

U.S.-JAPAN CONFLICT IN CHINA THREATENS TO BRING WORLD WAR

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND WINTER RELIEF!

Diplomacy---The Doorway to War

IT IS a sardonic jest of history that on the day Hoover sent Chiang Kai-shek "congratulations" on the anniversary of the Chinese "republic," the Japanese minister delivered an ultimatum to Nanking, asserting in effect the determination to perpetuate Japanese domination over Manchuria, either directly by Japanese troops or indirectly by a "friendly" government. All disguised, of course, as Japan's fervent desire to "protect the Manchurian people."

Since this is merely copying after Washington's method of "protecting the Nicaraguan people" and "withdrawing the Marines," it is nothing new in the practice of imperialist banditry.

But the fact that Washington pretends to credit the children's tales of "withdrawal of troops" and "conflict between the Japanese military and the civilian cabinet" as long as Washington has, shows that such excuses by Stimson cover up another reason for delay in action by American imperialism.

Preparations for action are, of course, NOT being delayed, as proven by the secret dispatch of 19 U. S. warships to the danger zone. But the slow motion action seen in the U. S. attitude toward Japan is not due to lack of hostility to Japan or any "desire for peace," but because Washington understands full well that a war threat hurled at Japan will mean a challenge to England, and a new world war under circumstances not immediately advantageous to it.

Neither is the prospect encouraging, as admitted by the N. Y. Times correspondent at Geneva, who points to American imperialist isolation. Hence the apparent "slowness" of Stimson covers up a feverish activity in both diplomatic intrigue to gain allies—if possible, France—against England and Japan; and secret military activity for immediate war in any case.

Thus, besides the dispatch of 19 U. S. warships to North China waters, the trip of General Hines and a score of U. S. "observers" to Manchuria, the Washington imperialists are working day and night to put America on war footing.

Thus, the "breakfast" Hoover gave Oct. 3 to Bernard Baruch, N. Y. banker and head of the War Industries Board.

Thus, the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Army Ordnance Association brought 10,000 munition makers to Washington on Oct. 7.

Thus, the expected amalgamation of the Atlantic and Pacific steamship lines and their recent complete submission to supervision by the U. S. Navy Department.

The Hoover-Stimson regime is pushing the toiling masses of America headlong into a new world war! Workers must watch every word of the liars at Washington, and understand the falsity of their words by watching their deeds still closer. Workers should understand that Stimson's word about "acting with the League of Nations" is false; first because the League is hostile to American imperialism, and second, because Stimson in the next breath says that—"This government may not feel warranted in delaying its steps even a few days."

Why? Not because of the "Nine Power Treaty," or the Kellogg Pact! Not to "save China"! Not even to "protect American lives" since none are in danger! But to protect American imperialist interests which, for some years have been "encircling" the Japanese South Manchuria Railway with "Chinese" lines built with Wall Street capital!

For these and equally "noble" ends, Stimson is beginning to let resentment at Japanese seizure and destruction of these "Chinese" railways show in his diplomatic actions—and diplomacy is the door-way to war!

Fear of the possible overthrow of the Nanking government by the infuriated masses of China is one thing, if aimed at Japanese imperialism alone. But Washington fears that China, already partly ruled by Soviets, might become wholly "red" and against all imperialisms—which is another reason for Stimson's "caution" up to now, for, says the N. Y. Times:

"It is realized that should Russia and China be thrown together by outside events, the world would be confronted with a problem of major proportions."

Stimson, the imperialist insect, dabbling with the lives of millions, may be appalled by the forces in conflict. But he is the insect in control and is secretly pulling wires in every direction as he drags American toilers toward the battlefield! On guard, workers, against the nearing war! On guard, to defend the Soviet Union!

Send Off for U.S. Delegates to Soviet Union Tonight

NEW YORK.—Tonight at 8 p. m. hundreds of New York workers, gathering in Cooper Union, 8th St. and Fourth Ave., will give a stirring send-off to the 14 workers who constitute the American Workers' Delegation to Soviet Russia. The delegates will sail Wednesday, Oct. 14, on the Aquitania to attend the 14th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The send-off will also be for a group of 12 Negro cotton growing specialists who are sailing to spend two years working in Soviet Turkestan.

The delegation consists entirely of workers from the three basic industries: metal, marine and mining and every one is a militant fighter for the working class. Four of the delegates are Negroes; they are Morris Wilman, seaman, New York; Sam Langford, steel worker, Gary, Ind.; A. J. Lewis, steel worker, Youngstown, O.; and J. W. Jones, coal miner from the Upper Monongahela bituminous district in Pennsylvania.

Among the other delegates are Smith Hopkins, of New York; Thomas Burns, of San Francisco and J. Johannsen of New Orleans, all members of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union; Martin Crampo, steel worker of Monessen, Pa., who was elected by the recent conference of the Marine Workers' Industrial League in Pittsburgh; Paul Baum, mine striker from Brownsville, Pa.; and J. B. McLachlin, Nov. Scotia miner.

The delegates will spend five weeks in the Soviet Union, will visit the huge new Magnitogorsk steel mill, as well as many other great industrial and agricultural centers, making a detailed study of the magnificent progress in the upbuilding of social-

ism, and pledging the support of the American workers in the defense of the Soviet Union. On their return, they will give a report to the American workers.

At the meeting tonight delegates and members of the Negro specialists' group will speak, as well as Ben Gold, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union; W. W. Weinstein, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; and Joshua Kunitz, American writer who has just returned after 14 months in the U. S. S. R. Three gifts from the American working class will be given to the delegates to present to the Soviet workers through the Central Council of Trade Unions: a banner, a moving picture camera and a statue called "Udarnik," a Soviet shock trooper, made by the proletarian sculptor, Adolf Wolff. The evening will be rounded out with a fine entertainment program, including the showing of a Soviet newsreel and music by the Red Front Fighters Band. Admission is 25 cents.

1,200 Burlington Workers Meet for Fight on Wage Cut

BURLINGTON, N. C., Oct. 11.—Twelve hundred workers met today protesting the ten per cent wage cut in six textile mills here and making plans for organized resistance to this starvation measure.

Many workers spoke and joined the National Textile Workers' Union. The main speakers were Clara Holden and Binkley.

BOSS POWERS ACT TO WAR ON SOVIETS

Wall St. and Japan's Cabinets Meet in Military Crisis

Fear Revolt of Masses Hoover-Stimson Move To Get More Colonies

NEW YORK.—Virtual war cabinets met in Tokyo and Washington respectively on Saturday to take up the repeated military actions in Manchuria and the whole aspect of sharp imperialist conflicts which grow more intense each day.

Particularly sharp is the latest action of Wall Street, through Hoover and Stimson. They now bluntly express their concern at the rapid war movements of their rival, Japanese imperialism, in Manchuria and are taking diplomatic and military steps to insure Wall Street's share in the colonial plunder of China. This leads daily closer to a gigantic war in the Far East.

The present situation rises out of a whole series of military actions of Japanese imperialism in Manchuria. The latest was the bombardment of Chinchow, the temporary capital of Manchuria, when the Japanese attempted to wipe out their former ally, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

In Paris the League of Nations officials see war as a matter of immediate concern.

"The possibility of war between Japan and China has increased to such an extent," cables the New York Times correspondent, that Briand has stopped his conversations with Laval over the Hoover visit and is rushing to Geneva to take up the Manchurian question.

