

Roosevelt Is Tightening the Grip of Monopoly Capital

ROOSEVELT promises the working class that 3,000,000 starving jobs workers will find jobs again...

Comrade Kuusinen said before the Twelfth Plenum: "Today the situation is such that the very largest concerns of finance capital are so closely connected with the whole machinery of State that they cannot go bankrupt and do not need to do so, for they control the State and can also mobilize its resources for their own support."

The actions of the Roosevelt administration prove this statement to the hilt. Through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, both Hoover and Roosevelt have taken over \$2,000,000,000 of the people's money and have poured it out to the capitalist class as direct subsidies to the banks, the railroads and industry.

The new "national planning" schemes of Roosevelt are nothing but an extension of this government aid to monopoly capital. Roosevelt wants to take the teeth out of the Sherman Anti-Trust laws. As a matter of fact, these laws have been a dead letter for more than two decades.

What does Roosevelt mean when he says that "ruinous competition" must be stopped? He means that the Federal government will attempt to protect monopoly prices from the competition of business outside of the monopoly combinations.

He means that the government will attempt to arrange agreements among the various monopoly groups in order to stop the fierce and ruthless war among them which is tending to cut down their abnormal monopoly profits.

He means that he will raise prices not only through inflation, but through monopoly agreement.

Roosevelt's plan is to set up manufacturers' associations which will have the power to regulate the costs of production through regulating hours of work, wages, working conditions, etc. Roosevelt's dominant purpose here is to reduce the costs of production for monopoly capital.

In the light of this, it is obvious that Roosevelt's plan will not only return 3,000,000 men to work, but will add millions more to the army of 17,000,000 jobless. Roosevelt's plan to co-ordinate the railroad industry will, by his own admission, turn from 100,000 to 250,000 more railroad workers into the streets.

Roosevelt deliberately attempts to conceal the iron fist that lurks beneath the "planning" schemes by making use of the sympathy which the American workers feel for the successes of Soviet planning.

Roosevelt "neglects" to tell the American workers that a planned economy can only be successful if the working class destroys capitalist private property.

Roosevelt's hope of a planned capitalism is doomed to failure, because the necessity of individual producers to make profit, destroys the plan of the whole to restrict production.

It is for a more sinister purpose that Roosevelt wants to have the industries of America under centralized control. It is part of the Roosevelt preparations for war.

Roosevelt's planning proposals have the active support of the most reactionary groups in America, the Manufacturers' Association, which has just revived proposals for a National Council of Defense.

Roosevelt's "national planning" scheme is mobilizing American industry so that it can go on a war basis with the greatest efficiency and speed. At the same time, Roosevelt is giving an added impetus to the capitalist drive against the living standards of the masses.

Continental Congress Heads for Roosevelt Policies

The first reports on the Continental Congress organized by the Socialist Party leadership show clearly that it was called for the purpose of breaking the growing unity of the workers in the struggle against the Roosevelt hunger drive.

The anti-working class character of the Continental Congress is confirmed in the keynote speech of Norman Thomas. He is reported as saying (New York Times, May 7):

"There are things that have been done in Washington in these last crowded weeks of which most of us would approve; yet on the whole, the economy power of government has not been used to bring in the new day but to advance us on the road to state capitalism."

What is the record of the Roosevelt administration in these "crowded weeks" that the Socialist Party would approve? It is a record of the dollar-a-day wage standard, of forced labor camps, of wage cuts for the federal employes, signaling a new and more vicious wage cutting drive. It is a record of cuts for the veterans, reduction in relief, of the robbing of the savings of thousands of workers and middle class elements and the inflation drive which means the raising of prices for the consuming masses.

Such is the record that the Socialist Party leadership approves! To assure the carrying out of its anti-working class program to assure the splitting of the growing united struggle of the workers, the Socialist Party leadership in charge of this Congress, did not send invitations to all working class organizations, and the reports already show that many rank and file delegates from unions were barred by the leadership of the Congress.

Behind the high-sounding phrases and "declarations of independence" stands out the undeniable fact that the Continental Congress was called to stop the growing unity of the workers against the Roosevelt hunger and war drive.

It is their approval of the basic policies of the Roosevelt administration, it is their united front with the forces which are attacking the standard of living of the workers, it is their united front with the reactionary forces, which is the explanation for their brazen refusal to enter any united front action which would further the interests of the toiling masses.

May 1 Parade Stirs Workers to Join Communist Party

NEW YORK.—The following is one of many letters which came into the New York District office of the Communist Party asking admission, after witnessing the May Day demonstration:

Gentlemen: Your May 1st parade and demonstration was the most impressive display of comradeship I've ever seen. It was an inspiration to me.

the men, women and children marching courageously in protest against the atrocities committed by the ruling class against the laboring masses. More power to you! I am interested in joining your organization to help in whatever way I can—will you please notify me as to when and where I can apply?

Scottsboro March In Washington Today; To Present Demands

2,000 from Washington Alone Expected to Join Parade; Delegates Arriving

Fight for Scottsboro Boys, "Bill of Civil Rights," Chief Demands of Marchers

BULLETIN

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—1,000 marchers besides the 500 who registered previously, signed up for the Washington march late today after four meetings of 6,000 Negro and white workers. Their enthusiasm was tremendous.

Speakers at the meetings were Ruby Bates, Lester Carter, Frank Spector of the International Labor Defense, Richard B. Moore, Dr. Edward Wheatley, Bernard Ayles, Reverend Trigg, Dr. Albert Bloomberg of John Hopkins, Paul Kline of the Communist Party and Jack Starrow.

Tomorrow a mass demonstration will be held at City Hall Plaza.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Two thousand Negro and white workers living in Washington will tomorrow take part in the parade, through the capital, of the "Free the Scottsboro Boys Marchers," it was announced here today by the Washington Scottsboro Action Committee.

The largest section of the marchers is expected to leave Monday morning from Baltimore in trucks and buses, and arrive in Washington in the afternoon. Several thousand are expected from Baltimore alone.

Meanwhile, a caravan of trucks and automobiles are converging on Washington in preparation for the demonstration and march here tomorrow, when a committee will demand the release of the Scottsboro boys and seek to present President Roosevelt and congress with the "Bill of Civil Rights," aimed to compel the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the U. S. constitution.

Strong Local Support. The local support behind the march is indicated by the fact that between 2,500 and 3,000 hard hat Ruby Bates at an overflow meeting at the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church here today. So large was the crowd that an overflow meeting was necessary. Ruby Bates spoke at both meetings, which were held under the auspices of the Washington Scottsboro Action Committee.

NORFOLK, Va.—Thirty delegates from this city will join the Free the Scottsboro Boys March in Washington.

NEW YORK.—Delegations from Chicago, Seattle, El Paso, Cleveland, Atlantic City, Atlanta and many other points, east, west, north and south, will join the mass march to Washington to demand the freedom of the Scottsboro boys according to information received here by the International Labor Defense.

Marchers Leave New York. NEW YORK.—In 17 large buses, 13 of which were from Harlem, several trucks and a number of private automobiles, nearly 1,000 New York workers left Union Square late Saturday afternoon for the Scottsboro March to Washington.

Due to difficulties in getting sufficient buses and trucks to convey them to the capital, many did not depart until early evening. More than half of the marchers

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

Continental Congress Bars the Delegates of Worker Organizations

S. P. Chiefs Block Passage of Resolution Calling U.S.S.R. "a Workers' Government"

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The Continental Congress, stirred in the "right direction" by the Socialist Party officials, opened Saturday at Washington Auditorium and revealed that the socialist leaders have adopted red, white and blue as their favorite colors. This was the badge that delegates to the congress were wearing. There were 3100 delegates present, according to the official statement, which did not specify just how many were officials of the Socialist Party, there cooperatives, "fraternal" delegates and the like.

Clarence Senior, national secretary of S. P. and one of the official steers of the congress, in listing the organizations represented, mentioned "all political organizations." The Daily Worker reporter asked him, "all political organizations?" Senior then said (not knowing he was talking to a Daily Worker reporter), "Well, not the Communists. That's because they try to take control of meetings if you let them in." Not only were Communists barred, but representatives also of militant trade unions. An elected delegate of Carpenters' Local 2090 of New York is among those barred.

Senior is the socialist official who recently at the Socialist Ohio State Convention, charged Tom Mooney with being a dynamite. Many Working Class Organizations Barred. The socialist leaders stated as the purpose of the Congress "economic reconstruction" and "a new Declaration of Independence."

Taking no chances that the rank and file workers present put over a militant program, the socialist leaders made Emil Rieve, reactionary head of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, permanent chairman, and Dan Hoan, Milwaukee Mayor; Joseph Weinberg, president of the Workmen's Circle; J. A. Simpson, president of the Farmers Union, betrayer of farmers' struggles, and Karl Borders, of the Unemployed Workers Federation of America, vice-chairman.

At the Sunday afternoon session a sharp clash developed on the issue of recognition of the Soviet Union. The "machine" in control of the convention had a resolution put forward which declared that "We demand the recognition by our government of the Soviet Union, and we warn the people of the United States against the continuous propaganda campaign against the people of the Soviet Union."

Militants at the convention sought to amend the resolution by having the Soviet Union described as "a working class government, using the

build Socialism and deserves our cooperation." An attempt to introduce a second minority resolution on the U. S. S. R. was also presented. This resolution would have the Continental Congress repudiate the venomous attacks on the Soviet Union by leaders of the American Federation of Labor.

The chairman based his refusal to put this resolution to a vote on Clause 21 of the rules of the convention which forbids "any organization from being attacked."

Call Off Anti-Jim Crow Protest. Earlier in the day, when reports reached the Congress that the Cairo Hotel, where many of the delegates were staying, was barring Negroes, it was voted to send a delegation from the Young Peoples' Socialist League to picket the hotel. They were cautioned, however, not to be too demonstrative and not to carry placards. They no sooner arrived at the hotel, however, when several Socialist chiefs entered the hotel with local lawyers. They sought out the manager and demanded the money that had been paid in advance for the delegates at the hotel, threatening to sue if this was not forthcoming.

When the money was returned then, they left, cancelling further plans to demonstrate against Jim-crowism at the hotel. The first point on the agenda was to have been the "new Declaration of Independence." This was read and proved to be an innocuous thing. One delegate objected, stating that "overthrow of capitalism" had been left out (it had been planned to put this in). The "new Declaration" was postponed until the last point in the



JAMES W. FORD

GANG TERROR IN N. J. ELECTION

Worker Candidates Oppose Gang Rule

NEWARK, N. J., May 7.—Before the smell of the last election scandal has disappeared, another one is in the making. The campaign preceding the election of commissioners on Tuesday has been marked by gang violence to gag support for any candidate except Judge Albano running for Commissioner of Police. Egan is running for re-election.

