikers

(Cable By Inprecoc)

BERLIN, May 17.—Five workers were killed today when soldiers fired into the ranks of striking cellulose workers at Adalen, North Sweden.

The workers went out against wage cuts. The bosses brought in scabs who were entering the factory. The police were helpless in the face of the militancy of the strikers. The government then dispatched soldiers to the scene. When the soldiers arrived they attacked the workers with gas bombs. Defending themselves, the strikers retaliated with a shower of stones. Then the troops fired a volley of shots into the ranks of the strikers killing five and wounding many.

A fierce wave of indignation is spreading throughout the country. Protest strikes and demonstrations are occurring everywhere.

Workers Correspondence is the backbone of the revolutionary press. Build your press by writing for it about your day to day struggles.

the nation, among whom are Theodore Dreiser, noted novelist, and William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Men Who Served 15,834 Years in Czar's Time Score Mooney and Imperial Valley Frame-Up

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (By Mail).—The Fourth All-Union Congress of the Association of Former Political Convicts and Exiles has passed a strong resolution condemning the frameup and continue imprisonment of Mooney and Billings and the imprisonment on 42 year sentences of the Imperial Valley TUUL organizers. It has passed another resolution scoring the sabotage and imperialist invasion plot of the second international Russian Menshevik and social democratic parties of other countries, and their alliance with the imperialist governments. This latter resolution calls on workers everywhere to defend the Soviet Union, and highly praises a s "the loyal guards of the Soviet country," the GPU (state political administration) which discovered these plots.

The Association of Former Political Convicts and Exiles consist of 2,806 members, of all nationalities in the USSR, and of all political leanings, including a large number of old members of the Menshevik, who until the revelations of the Moscow trials were not very much in favor of the GPU. This association includes all revolutionaries against the czarist gov-

Old Mensheviks In Organization of Former Political Convicts Also Recognize Treason of Socialists; Laud GPU

ernment who have spent time in prison or exile. They have served a total of 15,834 years in convict prisons, and 4,883 years in exile.

Their resolution on the Mooney case declares: "These workers were framed up and have spent 15 years in prison." The Association "calls for international protest against this typical case of American capitalist justice, so similar also to the more recent railroad to jail on 42-year sentences of organizers in the Imperial Valley, California of the Agricultural Workers Industrial League of the Trade Union Unity League."

Defend Soviet Union!

The resolution on the war and sabotage plots is entitled an "Appeal to the Workers and Peasants of All Countries." It states that the trial of the "Industrial Party" (the Ramsin trial) and the trial (in Moscow) of the "Union Bureau" of the Central Committee of the Mensheviks proved that these organizations "carried on

and peasants of the capitalist world how the fall of the Soviet Government would increase the exploitation and terror among them also, and prove by the facts of the trial the guilt in preparation for this horror of the socialist parties of the capitalist countries in alliance with the militarist governments of those nations.

The resolution ends with this declaration: "To the workers and peasants of the USSR we send greetings, and we look with admiration on the achievements in socialist construction and in the material and cultural uplift of the working population of the USSR, which are of an extent and tempo hitherto unknown in history. We are convinced that henceforth they will be still more vigilant against the attempts of the wreckers and interventionists, both here in the USSR and in other countries, will give all possible assistance to the loyal guards of the Soviet country—the GPU—against internal enemies, and to the victorious Red Army of the workers and peasants against enemies abroad, that they will rally still more closely around the Soviet Government and their vanguard, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

They compared their own sufferings and the sufferings of the thousands who died in the long struggles against czarism with the certainly much greater blood bath that would have washed over the Russian workers and peasants if the plot had been successful. They remind the workers

COLLECTIVES GAIN RAPIDLY IN USSR

737,400 Join in One Month

MOSCOW.—In January alone 737,400 peasant farms joined the collective agricultural undertakings in the Soviet Union. In February the number was even 1,520,800 farms and in March still higher, namely 1,661,500 farms. In the first 10 days of April, 673,000 peasant farms joined the collectives so that on the 10th of April no less than 11,187,500 individual peasant farms were organized in the collectives, representing 45.2 per cent of the total number of poor and middle-peasant farms in the Soviet Union. In Northern Caucasia the per cent of collectivization is 80 per cent and in the Lower Volga district 60 per cent. In the Autonomous Republic of the German Settlers on the Volga the per centage is even 85.5.

The spring sowing in the southern districts of the Soviet Union has been interrupted by sharp frost. However, work has again been resumed and up to the present 1,150,000 hectares have been sown.

GIVE YOUR ANSWER TO HOOVER'S PROGRAM OF HUNGER, WAGE CUTS AND PERSECUTION!

Negro Workers Raise Demands in Organizations, Newspapers for United Front to Save Nine Boys

Letters From Workers in Pittsburgh Courier in Sharp Contrast to That Paper's Open Co-operation With Boss Lynchers

burgh, declares in part: "After reading in last week's issue of that terrible case of those young boys in Alabama, I have shed tears. Is it possible that the N. A. A. C. P. is going to stand by and see our children killed as beasts?" In the same issue, Joseph Sunday, a Negro worker of New York City, sharply criticizes the leaders of the N. A. A. C. P. for their refusal to cooperate with the revolutionary Negro and white workers in their fight to save the nine boys. Mr. Sunday declares, in part:

"For the life of me I cannot see what we stand to lose by accepting help from any source, provided it is sincere, and when white people are willing to defend Negroes in America when charged with rape and expose themselves to all sorts of ridicule and taunts, not forgetting physical injury from the minions of the state, I would be less than an ingrate to challenge their sincerity. Professor Pickens deserves

2,000 Steel Strikers Chase A F L Organizers Out; End Cut

Organizers Out; End Cut

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

In Albany, the T. U. U. L. committee picketed the employment agencies to keep scabs from being shipped to Troy by truck.