It is not only a question of war between Japan and China (that is, with Wall Street backing Nanking), but the capitalist papers make it clear that the action of Stimson along with the League of Nations is openly directed towards war against the Soviet Union. The imperialist powers above all, in the present situation, fear the rising revolutionary wrath of the Chinese masses which may crush all their attempts to slice

SOCIALISTS FALL OUT IN STRUGGLE FOR UNION GRAFT

NEW YORK.—Calling on the workers of the Howard Clothing Co. to resist the threatened wage cut, the press is now seeking to put through with the aid of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers officials, the Amalgamated Rank and File Committee issued a leaflet at the Brooklyn shop of the company.

Telling of the conditions forced on the workers in the shop and the strikebreaking activity of the A. C. W. clique the leaflet states: "Right now, the union misleaders are engaged in breaking a strike in the canvass department of our shop. The canvass makers could no longer endure the inhuman conditions. They were forced to rush their lives out for a wage of \$18 and \$26 a week. The canvass makers, as one man, stopped work and were ready to undertake a fight for better conditions, but again the same thing is happening. The same Amalgamated officials who scabbed away the strike of the Kriz pressers, are now doing everything in their power to break the strike of the canvass makers."

The attempts of the socialist party and the Forward to reconcile the two warring socialist factions that split the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was futile, a trade paper reported yesterday. The socialists of the Orlofsky group are now engaged in building a dual company union to compete with Hillman for control of the lucrative racketeering in the industry.

A meeting of rank and file groups of the A. C. W. will be held Monday, October 12, right after work at 83 East 10th St.

Call for National Hunger March to Washington, Dec. 7

Councils of Unemployed in 12 Cities and Their National Hunger March Committee Urge: Local Demonstrations, Sharper Struggle Against Starvation, to Culminate in Demand on Congress

To the workers of the United States:—

We call upon you to fight against the mass starvation that is engulfing the working class. We call upon you to organize, under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils, a great National Hunger March to Washington, to demand that Congress adopt the necessary measures of unemployment relief, to meet the present condition of growing starvation. Let us not stand idly by and allow our families to starve! Let us organize and fight for the right to live! Let us fight as the miners and textile workers are fighting in their great strikes!

The situation of the working class has become intolerable and it constantly grows worse. Fully 12,000,000 workers are now totally unemployed, and many millions more work only part time. Daily the economic crisis deepens and tens of thousands more are thrown out of work. Sweeping wage-cuts take place in every industry, capitalist "plans" to cure the crisis fall dismally. The great industries remain idle, although millions are in want of the necessities of life. The government holds 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, but the farmers are poverty stricken and the city workers are famished for bread. Children are dying for want of milk, while milk is being dumped by the milk corporations. Every day workers, driven desperate, kill themselves. It is capitalist greed and bankruptcy.

Thus the capitalist system is rotting all over the world. Only in the Soviet Union are the industries flourishing, the wage standards rising, and the toilers free from the tragedy of unemployment and capitalist exploitation.

Capitalist Policy Is Starvation.

The policy of the capitalists in this country is to make the workers starve. Their sole concern is to protect their own profits, sweated from our toil. They slash the workers' wages mercilessly, they throw millions out of jobs, depriving us of all means of making a living. They reduce the workers to beggary. Their relief program is a contemptible one of "charity," with its miserable bread lines, flop houses, etc. Parasitic stockholders live on the fat of the land; but the workers who built the industries and produced its riches, are thrust into destitution and starvation.

The government—local, state and national—enforces this capitalist starvation program. Everywhere it protects the capitalists and starves the workers. The Hoover government rushes with hundreds of millions to aid the banks. It spends three billions yearly for part, present and future wars. But it has nothing for the unemployed workers and the bankrupt farmers. We are referred back to the crooked local politicians and professional charity sharks. The local governments arrest, club and shoot down the workers wherever they make mass demands for relief. In Chicago and Cleveland, the police brutally murdered demonstrating unemployed workers.

Either Fight or Starve.

Manifestly we must fight. It is either fight or starve. We must not be turned from the path of struggle by the glib demagoguery of such elements as Governors Roosevelt and Pinchot, Mayor Murphy and the A. F. of L. officials and the socialist party. There is only the Hoover starvation policy dressed up in liberal, trade union and radical phrases.

Only by mass struggle can the starving workers force the capitalist government to grant relief. In every city we must organize the broadest local struggles, demonstrations and hunger marches—against evictions, against mass layoffs, against wage-cuts, against the stagger plan, against forced labor, for cash relief from the city, for free rent, gas, lights, etc. for the unemployed, for free food and clothing for school children etc. These local struggles must be the basis for the National Hunger March, which will in turn further organize and intensify the local struggles for relief, as well as unite the whole movement nationally.

March to Washington—Demand Insurance!

When Congress assemblies early in December, the delegates of the workers, the National Hunger Marchers, must be there to fight against

the starvation of the workers. The working class has no representation in Congress. The main demands of these millions of unemployed workers, whom the marchers will represent, will be for unemployment insurance, equal to full wages for the unemployed and part-time workers, for special winter relief in the amount of \$150 for each unemployed worker and \$50 for each dependent, for the 7-hour day without reduction in weekly earnings, for the initiation of a federal program of furnishing work to the workers at union wages, for the abolition of the brutal terror and discrimination against Negroes and deportation of foreign-born workers, demands for the ex-servicemen and poor farmers, etc. The marchers will demand that all war funds be applied to unemployment relief and be administered by the Unemployed Councils. They will demand the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Elect Marchers at Mass Meetings.

The National Hunger March must be a gigantic mass movement. The marchers are to be elected at great local mass meetings, made up of employed and unemployed workers, members of A. F. of L. and T. U. U. L. unions, workers' fraternal organizations, unorganized workers from the shops, etc. Delegates will come from all of the important centers, from New York to San Francisco. In the many cities through which the marchers will pass they will be greeted by big mass demonstrations of the workers. Similarly, on their return journey from Washington, the marchers will report along the routes to mass meetings of workers.

The march will be fully organized. The approximately 1,500 marchers will be regularly elected delegates, organized in unit formations, and thoroughly disciplined. The march will be directly under the auspices of the Unemployed Councils. The T. U. U. L. and its affiliated unions will co-operate. The Workers' International Relief will organize the commissary and medical services jointly with the Unemployed Councils. Made up of men and women delegates—youth, Negro, foreign-born and native—the marchers will be thoroughly representative of the working class.

Four Main Columns.

The march, proceeding principally by trucks, will go in four general columns (1) starting at Boston and drawing in delegations from all the middle and north Atlantic states, (2) starting at Buffalo, proceeding via Scranton to Philadelphia; (3) starting at Chicago, including delegates from the West and Northwest, and proceeding by the northern route via Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh; (4) starting at St. Louis, including delegates from the South and Southwest, and proceeding via Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Full directives will be furnished all Unemployed Councils, giving quotas for each city and outlining the methods of organizing the delegation units and the marching columns.

Workers: Without regard to the parties or labor unions to which you belong, form a great united front and fight against starvation and slavery! Employed workers, support the demands of the unemployed and part time workers! Unemployed workers, support the strikes of the employed against wage-cuts!

Build Unemployed Councils!

Organize for the National Hunger March! Build Unemployed Councils! Intensify the local demonstrations and local hunger marches for unemployment insurance and immediate relief! Make the cities seethe with demands for food for the starving and shelter for the homeless! Make the National Hunger March a gigantic demonstration of the workers against starvation! On to Washington December 7th!