Five worker candidates supported by the Communist Party are running on what Newark laws please to call "non-partisan ticket."

Rebecca Grech, second on the ballot is running on the slogan "Higher wages to meet inflation prices; S. B. Levine, 23rd on the ballot has the slogan "Cash Wages for all relief work"; Charles White, Negro worker, 5th on the ballot has the slogan "Against Imperialist War—Defense of Soviet Union"; Benjamin Shamus, 27th on the ballot, on slogan for "Workers and Farmers Government."

Thursday night a meeting at Bruce and Prospect Pl. of these candidates was attacked by a gang supporting Albano and Jack Davis, campaign manager was so severely hurt that he was taken to the hospital. Friday night another meeting was attacked. Supporters of the Tax-payers League have also been beaten by thugs. This is the same gang which murdered Morris Langer.

A mass rally for the workers candidates will be held tonight, starting with an auto parade at 347 Springfield Avenue at 6:30, winding up with a big indoor rally at Sokol Hall, 358 Morris Avenue.

the country and also explained the objects of the march. Sellers stated that the new march involves the welfare of five million veterans and their dependents, 16 million in all. Only 18 per cent of the veterans are employed, he pointed out.

The broadcast aroused a storm of protest from reactionary elements such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, who called the station and demanded that the broadcast be stopped.

The striking youths complained that they had been systematically badly cooked food and not enough food since their arrival in camp. The camp is one of the "New Deal" labor camps which Roosevelt founded and supposedly not military in its discipline.

The action of these workers followed within a week of that of several hundred young Negro workers, locating a mile away from the white youths in the same camp. A number of the young Negro workers were dismissed.

The officials of the camp were army officers and military police are being used in a drive against the young workers who complain of their conditions. These young workers are civilians and have the right to organize and act against any conditions to which they may object as on any other job. The federal government is bringing in military law is engaged in a deliberate offensive to smash these rights and force them to work under forced labor conditions.

Camp Dix has 1400 young workers from New York and New Jersey and the officials plan to place 10,000 more there in the near future.

Attempts to further militarize the camp and to dismiss young workers, and cut their families off the relief rolls was announced by Brigadier General L. Laubach, who stated: "A great many recruits are here for forestation work who have no right to apply for relief. The army does not propose to have the government program for relief destroyed by trouble-

makers." The events of the past two days at this camp have brought out clearly the fact that these camps are under the military discipline of bullying army officers.

A Typical Family. The DAILY WORKER reporter visited the home of Joseph Ascolse, Newark youth who was dismissed from the camp with forty-four others. He was not at home but his mother and an aunt gave the following facts:

The family consists of five children, father and mother Joseph is the oldest child and has been out of work for over two years. His father has been unemployed for over six months. They are five months behind in their rent and get 75 cents a week for the rent. The mother has no money to pay the rent. The father has been laid off from his job. The family is in a desperate financial straits. The father has been laid off from his job. The family is in a desperate financial straits.

According to Mrs. Ascolse, Joseph told her that he and the others had not refused to work but had demanded betterment of conditions, particularly food.

In camp Joseph had received two dollars and a few cents for his half a month's work and the balance was supposed to be given to his mother. She had not received this money.

Authorities, seeking to justify this barbarous sentence, declare that Green had previously served a prison term for larceny.

T.U.U.L. AT CONFERENCE WITH PERKINS PRESENTS ITS PROGRAM OF STRUGGLE AGAINST ROOSEVELT STARVATION DEAL

"The R.F.C. Was Formed to Give Millions to the Rich, Why Not a Fund for the Starving Unemployed?" Say Delegates of the Workers

Issue Call for Struggle for Unemployment Insurance Against Roosevelt's Wage Cutting and Relief Cutting Policies

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The determination of the American workers to fight to the bitter end against the starvation "New Deal" of Roosevelt was indelibly impressed on the mind of Roosevelt's "liberal" Secretary of Labor, Miss Perkins, as the result of a conference on Saturday which Miss Perkins held with delegates of the Trade Union Unity League and the revolutionary unions. The conference with the T.U.U.L. and union representatives, held in Perkin's office, was as different from the one she held recently with Green and other A.F.L. delegates, as night is from day. Miss Perkins this time heard no soothing praise, but fighting demands for an end to the Roosevelt starvation program.

Besides representatives of the T. U. U. L. National Board, there were present delegates from the revolutionary unions in the mining, textile, marine, shoe, needle, office and food industries. Spokesman for the delegation was James W. Ford, Negro working class leader and member of the T. U. U. L. board. He presented Miss Perkins with a statement of the T. U. U. L. clear-cut and factual, which showed in all details the effects of the crisis and the Roosevelt program, and told how the T.U.U.L. intends to lead the fight on these. It gave the demands of the T.U.U.L. for the workers, employed and unemployed. The central demand was the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

A little late in appearing (the appointment was for 10 a. m.) Perkins bravely told the delegates that she wished them to speak freely on the questions that are "troubling" her department. Unemployment relief, public works, hours of labor, the minimum wage, etc.

Ford presented the statement of the T.U.U.L. (which will be printed in tomorrow's issue) and made some pertinent remarks pertaining to it.

He pointed out that Green had conferred with Perkins, supposedly representing the workers, but that he cannot claim to represent all the workers, for he has betrayed them. Representing scores of thousands of workers within the T.U.U.L. and many more thousands who support it, we came here, Ford said, to demand for the workers the right to the means to live. He showed how the capitalists, their government and the A.F. of L. officialdom had utilized the crisis to lower the standards of workers in every industry. And he gave iron-clad facts to prove it.

The T.U.U.L. document submitted to Perkins, he said, showed how the loss in wages was not compensated for by relief and that only 32 percent of all those unemployed receive relief. He quoted the relief, given in the main industrial cities as low as \$1 a week for a family of 5. He showed the consequences—lowering the health, the effect on children, women, etc.

He showed the government pretense at aiding the unemployed by proving that public work is less for 1933 than in 1932 and lower than in 1925. Roosevelt Program Cannot Solve Crisis.

The T.U.U.L. states that the crisis and its effects on the toiling masses cannot be solved by the Roosevelt program, he stated. The workers will not starve on in silence—they ask for work and the right to live and the government must ensure these. The T.U.U.L. document proposed a way for doing this.

Jack Stachel, Assistant Secretary of the T.U.U.L., elaborated on some of the demands. We come with an air of "demand" and perhaps in the eyes of the secretary don't behave like "gentlemen," he said, but the workers are no longer patient. "We come in to daily contact with the lives of the workers," and hence "we know their

starvation". The Democrats led by Roosevelt, had made fine promises in the election campaign—they would do lots for the workers. And since Roosevelt took office, he had committed not one act that did not aid the rich and attack the poor.

His banking legislation had frozen small deposits and robbed millions in workers' savings.

His "economy" acts robbed the government workers of 15 per cent of their wages. He had robbed the veterans. His inflation bill brings no prosperity, business prices and hence reduces wages further. Even newspapers which supported Roosevelt admitted this. His proposals to shorten hours (30-Hour Bill), and his mil-

(Continued on Page Three)

THOUSANDS OF N. Y. FAMILIES FACE EVICTION

Unemployed Councils Organizing Workers to Resist Attack

NEW YORK.—Thousands of families face eviction as the Emergency Work and Relief Bureau announces that rent payments will be stopped this month.

The Bureau also plans to cut relief under the pretense that a "slight upturn has taken place."

Families will be taken off relief under the slightest pretext. Distribution of Red Cross clothing is to stop after May 13. In instances where an unemployed family has the slightest income but insufficient to live on, instructions are that no relief is to be given them.

During the month of March alone 11,551 eviction notices were served.

On May ninth a new recruiting drive for the forced labor camps will be started. In view of the slow response in the last drive and the large number who left the camps the eviction threats will be used as a club to force young workers to join the camps and supply the rent.

The Unemployed Council of New York is mobilizing the workers to fight against this attack. During the coming week meetings will be held all over the city. This is done to develop the unemployed workers and to elect of evicting thousands of families in the city.

"Not one family evicted for non-payment of rent," and "adequate relief for all unemployed," will be the rallying call of the New York jobs, said the Unemployed Council of Greater New York in a statement yesterday.

To fight and prepare against the "no rent—no relief" edict just issued by Tammany Hall the unemployed of New York plan the following steps:

1. Formation of block committees and house committees in every block, election of anti-eviction committees, who will rally the neighbors to resist evictions.

2. Daily picketing outside each Home Relief Bureau demanding rent payments and increased relief.

3. Refusing to leave bureaus until relief is given.

4. United Front action of all unemployed organizations.

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—Families in this city dependent on relief agencies for their existence totaled 42,829 during April. It has been revealed by the Associated Charities, central Cleveland relief body.

This represented an increase of 2,158 over March and 19,944 over April, 1932.

Facist Body Formed in Township. TORONTO.—A fascist "vigilance committee" has been organized here a fascist radical working class activ-

Texas Negro Gets 14-28 Year Term For Stealing 5c

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Charged with stealing 5 cents, Melvin Green, 23-year-old Negro, was yesterday sentenced to serve from 14 to 28 years in the Texas state prison by a judge in Criminal Court here.

Authorities, seeking to justify this barbarous sentence, declare that Green had previously served a prison term for larceny.

BARRICADES IN BERLIN

Printed by Special Permission of INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

BY KLAUS NEUKRANTZ ILLUSTRATED BY WALTER QUIRT

All Workers are urged to read this book and spread it among their friends.

THE STORY THUS FAR—The workers of the proletarian district, Wedding, in Berlin, are preparing to demonstrate May Day, 1929, despite the ban issued by the Socialist Police Chief, Zoergelieb. Anna, wife of the worker, Kurt Zimmerman, an active member of the Communist Party, discovered that the owner of an ice-cream store on their street is a police spy. Meanwhile, preparations are being made at the police-station to crush the coming demonstration.

The workers' demonstration is attacked by the police.

CHAPTER IV

WITH a hollow crash the advertisement board fell across the street. The big, heavy iron sewer pipes which lay in preparation for repair work in the Pankestrasse were rolled up. Beams and boards fell noisily to the ground.

"Look out, comrades!"

Crash—the heavy builder's wagon lay on its side at the entrance of the alley like a huge, lazy animal, its wheels stretched helplessly in the air. With a splintering of glass, street lamps fell into the street. Hundreds of hard hands helped. Pickaxes tore up the hard asphalt. Sand flew from the shovels and was piled up in irregular heaps which were stamped into shape by the women. From a distant street shots were heard. The sound only hastened the work.