Win at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—The building trades workers on the Arbor Hill Junior High School and the filtration plant went back with a victory against the attempt to pay them less than the prevailing wage.

The settlement went through the formality of a conference between Finn, the contractor, Mayor Thatcher and Thomas McGraw, chairman of the Tri-City Business Agents Association. With McGraw at the conference were Anthony Sarra, William M. Crowley from the construction laborers' bureaucracy, and other union officials.

The local capitalist press is trying to give the impression that the mayor settled the strike, but it is a fact that the thing which turned the trick was the spreading among the strikers of leaflets and copies of the Daily Worker editorial, "Take the Initiative," and strikers had asked the T. U. U. L. to help. McGraw Sarra and Crowley were well aware of this growing influence of the T. U. U. L. and knew that arrangements were being made to give the T. U. U. L. committee the floor at Friday's meeting.

So they settled the strike Thursday, with a victory for the strikers.

OIL INDUSTRY IN USSR ADVANCES

Plan Completed; Go on With New Work

MOSCOW.—As is known, the Five-Year Plan for the Soviet oil industry was carried out in two years and six months. The Supreme Economic Council is now considering plans for the future development of the industry.

In 1933 the production of the industry is to reach 48.5 million tons. In 1932 three great distillation works will be opened in Moscow, Samara and Liski. The existing works are to be extended and reorganized. Similar works will also be constructed in Georgia and the Urals.

New pipelines from Grozny to Aramavir and from Liski to Moscow are also planned.

In 1933, 44 new benzine stations will be opened. By 1934 it is hoped to raise the production of the Soviet oil industry to 61,300,000 tons.

The oil districts in Sachalin, Central Asia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, which play a subordinate role at the moment are to increase their production tremendously. Great prospecting work is being conducted in the north and in Kasakhstan where large oil deposits have been discovered.

Demand Amnesty!

The bosses' attempt to enforce more wage cuts on workers who are already living on starvation wages is being met with strikes. Harlan, Ky., and Eldorado, Ill. (mine); Mansfield, O. (steel); Allentown, Pa. (silk); Cudahy, Wis. (forge); Lawrence, Mass. (textile); Duluth, Minn. (longshoremen), are just a few of the many cities where workers have shown fine militancy. In view of the rising tide of workers who refuse to be stopped by false promises, it is necessary now, more than ever before, to see that the Daily Worker is given a wide circulation in sections of the country where strikes are occurring. Workers in the vicinity of the above cities should immediately send in orders for bundles of the Daily for distribution among the strikers. In Mansfield, O., particularly, where several thousand steel workers walked out on May 13 in opposition to the 15 per cent wage cut of the Empire Steel Corp., opportunities for acquainting the strikers with the workers' paper are plentiful. We would like to hear from Mansfield, East Liverpool, Niles, Massillon, and Marion with increases in their bundle orders as well as from workers in other points with new orders. A strong net of Dailies should be cast over the affected regions so that workers may learn of our support in their struggles.

Sparks from the Smoky City, Pittsburgh slowly seeing light. "I am finally released now from all other work, to devote most of my time to the Daily Worker," writes J. Mankin, rep., "and am now covering various sections to organize for the

District page which we expect to put into effect as soon as we have all arrangements completed." Inactivity outside Pittsburgh to be wiped out. "All units with the exception of three, are outside the city. Very few active comrades use their own initiative when it comes to such a proposition. However, will put in a little work and overcome these difficulties," concludes Mankin. We hope Pittsburgh's month of postponement won't drag into a second month.

New Bundles, Orders.

M. P., active in Columbus, O., sends new order for 10 a day. From Pontiac, Mich., comes a request from a Hungarian worker, G. F., for five dailies, showing understanding of necessity to use the Daily Worker in making contact with native-born. S. R., Long Beach, Cal., increases to 7, with 10 on Saturday.

Mel Wermland in Kansas City, Mo., reports 490 sold on streets, 45 before factories, 40 distributed during week end one six-month, one three-month, one one-month subscriptions. "Send 100 for Sunday, May 10, as the miners are having a conference here," writes C. S. of Belleville, Ill., sending advance payment plus \$2 donation.

A. M., Santa Rosa, Cal., writes: "Am 79 years young, but for the past 40 years have worked for the oppressed class, have been in jail several times for defending the rights of my class. I think I am the only one in this county who registers as Communist." We hope Comrade M. will break the lone Communist situation in Santa Rosa before the next elections!

1,500 SEIZE PHILADELPHIA CITY RELIEF OFFICE

Story of Graft and Gunmen to Start on Monday

How did gangsterism and graft originate and develop in the United States to such gigantic proportions? Who is behind Al Capone? What is the real story of the Bugs Moran massacre in Chicago? Read how J. P. Morgan, the elder, hired gangster armies to amass his millions. All this will appear in a special pamphlet that will be run serially in the Daily Worker, beginning next Monday.