New York Unemployed Council. Chicago Unemployed Council. Detroit Unemployed Council. Pittsburgh Unemployed Council. Cleveland Unemployed Council. Philadelphia Unemployed Council. Boston Unemployed Council. New Haven Unemployed Council. San Francisco Unemployed Council. Buffalo Unemployed Council. Minneapolis Unemployed Council. Kansas City Unemployed Council. UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH, 5 East 19th St., New York City.

30,000 Take Part in Mass Funeral for Two Negro Workers Murdered by Cleveland Police

BULLETIN.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Ten thousand white and Negro workers marched five miles to the cemetery in the mass funeral here Saturday afternoon for the two unemployed Negro workers murdered by Cleveland police. Thirty thousand altogether participated in the funeral, demonstrating a magnificent solidarity of Negro and white workers in tremendous mass resentment against the police massacre of unemployed last Tuesday night.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 9.—A mass delegation to Safety Director Barry from the Communist Party and other organizations, backed by the growing mass resentment of Cleveland workers succeeded in forcing the removal of the hospital of the workers wounded in last Tuesday's police massacre of unemployed. The city bosses had previously refused hospital attention to the wounded workers who, though in a critical condition in their power to break the strike of the canvass makers.

The tremendous mass protest has also forced the release of all workers arrested distributing leaflets calling upon the workers of Cleveland to attend the mass funeral for the two murdered Negro workers and to defend the Negro masses.

A promise was forced from Barry that there would be no attempt to break up workers' protest meetings tonight or to stop mass mobilization for the funeral tomorrow, Saturday, Oct. 11.

One hundred thousand leaflets have been distributed. Dozens of

United Mine Worker Thugs Attack Strikers' Kitchen

LIBERTY, West Va., Oct. 11.—The thugs of the United Mine Workers of America attacked the relief kitchen at Liberty, yesterday, breaking windows while state police were conveniently absent. The captain of the state troopers had previously told National Miners' Union organizers that: "We recognize the U. M. W. A. here," and "There won't be any arrests, but look out!"

The West Virginia miners in the Morgantown-Fairmont field are striking against a 25 per cent wage cut which U. M. W. A. District President Van Bittner in agreement with the operators, imposed upon them week before last.

The Liberty Relief Station was established last week, shortly after the strike broke out. It was set up by the Workers' International Relief and the Penn.-Ohio-West Va.-Ky. Striking Miners' Relief Committee.

While Van Bittner's thugs attack the relief station to starve the strikers back to work, and state police raid the picket lines and club men, women and children, the U. M. W. A. resorts to open strike-breaking, supplying machine men to go into the mines. Machine men who have been kept on the U. M. W. A. relief list for just such emergencies are now told they must work in the struck mines or they will be cut off the list.

The strikers are consolidating their ranks under N. M. U. leadership. A mass defense corps is now guarding the relief kitchen. But there must be food in the kitchen to make it worth guarding! Send funds and food for these strikers, and to the striking miners of Kentucky! Send it to the Pennsylvania-Cale - West Virginia-Kentucky Striking Miners Relief Committee at 611 Penn. Ave., Room 205, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CREDIT POOL CANNOT STOP BANKRUPTCY

Banks Frozen Assets Cannot Be Relieved Boss Press Admits

More Gold Exports Gold Loss Already Very Serious

Not a week has passed since the publication of the Hoover credit plan and the serious writes of Wall Street have to admit that it is either impossible to carry out the plan, where the mechanics of the plan are established, the plan will not only have no effect as far as proving the economic situation is concerned, but will have practically no effect in staving off the financial crisis, where it does not actually worsen it. The financial editor of the New York Post points out that the plans for the new credit pool are very vague.

"Preliminary reports on the operation of the new corporation are not clear on the point of how far it is willing to go in an attempt to stop hoarding. On the contrary, such vague terms as lending on "sound assets," making advances to "deserving and responsible" borrowers, etc., are used. For the general public, of course, these generalizations will soon lose their force."

The "vagueness" of the terms rises from the fact that the credit pool

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

ACT TO OVERCOME LABOR SHORTAGE IN SOVIET UNION

Young Communists to Mobilize Forces for End of Fluctuation

Energetic steps by the Soviet government, the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League, to overcome the shortage of 2,000,000 industrial workers urgently needed to complete and man important industrial units under the Five-Year Plan were reported by Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent of the New York Times.

The Communist Youth Pravda and the Youth League has set about to mobilize its membership to end the fluctuation of workers especially on construction jobs, and to draw workers from the collectives into industrial life, Duranty writes.

The Youth Pravda points out that the industrial workers increased from 11,000,000 to 14,000,000 from 1928 to 1930, but that the industrial labor shortage was acute in many industrial sections.

Duranty attributes the lack of flow from the collectives to industrial centers to improved living conditions of the peasants.

The building trades is urgently in need of at least 500,000 workers.

Writing in the Sunday Times for Sunday, October 11, Duranty says:

"In this period of world-wide economic distress, when unemployed are numbered by millions in every large industrial country, there is no unemployment in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. On the contrary, there is an actual shortage of labor everywhere, from factory operatives and construction gangs to white-collar clerks and movie actors, which is reckoned at fully 2,000,000 today."

GANDHI READY TO POSTPONE CONFERENCE

Gandhi, in London to bargain away the Indian revolution, announced that he is willing to postpone the solving of the Indian problem. "England must be given a chance to regain its feet," says the skeleton with the loin cloth. An honest revolution takes advantage of every weakness of the enemy. Gandhi welcomes the breathing space.

450 Delegates, 222 Workers Organizations, at I.L.D. Meet

NEW YORK.—At the call of the International Labor Defense, 450 delegates representing 222 workers' organizations met yesterday in Irving Plaza Hall and in a meeting reflecting enthusiasm and determination to free the class war prisoners, adopted a program of organization and activity. One delegation was from the Propper McCallum hosiery strikers.

The conference was particularly to rally workers for the demand to set free Mooney and Billings, the Harlan miners, the Negro boys framed at Scottsboro and the Imperial Valley prisoners.

Carl Hacker, New York district secretary of the I.L.D., opened the sessions. The chairman of the forenoon session was the Negro worker Henry Winslow of Nat Turner branch of the I.L.D. Chairman of the afternoon session was Morris Nemser.

Prominent among the speakers and most enthusiastically received by the delegates were two Kentucky miners, Ala Cusick, one of those indicted for murder in Harlan, and James Grace, who was taken out with Tom Myerscough several days ago to be beaten up and perhaps killed on a road through the hills. Myerscough escaped in a hall of bullets. Grace's whereabouts and fate were in doubt for days, but it seems he was beaten to the ground, about the time Myerscough got away, and later also made his escape in the darkness.

Hacker made the main report for the I.L.D., New York district, outlining the tasks. George Maurer reported for the National Committee of the I.L.D. Sadie Van Veen greeted the conference in the name of the Communist Party.

The conference raised \$500 in cash and pledges yesterday for defense work.

Program of Action

The program of work is for:

1. Each organization represented to elect a special committee to direct on defense campaigns and organize the I.L.D.

2. Each organization represented to hold mass meetings for building the campaign for prisoners' release and to make demands for their freedom.

3. Language organizations to hold similar mass meetings with foreign language speakers.

4. Each organization to collect money for defense, for feeding prisoners' families, etc.

5. A big mass demonstration in New York on the third week in November.

6. Mock defense trials in November or December.

7. All organizations to push circulation of amnesty petitions, to get a million names demanding release of the class war prisoners.