Slowly the barricade grew up in the shape of an irregular triangle outside the "Red Nightingale." They blocked the Weddingstrasse the alley and the entrance from the Pankestrasse.

For days an old, torn mattress had been lying in a backyard. The women carried it along and threw it on to the barricade. Out of the houses came the iron dust bins—useful obstacles! The workers scrambled between the heaps of sand and the beams. Women helped to pile up stones from the pavement.

Everyone laughed when they saw two young workers run down the street with a large gate which they had lifted from its hinges.

"Jupp, won't you bring along beds as well?" a young woman called out after them.

"You bet your life. If we take your bed, the bugs would carry away the whole barricade."

"Don't say that. My bed is first class. It's stood many a bump, though not from the police!"

They laughed and shouted over their work. Picking up old baskets, sticks, boards, everything they could lay hands on was rushed to the spot. An old woman went with bent back along the street and gathered up stones in her apron. The window of her little flat looked out on the street immediately in front of the barricade.

SHOOTING NEARER

The shooting came nearer. Thomas sent off a group of young workers with instructions to keep the police away from the alley as long as possible. He was no longer as calm as at first. He had had to take one of the men from the pockets of more than one of the men. There was no time now to explain to them that the barricades were designed merely to keep out the police lorries. Against the weapons of the police, barricades were no longer a special means of protection, particularly in a regular street fight. Much less were they a base for an offensive.

"Hallo... Thomas?"

"Where is Thomas?"

He turned. The workers standing on the barricade were calling for him. He hastened across to them. A courier with a bicycle was standing on the other side. When he saw Thomas he dropped the cycle and ran towards him. His young face was covered with sweat.

"Thomas..." he said in a low voice when he was standing in front of him. "Two cars with a machine-gun mounted on the first are on the way from Wedding Station!"

Thomas scarcely waited for him to finish. He turned round to the workers. "Comrades—back into the houses at once. Lock the doors. The special detachment into the back room of the 'Red Nightingale.' No one is to snoot. Watch the street! The street to remain empty! A few young workers run along the alley. All into the houses. Lock the doors!"

The loud penetrating signal of the police cars was now heard from the Nettelbeckplatz. The bright faces turned grey. The danger had suddenly returned like the dark shadow of a great revolver pointing towards the alley.

A young woman with smooth blonde hair tore up two little children who were playing in a puddle before the fountain.

Anna had fetched all the children living in number 6 and had taken them to the relatively safe room of a worker who lived facing the Panke in the second yard. She was now running about the street gathering all the other children she could find.

"Come here at once, you young fogies! Be shouted after Hermann's twelve-year-old boy, who had been in the thick of it all day long."

"No, Mrs. Zimmermann, the back-end is no place for me," the boy shouted back laughing and slapped his pocket, which was crammed full of stones, with his dirty little fist. He ran into the "Red Nightingale" with the men.

THE BARRICADE!

The doors had not all been closed yet when the first police car took the corner of the Pankestrasse at full speed. The brakes squeaked as they tore the heavy lorry back. Scarcely a yard from the car there lay, a silent menace—the barricade! The alley beyond was deserted. Only from the windows the red flags were again flying, they moved gently, almost playfully in the wind.

There was deadly silence. The motor continued to hum and sing in the same indifferent and monotonous way. From their hiding places and corners the workers saw in front of them the faces of the police, which looked like white spots on the cars. The other lorry came along and stopped just behind the first. Waiting, puzzled, undecided, terrified.

Through the glasspane in front of the driver's seat the eyes of Major Bell wandered across the barricade to the silent, deserted street. Minutes passed before his brain grasped the fact that he was in front of him

the street was blocked by a large, wide barricade. And what—what was behind the barricade?

He felt his hand in the leather glove grow moist with perspiration. This unexpected silence was unbearable. Why did that gang in the alley not whistle and howl as usual?

"Damned nuisance—a fine intelligence service!" He jumped out of the car.

"Wuellner."

"Sir?"

"I shall negotiate. At the sound of the first shot or when I blow the whistle, you storm the barricade!"

"Very good, sir!"

"Look out, Wuellner, where I go."

He turned and went towards the barricade. The leather strap of his helmet stood out, a dark line on his colourless face. In his hand he waved a white handkerchief!

Hundreds of invisible eyes were fixed on this white spot which suddenly appeared outside the barricades. A trap? Capitulation?

The door next to the "Red Nightingale" was opened and Thomas came out.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

1,000 WORKERS AT SCOTTSBORO MEET

NEW YORK—About 1,000 Negro and white workers packed Clinton Hall to the doors and many were turned away Friday night at a meeting to send-off delegates to the Washington, Scottsboro March. 10 workers were elected to go on the march.

Proceeding the meeting a parade of 500 workers led by the Red Front Band marched through lower East Side streets. Hundreds followed the parade on the sidewalk. A Chalk talk by a John Reed Club member attracted great attention and applause from the thousands lining the streets.

At the meeting the Scottsboro case was reviewed by speakers including Fred Biedenkamp, Klein of the Downtown Unemployed Council and an Abyssinian Jewish Rabbi recently returned from the Soviet Union. Sam Stein organizer of the downtown section of the I.L.D. was chairman. Joe Proper one of the six workers tried by Judge Aurelio also spoke.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Downtown section of the I.L.D.

DOWNTOWN

Workers Welcome at Ratner's Cafeteria

115 Second Avenue Food Workers Industrial Union.

JADE MOUNTAIN

American & Chinese Restaurant 197 SECOND AVENUE.

Bet. 12 & 13 Welcome to Our Comrades

Phone Tomkins Sq. 6-9554

John's Restaurant

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

BRONX

All comrades meet at BRONSTEIN'S

Vegetarian Health Restaurant 558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

Comrades Meet At FIELD'S CAFETERIA

324 THIRD AVENUE (Near Claremont Parkway) BEST FOOD. COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE

GARMENT DISTRICT

Garment Section Workers Patronize Navarr Cafeteria

333 7th AVENUE Corner 28th St.

PATRONIZE SEVERN'S CAFETERIA

7th Avenue at 30th St. Best Food at Workers Prices

MENTION THE DAILY WORKER DENIS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FLORIST FLORAL DESIGNS A SPECIALTY 101 W. 28th St., New York

PHONE: LACKAWANNA 4-2450

Worker Organizations Whose Representatives Are Barred from Sessions of the Continental Congress Send a Message to the Delegates

BULLETIN.

When the following message was distributed to the Continental Congress delegates in Washington, socialist leaders called the house police to stop the distribution.

COMRADES AND FELLOW WORKERS:

In the spirit of solidarity and fraternity, and in conformity with the needs of the workers and farmers in this crisis, we submit the following for your consideration:

This Continental Congress meets at a moment when the crisis for the masses of the workers and farmers of this nation is deepening. Seventeen million are unemployed. Wages have been cut to one-third of the 1929 level. The cash income of the farmers has been reduced by three-fourths. Despite rosy promises they are being evicted from their land and their misery is being intensified. One-half billion dollars has been cut from the disability allowance of veterans. Relief is everywhere being cut to the bone.

The workers have no choice but to organize and fight. Only thus can they put a stop to the suffering and degradation to which a disintegrating capitalist system is subjecting them.

Roosevelt's New Deal—To Help Bankers

Some of the workers indeed are under the illusion that the Roosevelt administration is actually bringing a New Deal and that therefore "Roosevelt must be given a chance." The administration is making use of the most colossal propaganda campaign in the entire history of this nation, to make the masses believe that it is bringing about, and can bring about, real improvement. Actually it has done nothing to date except save the big bankers. It has not voted relief funds. It has done nothing to provide unemployment insurance. It has not established the 30-hour week without reduction in pay, and it has not taken any actual steps toward a public works program or the guaranteeing of union wages to those engaged on public works.

Not only has the Roosevelt administration given no relief, but the measures which it pursued seriously worsened the condition of the masses. It has cut the wages of federal employees in the amount of at least one billion dollars annually, and has thus set the example for a similar cut on the part of both—state governments and private employers. It has put only a handful of men to work through the much-vaunted Civilian Conservation Corps. In this connection the regimentation of American workers has been instituted and an infamous dollar-a-day wage established. The recently instituted inflation policy has raised the price of food-stuffs and other necessities for the workers in the face of a falling wage level. The administration is now proposing measures for the "stabilization" of industry, which fails to provide for the organization of workers in fighting unions of their own choosing and hands over billions to the big corporations to bolster up their profits.

The notion that this administration has any intention of bringing about any real or permanent improvement for the workers and dirt farmers is a most dangerous illusion. That illusion must be smashed by this Congress and by the activities which this Congress initiates. Only by their own strength can the workers accomplish anything.

United Front to Be Based on Action and Struggle

The workers and farmers have given increasing and vigorous resistance to the conditions which we have named. That resistance has, however, been ineffective, and it might have been because the official leadership of the American Federation of Labor has failed to pursue a militant policy, has sought favors from employers and politicians rather than serving as a rallying center for the masses of the workers. Consequently American labor has been poorly organized. Furthermore, the organizations which do exist have all too frequently been divided, have failed to act in unison, even when they have not been in actual conflict with each other. The action of the leadership of the American Federation of

Wolman Reports 1932 Wages Fell More Than In Any Yr. Since 1920

WASHINGTON, May 6—Wages dropped more sharply during 1932 than during any year in the history of 1920, a report of the National Bureau of Economic Research discloses.

Dr. Wolman, who prepared the report, states that the weekly wages of workers in manufacturing declined between 1929 and 1932, 34 per cent; bituminous coal, 45 per cent; metal mining, 38 per cent; railroad, 16 per cent.

These figures, drastic as they are, are far from the whole truth about the decline in the earnings of the workers, since they do not include the drop in earnings incurred as a result of part-time work. Among the railroad workers, for example, the decline in earnings is far greater than Dr. Wolman's figures, since thousands of railroad workers whose official wage rate is from 40 to 75 cents an hour, are actually working only one or two days a week, with average weekly earnings of \$9 to \$11 a week.

HARLEM I.L.D. MEETS TOMORROW

NEW YORK.—All new and old members of the Harlem Branch of the International Labor Defense are called to the general membership meeting of this branch tomorrow night, Tuesday, 8 p.m., at St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th St.

Following is a statement and call to the delegates at the Continental Congress for the establishment of a fighting unity of all workers, which is signed by a list of representatives of workers' organizations. The socialist officials in charge of the Congress have openly violated the whole spirit of workers' solidarity by barring rank and file workers' delegates of A. F. of L. and other unions, and by barring all Communists from the sessions of the congress, now going on in Washington.

Labor in urging its affiliated unions to remain away from this Congress is a fresh illustration of this evil. This action is on a par with the action of the Socialist Party in urging its branches and sympathizers to remain away from the "Free Tom Mooney Congress."