In this pamphlet by Harry Garner is traced the history of graft and gangsterism in the United States. The role of the gunmen in the labor unions. The story of Big Bill Thompson and his successor, Anton Cermak. Here is the story of graft leading from Tammany Hall to the White House. Read about the facts behind the Buckley murder in Detroit.

This is the first complete study of gangsterism and graft in connection with capitalism ever made. Get the inside story of the gunmen and grafters. Order your copies now. Be sure to read this series of articles.

MORE SUICIDES IN JOBLESS YEAR

NEW YORK.—Starving workers are killing themselves in appalling numbers, the report of Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, in the Spectator, insurance paper, reveals. "The suicide rate has gone up from 15.4 per hundred thousand in 1900 to 20 in 1930. In New York, taking a typical city, the rate was 18.3 in 1929, a relatively prosperous year, and jumped to 20.1 in 1930, the first year of depression. The number who killed themselves last year in New York was 1,402.

Back of these dry figures is a story of acute misery and despair. The Communist Party calls on workers to fight, not die, but masses untouched by this message continue to oblige the capitalists who have no further use for them.

Examples are the following: Pauline Reinchik of New York, only possessions a worn hat, coat and house dress, an empty suit case and 82 cents, was found dead from gas poisoning in her room. She had no job and could not pay rent.

George Mapes, of Middletown, left a widow and two children when he

DAILY WORKER NEEDED IN STRIKE CITIES: MANSFIELD, HARLAN, DULUTH

The bosses' attempt to enforce more wage cuts on workers who are already living on starvation wages is being met with strikes. Harlan, Ky., and Eldorado, Ill. (mine); Mansfield, O. (steel); Allentown, Pa. (silk); Cudahy, Wis. (forge); Lawrence, Mass. (textile); Duluth, Minn. (longshoremen), are just a few of the many cities where workers have shown fine militancy. In view of the rising tide of workers who refuse to be stopped by false promises, it is necessary now, more than ever before, to see that the Daily Worker is given a wide circulation in sections of the country where strikes are occurring. Workers in the vicinity of the above cities should immediately send in orders for bundles of the Daily for distribution among the strikers. In Mansfield, O., particularly, where several thousand steel workers walked out on May 13 in opposition to the 15 per cent wage cut of the Empire Steel Corp., opportunities for acquainting the strikers with the workers' paper are plentiful. We would like to hear from Mansfield, East Liverpool, Niles, Massillon, and Marion with increases in their bundle orders as well as from workers in other points with new orders. A strong net of Dailies should be cast over the affected regions so that workers may learn of our support in their struggles.

Sparks from the Smoky City, Pittsburgh slowly seeing light. "I am finally released now from all other work, to devote most of my time to the Daily Worker," writes J. Mankin, rep., "and am now covering various sections to organize for the

District page which we expect to put into effect as soon as we have all arrangements completed." Inactivity outside Pittsburgh to be wiped out. "All units with the exception of three, are outside the city. Very few active comrades use their own initiative when it comes to such a proposition. However, will put in a little work and overcome these difficulties," concludes Mankin. We hope Pittsburgh's month of postponement won't drag into a second month.

New Bundles, Orders.

M. P., active in Columbus, O., sends new order for 10 a day. From Pontiac, Mich., comes a request from a Hungarian worker, G. F., for five dailies, showing understanding of necessity to use the Daily Worker in making contact with native-born. S. R., Long Beach, Cal., increases to 7, with 10 on Saturday.

Mel Wermland in Kansas City, Mo., reports 490 sold on streets, 45 before factories, 40 distributed during week end one six-month, one three-month, one one-month subscriptions. "Send 100 for Sunday, May 10, as the miners are having a conference here," writes C. S. of Belleville, Ill., sending advance payment plus \$2 donation.

A. M., Santa Rosa, Cal., writes: "Am 79 years young, but for the past 40 years have worked for the oppressed class, have been in jail several times for defending the rights of my class. I think I am the only one in this county who registers as Communist." We hope Comrade M. will break the lone Communist situation in Santa Rosa before the next elections!

1,500 SEIZE PHILADELPHIA CITY RELIEF OFFICE

Story of Graft and Gunmen to Start on Monday

How did gangsterism and graft originate and develop in the United States to such gigantic proportions? Who is behind Al Capone? What is the real story of the Bugs Moran massacre in Chicago? Read how J. P. Morgan, the elder, hired gangster armies to amass his millions. All this will appear in a special pamphlet that will be run serially in the Daily Worker, beginning next Monday.

In this pamphlet by Harry Garner is traced the history of graft and gangsterism in the United States. The role of the gunmen in the labor unions. The story of Big Bill Thompson and his successor, Anton Cermak. Here is the story of graft leading from Tammany Hall to the White House. Read about the facts behind the Buckley murder in Detroit.

This is the first complete study of gangsterism and graft in connection with capitalism ever made. Get the inside story of the gunmen and grafters. Order your copies now. Be sure to read this series of articles.