8. A delegation of the I.L.D. to go to Washington with the unemployed delegation on December 7, to present the petition.

9. Each organization to build up the I.L.D. in every way, by getting individual members and by mass affiliations.

10. Election of visiting committees at the conference to go to organizations not represented here.

11. All organizations to pass resolutions demanding release of class war prisoners. (The conference itself passed such resolutions and sent telegrams to governors and mayors).

12. All activities in this campaign to be in the spirit of the conference and under the direction of the I.L.D.

13. Another district conference in November to elect the delegation to Washington.

Eject Trotskyites

Four Trotskyites came in, sent by their League. By a vote of 438 to 12 the conference voted to eject them as mere disturbers. One was overheard telephoning Jim Cannon later: "No, we didn't succeed in breaking up the conference, but we did disrupt it." The "disruption" didn't last long.

BUILD THE DISTRICT ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES NOW

The first mobilization this week end carried the Communist Party Platform from house to house in all working class neighborhoods covered all sections of the city. Workers who participated are urged to immediately turn in the money both for the sale of the Platforms and all money collected on the Election Campaign Coupons in order that the Communist Party may have a tally of the results gained.

The house to house canvass to build Vote Communist clubs must now be intensified in every Assembly District of the city, where the Communist Party is running candidates and the workers over to support the platform of the C. P. in this election and to Vote Communist on November 3.

Assembly District Committees are being organized by all sections of the Party. The Assembly District Committees with the candidates and the Election Campaign Managers appointed by the sections and the various organizations, unions, etc., are charged with the task of seeing that every house is canvassed on a block to block basis, that is, on an Election District basis, in order to reach all

workers, and to line them up to Vote Communist on November 3.

The District Election Campaign calls upon all workers to volunteer to join the Assembly District Committees, and to organize Vote Communist committees in the shops to be drawn into the territorial work in the evening. Reaching the workers during the election struggle, both in the shop and house to house, is a political task of the first importance. Every worker should volunteer to go among the workers from house to house to visit workers' organizations and to agitate in the shops against the enemies of the working class, the socialist strikebreakers, and traitors of the working class, the Tammany Hall racketeers and gangsters.

In Assembly Districts which have previously pulled a large vote for the yellow socialist misleaders special attention must be paid to spewing them up before the workers and to win the workers for the Communist Party.

The mobilization to build Vote Communist clubs includes also the recruiting of class conscious workers of all those who are sympathetic workers to act as watchers at the polls on election day. A small army of Watchers are needed to fight for the interests of the revolutionary workers at the polls against the gangsterism of the political machine of the bosses. Workers who are sympathetic should sign up at once at the nearest section headquarters of the Party in their neighborhood, or with the District Election Campaign Manager, Harriet Silverman, 35 E. 12th St., Rm. in 503.

What's On—

MONDAY

Workers Ex-Servicemen's League Branch 1

Will have an executive committee meeting tonight at 79 East 10th St., 7:30 p.m. The entertainment committee will meet at 6:30.

Branch 1 and 2 will hold a joint street meeting at 129th St. at 8 p.m.

Send Off Soviet Delegates

Tonight the Fighting American Workers Delegation will say goodbye to steel, marine, and mine workers from all over the United States at Cooper Union, 8th St. and 4th Ave.

Y. C. L. of Yorkville

And the Young Pioneers will hold a hike today to Hunters Island. Meet 9 a.m. at 350 East 51st St. or at the Pelham Bay Station, at 9 a.m.

International Labor Defense School

Will hold its next meeting at 35 E. 12th St., Room 206, at 7:30 p.m., on "Defense in Court."

Long Island Workers Club

Will have a lecture by Sender Garlin, just returned from the Soviet Union. All workers are invited.

League of Struggle for Negro Rights So. Brooklyn

Has arranged a mass meeting for the Scottsboro Defense. Mrs. Ada Wright, the mother of the two boys in jail on frame-up charges, will speak. Admission free.

ROSE'S MIDGETS AT THE HIPPODROME.

The vaudeville bill at the Hippodrome is headed by Ike Rose's Sixteen Midgets in an entirely new revue and Bud Harris, the noted comedian with Tom Brookings and Paul Harris. "An American Tragedy," screen adaptation of Theodore Dreiser's dramatic novel featuring Phillips Holmes, Sylvia Sidney and Frances Des is the film attraction.

"Devotion" is holding forth a second week at the Mayfair Theatre. Ann Harding, Leslie Howard, Robert Williams, O. P. Heggie and Louise Closser Hale, play the chief roles.

Alexis Granowsky's film, "The Song of Life" (Lied von Leben) which the Berlin censorship authorities refused to pass, has been given a clean bill of health by the New York censor and will open at the Cameo this Friday.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



MILLIONS LOOTED OFF PERMIT MEN BY KAPLAN GANG

Movie Operators Union Head Robs 800

NEW YORK.—Sam Kaplan, racketeering president of Local 306 of the Moving Picture Operators' Union has simply called off the strike against ten theatres of the Lee A. Ochs chain here. Picketing was ordered stopped Oct. 8, the men were notified that none would go to work until Monday, and there is no assurance they will work then.

There were 70 pickets, and only 30 jobs open. Some of the scabs are to be admitted to the union and left at work. Of those who went on strike, those close to Kaplan were given other jobs, the ordinary members and permit men did the picketing.

No wage scale is announced! With Kaplan presiding at a meeting of the local Oct. 6, the five men who were expelled and who fought their way back in through the courts were driven from the meeting. Then some of Kaplan's thugs leaped on Nathaniel Doragoff, a member, and after accusing him of being in sympathy with those expelled, beat him up severely with chairs and other weapons. Police present did not interfere.

The beating followed a discussion of Sheriff Farley and his graft. Farley is a member of the Kaplan gang.

NEW YORK.—The movie picture operators' union Local 306 counts a little over 2,000 members. Eight hundred of them are "permit" men, i. e., they paid \$500 to \$1,000 a head as initiation fee and 10 to 20 per cent (since 8 months ago 20 per cent) as weekly assessments. The permit man has no standing, no rights, no vote, no say in the local.

The wages are determined by President Kaplan himself, and a theatre gets a better break if the manager first sees the chief who supplies Kaplan with gunmen and bodyguards. For the same job a regular member gets \$85 and a permit man \$46, or as low as \$38. After Kaplan takes off the 20 per cent the permit man has \$36.80 or \$30.40 left for himself. Last summer, when Kaplan wanted to be good to the bosses, he ordered a wage cut of 5 per cent for 10 weeks.

Protesting means to lose the job without notice. Any member may come to the business agent and ask for the permit man's job.

Spying and Intrigue.

A permit man goes to work in the morning and is never sure that he will not find someone else attending to his machine and all he can do in that case is go back to the local, take a chair and wait until he is given another job which comes sometimes in two weeks, sometimes in two months and sometimes, never—depending on what this permit man said about somebody or what somebody said about him.

Spying of one member on another is strongly encouraged. When there are good jobs to fill, members work morning shifts in one theatre and evening shifts in another, making be-

Unusual Wholesome Dishes Made of FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS AFTER THEATRE SPECIAL LUNCH 50c DINNER 65c ARTISTIC SURROUNDINGS QUALITY FOODS

Trufood VEGETARIAN RESTAURANTS
153 West 44th Street
110 West 40th Street (East of Broadway)
True Food is the Key to Health

Patronize the **Hygrade Dairy & Vegetarian Restaurant** A PLEASANT PLACE TO EAT Special prices from 5 to 9 p. m. 149 West 28th St., near 7th Avenue FURNISHED ROOM—Large, light and airy. Suitable for two. Very Reasonable. Location, 1014 Yorkville Avenue, Bklyn., Lefeguard 3-5410.