The events of recent years have conclusively and tragically demonstrated that where the workers and dirt farmers are divided, where the labor movement is torn with conflicts, it is impossible to stay the advance of Fascism. Fascism means the degradation of the standard of living and the destruction of the trade unions, farmers' organizations, co-operatives, free schools, the labor and farmer press and all the independent organizations and institutions of the working class. It is to the interest of all sincere elements in the labor movement, therefore, to exert the utmost effort to bring about a United Front against this danger.

United Front Proposals

A United Front does not mean that organizations must surrender their identity. It does not mean that they may not differ on important points. In action on concrete measures we can, however, agree and must stand united or face the bitter fact of inevitable defeat. This United Front must be based on the basis of action and struggle. The workers and farmers and their organizations everywhere must get together. They must organize in their shops and neighborhoods to resist further worsening of their condition and to demand recognition of their rights. The honest and progressive elements in the unions must get together to make fighting organizations out of them. Submission and passivity on the part of the workers and the labor movement will avail nothing in this crisis.

We call upon this Congress, therefore, to declare for united militant action:

1—Against the wage-cutting program of the bosses, and for immediate wage increases to meet inflation prices.

2—For Federal unemployment insurance, providing for payment of their previous average wage for all workers of every description who cannot find employment, and in no case less than \$10 per week, and \$3 per week for each dependent, through the entire period of unemployment.

3—For immediate federal relief for the unemployed, pending the enactment of federal unemployment insurance. Increased relief to meet inflation prices.

4—For the immediate launching of a 15 billion dollar public works program, to provide roads, houses, hospitals, schools and other facilities for the workers, those engaged on public works to be paid union wages and no expenditures for war preparations to be made under the guise of public works expenditures.

5—Against the regimentation of labor and the dollar-a-day maximum wage.

6—For the 30-hour week without reduction in pay; for a minimum wage for all workers based upon the statistics of the Federal Department of Labor on a minimum decent living standard.

7—Restoration of the veterans disability allowance and payment of the bonus.

8—Immediate cash relief for farmers in need; stopping of all eviction and foreclosure proceedings and cancellation of farm debts.

9—For the immediate release of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys and other class-war prisoners; for the

enforcement of all workers' rights, and especially the enforcement of the rights guaranteed to the Negro people in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

10—Against imperialist war, against the imperialist provocation against the U.S.S.R. For stopping of shipment of munitions to Japan.

11—Not only must this Congress declare for united militant action for these ends, but throughout the nation, both in the industrial and agricultural areas, local machinery must be set up on the basis of a United Front of struggle in order that the workers may be organized and put in motion for a nation-wide counter-attack against the offensive of the bosses and bankers. Ordinary methods of appealing to executives and to legislative bodies, parliamentary effort to elect representatives of the working class to executive, legislative or judicial office, are not enough in the present crisis. Only through the most vigorous and united struggle on every front will it be possible to get results. These efforts must be directed toward organizing the workers in the factories, toward organizing the unemployed in the neighborhoods, toward bringing together the active militant forces in the unions for the purpose of preparing and carrying through militant struggles, strike actions, protest meetings, demonstrations, struggles at the relief bureaus, etc.

We regret that in setting up this Congress an effort was not made to secure joint action with various fighting elements in the labor movement. If an attitude of sectarianism and exclusion is maintained in the work of this Congress and in the activities consequent upon it, this Congress may prove a further source of confusion rather than of unity and power. In order that this Congress may give an impetus to united militant action on the part of the masses of American workers—industrial, clerical, agricultural, technical, professional—we call upon all delegates immediately on their return to their industries and homes, to work to bring about a united front of all labor and farmer organizations for the immediate ends set forth in this program. We appeal to you to do this in the name of the workers and dirt farmers of this country.

FOR SOLIDARITY!

FOR A UNITED FIGHTING MOVEMENT OF ALL THE WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES!

JACK STACHEL, Assistant Secretary, Trade Union Unity League

A. J. MUSTE, Conference for Progressive Labor Action W.M. Z. FOSTER, EARL BROWDER, Communist Party of America

PHILIP RAYMOND, Auto Workers Union

FRED BIEDENKAMP, National Mill Workers Union

H. GUND, Editor, Amalgamated Food Workers Union

FRED BIEDENKAMP, Shoe Workers Industrial Union

WILHO ROMAN, Finlay Workers and Farmers Unity League

ALBERT CUFFELLI, Italian United Front Anti-Fascist Action

ANN BURLAU, National Textile Workers Union

JAY RUBIN, Food Workers Industrial Union

ELMER F. CAPE, Albany Co. (Pa.) Unemployed League

LOUIS F. BIRDSON, Conference for Progressive Labor Action

ANTHER HERBERT BENJAMIN, National Unemployed Councils

L. WEINSTOCK, A. F. of L. Com. for Unemployment

R. SALZMAN, International Workers Order

GEORGE ANTHONY, Executive Board, Associated Fish Workers Union

EDMUND F. RYAN, Jr., Ex. Board Br. 1 American Fed. Full Fashion Hosiery Workers

LAWRENCE ROGAN, Unemployed Citizens League, High Point, N.C.

WALTER TRUMBULL, Secretary, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League

LEO HARRIS, National Farmers Conference

ANTHONY RANGLIO, Organizer, Los Angeles Branch, C. P. U. S. A.

BEULAH CARTER, Unemployed Citizens League, Durham, N.C.

MILK CHOKAK, Workers Protec. League, Northumberland, County, Pa.

C. A. KATHAWAY, New York District, Communist Party

BEN GOLD, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union

KARL LORE, Unemployed Citizens League, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM R. TRUAX, President, Ohio Unemployed League

JOHN MELDON, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union

ROY HUDSON, Marine Workers Industrial Union

ALEX FRASER, Member, Progressive Miners Union

JOHN STEED, Member, Progressive Miners Union

ETHEL SHIPMAN, Office Workers Union

"Shame" is one of the finest of the Russian talks, the finest, indeed, since "The Road to Life" —World-Telegram

The New Soviet Morality!

SHAME

FIRST FILM OF THE SECOND 5-YEAR PLAN

Fifth Ave. Theatre

BROADWAY 9 A. M. 15¢ and 28th St. to 1 P. M.

PEGGY WOOD AND ERNEST TRUOX in **BEST SELLERS**

A NEW COMEDY MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th W. of B'way

Eves. 8:30; Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40

RKO **CAMEO** Zoo in Budapest

B'way & 42nd St. with LORETTA YOUNG

All Comrades Meet at the **NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA**

Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 50 E. 12TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY

107 Bristol Street (Bet. Pitkin & Soller Aves.) B'klyn

PHONE: DICKENS 8-3012

Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

WORKERS—EAT AT THE Parkway Cafeteria

1638 FITKIN AVENUE Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

DENTAL DEPARTMENT 80 FIFTH AVENUE 15th FLOOR

All Work Done Under Personal Care of Dr. C. WEISSMAN

"1931" OPENS MAY 20

The Theatre Collective production of "1931" by Paul and Claire Sifton will be presented Saturday evening, May 20, at the Fifth Ave. Theatre, Broadway and 28th Street. A number of labor organizations have already taken over several nights for benefit performances.

WIR BAND CALLS FOR DRUMMERS

All drummers or those wishing to learn are invited to the Workers International Relief Band rehearsal 12th, 6:30, at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.

Bosses Admit 17 Million Jobless

NEW YORK.—The Alexander Hamilton Institute, an exceedingly conservative school for business executives, admits that there are 17,034,000 jobless of the 49 million normally employed in America.

It took them a long time to "discover" what the "DAILY WORKER" has been printing for a long time. This figure was used in the National Hunger March to Washington last December.

Even this figure is not accurate as it is much higher by now.

SCHOOLS CLOSED FOR 290,000 IN APRIL; NO FUNDS

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Over 290,000 school children were told during April that their classes would have to be shut due to lack of funds in City and County treasuries, according to a survey of the National Education Association made public yesterday.

Thousands of these children had been forced to stop going to school as far back as last November.

Teachers' salaries have been cut all over the country from 10 to 40 per cent. Many thousands of teachers are being paid in scrip, which local banks are cashing at a discount, meaning a further wage cut for the teachers. In most cases, neither the banks nor the tradesmen will accept the scrip as payment or as the equivalent of money.

Thousands of teachers are not being paid at all, in such states as Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and New Jersey.

In addition, all over the country, the educational system is being cut to the teaching of the most rudimentary subjects. Night schools, trade schools, adult education, kindergarten, classes for foreign-born, classes for the blind, swimming pools, school libraries, etc., are being drastically reduced or discontinued altogether. The issuance of free books is being stopped all over the country.

The practice of overloading the individual teacher with enormous classes is also widely practiced.

A movement to force the teachers to teach without pay is being organized under the guise of a "save-the-schools" campaign.

The main reason why the United States school system is being rapidly reduced to a mid-nineteenth century level is that the local government are instituting "economies" in order that the bankers will collect their interest payments on time.

1) Restoration of the cut in wages.

2) An increase of 25 per cent in the cash allowances over the amount given previously to teachers.

3) A minimum of \$80 a month cash wages on county and city jobs with no deductions for relief given.

500 ON FORCED LABOR STRIKE IN MILWAUKEE

Workers Unite Against Strike Breaking Action of Socialist Leaders

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 7.—A group of more than 50 men on forced labor at South Shore Park threw down their tools Thursday morning in protest of a cut in their working hours, hence their pay. Their example was followed by groups in other parks. With the quitting of 100 men at So. 10th and Harrison, more than 500 were on strike Friday. There is now in progress meetings of other groups, preparing to spread the strike. Over 4,500 men work altogether on these projects in Milwaukee County.

Immediately, the men sent mass committees to Glassberg, relief head, who refused to see them, saying "a few agitators" were responsible for the trouble. Mr. Glassberg issued statements to the press in which he said the men were receiving sufficient pay, and defended the cut in their wages.

After May 1st, the workers on county jobs who were working out their relief rations, and had

STATE PROBE IN ALLENTOWN WILL HIDE THE FACTS

Workers Are Kept Off Committee Chosen by Governor Pinchot

N. T. W. I. U. LEAFLET

Questions Expose Role of Mrs. Pinchot

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 7.—The atrocious conditions in the sweat shops which came to light as a result of the child laborers on strike, has compelled the state to make an "investigation." The state senate approved a joint legislative inquiry.

On the committee making the "investigation," neither strikers nor workers are to be represented. Three senators, three representatives, and three selected by Governor Pinchot, who was well aware of these conditions beforehand, comprise the committee.