MORE SUICIDES IN JOBLESS YEAR

NEW YORK.—Starving workers are killing themselves in appalling numbers, the report of Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, in the Spectator, insurance paper, reveals. "The suicide rate has gone up from 15.4 per hundred thousand in 1900 to 20 in 1930. In New York, taking a typical city, the rate was 18.3 in 1929, a relatively prosperous year, and jumped to 20.1 in 1930, the first year of depression. The number who killed themselves last year in New York was 1,402.

Back of these dry figures is a story of acute misery and despair. The Communist Party calls on workers to fight, not die, but masses untouched by this message continue to oblige the capitalists who have no further use for them.

Examples are the following: Pauline Reinchik of New York, only possessions a worn hat, coat and house dress, an empty suit case and 82 cents, was found dead from gas poisoning in her room. She had no job and could not pay rent.

George Mapes, of Middletown, left a widow and two children when he

headquarters of the Emergency Relief Committee, pushing aside chairs and desks and forcing the four clerks to vacate their places. They then proceeded to hold a meeting and exposed the role of the Lloyd committee. Speaker after speaker made use of the various documents, seized by the unemployed workers in the Emergency Relief offices to expose how the Lloyd committee used a means of blacklisting them.

The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in the city. The cops present, who had been summoned by the clerks, when the unemployed captured the offices, were afraid to interfere, because of the spirit of the workers.

The Unemployed Councils are involving hundreds of Negro and white workers in the day to day struggles of the unemployed. Eviction and furniture sales are being stopped and food collections are proceeding rapidly in all parts of the town.

An analysis of the documents found in the Lloyd Committee offices, giving instructions for discrimination in "relief" and admitting that there are thousands applying for every job at the Zone Work office is promised soon.

1,500 SEIZE PHILADELPHIA CITY RELIEF OFFICE

Story of Graft and Gunmen to Start on Monday

How did gangsterism and graft originate and develop in the United States to such gigantic proportions? Who is behind Al Capone? What is the real story of the Bugs Moran massacre in Chicago? Read how J. P. Morgan, the elder, hired gangster armies to amass his millions. All this will appear in a special pamphlet that will be run serially in the Daily Worker, beginning next Monday.

In this pamphlet by Harry Garner is traced the history of graft and gangsterism in the United States. The role of the gunmen in the labor unions. The story of Big Bill Thompson and his successor, Anton Cermak. Here is the story of graft leading from Tammany Hall to the White House. Read about the facts behind the Buckley murder in Detroit.

This is the first complete study of gangsterism and graft in connection with capitalism ever made. Get the inside story of the gunmen and grafters. Order your copies now. Be sure to read this series of articles.

MORE SUICIDES IN JOBLESS YEAR

NEW YORK.—Starving workers are killing themselves in appalling numbers, the report of Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, in the Spectator, insurance paper, reveals. "The suicide rate has gone up from 15.4 per hundred thousand in 1900 to 20 in 1930. In New York, taking a typical city, the rate was 18.3 in 1929, a relatively prosperous year, and jumped to 20.1 in 1930, the first year of depression. The number who killed themselves last year in New York was 1,402.

Back of these dry figures is a story of acute misery and despair. The Communist Party calls on workers to fight, not die, but masses untouched by this message continue to oblige the capitalists who have no further use for them.

Examples are the following: Pauline Reinchik of New York, only possessions a worn hat, coat and house dress, an empty suit case and 82 cents, was found dead from gas poisoning in her room. She had no job and could not pay rent.

George Mapes, of Middletown, left a widow and two children when he

NITGEDAIGET
CAMP AND HOTEL
PROLETARIAN VACATION PLACE
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR
Beautiful Rooms Heated
Modernly Equipped
Sport and Cultural Activity
Proletarian Atmosphere
\$17 A WEEK
CAMP NITGEDAIGET, BEACON, N.Y.
PHONE 191

Immediate Tasks of the T. U. U. L. and the Revolutionary Unions

Resolution of Executive Bureau, Red International of Labor Unions

AFTER hearing and discussing Comrade Hathaway's report on the position of the Trade Union Unity League, and acquainting itself with the most important documents on this question (resolution of the T.U.U.L. Plenum, Comrade Foster's report, etc.) the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions notes:

I. The T.U.U.L. has increased its activity during the last twelve months, and has led considerable groups of workers in struggle (March 6, May Day demonstrations, unemployed demonstrations on September 1st, leadership of several strikes, etc.). Nevertheless, the revolutionary unions and the T.U.U.L. have been declining in numbers, and have lost considerable positions in the ranks of the working class during recent months, as a direct consequence of a number of defects and mistakes in their work (Philadelphia marine workers' strike, the extreme weakening of the textile organization in the South, indifference to A. F. L. workers' militancy in Reading, the Illinois miners' strike, the situation in the metal and shoe industries, etc.).

Although the November Plenum has brought about some improvements, particularly in the sphere of organization of the growing revolutionary unemployed movement and in the situation of various unions, these improvements still are only a very small beginning. The situation is extremely serious. It is essential to call the attention of the entire League and its affiliated unions and supporters, sharply to this state of things, in order that drastic improvements in the content and methods of work be carried out, and concrete results achieved in the shortest possible time.