CITY'S "JOB" AGENCY IS IN VICIOUS RACE DISCRIMINATION

NEW YORK.—The city's fake employment office at Lafayette Street not only tries to fool the unemployed workers with promises of jobs it cannot furnish, but carries on a vicious policy of insult and discrimination against the unemployed Negro workers.

Of the few jobs available from time to time, hardly any are given to the Negro workers who are kept coming back day after day with lying promises. One of these workers, Bertram Aldrich, although one of the first to register when the agency was opened, has received nothing but promises and abuse.

When this worker was facing dismissal he wrote to the Mayor's Committee explaining his situation and his urgent need of relief. Instead of giving him relief the committee turned his letter over to the employment agency which wrote him to call for

a job. Aldrich immediately reported to the office, but with the same results. He was turned away each time. Together with his wife, he has since been evicted. Aldrich says that there were only about 3 jobs called out for colored workers in the space of as many days.

By discriminating against the Negro workers, the bosses are forcing this frightfully oppressed group to bear the full burdens of the economic crisis to an even greater extent than the white workers. The bosses only way out of the crisis is through starvation and terrorism of the working-class. The workers must fight back. White and Negro, they must fight for unemployed relief, for social insurance and for unconditional equal rights for the Negro masses, defeating all attempts of the capitalists to further victimize the Negro workers.

HIT WALKER GRAFT BUDGET IN RED ELECTION CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—In the house to house canvass, the Red Workers Battalion will carry the Communist Party platform of struggle and utilize this house to house contact with workers to expose Jimmie Walker's economy budget for New York City and what this will mean to the grafters in office. The so-called economy budget which is more than \$10,000,000 over the one squandered in 1931 is now proposed by Jimmie Walker on the excuse that the unemployed situation demands this. The workers Red battalion must expose this lie to the working class in the city wide house

to house mobilization and prove to the workers that not one penny of the \$635,352,880 demanded by Walker will go to the jobless for immediate relief—grafters and gangsters of the Tammany Hall administration will

Proceeds of the affair will go towards buying an automobile for the use of the Pioneer leaders of Pittsburgh.

Pioneer Leaders to Hold Dance Saturday

The first Pioneer leaders' week-end training school will end with a dance on Saturday night, Oct. 17th at the Workers Center, 35 E. 12th Street. An excellent jazz band will supply the music.

Proceeds of the affair will go towards buying an automobile for the use of the Pioneer leaders of Pittsburgh.

14th Anniversary Greetings to USSR

1 Friends of 9 Soviet 1 Union 3 7

Hail

The Success of the Five-Year Plan of Socialist construction. Hail the glorious achievements of the workers and peasants of the USSR where STARVATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT HAVE BEEN PERMANENTLY ABOLISHED.

Pledge

To defend the Soviet Union. Pledge to mobilize the American workers for solidarity with the Soviet workers.

Greet

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. Send your fraternal greetings by filling out the blank below.

The F. S. U. American Workers Delegation will take along your greetings together with thousands of others.

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL TO

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION
80 E. 11th Street, Room 221
New York City.

I am enclosing the greetings of my shopmate (or friend) and myself. Please acknowledge receipt.

WORKERS' SCHOOL REGISTRATION IS NOW OVER 1,000

Some Courses Opening This Week Still Available

Over 1,000 have registered for the Fall term of the Workers School, a 35 East 12th St., and most courses are completely filled and are now in session. No more registrations can be taken for the courses that opened last Monday. A few courses, however, have postponed their opening till this week, and are still open for registration.

Registration for the classes listed below will be taken this week only up to the time at which they are scheduled to open. The following are the courses still available, and the time at which they are given:

Monday at 8:30 P. M.
Drawing for Shop Papers, Colonial Problems, Social Insurance.

Wednesday at 8:30 P. M.
Revolutionary Journalism, Work Among Women.

Thursday at 8:30 P. M.
History of the Three Internationals.

Friday at 8:30 P. M.
Courses for Financial Secretaries, Negro Problems.

Patronize the **Concoops Food Stores** AND **Restaurant** 2700 BRONX PARK EAST

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We Invite Workers to the **BLUE BIRD CAFETERIA** GOOD WHOLESOME FOOD Fair Prices A Comfortable Place to Eat 827 BROADWAY Between 12th and 13th Sts.

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

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

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MELROSE DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place. 1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX (near 142nd St. Station) TELEPHONE INTERVALE 9-9169

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THE DAILY WORKER 30 East 13th St. New York City

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Wm. WEINSTONE BEN GOLD JOSHUA KUNITZ RED FRONT BAND LATEST SOVIET NEWS REEL

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On the Carrying Out of the 13th Plenum Decisions

INTENSIFICATION OF MASS WORK AND GROWTH OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

(Resolution of National Committee of League.)

THE NEC Bureau declares that the decisions of the 6th National Convention are not being carried through with the necessary speed. The rate of growth of the League and its mass work is entirely out of accord with the tremendous objective possibilities. The increasing unemployment, the new sweeping wage-cuts, the preparations for a new war, and the increasing militancy of the workers, makes possible and absolutely necessary a much more rapid turn towards mass work, and the building of the League on a mass basis with a speed undreamed of before.

The League must radically increase the tempo of growth based upon an intensification of all of the mass work. The League districts must set themselves the immediate goal of carrying out the decisions of the YCL letter to our convention which said: "The League must catch up to and exceed the membership of the Party in the fastest possible time," as the first step in becoming a mass League much broader and larger than the Party.

In order to increase the tempo of growth, the League must turn more decisively towards organizing and leading the daily struggles of the young workers, especially the economic struggles. While progress can be recorded in this respect nationally since the convention, this remains as yet our weakest link. The YCL letter to the 6th Convention stated that the League has not as yet "shown itself the organizer and leader of the daily struggles for the most vital interests of the toiling youth." The "left" sectarianism of the League is best expressed by our inability to talk generally of struggle, but our inability to take up the day to day needs of the youth, and to build our League in the struggle for these needs.

How many districts have raised concrete youth demands in the work at the factories, in the trade unions, and during strike struggle? That is why we have so few youth sections, and none that really play a role in the struggle. How many districts have made the League an independent political factor in the local elections, coming forward with concrete economic, political and cultural demands for the youth, and with youth forums of work? With exception of Detroit and Chicago, where has our League begun to defend the needs of the unemployed youth? Whereas the League developed a real united front in the struggle for Negro rights, especially the Scottsboro campaign? To what extent has our League and the Pioneers developed a mass struggle for free food and clothing for children? Our greatest weakness is still the failure to understand that we can build a mass League only through the leadership of the daily struggles.

Secondly, there must be destroyed root and branch, the narrow sectarian attitude towards building the League. This conception fails to see the League as a broad mass organization, but as an organization of the chosen few. In all of the recent struggles, this was shown by strong tendencies to hide the face of the League. This is due to a fear of the masses on the one hand, and to the attitude that "not all young workers are ready for the YCL." The results of these tendencies is to keep the League a small "youth Communist Party" instead of a broad mass youth organization much larger than the Party. International Youth Day was an example of this. More than 70,000 participated in the demonstrations, but only 900 applications were gotten for the League.