In the meantime the wife of Governor Pinchot is taking advantage of the child misery for personal publicity. She has arranged to come in tomorrow to "picket" tomorrow. This ostensibly is arranged with the Paramount news reel who will be on hand to photograph her.

A leaflet signed by the National Textile Workers Union and the Unemployed Councils distributed among the strikers, asks Mrs. Pinchot the following questions: 1.—Governor Pinchot, the husband of Mrs. Pinchot, has forced the Commission plan on the unemployed. This plan provides 47 cents a week for adults and 27 cents for children. What do you say about this, Mrs. Pinchot?

2.—On April 2, 1933, your husband signed the State Eviction Law. Under this law, the unemployed and sweatshop workers are being evicted.

3.—You, Mrs. Pinchot, claim to sympathize with us workers, but will you explain why your husband had nothing to say when state troopers were sent to Allentown to break the strike of silk workers two years ago? Why does Governor Pinchot send state troopers every time the miners strike in western Pennsylvania?

4.—Mrs. Pinchot, your average income tax for the last few years has been over \$50,000.00 a year. You live on coupon clipping. Your money is invested in shops and factories where workers like ourselves sweat and slave for low wages.

The leaflet exposes the shallow hypocrisy of Governor and Mrs. Pinchot, who together with other politicians want to crush the strike with their smooth words.

SKY PILOT CALLS POLICE TO DRIVE SEAMEN OUT

(By a Marine Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—I arrived at the Seamen's House, 530 W. 20th St. and got seated in the social room, where one of the heads of the house came in and stated that no seamen are allowed in the social room after 6 p. m. unless they have bedroom tickets or belong to the Y.M.C.A.

Just as he was through talking, I jumped a fellow worker seaman and gave a talk, stating that this place is for seamen and the seamen on ships have been giving money for the last two or three years for the relief of unemployed, and have donated thousands of dollars to feed the seamen out of work.

The speaker made a motion to stay in the room and all the seamen agreed, so the sky pilot called the police and down came a car full and chased all of the crowd out.

The line I was in 1932, the Clyde Mallory Line, that year donated over \$15,000, and that was only one line. When we were paid after a trip there was a poster stating the amount donated and money was coming very fast, enough to take care of every seaman out of work. The Seamen's House doesn't have to pay taxes, as they have a chapel inside. The Seamen's House has said how much good they have done for seamen, but let a seaman ask for credit or for a meal and out he goes.

1,000 LINED UP IN NEW YORK FOR VETERANS' MARCH TO WASHINGTON

Meeting Saturday Elects Allman, of Bonus March To Be Commander of Vet's March

NEW YORK.—V. E. F. marchers will leave here Wednesday from Union Square. The veterans will start assembling at 10 a. m. and leave sometime in the afternoon.

NEW YORK.—Over 500 veterans and dependents met in Stuyvesant Casino here yesterday and made final preparations for the Veterans' Expeditionary Force, which has over 1000 veterans already lined up to march.

N.J. City Employees Get 75 P. C. Pay in Scrip

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 7.—City employees will receive only 25 per cent of their April salaries next week in cash. The remaining 75 per cent will be paid in scrip which retail merchants here are refusing to take. Since the scrip is worthless for exchange, workers are virtually receiving a pay cut of 75 per cent.

A former member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars spoke and told how he had been expelled for opposing the Roosevelt economy cuts in his post.

A woman, representing the women's auxiliary of a Brooklyn Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League Post, pledged the support of the women to the march.

Walter Trumbull, national secretary of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League who was present at the meeting issued a statement today calling upon his organization to support the V.E.F.

TUUL Conference With Perkins

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

minimum wage bills, meant wage cuts (for they mentioned nothing to prevent a cut in wages to correspond with cut in hours). His proposed R. R. Co-ordination legislation and others like it meant government supervision or perhaps direct government control, not removing the owners who ruined the industries, but subsidizing them.

Perkins here interrupted to say that no subsidies were given, but Stachel proved his point, showing how the Reconstruction Finance Corp. had handed billions to the rich in subsidies.

The Roosevelt-Perkins backed 30-Hour Bill meant wage cuts, while the T. U. L. demanded regulating the hours not at the workers' expense, but the bosses. As for the minimum wage, it can be introduced only on the basis of the actual needs of the masses.

Demand Unemployment Insurance

Perkins again interjected to ask Stachel's estimate of relief needed, and he pointed out the insufficiency of the administration's \$500,000,000 relief bill. The R.F.C. was formed to give millions to the rich—why not a fund—to give the unemployed the billions they need to prevent them from starving to death?

Stachel touched on other proposals mentioned in the T.U.U.L. document.

"We have no illusion—we know Roosevelt will do just like Hoover. The workers have to and will fight for everything," he concluded.

Amter, speaking for the unemployed councils told of what he saw in his recently completed tour of industrial centers—relief cut to the bone, restrictions like the English "Means Test," discrimination against Negroes in relief; against foreign born workers; in Georgetown, D. C., right under the government's nose the children were unable to eat, so used had they become to starvation.

Hudson of the Marine Workers Industrial Union told of absolutely no government relief given to seamen in all ports—N. Y. Relief Commissioner Hopkins said they are not citizens and have no rights. He told of the miserable handouts by the Seamen's Institute, Y.M.C.A., etc. He told of Merchant Marine orders to fire foreign-born seamen, of forcing seamen to work for relief, while shipowners give nothing; of reductions to the bone in seamen's wages (giving examples).

Burlak of the National Textile Workers Union, Laura Carman of the Office Workers Union, Tom Meyers, co-chair of the National Miners Union, Bledenkapp of the Shoe Workers gave examples of the effects of the crisis in their industries, and endorsed the T. U. L. demands submitted to Perkins.

College Professors to Confuse.—Then came the parade of college professors. First Perkins had Professor Mitchell of Johns-Hopkins, pretend to be very, very radical. He said that unless recovery comes, "these gentlemen" must be allowed to have their way. Patching up the capitalist system won't work, he said.

Then Professor Willets of the University of Pennsylvania got up and made a plea for "planning."

Next, Paul U. Kellogg of the Survey Graphic, a "Christian Socialist" Magazine—praised Perkins to the skies—for the "hopeful changes" she had made—"revolutionary" changes, in fact, said Kellogg.

One, Magnusson, then spoke at Perkins' invitation—he is the Washington representative of the International Labor Office in Geneva, the League of Nations-Second International organization. He made the amazing discovery that there is "unity of agreement" between the Trade Union Unity League and Miss Perkins.

Jack Stachel concluded by showing what a myth this is, by again repeating that the T.U.U.L. and the workers know they will have to fight for what they want.

For many a decade past the history of industry and commerce is but the history of the revolt of modern productive forces against modern conditions of production, against the property relations that are the conditions for the existence of the bourgeoisie and of its rule.—Communist Manifesto.

LOWELL SHOE STRIKE

LOWELL, Mass.—Striking shoe workers stopped automobiles of scabs from being brought to a factory here.

Iowa Farmers Herded Into A Barn and Guarded With Bayonets



Scene from country life in America—something that the hardy pioneers who settled a "free country" in the plains of Iowa never thought of. The descendants of these pioneers savagely driven into their own barns at the points of rifles and held prisoners by the armed forces of the state because farmers protested against the banks taking the land away from them.

Ruby Bates and Lester Carter Get Stormy Ovation at Scottsboro Send-Off in N. Y.

By MOE BRAGIN

NEW YORK.—More than 5,000 Negro and white workers packed St. Nicholas Arena Friday night for a mighty send-off of the Scottsboro Marchers to Washington. They listen to Ruby Bates and Lester Carter tell their stories of the Scottsboro frame-up. They cheered the delegations from Massachusetts and Rhode Island coming in during the middle of the meeting. For almost five hours the hall sounded like a great drum pounding the militant beat of this historic march on Washington, in the fight for the liberation of the Negro masses.

At 9 o'clock the floor and the galleries are impatient to get started. Ushers with red bands and flaming carnations are rushed off their feet helping the workers get settled. Here is an old Negro miner who says, "The boss class hates this unity more than the devil hates holy water." Near the platform leans a white laundry worker, member of the I.O.P. On the other side of the hall there are workers affiliated with the Needle Trades Industrial Union, Negro housework, ex-servicemen, a worker connected with the United Farmers Protective Association whose hands are still raw from plowing, men and women in sheepskin coats and creased dresses without ties, the sweat of the day's work still wet on many of their faces. They wear tags with these defiant words: "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die. On to Washington."

And on the gallery railings are the great demands which strike the eyes like strong bare fists. "We Demand Equal Rights for the Negroes. We Demand the Enforcement of the 13, 14, 15th Amendments."

Tell Aim of Meeting

Louise Thompson, secretary of the National Scottsboro Committee of Action, opens the meeting. She stresses the character of the meeting. She shows that this is a fight not only for the lives of the nine boys but for the lives of all the exploited Negro masses, for all black and white workers under the iron heel. And then Leonard Patterson stalks up to the microphone. He is tall and lean as a whipstock. His words crack out. This Scottsboro March, he cries, is not merely a bus ride or a playboy. This is a most serious mission we are sent on. We go to Washington not to plead, kneel or beg. We come to demand.

A mighty cheer breaks out of more than 5,000 throats. And just then the delegation of Negro and white workers marches in from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The whole gathering rises as one man to its feet. Through the boom of applause the delegation with its lunchboxes swings up to the platform.

Ovation for Carter

And then Lester Carter. The enthusiasm is so spontaneous and whistling and stamping and clapping so great that Carter only with difficulty manages to face it. He tells his dramatic story, and concludes: "These boys are framed and are innocent as any of you men. Friends, I have found out there is only one way and that is co-operate and be thousands strong. I am glad I was on the freight. I know if I was shot down to tell the truth and go back to Decatur, I would do so."

Three In Suicide Leap When Tammany Stops Rent

NEW YORK.—Clutching her baby son in her arms a 23-year-old mother of 117 E. 105th St. attempted suicide Friday by jumping in front of an elevated train at the 105th St. station. Her husband, Juan Miranda, was dragged to the tracks as he tried to stop her. The quick action of the motorman saved them from being ground under the wheels of the train.

Brotherhood Officials Accept Roosevelt Bill to Lay Off 250,000

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The "opposition" of the Railroad Brotherhood officials to the Roosevelt railroad program which will admittedly throw from 100,000 to 250,000 more railroad workers into the streets has now boiled down to the demand that railroad workers be given "a modest amount of economic protection," it was announced today.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union—important membership meeting tonight at 6:30 p. m. sharp at Irving Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place. Bring membership books and dues.

Friday—Irving Plaza Hall—Meeting of all unemployed members at 10 a. m.