II. The position of the League all the more urgently calls for attention because the objective situation is favorable for revolutionary work to an unprecedented degree. The capitalist economy of the United States is stricken with an unparalleled and still sharpening crisis in industry and agriculture, leading to the closing of plants, sharp reduction of output and considerable numbers of bank failures, while tens of thousands of farmers have been ruined. More than ten million workers and employees are jobless, and millions of the agricultural workers are in a state of complete impoverishment and starvation. The American bourgeoisie seeks a way out of the crisis by lowering the costs of production and reducing the standard of living of the American working class. The widespread offensive against the so-called "American standards" is under way. By means of short working time with wage reductions, the stagger system, the direct lowering of wages by dismissals and re-employment on worse conditions, the entire American working class is being forced down to a new economic and social level.

In tens of strikes, militant conflicts with the police, and revolutionary demonstrations of the unemployed and farmers (Arkansas) the working class has proved that it is willing and able to fight against this capitalist offensive. The fascist and social-fascist trade union bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, and the so-called "independent" unions, and likewise of the Socialist Party and the Mustettes, are systematically seeking to prevent and suppress these struggles by open strikebreaking, or by skillful "left" maneuvers, taking hold of the strike movement at its outset in order to crush it at the first convenient opportunity, as in Danville, Virginia.

III. The fundamental weakness of the T.U.U.L. is the fact that at a time so favorable for revolutionary work, it is still failing to organize the workers in struggle for their daily demands and needs. As a result, it has found itself to a considerable extent detached from the wide masses because it has been unable to establish itself as the leader of the daily struggle. The expression of this detachment is (1) the substitution of general slogans ("Don't Starve, Fight," "Don't Freeze, Vote Communist," as the slogans in the fight for the draft social insurance bill) for the practical leadership of the daily struggle of the workers, with concrete slogans. (2) Looseness of organizations (the unemployed and unions), bureaucracy and formalism (inner-union life), and confusion (the question of shop committees). Of exceptional importance is the failure to put forward partial demands, applicable to local situations, and to concrete disputes in factories and industries. Such demands are the essence of the building of mass trade unions, and are particularly necessary today in the period of acute crisis, because the workers have on many occasions, shown their readiness to fight stubbornly for such demands. The result of these weaknesses and mistakes is the considerable decline in membership of the T.U.U.L. just at the time when it ought to be growing.

IV. This basic weakness is of a particularly dangerous character in the strike strategy and tactics of the League. Again and again such mistakes in strike activity can be observed as (1) the selection of inappropriate or general political slogans of struggle, instead of those connected with the demands agitating the particular body of workers concerned. (2) The publication of slogans and demands without sufficient preliminary work among the masses, collection of the workers' own proposals, etc. (shoe workers of New York, Reading). (3) Declaration of strikes, even without the slightest preliminary drawing of the masses into strike preparations (Philadelphia marine workers' strike). (4) Failure to concentrate on the important sections of the industry (food and shoe workers). (5) Unskillful conduct of the strike itself (Flint strike, New Orleans marine strike). (6) Failure to organize united front committees of struggle from below and to conduct systematic recruiting. As a result of these mistakes, the revolutionary unions can rarely record an increase of membership and influence after strikes, and numerous strikes take place without the participation and over the head of the revolutionary unions.

V. Because of the failure to respond to the daily needs of the masses and to the main issues which agitate them, there are in the T.U.U.L. strong tendencies towards formalism and failure to establish a wholesome inner-life based on mass activity. The development of the revolutionary unions depends upon the active participation of the masses in their daily life, so that they should look upon the union as their

own organization. There are in the United States, a considerable body of R.I.L.U. supporters who are not members of the revolutionary unions or leagues. In the T.U.U.L. we find frequently that policies and decisions of higher bodies are carried out formally, without due discussion by members of the unions, and frequently without knowledge of the work of plenums and conferences (apart from reports of the leadership). In a number of unions, there are no regular meetings of locals, and there are no reports of their activity in the press. Union Secretaries and other officials are changed without any explanation to the membership. Closely connected with the question of trade union democracy is the question of organization. (The small number of district committees and central departments of the T.U.U.L. which function regularly, great laxity in financial questions, particularly collection of dues, without

but around a positive program of action based on the immediate tasks of the League. The aim of this discussion must be to mobilize all the members and supporters of the League and revolutionary unions in a struggle for concrete improvements in the work of the T.U.U.L. immediately. The Executive Committee considers it essential that special attention be given to the following tasks:

1.—The Fight Against Unemployment. Mobilization and organization of the workers in the fight against unemployment is the main immediate central task of the League at the present time. The improvements in this respect in recent weeks must be regarded as an additional incentive for further concentration on this question. The revolutionary unions and the T. U. U. L. must play the leading part in organizing the movement of the unemployed. Their members should be the driving force in

themselves into a discussion of the slogans and methods of this campaign. Particularly acute at the present time is the question of unemployment insurance. In the course of the mass campaign for this, it is advisable to build special committees for social insurance, with the widest possible appeal, going beyond the unemployed councils, to give the movement as wide a basis as possible. Secondly, it is necessary at the same time to develop the sharpest possible struggle against and exposure of the counter-proposals of the bourgeois parties, the social fascists, etc., exposing their inadequacy, their mercenary character and the purpose which they pursue, namely, of establishing capitalism.