In order to intensify the mass work and break down the sectarian approach to the building of the YCL, it is necessary to have the closest political guidance and daily cooperation of the Party. There must be the completest mobilization of the Party for the building of the League. The decisions of the 13th Plenum of the Party which established Party responsibility for the work of the YCL must be the basis for changed relationships in all districts. The League must overcome all separatist tendencies, must work closely with the Party in all campaigns, and must strengthen the Party core in the League.

All of the work of the League must be based on the shops. In every single struggle, the building of shop, mine and mill nuclei of the League must come first. In all districts, concentration at the factories must be considered as the most important work. This must be connected with the struggle against wage cuts and also with the struggle of the unemployed youth for relief. The League must during the coming months intensify its activity among the unemployed youth and prepare especially for the hunger marches. In all this work must come the systematic building of the revolutionary unions and youth sections.

The bulk of the membership must be drawn into the work of building the League. We must boldly bring forward new cadres, and patiently train them by giving them direct responsibility in the leadership. We must struggle consciously against bureaucratic methods of work from the leading committees to the units. We must struggle against any tendencies to stifle the initiative of the newer elements which is based on a lack of faith in the new young workers. We must develop revolutionary competition from below. This must be accomplished by the fullest discussion of our shortcomings and mistakes and the development of real bolshevik self-criticism throughout the ranks of the League. There must be real check-up and control by the membership on the work of the leading bodies.

In Pittsburgh and other districts where the League has grown rapidly in the past months, it

is absolutely necessary to take steps to consolidate our present gains. This must be done by developing forces, new members' classes, changing inner life, and constant personal direction to new units. We must warn against spreading out without consolidating and keeping what we have. This is one reason for our huge fluctuation which must be stopped. There must also be developed continuity in the work of the units and districts, especially in our mass work.

In order to increase the tempo of work on the basis of the above, the NEC Bureau decides:

1. To endorse the line and proposals of the Pittsburgh Plan of Action, amending this Plan to the extent of instructing the Pittsburgh district to give more emphasis and detailed attention

Party Leadership in Building a Mass League

"The work among the youth is more and more becoming a living, practical problem of today for our Party in every field of struggle, strike struggles, unemployed movement, Negro work, etc. The Young Communist League at its recent Sixth Convention demonstrated that it has begun to emerge from its critical condition of a year ago. It must be stated, however, that the leadership and assistance of the Party to the Y. C. L. and the mass youth organizations has been absolutely inadequate. This neglect by the Party, expressed in the practical work by failure to draw the youth into struggles as an important, recognized factor results in turn in giving ground for wrong tendencies towards separatism among the youth themselves (miners' strike, etc.). The Party must in all its sub-divisions discuss the work of the Y. C. L. as developed in the resolutions of its Sixth National Convention, and elaborate business-like plans for assistance and leadership of this work, in the closest contact with the units and leading bodies of the Y. C. L. and fractions of the mass youth organizations. All Party organizations must carry out the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, which gives to the Party the task of assuming responsibility for the building up of the youth organizations, for establishing youth nuclei where Party nuclei exist, to build up the youth membership to that of the Party and in excess of it. The Party organization must combat any social-democratic tendencies of underestimating the youth and must overcome the former relations which exist at the present time and establish real leadership in assisting in the building up of the Y. C. L. (From the 13th Plenum Resolution printed in full in the October Communist.)"

tion to the problem of work among the unemployed youth. This work with the beginning of the winter months becomes of major importance.

2. To concentrate nationally on the coal and steel industries. This is to be done by major concentration on the Pittsburgh district, by sending in the best forces, financial aid, and by detailed political guidance. Chicago, Cleveland and Philadelphia to also be considered concentration districts, but to a lesser extent than Pittsburgh.

3. The immediate organization of the widest discussion all through the League on the decisions of the 6th Convention, the 13th Party Plenum and our Enlarged Bur.

4. That in order to turn the League towards shop work and give detailed guidance to the work of the shop nuclei, that the NEC adopt direct patronage over the existing shop nuclei. This to be done by direct correspondence and guidance from the organization department to the nuclei.

5. That in connection with the Party proposed recruiting drive, the Bureau work out a YCL intensive recruiting drive, based upon gaining members especially from the large factories.

6. That the Bureau be instructed to immediately publish a YCL recruiting pamphlet. Also that special mass recruiting leaflets be issued for steel and coal.

7. That in order to finance the increased work that we establish an organization fund nationally. Organization department to work out drive in detail.

8. As a step in developing new cadres, full time district schools be organized at least in the following districts by the end of the year—Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and New York.

9. To take necessary steps to establish the Young Worker once more on a weekly basis by fullest support of districts to Young Worker drive.

10. That on the basis of the decisions of the 13th Plenum of the Party, and the decisions of the Pittsburgh Party district on the YCL Plan, special meetings be held of Party and YCL leading comrades in all districts to work out concrete basis for Party responsibility and aid to YCL.

The Y. C. L. Is to Participate in the 13th Plenum Discussions

All functionaries and active members of the Young Communist League are asked to participate in the Party discussion. The articles on the youth should deal with the decisions of the 6th Convention of the League and the 13th Plenum of the Party. These articles should bring out the special problems facing the League and also the tasks of the Party in building the YCL. All articles on the youth should be sent to National Committee, Young Communist League, Box 28, Station D, New York City.

P. O. Box 87 Station D, New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

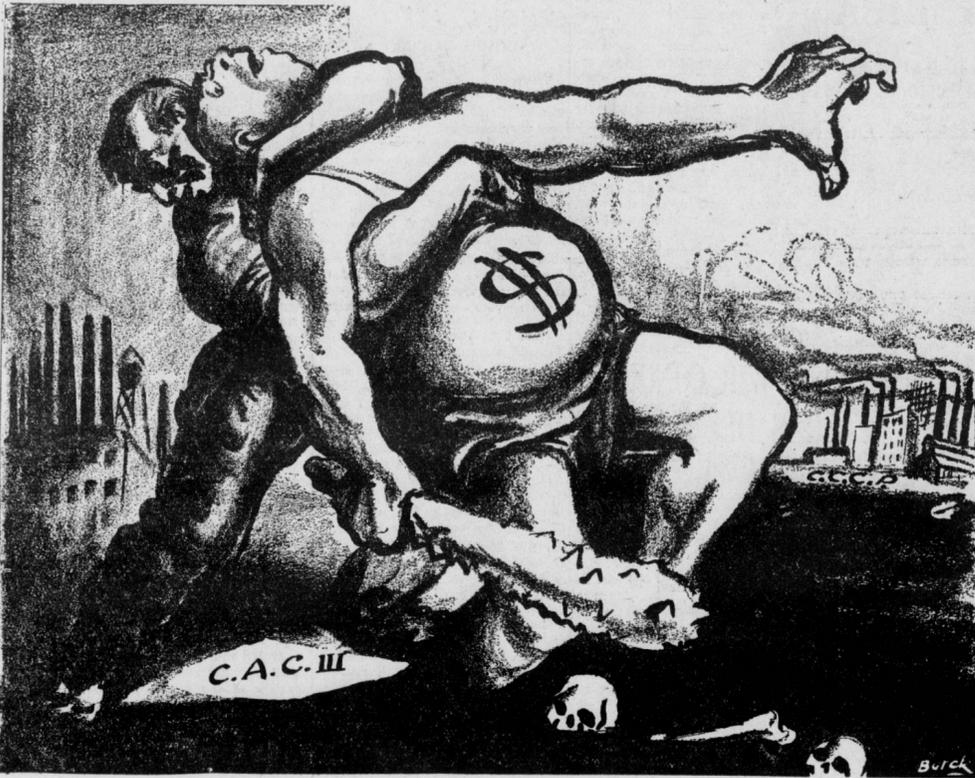
Address

City State

Occupation Age

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party U. S. A., Party, P. O. Box 87 Station D, New York City.