U. S. COMMERCE CHAMBER APPROVES ROOSEVELT'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM

Chief Wage Cutters Hail Him as Their Friend; Are Not Fooled by His Promises to Labor

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The United States Chamber of Commerce consisting of the most powerful industrial interests in the country passed resolutions Saturday endorsing Roosevelt's proposals for "government regulation of industry to aid in restoring economic recovery."

Brotherhood Officials Accept Roosevelt Bill to Lay Off 250,000

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The "opposition" of the Railroad Brotherhood officials to the Roosevelt railroad program which will admittedly throw from 100,000 to 250,000 more railroad workers into the streets has now boiled down to the demand that railroad workers be given "a modest amount of economic protection," it was announced today.

THUGS BREAK PAPER STRIKE

Ray Gordon was sentenced to 6 months probation in the Bridge Plaza Magistrate's Court Friday for his activity in picketing during the strike of the workers of the Equitable Paper Box Co.

NEW YORK TRADE UNION NEWS

NEEDLE WORKERS PROTEST IN UNION SQ. WED. AGAINST THUGS, RACKETEERS

NEW YORK.—Preparations for the needle workers' demonstration May 13 in Union Square, led by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union against gangsters and racketeering, is in full swing.

Toilers Cheer Newly Elected N. T. W. I. U. Leaders

NEW YORK.—About 700 needle trades workers were present at an enthusiastic meeting at Webster Hall, Saturday afternoon, to greet the newly-elected officers and trade boards of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

THOUSAND BAKER SHOPS SETTLE

NEW YORK.—One hundred bakery shops, or 85 per cent, have settled in the strike of Local 507 of the International Bakers and Confectionery Union.

Strikers Greet Communist Party Speakers

Every member of the Trade Union Unity League is in danger of paragraph 60 by sitting in these places with a leaflet that might in any way deal with Willows.

THUGS BREAK PAPER STRIKE

Ray Gordon was sentenced to 6 months probation in the Bridge Plaza Magistrate's Court Friday for his activity in picketing during the strike of the workers of the Equitable Paper Box Co.

NEW YORK TRADE UNION NEWS

NEEDLE WORKERS PROTEST IN UNION SQ. WED. AGAINST THUGS, RACKETEERS

NEW YORK.—Preparations for the needle workers' demonstration May 13 in Union Square, led by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union against gangsters and racketeering, is in full swing.

NEW YORK.—About 700 needle trades workers were present at an enthusiastic meeting at Webster Hall, Saturday afternoon, to greet the newly-elected officers and trade boards of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

147 FARMERS IN IOWA ARRESTED; KEEP UP FIGHT

Attorney General In Slander Campaign to Excuse Militia Terror

LEMARS, Iowa, May 7.—Already 147 farmers have been arrested by the National Guards here. C. J. Schultz, president of the Plymouth Farm Holiday, who had been attending the National Convention of the Holiday Association in Des Moines was arrested upon his return. The militia is investigating a society of farmers called "Sons of the Picketers."

Working hand in glove with the militia is another tool of the big general's threat. The attorney General Edward L. O'Connor is laying the blame of all the trouble on leaders of the holiday movement and on "Communist agitators." His charge is that "racketeering methods" have been used in forcing the farmers to join the holiday movement. Farmers have been "forced" to pay 75 cents to join and have been threatened with the burning of their barns and straw-stacks.

Even Milo Reno has been compelled to shove the lie down the attorney general's throat. Farmers have full well this charge is for the purpose of covering up intimidation used by the militia to get evidence to frame-up the militant farmers and smash the growing mass movement to better their conditions.

Board Rejects Farm Minimum Milk Price

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 7.—One hundred and fifty farmers, representing 30,000 farmers, met here yesterday and voted to go out on strike, beginning May 12, unless they get 3 1/2 cents a quart for their milk. They flatly rejected the Zone Plan which the board intends to establish.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—In order to fool the farmers and stop them from striking for fair return for milk, the Milk Board announced yesterday that it would act this week to establish zones for minimum prices to be paid to the farmers. The board will hold a hearing Wednesday. It intends to make these new prices for the farmers effective May 15. The board does not intend, however, to give the farmers 3 1/2 cents for each quart of milk. Many farmers are getting half a cent a quart.

Thomas Parran, Jr., State Commissioner of Health and a member of the board, told the farmers that a general strike would "ruin" the dairy industry of the state. He stated that the consumers would be antagonized if the farmers went out to dump milk on the roads. "Strike or no strike, the Milk Control Board will not set a uniform minimum price for all milk produced in the state. A few lives and the loss of property would not amount to a row of pins compared with what would happen if we established a state-wide uniform minimum price for the producers."

That's why I'm going," declared Mrs. Myra Reid, a delegate of the Navy Street, Brooklyn Block Committee.

Alberta Ruffin, who has two children, and Maria Walker, who has three children, came with Mrs. Reid, representing Women's Council 45.

The Spartakus Greek Workers' Club and the 51st St. Block Committee brought their own truck into the Square, with over twenty workers for the march. They came from a locality where Negro and white workers have already learned the value of united struggle in rent strikes.

At 2:30 in the afternoon, the committee announced that only 500 would be able to go. A committee of captains met to decide who would have to be left behind. Not a person left the hall all hoping to go. The selection was made and still they stayed. Later, however, the necessary number of trucks were obtained.

SCOTTSBORO MARCH IN CAPITOL TODAY TO PRESENT DEMANDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

were unregistered workers who came into Union Square with the necessary funds to pay their share of the trip. This influx of unexpected workers caused the delay of more than five hours, which everyone cheerfully accepted however, seeing that New York was sending a real representation in the fight for the rights of the Negro people.

Arrive Early

Several hundred workers were in the square two hours before the Harlem contingent was due to arrive. Workers from all over Greater New York, 15 from South Brooklyn, including three Negro women delegates from Women's Council Nos. 45 and 35 from Jamaica and Richmond. The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union sent 25 representatives and the Food Workers Industrial Union sent seven. The union had been very active in raising food for the march. Bristol, Conn. sent two Negro delegates, and Schenectady, N. Y., sent two Negro and one white worker.

Rain drove the marchers into the Irving Plaza Hall, near Union Square and there they waited for hours, many fearing they might be left behind.

"I certainly want to see that man Roosevelt. I want to tell him our promised us plenty. I left three barefooted children at home and I want the Scottsboro boys cleared."

Will Report Wednesday

NEW YORK.—The Scottsboro marchers who by that time will have returned from Washington, will return to a mass meeting in Rockland Palace, 220 W. 155th St. this Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

Representatives of the marchers who will describe the events in Washington, and Joseph R. Brodsky, chief counsel of the International Labor Defense in the Scottsboro case, will discuss next steps in the fight.

U. S. COMMERCE CHAMBER APPROVES ROOSEVELT'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM

Chief Wage Cutters Hail Him as Their Friend; Are Not Fooled by His Promises to Labor

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The United States Chamber of Commerce consisting of the most powerful industrial interests in the country passed resolutions Saturday endorsing Roosevelt's proposals for "government regulation of industry to aid in restoring economic recovery."

The United States Chamber of Commerce has led the wage-cutting drive against the masses throughout the last three years of the crisis. It fights for the interests of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country. It has always fought every attempt to the demand that improve their living conditions.

Railroads Pleading Poverty to Excuse Firing and Pay Cuts

Wall Street Journal of Bankers Hails Plan for "Czar," Who Can Throw Another Quarter Million Out of Jobs

A tremendous smoke screen is being laid down at the present time concerning the poor financial condition of the railroads in order to put over, with as little resistance as possible, a whole series of "emergency" measures whose purpose is to maintain railroad profits at the expense of the railroad workers. The spectre of immediate dictatorship of the entire railroad system of this country and with it of the million railroad workers still in the industry, faces us.

A bill, known as the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, called for a railroad coordinator, empowered to effect a whole series of changes in railroad operation, to "prevent all avoidable expense and promote financial reorganizations to reduce fixed charges in the interest of carrier credit and the public." There can be no better assurance of the power to be conferred on one man who will act as railroad coordinator than is given in the Wall Street Journal, spokesman for the railroad bankers and bondholders.

The emergency rail bill goes through in the form now described. It says this paper, "the czar (applied to the coordinator), is just about right. Selected by President Roosevelt, he would come pretty close to being a railroad dictator. There isn't much he couldn't do with the railroads."

By preventing and relieving obstructions and burdens thereon resulting from the present acute economic emergency," the bankers and their government expect to bring back the golden days of prosperity for the railroad stockholder. They expect to do this by still further reducing the "burden" of railroad wages, and throwing another quarter of a million men out of the industry.

Half a Billion More for the Bankers

Between 1929 and 1932 the railroads saved in wages almost a billion and a half dollars. This represents wages saved through laying off 719,336 railroad men PLUS the 10 per cent wage cut in effect since February 1932. This billion and a half dollars, taken in the form of jobs and wage cuts, has made it possible for many of the roads to make profits, in spite of business stagnation, for some to pay dividends, interest and principal on their debts to the bankers, and almost all of them to add to their tremendous reserves which they can use to gobble up the little roads under the helping hand of the rail czar and his three special boards, which will be selected by the roads themselves. On practically every road, during these past three years, the severe drop in operating income (revenue), has been made up by drastic reductions in production expense, and these drastic reductions came mainly from cutting the payrolls.

For the last six months ended February 1933, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad showed an operating income of more than \$8 million dollars compared with an income of three and a half million for the corresponding period the year before.

N. Y. TRADE UNION NEWS

NEEDLE WORKERS PROTEST IN UNION SQ. WED. AGAINST THUGS, RACKETEERS

NEW YORK.—Preparations for the needle workers' demonstration May 13 in Union Square, led by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union against gangsters and racketeering, is in full swing.

Toilers Cheer Newly Elected N. T. W. I. U. Leaders

NEW YORK.—About 700 needle trades workers were present at an enthusiastic meeting at Webster Hall, Saturday afternoon, to greet the newly-elected officers and trade boards of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

THOUSAND BAKER SHOPS SETTLE

NEW YORK.—One hundred bakery shops, or 85 per cent, have settled in the strike of Local 507 of the International Bakers and Confectionery Union.

Strikers Greet Communist Party Speakers

Every member of the Trade Union Unity League is in danger of paragraph 60 by sitting in these places with a leaflet that might in any way deal with Willows.

THUGS BREAK PAPER STRIKE

Ray Gordon was sentenced to 6 months probation in the Bridge Plaza Magistrate's Court Friday for his activity in picketing during the strike of the workers of the Equitable Paper Box Co.

NEW YORK TRADE UNION NEWS

NEW YORK.—Preparations for the needle workers' demonstration May 13 in Union Square, led by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union against gangsters and racketeering, is in full swing.