3.—Immediate Tasks, the Fight for the Shorter Working Day, Against Wage Cuts, Speed-up, etc. The T. U. U. L. must now more resolutely and skillfully take up the fight against wage cuts, speed-up, combined wage cuts and speed-

"Holy" Water Won't Quell the Growing Flame

By BURCK



which no real mass unions can be built up, inattention until quite recently to the organization of the unemployed).

VI. The daily work of the League in the factories is extremely weak. In addition to the general defects above mentioned, this is a direct consequence of the confusion existing in the ranks of the League on the question of organization, particularly as regards shop committees and the united front from below. The opinion is widespread that shop committees are shock groups or committees of the revolutionary unions (e. g., needle trades, textile workers, metal workers, and publications of the National Bureau) and that if a group of the revolutionary union is formed in an undertaking and recruits workers for the union, carries out League campaigns, etc., the workers require no other organization. Similarly, correct attempts to set up groups of members of the revolutionary unions and yellow unions in the factories are incorrectly regarded as shop committees (needle trades). The result of this confusion is that not only do we fail to carry out elections for committees representative of the workers in the shop, but we likewise fail to build branches of the unions in the shops and factories, and secure a loose organization that is neither a shop committee nor a union branch.

VII. A very weak spot in the work of the T.U.U.L. is the organization of oppositions in the reformist unions—a branch of work which has almost completely disappeared. There is a widespread ferment among the members of these unions, forcing their leaders to have recourse to all kinds of "left" maneuvers (conferences of bureaucrats in the Railway Brotherhoods and Metal Unions about the reduction of working hours, leadership of some strikes in the South by "left" elements of the A. F. L.). The A. F. L. is spreading broadcast the watchword of reduction of working hours and the stagger system, behind the demagogic screen of "dividing work with the unemployed"—a maneuver intended in reality to carry out a severe reduction in wages. However, all these maneuvers are very feebly exposed by the League, and in many cases are not even mentioned in its press. For this reason, the social-fascist policy of deceiving the workers and creating confusion does not meet with effective resistance.

VIII. Arising out of the existing situation in the T.U.U.L. and with a view to the necessity of bringing about a radical turn of the work of the T.U.U.L. and achieving concrete results as rapidly as possible, the Executive Bureau of the R.I.L.U. endorses in general the resolution on the situation and tasks of the League, adopted at the last Plenum of its National Executive. At the same time, it deems essential that a broad discussion be carried through in the League and revolutionary unions, on the weaknesses which have been pointed out. This discussion must be carried out not merely around weaknesses,

the campaign for the election of committees of the unemployed, local unemployed councils, etc.

The unemployed councils must concentrate on the struggle for unemployment insurance as the central demand. They must fight for immediate relief, against evictions, for free public services to the unemployed workers (electric light, gas, water, free street-car transportation, feeding of school children, exemption from rent payments, opening up public buildings for housing unemployed, for cash relief as against food doles, etc.). The unemployed councils must take the lead in the formation of Tenants' Defense Leagues.

The unemployed councils must conduct a constant wide campaign exposing the exploitation of the unemployed by government agencies, police, etc., and by the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and all other bourgeois bodies, and raising the campaign against all forms of compulsory labor for the unemployed. In all the work of the T.U.U.L. in the struggle for the demands of the unemployed, every effort must be made to establish the unity of the employed and unemployed, by drawing the employed workers into the actions of the unemployed and by support of strikes by the unemployed, mass picketing, etc. Every effort must be made through the branches and councils to win the unemployed, particularly those recently thrown out of work, for membership in the revolutionary unions and leagues.

2.—The Fight for Social Insurance.

In the present economic crisis, and in face of the general lowering of the standard of living of the masses, and the maneuvers of the bourgeoisie, the fight for social insurance will play a decisive part in the building up of the revolutionary trade union movement. It is essential that the T.U.U.L. shall come forward before the masses as the only resolute fighter for and champion of social insurance for the workers. This fight should include the demand for social insurance of all workers, including agricultural workers, both native and foreign born, Negro and white, during the entire period of unemployment; for insurance entirely at the expense of the State and the employers; for the complete administration of the unemployed funds by the workers through bodies especially elected for the purpose; for rates of insurance equivalent to full wages; for insurance to cover unemployment, sickness, invalidity, maternity, old age, compensation for accidents and industrial diseases. In addition, every opportunity should be taken to press for enactment or extension of protective legislation of all kinds of workers (particularly in the South), and demands in all these respects should be worked out clearly and popularized. In the popularization, it is necessary to give vivid exposure of the conditions existing in the United States, to explain the social-insurance systems which exist, even in a very stunted form, in other capitalist countries and to draw a sharp contrast between the conditions in the U.S.A. and the complete system of social insurance in the U.S.S.R. Every effort must be made to draw the workers them-

self (stagger system), part time employment, etc. It is essential to put forward the clearest and simplest slogans, capable of mobilizing the widest masses. The main slogans are: (a) Against wage cuts in any form; (b) Full wages for short time work; (c) The 7-hour day without wage reductions (6 hours for the miners, for youth and in injurious trades); (d) Against speed-up and for the abolition of overtime; (e) Equal wages for equal work for Negroes, women, foreign born, etc.; (f) Abolition of injunctions, right to strike, etc.