"NO YOU WON'T!"



This picture is part of the Daily Worker page which will be printed in "Trud," central organ of the Soviet Trade Union, on the 14th Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. A page prepared by the Soviet workers will be printed in the Daily Worker on November 7.

The New Phase of the World Economic Crisis

(Leading Editorial of Moscow Pravda, Sept. 24.)

(Since this was written the financial crisis has spread to the United States, which has still further aggravated the economic crisis. The U. S. has also entered a new phase of the crisis.—Ed.)

THE economic crisis has entered into a new phase of its development.

It is already two years since the fever of the crisis is shaking the capitalist world. The crisis expresses itself in the panic on the exchange, the deflation of stocks, valuable paper, state bonds, credit obligations. There occurs a general, although varied and uneven decrease in wholesale prices. The present gigantic contraction of production, unheard of in the history of capitalism, has gripped all of the branches of industry in the capitalist world, except the war industry. On the basis of the contraction of production, unemployment has taken on unheard of dimensions in the history of capitalism.

The production apparatus is working only 50 per cent of its capacity, and in many branches, even less than that. The contraction of the domestic trade on the basis of the sharp contraction of the inner markets, is accompanied by a very exceptional contraction of the external markets. The carloadings of the railroads, ocean and river steamers, motor and other kinds of transport, has been reduced. The agrarian crisis is ruining tens of millions of peasants' economy. The commodity accumulations have increased and continue irresistibly to increase on account of the gold cash not being used and not functioning as capital (United States and France).

The disproportion between the different branches of production has sharpened in the highest degree; deepening the contradictions between imperialism and the colonies, between industry and agriculture, between the branches of production with the predominance of monopoly, and the branches where the monopolies are not yet developed. Dividends (profits) of the stock corporations and of the majority of the enterprise, have sharply diminished, on the basis of the increase of prices—elements of the basic capital are being depreciated. Because of the crisis and the general decrease in prices, the process of production slows down considerably and is being disorganized.

Despite the unparalleled increase of the tax pressure, the state incomes are decreasing, the budgets are becoming disorganized. Silver is being depreciated. Already at the beginning of the crisis there came mass bankruptcies of the small and middle enterprises in the most weak and poor countries. The chain of international credit obligations began to snap; in the weakest countries there began the depreciation of the currency.

In a number of countries where the crisis sharpened due to the specific local conditions, it has led in the course of its deepening and broadening to the rising of the elements of the revolutionary crisis or to a revolutionary crisis. The contradictions between the proletariat and

the bourgeoisie are deepening and sharpening.

Large monopoly mergers have for a long time resisted the crisis. They attempted to hold up the price of their commodities to the former levels, or to hold back the process of price reductions. They also held on to their commodities. They were saving their enterprises from bankruptcy by putting the burden of the crisis upon the workers, upon the basic peasant masses, upon the petty bourgeoisie, upon the small and middle enterprises, upon the branches of production most weak in the development of monopolies.

The largest imperialist countries have been transferring the burden of the crisis upon the conquered, weak dependent colonial and semi-colonial countries; through this they are striving to save the balance of their budget, the stability of their currency, the strength of their credit system. This struggle has lasted almost two years. The tens of millions army of unemployed, the wage reductions of the employed workers, the ruin of the peasant masses, the robbing of the petty bourgeoisie, gigantic starvation in the colonies, the robber oppression of the weak and conquered nations, the mad destruction of productive forces and the annihilation of already produced commodities, the ruthless offensive upon the social legislation, health measures and the cultural expenditures, hunger, starvation, suffering of the toilers—all was tried for the salvation of the large monopoly undertakings, from the blows of the crisis. The imperialist countries have conducted in the course of two years a mad and desperate struggle in order to preserve from crashing the commanding posts of the financial oligarchy—the banks, concerns, trusts, syndicates, the credit and currency system, the system of international debts and payments. The international bourgeoisie, which has come in this struggle into the sharpest crash with the proletariat, with the productive forces, with the toiling masses of the dependent semi-colonial countries, has attempted by all means to overcome the crisis, to actually soften it. All this in order to find a capitalist escape from the blind alley. But in vain—it did not find it.

The doctors of the ill, decaying, dying capitalism—the social fascists of all ranks and colors, with all their might are helping the bourgeoisie. However, social fascism has proven itself in the struggle with the crisis just as powerless as fascism.

The summer of 1931 has brought the sharpest onrush of the crisis and its transformation into a new phase.

To the world industrial crisis which was accompanied by the agrarian crisis, has been added now the credit money crisis which has grown on the basis of the industrial and agrarian crisis. The credit money crisis has passed in a number of countries into a currency crisis. The same as with the economic crisis, the credit money crisis is developing unevenly—in jumps. Having sapped away, first of all, the credit system of the colonial and semi-colonial lands, having washed away the foundation of credits in the dependent countries in South America, it has for the first

time broken out in Europe, in Austria. Then the credit money crisis reached Germany. The Hoover proposition calculated to prevent it, has proven to be blank cartridges. The credit crisis began in Germany and has shaken the entire central, east and southeastern Europe.

Torn with contradictions, attempting to profit by the catastrophe of other countries, to squeeze out political and economic profits from the breaking down of their own economic system, the imperialist countries have pushed each other toward the economic precipice. The credit crisis of central and eastern Europe has jumped to England. From July, the largest imperialist country, England, has conducted an unsuccessful struggle against it. France and the United States have rendered assistance to England after they themselves had brought the English financial system to the end of the precipice, but they could not save her. England is in the midst of a credit crisis and simultaneously with it a currency crisis. Through this the credit crisis becomes a world general crisis.

It has not yet gripped the United States and France. However, they are also feeling the tremblings of the thunder... it already begins to spread in Holland and Switzerland. Its development will be continuous. However, the change of international payment obligations snaps in so many places, upon so many important and sensitive portions, and the mutual connections of the world capitalist economy are so close that the international credit crisis becomes unavoidable.

The credit crisis will produce a mass bankruptcy of the largest banks of the large and largest monopoly undertakings. The Creditanstalt in Austria, the two "D" banks in Germany, (Danat and Dresden Banks), the Credit Bank in Hungary, the Royal Mail in England, the Nord Wolle and other giants of monopolist capitalism in Germany showing the possibility of crashing of the strongest fortresses of the international financial oligarchy. Upon the world exchanges they are already gossiping and whispering that Krieger went bankrupt, that Royal Dutch is in straits, that Schneider-Creusot and the Banque d'Union of Paris are involved in the vortex of the middle European crashes, that the Vienna Rothschild and the London Rothschild, and together with them the largest banks which are financing the world trade, will roll over the precipice of bankruptcy.

It is sufficient to name these giants of finance capitalism in order to grasp the meaning of the depth of the "confidence crisis," of the panic, and desperation which has seized the world exchange.

The new phase of the world crisis is characterized by the fact that the usual autumn seasonal revival has not occurred in a single large capitalist country. On the contrary, there occurred a new sharpening of the industrial crisis; production is contracting more and more in the United States, Germany and England and especially in France.