NEW YORK.—About 700 needle trades workers were present at an enthusiastic meeting at Webster Hall, Saturday afternoon, to greet the newly-elected officers and trade boards of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

Jewish Workers to Stop Work May 10; Anti-Nazi March

Will Be Demonstration Also Against Hitler Agent Goebbels, Coming to America

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Jewish Workers' and People's Committee Against Fascism and Pogroms in Germany today called upon all Jewish workers to stop work Wednesday, May 10th, at 2 p. m. and to come in organized fashion, with their banners, to the mobilization points on 15th, 16th and 17th Streets east of Union Square.

The call has been endorsed by the Trade Union Unity League and other organizations, while the Italian United Front of Anti-Fascist Action, the German Anti-Fascist Action Committee, the Hungarian Anti-Fascist Committee and several other united front organizations have issued a call to their members to join the protest demonstration.

Labor Sports Union
The Labor Sports Union and the National Student League will be among the other organizations to protest Fascist cultural barbarism in Germany.

The workers are asked to be at the mobilization points east of Union Square at 3 p. m. and the parade will start at 4 p. m. starting through Union Square to Fifth Avenue, down Fifth Avenue to Bleeker Street, east to Centre Street, down Centre St. past City Hall, down Broadway through the financial and shipping district past the German Consulate to Battery Park, where a huge mass meeting will be held.

The Jewish United Front Committee has compiled the parade's organizers to place Louis Hyman, President of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and chairman of the Jewish Workers' and People's Committee, as one of the speakers at the mass-meeting.

The parade bosses want the workers to march with their shops, which are to close at 1 p. m., trying to force them to demonstrate with the bourgeois and reformist Jewish organizations. The Jewish Workers' and People's Committee appeals to all Jewish workers not to let themselves be led by their bosses, but to march together with their class-comrades in the United Front section of the parade.

Against Goebbels
One of the major goals of the working-class section of the parade will be "The Fascist murderer Goebbels shall not set foot in America!" Goebbels is the chief instigator of the "burning of the books" by the Nazis on May 10th, when the works of Karl Marx, Lenin, Engels, Rosa Luxemburg, Union Sinclair, Thomas Mann, Zola, Gorki, and hundreds of other famous writers will be publicly burned throughout Fascist Germany.

The parade will have three divisions: the first division including the bourgeois Jewish organizations, the second the I. L. G. W. U., Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and other A. F. of L. organizations, while the third division will unite the organizations

and members of the working-class united front.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Italian United Front of Anti-Fascist Action, at its last meeting, voted to endorse the protest march to be held on May 10 against German Fascism.

It calls upon all workers, as well as members of the I.W.W. and all workers' clubs and centers to participate in this demonstration, rallying around the militant flag of the Italian United Front of Anti-Fascist Action.

Envoys of Fascism
BERLIN, May 7.—The Nazi Government is sending its envoys all over the world to obtain the collaboration and sympathy of the capitalists with the Fascist regime in Germany.

Not only is Joseph Goebbels, arch-propagandist of Nazi murder and terror, elected to the United States for the Chicago World Fair, after visiting Vienna and Rome, but Alfred Rosenberg, Hitler's foreign affairs spokesman, is now in London trying to enlist the support of the British Die-Hards for the Nazi cause. Rosenberg is trying to swing Lord Rothermere, big newspaper owner, to aid the German Fascist cause in Great Britain.

BERLIN, May 7.—The Prussian Minister of Education, the Nazi Bernhard Rust, published yesterday the list of writers expelled from the Prussian Academy of Art.

Practically every writer of any importance in Germany, including Thomas Mann, Heinrich Mann, Jakob Wassermann, Alfred Doebelin, Ernst Barlach, Franz Werfel, Hermann Kellermann and other famous authors, has been expelled, either for being a Jew or for sympathies with liberal or radical causes.

In their place the Nazis have appointed a number of nobodies, official Nazi propagandists and writers of valuable scientific material and books was carted away to be burned on May 10th in the nationwide "burning of books."

Noted Intellectuals and Labor Leaders Join United Front for Relief of Victims of German Fascism

NEW YORK, May 5.—The National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 75 Fifth Avenue, New York, has received the following telegram from the European Office in Paris of the European Relief Committee for Victims of Hitler Fascism:

"Workers International Relief, 146 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
"European Relief Committee Victims Hitler Fascism Enthusiastically Greets Formation Committee in United States. Greets English Committee Lord Marley, Prof. Edmond Brockway, James Maxton, Greets French Committee Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse. Greets Czechoslovakian Committee Professor Nejedlik, Professor Schada. Greets Dutch Committee Joris Ivens and Calls Upon All to Enlarge Their Activities to Aid Victims and Refugees.
(Signed) "FRANCIS JOURDAIN, Secretary."

Plane of 185 Miles Speed, Train of 180, New Soviet Inventions

MOSCOW, May 4.—With the active participation of the workers, a new airplane was tested in Kharkov recently. The plane was designed by young Soviet inventors. It has a cruising speed of 185 miles per hour, but the trial flights showed that this speed will certainly be exceeded.

Rhode Island A.F.L. Demands Recognition of the Soviet Union

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6.—The 33rd Rhode Island State Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution submitted by the Newport Lodge of the International Association of Machinists endorsing the Soviet Union and demanding that "more friendly relations be established with Soviet Russia."

THE MAY COMMUNIST IS READY

THE ROOSEVELT PROGRAM—AN ATTACK UPON THE TOILING MASSES Editorial
MANEUVERS TO SABOTAGE A UNITED FRONT OF STRUGGLE By C. Hathaway
THE SCOTTSBORO STRUGGLE By James S. Allen
THE WORLD POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ENGINEERS' TRIAL By Peter Bolin
COMMUNISM AND THE JEWISH QUESTION IN GERMANY By M. Childs and H. Yaris
THE TASK OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE END OF CAPITALIST STABILIZATION By Gonzalez (Mexico)
MARX AND WORKING CLASS UNITY By Andre Marty
MARXISM AND THE PEASANT QUESTION By H. Puro
THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC CRISIS A Monthly Review by John Irving
BOOK REVIEW
Toward the Sources of Power—Lenin—Review by M. Olson

—and Mr. Hoover Told Us He Wouldn't Cut Our Wages Too!



French Socialist Leaders Against the United Front

By MAURICE THOREZ (Paris)
On March 2 a large meeting, convened by the French Socialist-Democrats, was held in Paris on the subject of the events in Germany. At the report of the Politbureau of the C.P.F., Comrade Ducloux attended this meeting, at which he made a speech exposing the colossal responsibility of German Social-Democracy for the rise of the National Socialist movement and the seizure of power by Hitler, at the same time, however, appealing to the Socialist workers to participate in joint action against French imperialism and the Treaty of Versailles—the chief factors which rendered the setting-up of fascism in Germany possible.

On March 6, "Humanite," our central organ, published the text of a letter addressed to the Central Committee of the S.P.F. (Socialist Party of France) as well as to its rank and file members, in which the immediate organization of joint measures for the carrying out of the most urgent demands of the French workers and peasants was proposed: against the wage-cutting offensive of capital, for the raising of the scale of unemployment benefit, for the 40-hour week with an adjustment of wages, for the reduction of the burdens of taxation which are crushing the workers, for the reduction of farm rents, for the retention of two-thirds of the harvest by the small farmers, for a complete amnesty for the right to organize, freedom of meeting and demonstration, etc. This letter was discussed at a mass meeting in the Salle Bullier.

"Populaire" Sabotages United Front
The same day the "Populaire," Socialist paper, announced that, owing to pressure of space, it had been prevented from publishing the two documents mentioned above, but it would do so later. Since then "Humanite" has in every issue repeated this question: "When will the Central Committee of the S.P.F. give an answer to our proposals?"

On March 25 the Central Committee of the C.P.F. once again addressed both the leaders and the rank and file of the socialists inviting them to co-operate in the organization of the mass anti-fascist demonstrations which had been organized by the French Anti-War Committee for April 9. With regard to all this the "Populaire" preserved strictest silence.

Finally, on March 28, the permanent Administrative Council of the S.P.F. decided to "await the termination of the negotiations initiated by the International before it considered any invitation to joint action with any other bodies."

Up till now the only basis of which we are aware for this negative answer is in the arguments of Leon Blum. He accused the Communist International of not agreeing to enter into negotiations with the Second International for arriving at a "loyal understanding" between the two central authorities of the working-class movement. But where is the Second International today. Is it possible to negotiate seriously for the organization of anti-fascist action in the absence of German Social-Democracy, the strongest section of the Labor and Socialist International?

But the most important fact to be exposed is the obstinate persistence of the leaders of the S.P.F. in their endeavors to substitute for the immediate organization of joint mass action against the capitalists and the French State, endless negotiations between the leaders of the International and of the national sections; negotiations which have the alleged purpose of their arriving at a basic agreement on at least certain points.

We know these methods. In order to arrange for the holding of a joint meeting at which a frank discussion might be possible, endless conversations were necessary, during the course of which fresh conditions were continually being laid down by the Socialist leaders, for the purpose of delay at a moment when the attack

of the Government on the civil servants and the municipal workers was being developed in full force, thanks to the active support of the socialist members of Parliament.

Blum spread himself over more than 10 pages of the "Populaire" with his philosophizings on an abstract unity of the working class, but he has avoided saying what he thinks with regard to the following sentences from the letter of our Central Committee: "The acceptance of our proposals presupposes renunciation of any kind of policy of co-operation with the bourgeoisie."
French Socialist Support Daladier Cabinet as Lesser Evil
We understand why perfectly well. It is because this is the only policy the Daladier Government is, more than ever, the lesser evil. Its foreign policy is being acclaimed as the one most furthering world peace, and its home policy as the most democratic and the one offering the most opposition to the wave of pro-fascist sentiment rapidly developing in France. It is impossible to participate actively in the preparations for war and the "strengthening of the authority of the state," and at the same time to co-operate in the uniting of the masses in the struggle against fascism and war. The French section of the Socialist International, which is falling to pieces, in face of the imminence of war, can choose only one of these ways, and it has made its choice.

Its real attitude with regard to united action against fascism and war is demonstrated by the expulsion of two Socialist officials who had dared to co-operate in the work of the Amsterdam Anti-War Committee. Without doubt other expulsions will follow. The letter of our Central Committee was fully justified in contrasting the policy of the C.P.F.,

SPARKS

HITLER'S financial agent here, Hjalmar Schacht, says that Hitler admires Roosevelt.

The admiration is mutual, Hjalmar. WERE willing to bet 10 Soviet rubles (the only sound money in the world today) that France will soon be off the gold standard.