In the struggle for the reduction of hours, the T. U. U. L. must vigorously put forward the 7-hour day (6 hours for injurious trades and youth) as a central slogan for uniting the struggles of the employed and unemployed. In the South where industries are working the 10- or 11-hour day, the slogan of the 8-hour day must be put forward, taking care not to do so in such a way as in effect to demand the 7-hour day for white workers and 8 hours for Negroes. In industries where the 8-hour day, 5-day week is being worked, the slogan of the 7-hour, 5-day week should be put forward.

The demagoguery of the A. F. of L. Railway Brotherhood leadership and the Muste wing centering around the shortening of the work day must be exposed as a method of furthering wage reductions. The question of the length of the working day must not be confined to the general program of the T. U. U. L., but must be embodied in the local slogans for factory struggles against the sharpening of the rationalization drive.

Considering the present forces at the disposal of the T. U. U. L. and the need for achieving substantial results in the most important industries and districts in the shortest possible time, it is essential to concentrate for the immediate future upon five main industrial centers—Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland and Philadelphia. Six months' plans of work should be drawn up for each of these areas, to ensure concentration on main industries, such as mining, metal, automobile, textile, marine and chemical. A special plan should be drawn up for work in the South for the immediate months. There must be a suitable division of forces to strengthen the district and local leadership of the unions and T. U. U. L. in carrying out these plans.

The planned program of work must be used to establish locals of the revolutionary unions and groups or leagues in the industries. The locals of the Red thions, and T. U. U. L. supporters where no local unions exist, must strive to set up grievance committees (as transition forms to shop committees) elected by the workers on the basis of day-to-day issues. The large body of supporters of the R. I. L. U. who do not belong to the revolutionary unions or leagues, must be brought into League organizations. All connections in the factories—readers of our papers, members of workers' clubs and fraternal societies, signers of social insurance petitions, etc.—must be utilized to establish locals of the unions and leagues.

The T. U. U. L. and its unions, Leagues and

adherents, must now carry out systematically wide agitational campaigns in the principal industries, on the issues arising out of the capitalist offensive, and seriously undertake the organization of strike struggles around the issues raised in our agitational campaigns.

The capitalist offensive has already called forth strikes which show the growing determination of the workers to resist the attacks on their living standards. These strike movements will involve increasing numbers of workers. The T. U. U. L. must strive to stimulate, organize and lead these developing strike movements. The T. U. U. L. can organize and lead these struggles only if it applies in practice the resolutions and decisions of the Fifth R. I. L. U. Congress. It is necessary that all leading cadres acquaint themselves with these decisions, and that they be given wide circulation among the masses. Especially must the T. U. U. L. adherents learn and apply the lessons of the important strike struggles of the international revolutionary and trade union movement of the past year, and the lessons of the strike struggles in the United States (Flint, Philadelphia, New York garment workers, etc.).

First of all, strikes must be prepared by drawing in the largest numbers of workers affected to the leading organs of the strike movement. The harmful practice of a few R. I. L. U. adherents calling strikes and appointing the strike leadership from above, must be stopped. This method must be replaced by the election of strike committees by the workers themselves. The selection of slogans and the putting forward of specific demands, and the election of the strike leadership, must at all times be preceded by the widest possible preliminary discussion. The most active recruiting must be carried on during strikes.

4.—Building the Revolutionary Unions. In the concentration on particular industries and areas, we must keep the building of the revolutionary unions and strengthening the organization in the very forefront of our activity. It is essential to carry on an ideological campaign to convince all members and supporters of the T. U. U. L. of the need for attention to the daily issues of the capitalist offensive, and for the activation of the members on the basis of trade union democracy.

The internal life of the unions must be radically transformed, paying particular attention to work at the bottom—regular meetings of union locals, printing and discussion of reports of plenums and conferences, discussion of the most important resolutions of the leadership of the unions, the T. U. U. L. and R. I. L. U. There must be a fight for regular collection of dues payments and the complete consolidation of the financial system. It is necessary to secure the functioning of the principal departments of the T. U. U. L. Bureau and of at least five or six of the most important district committees. It is necessary to speed up the development of new cadres. For this purpose, it is necessary to lay the greatest stress on the fearless promotion of new forces to leading committee of the unions, into the leadership of struggles, etc., particularly in the heavy industries. The youth and Negro workers must be resolutely drawn into the leadership. Special measures must be adopted, such as the setting up of a national T. U. U. L. school, the organization of week-end courses for workers in the districts, etc.

The development on a much wider scale than before of the cultural activities of the unions is essential (the establishing of educational features in the work of the individual unions, the utilization in this connection of workers' educational conferences, the setting up of study circles, the organization of conferences of worker correspondents, etc.). While some improvements are noticeable in Labor Unity, it is essential that it give more direction to the struggles while at the same time becoming still more popular, consolidating its corps of worker correspondents and organizing systematic distribution in the factories. At the same time, it is essential for the unions in the industries selected for immediate concentration, to make the utmost efforts to revive, stabilize, and extend their own press.

The neglect of work among women, particularly in textile, metal, and other basic industries, must be overcome. An active committee for work among women must be set up at the national headquarters of the T. U. U. L. and in those districts selected for concentration. In the unemployment movement, special emphasis must be placed upon organizing the women and particular demands be worked out in cooperation with the unemployed women themselves.