The new phase of the world crisis is being accompanied by a tremendous sharpening of the agrarian crisis which has found its expression in the catastrophic fall of prices of agricultural products after the harvest.

The new phase of the world crisis finds its expression in the extremely strong explosion of the exchange crisis.

The further sharpening of the industrial crisis, sharpening of the agrarian crisis, further the credit crisis which is becoming general, and the currency crisis which has gripped a number of countries, including a number of large countries, as well as the new exchange crisis, are the elements of which the new phase of the world economic crisis is being composed. The international bourgeoisie is seized with panic before the storming elements of the crisis of its economic system, and before its catastrophic repercussions.

In the struggle of the two social-economic systems, in the rivalry between capitalism and socialism, capitalism is suffering new strong defeats. At the time when the capitalist world is being shaken by ever new blows of the crisis, in the Soviet Union socialism is attaining new victories. Gigantic new plants are being started; state farms and collectives are being developed and strengthened, the socialist sector has become the leading one in agrarian economy. The productive forces of the Soviet land are growing.



Another Savior of America

The weekly run of capitalist dope upon the "Liberty" magazine, taken over by MacFadden, who hopes to save it from bankruptcy and turn an honest penny, is enlivened in the issue of Oct. 17 by the following program of none other than Al Capone, he of the "scar-face," known as "Public Enemy No. 1" (which is horse-radish, of course, for without there were a capitalist class, there would be no Al Capone). Capone is loyal to capitalism, of course, and thus repeats what all 100 per centers say about the workers. He says:

"We must keep America whole, safe and unspoiled. If machines are going to take jobs away from the worker, then he will need to find something else to do. Perhaps he'll get back to the soil. But we must care for him during the period of change. We must keep him away from red literature, red ruses; we must see that his mind remains healthy. For, regardless of where he was born, he is now an American."

Isn't that superb! What a touching unity of purpose within the ranks of capitalism to "keep the worker away from the reds!" From Al Capone, the police, Mattie Woll, Norman Thomas and Hoover, all are "seeing that the worker's mind remains healthy."

Some day not far distant, though, not the workers, but all this tribe will join Al Capone on HIS way "back to the soil."

Laugh—if You Dare!

The miseries of the poor are the sport of the rich. In the old days, when Roman slaves revolted and were burned to death in rows along the Appian Way, if we recall aright, the noble ladies of Rome used to take delight in riding along the road thus illuminated and making bets on which slave body would burn the longest.

We are reminded of that by one of the "jokes" pulled off in the "Vanities" show of the notorious Earl Carroll of the "girl-in-a-bathtub-of-wine" fame. Not that we went there! But a reader who got a free ticket tells us about it. The scene runs thus:

In conditions of extreme poverty and hunger, an old woman and her daughter anxiously await the return of the granddaughter, who had gone out to look for a job.

The young girl returns without a job, but with a loaf of bread. It develops that she had given her sex to a baker to get that. The old woman and the girl's mother express horror.

But not at the extremity to which the girl had been driven by hunger and unemployment. Oh, no! Here the normal filth of capitalist society rules that out, and the climax is reached when the girl's mother orders her:

"Go back to your baker—and get a pie!"

And you, reader, before you laugh: Go out to the nearest park. See the homeless women and girls sleeping there. Think of the tragedy of their lives and remember the dish of filth served up by Earl Carroll for the rich of New York. Then laugh—if you dare!

Now It Can Be Told

But only by British publishers. One of those rare generalists who don't—rather he yet—died in bed, General W. S. Graves, U. S. Army, evidently had all luck trying to get an American publishing house to print his revealing book, "America's Siberian Adventure."

But the British have for some time been printing anything passable that gave a black eye to Uncle Shylock. So Cape & Smith, British publishers, with American offices at 139 E. 46th St., New York, printed the general's book.

Since General Graves commanded the American war against the Soviet Union and invasion of Siberia, refutation of it will be difficult for Hoover, Stimson or any who came after him, or who apologize for that outrage. And we guess the Stimson won't try to refute it, and will try to "ignore" it.

His book unmasks the welter of imperialist intrigue between Britain, America, France and Japan, and leaves naked the fairy tale that American troops invaded Siberia to "save the poor Czech troops." It was to overthrow the Soviet Government, to which Graves gives a certain amount of respect, and re-establish Czarism and capitalism.

Since all the "patrioters" are forever belly-aching about the Soviet "interfering" in "our" affairs, Graves' words can well be remembered: "I doubt if any unbiased person would hold that the United States did not interfere in the internal affairs of Russia. By this interference the United States helped to bolster up, by its military forces, a monarchistically inclined and unpopular government."

Graphic Hokum

A gink named Yawitz, writing a low form of O. O. McIntyre stuff in the N. Y. Graphic of September 24, reveals through the mouth of a wholly imaginary "sympathizer" that the "Reds incite the police to beat them."

And, of course, "Representatives" come here from Moscow every few months and detail the plots. You see, we native born reds haven't the brains to think up such things as coaxing, persuading and even "inciting" the timid, mild-mannered, and bashful cops to beat us up.

But this fairy tale proceeds from the plot to the action:

"Two of their best female actresses fall on the ground near a policeman in the crowd and start yelling that they are being beaten."

Of course, the cops never thought of such a thing. But the poor, innocent things are soon involved and, says the Baron Munchausen, "The police get into action of absolute necessity."

Pretty soon this Graphic artist will be telling you that Sacco and Vanzetti were not electrocuted at all, but committed suicide!

The socialist production is growing. In the struggle with the difficulties of the growth which are being overcome, the proletariat of the country is attaining victory after victory in the accomplishment of the Five Year Plan.

Being confident in its victory, confident in its future, the working class of our country—the shock brigades of the international proletariat—is showing to the toilers of the entire world the only way of escape from the crisis. The revolutionary movement of the proletariat in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement in the colonies are on the upsurge. The broadest masses of toilers are more and more conquering themselves of the bankruptcy of capitalism as an economic and political system. The masses are rising to the struggle for the revolutionary escape from the crisis.

Taking Stock of Our Forces

By LENA CHERENENKO

WE ARE witnessing in many parts of the country important strikes and struggles of organized and unorganized workers against wage cuts and worsened conditions. In many of these struggles we do not see in active leadership the Party members and organized Party groups (units, fractions).

In the past few weeks we witnessed such struggles in the Loft Factory, Hosiery Plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut; Dock strike in Boston—now Lawrence, West Virginia, etc. Here we see workers going into struggle against the offensive of the bosses. Our Party is getting into swing in these struggles but still lagging behind the masses. Where is the activity of our Party members? Is it being organized effectively in the basic industries and in the large factories? Are we crystallizing the desire of the masses for struggle into an organized movement? Are we penetrating into the very heart of the working class, into the factories,

mills and mines?

The Party is taking stock of its forces. The Party registration will make known where our forces are and how they can best be utilized for concentrating on the basic factories. To penetrate inside these factories and give leadership to the developing struggles of the workers. This is the purpose of the present Party registration.

Some comrades on hearing of the registration, have remarked, "Just another registration." Such an attitude indicates that the comrades do not understand and underestimate the decisions of the 13th Plenum. The registration is a weapon for rooting our Party in the factories. The registration contains many questions but necessary for the Party to have all the information to make possible the redistribution of forces to make the turn to mass work and the building of a mass Communist Party possible.

This will make the slogan of Lenin: "Every factory a fortress for Communism," a reality.