ON his way to see Roosevelt, Guido Jung, Mussolini's special envoy to the United States, ran into a fog. This is nothing compared to the storm and rocks which the whole capitalist system is running into.

WELL, they have taken out the eye of the Vasko baby, and they have discovered the kidnappers of the MacMath baby. The capitalist press will have to find some new bubble with which to keep the minds of the people from their daily problems of food, rent, clothing and jobs.

We predict that in a few days, or a week, some fair innocent damsel will be attacked by some "fiend." Or some very wicked and very thrilling "love cult" will be unearthed.

Or maybe Mrs. Roosevelt will get a note in her eye and the whole capitalist press will be gasping with anguish.

YOU don't notice the newspapers getting excited about the children at Allentown, who are sweated at the machines for a few pennies a day.

NOW that Roosevelt is crowing about how peaceful the intentions of the United States are, let us take a look at the war expenditures for the coming year.

The army and navy appropriations for the coming year total over \$600,000,000. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Navy Swanson is clamoring for another \$230,000,000.

And another \$230,000,000 will be sneaked in under the Roosevelt "reconstruction" program as "public works."

We repeat; getting ready for a nice long peace, aren't they?

HERE is something to tell your friends. Less than 2 per cent of the families of the United States received more than 50 per cent of the total dividends paid out in 1922. The total paid out by big corporations in that year was over \$7,000,000,000, close to a record high.

That is to say, a microscopic group of people belonging to the capitalist class was getting over \$10,000,000 a day in dividends every day last year.

AT the same time, Edwin S. Smith, Commissioner of Labor of Massachusetts, publishes the following information:

"We find in Fall River in one of the women's garment factories, the wages of more than 50 per cent of the women and girls employed were as follows: Over 50 per cent of the women and girls employed earned from 5 to 15 cents an hour, many earning from 5 to 10 cents an hour. The highest paid at 15 cents an hour would, had they worked the full 48 hours, have earned \$7.20 in one week.

These textile workers were producing the wealth which was being paid out in dividends at the rate of \$10,000,000 a day.

ROOSEVELT'S inflation program means that every worker will have two pots for every half a chicken.

China Generals Parley With Japan for Chance to Attack the Soviets

SHANGHAI, May 7.—The continued Communist successes in Central and Southern China are creating considerable uneasiness in the Nanking Cabinet. Secret negotiations are reported to be going on between Ho-Ying-Ching, Chinese War Minister and Commander-in-Chief in North China, and the Japanese Army Command for the cessation of hostilities between the Great War, with the agreed object of enabling Chiang-Kai-Shek, Chinese generalissimo, to concentrate all his troops in a new anti-Communist campaign.

The growing dissatisfaction in Canton and among the Chinese capitalist class, with Chiang's repeated failures to exterminate the Chinese Soviet Republic, is forcing Nanking to undertake another and bigger campaign against the Chinese Red Armies in spite of the defeats inflicted upon the Kuomintang troops by the Chinese Soviet forces during the past three years.

Tribesmen Defeat French in Morocco

BULLETIN
CASABLANCA, Morocco, May 4.—A French attack on a native rebel stronghold at Ait Haddidou in the Atlas Mountains was repulsed by insurgent tribesmen today. Two officers and ten infantrymen of the French Colonial Army were killed.

In the course of the "peaceful penetration" of the areas of Morocco not yet under French military rule, more than 2,000 French soldiers and officers have been killed since January 1, 1933.

Most of the 2,000 slain were killed in the battle of Djebel Sagho, where the "most modern army in the world" suffered a grave defeat at the hands of "uncivilized" mountaineers.

The Paris "Humanite" reports that some 30,000 soldiers are engaged in these operations, which have continued without pause ever since 1923, although the French Army is equipped with bombing planes, tanks, armored cars, heavy artillery, and even poison gas against poorly armed and numerically inferior mountain tribes.

ITALO-SOVIET TRADE TREATY

ROME, May 7.—Premier Mussolini and M. Levetsov, Soviet Trade Commissioner to Italy, yesterday signed a commercial treaty and tariff agreement between Italy and the Soviet Union.

The treaty signing was witnessed by Vladimir Potemkin, Soviet Ambassador, and by the Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The commercial treaty provides that the Italian Government guarantees Italian exports to the Soviet Union to the extent of 75 per cent of the value of exports, up to a total of 300,000,000 lire (\$50,000,000) annually.

Italy will export manufactured goods, such as automobiles, machinery and electrical equipment, importing Soviet timber, wheat, oil and metals.

The conclusion of this trade treaty is a breach in the tightening wall of economic isolation which the imperialist powers, headed by the British embargo, are trying to build up around the Soviet Republic.

Roosevelt-Jung Statement on Gold Is Blow at Rivals

French Financiers Declare U. S. Refusal to Pay Gold Is "Breach of Solemn Contract" and Hint at Reprisals

WASHINGTON, May 7.—President Roosevelt and Guido Jung, special Italian envoy to the United States, yesterday issued the usual statement of "perfect agreement on all essential issues," following the example of the MacDonald and Herriot visits to Washington. One thing, however, is new—an attempted alignment against Britain and France in the present open trade war raging throughout the world.

One of the major points in the statement provides that the United States will not return to the gold standard in foreign trading until and unless the other major capitalist countries also stabilize their currencies on a gold basis. This is aimed particularly against the depreciated pound sterling of Great Britain.

Roosevelt and Jung also "agreed on the need for a world tariff truce," but this is merely a phrase owing to the continued raising of trade barriers by higher tariffs in all the principal countries of the world.

At the same time that Jung and Roosevelt were issuing their joint statement of friendship, 53 Italian corporations owing money on bond issues floated in the United States announced in Rome that they would not pay interest and sinking fund payments due America in gold, as the bonds provide, but would pay in depreciated paper dollars.

The annual interest payment involved totals over \$16,000,000. This is a biting commentary on the success of the Roosevelt-Jung negotiations.

President Roosevelt also discussed the signing of an American-Argentine trade agreement with Ambassador Felipe Bressi yesterday. This is an effort to repair the advantage already held by Great Britain in its trade treaty with Argentina recently signed in London.

PARIS, May 7.—French financial circles including former Premier Andre Tardieu and Louis Marin, right leaders, are demanding that France take steps in Washington to protest against the American government's refusal to allow the payment of gold on the gold bonds of American concerns held in foreign countries, terming it "a violation of a solemn contract" and calculated to destroy America's credit abroad.

LONDON, May 7.—Norman Davis, American Ambassador-at-large, received sudden orders from Washington yesterday, after he had already started for Geneva, to stay in England and endeavor to get British consent for a tariff truce. This is due to recent British efforts to block the path to an American offensive at the World Economic Conference by signing preferential agreements with Argentina, Germany, Denmark, and several other countries.

U. S. SHUTS DOCK TO PERU CRUISER

BALBOA, Canal Zone, May 7.—The Panama Canal Zone authorities, under instructions from Washington have refused to allow three Peruvian warships, a tanker and two submarines, to use the dry docks in the usually ships of foreign powers are allowed to make repairs at the U. S.-owned docks in the Canal Zone.

These ships, which entered the Caribbean on Wednesday, have been sent to blockade Colombian ports as part of the war activities in the undeclared war between Peru and Colombia. The Peruvian squadron is headed for Havana, but the Machado government (read Wall Street, which has investments in Colombia and favors Colombia as against Peru in the present conflict) states that no Peruvian ships will be allowed to remain in Cuban ports for more than 24 hours.

The League of Nations has also asked Caribbean nations to refuse fuel and food supplies to the Peruvian ships if they are to be used for bombarding or blockading Colombian seaports.

LARGE NUMBERS, CHOICE OF TIME IN ARMY MANEUVERS SHOW WAR NEAR

War Game This Month Covers Three States with Emphasis on Aerial Attack

That there is actual preparation in this country for war is proved by the extensive maneuvers being held in May by the army. Taking part in it will be thousands of soldiers from all over the country and the area to be covered embraces three states. It is to last twelve days, from May 15th to 27th.

The purpose is supposed to be a testing of aerial defense methods and procedure. The headquarters of the attacking aerial forces is at Patterson Field, Ohio, while that of the "defensive" is at Fort Knox, Ky., with the major portion of the men spread out over a semi-circular area with a radius of about 150 miles from Fort Knox.

In several ways these maneuvers are of particular significance to us in the first place is its type, "aerial defense." We well know that in any capitalist country a "defense" measure is capable of being, and usually is, an "attack" measure. If this maneuver were to truly test aerial "defense," why should it be held in the center of the U. S. to be in the center of the coming war?

The extent of the maneuvers show that the time is not far away. With the international situation becoming more and more tense, its conflicts and animosities continually more sharp, and now on the verge of exploding into actual warfare, with more unemployed, more wage-cut, and more starvation and no actual relief by the Roosevelt administration, but conditions growing worse through forced labor camps and inflation—there is only one answer and that is war! And the preparation for this war, this annihilation of millions of workers, goes on with increasing haste.

The war industries are the only ones going full blast. Under the mask of economy the army is "cut" to make it more efficient in war time. Under the mask of relief 250,000 young men—future cannon-fodder—are put into camps, under army officers, to receive training. And the schools and colleges are so productive that the Reserve Officers Training Corps, called by many leading army officials the backbone of national defense, turn out 40 thousand trained men annually.

All of this and more prove the close proximity of war. And, as the capitalists prepare for war so must we increase our activity to prevent it. We must prepare to make it, not a war of imperialism, but a revolution that shall end the death of capitalism in the whole world!

Poll Shows Student Attitude on War

In a nationwide college poll on war undertaken by the National Student Federation of America, out of 11,000 ballots, 5,000 so far are against war under any circumstances.

At City College where the militant Liberal Club affiliated to the National Student League has been conducting a ceaseless fight against the R.O.T.C., the faculty forbade the poll.

At Columbia 791 students voted as opposed to a war of any kind while 464 would suffer imprisonment for pacifist convictions. At Colgate University 263 voted against bearing arms with 194 in favor. Vassar College girls voted 301 to 87 in favor of resisting any war service, and Connecticut College of Women voted 187 opposed to war service and 83 in favor.

At the same time that Jung and Roosevelt were issuing their joint statement of friendship, 53 Italian corporations owing money on bond issues floated in the United States announced in Rome that they would not pay interest and sinking fund payments due America in gold, as the bonds provide, but would pay in depreciated paper dollars.

The annual interest payment involved totals over \$16,000,000. This is a biting commentary on the success of the Roosevelt-Jung negotiations.

President Roosevelt also discussed the signing of an American-Argentine trade agreement with Ambassador Felipe Bressi yesterday. This is an effort to repair the advantage already held by Great Britain in its trade treaty with Argentina recently signed in London.