5.—Work in reformist unions, the building of revolutionary oppositions, in the A. F. of L. unions, the Railway Brotherhoods, etc., is an immediate task of the T.U.U.L. This task is all the more urgent because of the developing attack on the wage scales and working conditions of the members of these unions which the official leadership is helping to prepare. By united front tactics the T.U.U.L. must fight to wrest this leadership of the struggle of these workers from the bureaucracy. The Bureau of the T.U.U.L. must take up as a special order of business the situation in the A.F. of L. railway unions, work out a plan of immediate action and issue a statement directed to the workers who are members of these unions. The plan of action must include concrete and immediate organizational measures for building revolutionary oppositions in these unions and the application of the united front tactics. The T.U.U.L. Bureau is charged to report to the R.I.L.U. Executive the plan of action and the steps taken to carry it out, within two months.

6. Work Among Negroes. Negro work still continues to be the weakest phase of our movement. We have little or no organizational contact with the Negro masses, even in those industries where they have actively participated in the strikes led by the revolutionary unions. In the South, especially in the main industries and in the agricultural districts among the farm laborers, organizational measures must be adopted and concrete plans mapped out for correcting these weaknesses at an early date.

The following measures must be taken: (1) the national Negro department of the T.U.U.L. must become a working and directive center; (2) joint committees of Negroes and white workers must be set up in each union for work among the Negro masses; (3) a mass campaign should be started by the T.U.U.L. for each national union to extend work among the Negro masses in the respective industries; (4) the T.U.U.L. must now carry on a more determined struggle against white chauvinism within the revolutionary unions and the unemployed movement. Labor Unity must give more space to



Reaction In All Languages

The pope yesterday, spoke in three languages: Italian, French and German. Why didn't he include Polish, too? It was in this language, we understand, that he blessed and encouraged the Czarist white guards and counter-revolutionary army that invaded the territory of Soviet Ukraine in 1920 in an attempt to overthrow the workers' Soviet Power.

The pope was then the archbishop or "big shot" of the Catholic church in Poland. He may have changed the language since then, but he is the same old counter-revolutionary, and while the capitalist papers say he "stresses labor rights," nevertheless, he is really stressing its supposed "duty" not to destroy capitalism.

Well, we guess that the little demonstration of the Spanish workers is getting under the hide, and his pontifical hypocrisy is put out in offense. So, regardless of pretty words, we can be sure that the fellow who urged on the armed attempt against the First Workers' Republic in 1920, is just as much a reactionary today.

We Suggest

This problem of King Carol's wife or wives is bothering us. It seems that nothing will be accomplished in Rumania until it is decided whether Queen Helen or Madame Lupescu will finally recline in the royal bedroom.

After worrying about it all week, we finally came to the conclusion that Aimee Semple McPherson should be sent over with the Kemmerer Commission to establish a Four-Square or rectangular gospel out of this tiresome triangle.

We Nominate

We nominate for the Pulitzer prize for the best murder in 1931, the one recounted in the Associated Press dispatch from Blue Mountain, Mississippi, May 6, as follows:

"A farmer, A. W. Carter, whose mind was affected by intense religious fervor, killed his wife, their two children, a boarder and himself in their home near here today."



Rose Clark and W. C. Sandhorn leading the Cincinnati hunger marchers to the Columbus, state capital, May 10.

this question. (5) The T.U.U.L. must take more initiative in organizing joint defense committees to defend Negro workers against terrorist campaigns.

7. Connection With Latin American Workers. In all the struggles of the unemployed, in the building of the revolutionary unions, in the leadership of their struggles, special attention must be paid in penetrating the great masses of Mexican and Latin American workers in the basic industries in drawing them into leadership and in establishing and maintaining the closest connections with the Latin American Bureau. A definite number of Latin American workers in the U. S. A. must be included in the groups of comrades selected for special training as part of the development of new cadres. Strong connections must be maintained with the revolutionary movement in the Philippines.

8. The Fight Against the War Danger.

All the measures taken in the fight for above program of action are indispensable to the fight against the war danger, building up of mass revolutionary unions, upon the factories and with attention riveted to the daily demands of the workers is the best guarantee that the fight against war danger will keep pace with the growth of the workers' movement. It is, however, essential that the revolutionary unions, through their press, their meetings and their daily work shall carry on systematic exposure of the war plans of American imperialism, the atrocities of American militarism, both in the U.S.A. and in the American colonies, the role of the A.F.L. and social fascists in preparing war, and above all the capitalist preparations for an attack on the Soviet Union, etc.

IX.

Pointing out to the Trade Union Unity League the necessity of a resolute turn to face the masses and their daily struggles, the Executive Bureau of the R.I.L.U. draws the attention of the League to the fact that only in this way can a real struggle be conducted, and a real exposure made of the most dangerous enemies of the working class in its own ranks—the "left" social-fascists of the Muste type and the renegade groups of Lovestone and Cannon. The Executive Bureau of the R.I.L.U. calls upon all members of the League and all its supporters in the U.S.A., on the basis of widespread and frank discussions of the present resolution, to proceed determinedly along the path laid down by the Vth Congress of the R.I.L.U. and by this means, in the developing struggles of the working class, build mass revolutionary unions, capable of leading the workers into decisive battles against capitalism.