

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

- 1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rents or debts.

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

- 4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.
5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.
6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

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A.F.L. 'Non-Partisanism' in Chicago

PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN of the American Federation of Labor, speaking for its executive council, has appeared before his masters' representatives at the Republican Party convention and approved the Hoover-Wall Street program of hunger and war.

The ink of Green's signature (and that of D. E. Robertson, head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen) to the appeal to Hoover to re-establish the wartime dictatorship of the Council of National Defense was not yet dry as Green met with the spokesmen of capitalist government and members of "the executive committee of the capitalist class" to aid them in more effectively carrying through their brutal attacks on the living and social standards of the working class.

There are 15,000,000 unemployed in this, the richest country in the world. There is dire poverty, utter destitution and actual starvation on the most gigantic scale ever seen in a modern industrial country.

Green, semi-official member of the Hoover cabinet, Wall Street's labor leader at \$12,000 per year and expenses, endorsed the fraudulent relief program of the Hoover administration which, in the form of "public works" even if honestly carried through would not even begin to skim the surface of the vast ocean of want which today engulfs the working class, but which, under the tightening dictatorship of capital, is designed to establish, wherever instituted, a new form of forced labor for the unemployed.

Green appeared before the Republican convention for yet another purpose—to help to strengthen the two party system of American government in line with the traditionally treacherous non-partisan policy of the A. F. of L. leadership. He will appear before the leaders of the Democratic Party convention and there endorse its equally anti-working class policy under the guise of appealing for "consideration for labor."

Mr. Green and the A. F. of L. bureaucrats will claim success for the non-partisan policy by getting a few of the planks which they propose adopted. But even if all 22 demands of the A. F. of L. officials had been accepted, it would not have moved labor one inch forward in its struggle against the capitalist offensive. On the contrary, the adoption of such planks as the shorter work day and shorter working week by the Republican Party is only a method of enforcing wage cuts and of putting thru increased unemployment by means of the stagger system.

In the present election campaign the A. F. of L. bureaucracy will try to keep the non-partisan policy fastened to the workers upon whom they have influence by the use of demagoguery and they will be assisted by the capitalist class who will make a great play about the passing of such so-called labor measures as the anti-injunction bill and the anti-yellow dog contract act which only more firmly legalizes the injunction against the workers and has not in the least decreased the use of this weapon, particularly against the militant fighting ranks of the working class.

In the present election campaign the non-partisan policy of the A. F. of L. must be exposed as a weapon to keep the working class tied to the capitalist parties. The possibilities for exposing this treacherous weapon of the labor officials was never so great as today. Large masses of workers, as a result of the crisis and the capitalist attack, are breaking with their traditions of "non-partisanship" and on a far wider scale are resorting to independent political actions. Only by the sternest fight against the labor bureaucrats and against the socialists who are allied with the A. F. of L. machine, can the independent political action of the masses be extended. Only by the establishment of a broad united front of the working class from below on the basis of the class demands of the proletariat, and upon every issue of the class struggle, can the Party carry through with success its slogan of class against class.

Within the ranks of the A. F. of L. unions the fight against the non-partisan policy must go forward with greater resoluteness and with better organization. The workers inside the A. F. of L. through the leadership of the opposition groups created by the Trade Union Unity League and in cooperation with the revolutionary unions, must fight for the election platform put forward by the Communist Party.

Only Mass Action Will Win the Bonus Fight!

THE militant fight of the ex-servicemen in Washington is compelling the capitalists to resort to every device to defeat this struggle. The capitalist class is making use of its system of "checks and balances" to deceive these workers and to prevent them from developing mass actions. The bill has passed the House and if not defeated in the Senate will be overthrown by the veto of the president with enough votes to prevent the veto being overruled. In this way if the capitalist plans go through the veterans will be kept tied to the capitalist parties and will harmlessly vent their rage upon the opposing politicians while praising those that supported it.

At the same time the capitalist class is employing every military device to prevent the veterans from engaging in mass actions to force through their demands. But the fight can be successful only if develops as a mass struggle. For that purpose all revolutionary ex-servicemen must attempt to draw the class line within the bonus camp and to unite the proletarian elements for the struggle against all influences and agents of the capitalist class. It must be remembered that the ex-servicemen were only a short time ago in industry and the great majority of them are unemployed workers. Unless the class line is drawn and demands put forward in Washington to properly house and shelter and feed the ex-servicemen, to abolish the military regime established and force through the right to elect their own leaders, and to do away with police supervision, the ranks will remain divided and militant action paralyzed.

The Waters' leadership, which is supported by the police, is following a calculated policy of preventing mass action and of keeping the bonus army from any action that will show the determination of the men to win their struggle. This leadership even discourages the slightest manifestation of mass pressure, even to the extent of keeping the ex-servicemen away from the Congressional galleries.

Within the ranks of the ex-servicemen there is a strong proletarian spirit of struggle. For that reason the least concession to military regimentation means to crush militancy and to hamper the liquidation of illusions being systematically spread in their ranks. No reliance upon lobbying, upon capitalist politicians, upon capitalist good will! Only reliance upon the mass strength of the ex-servicemen, upon the support of the unemployed and employed workers outside, can win the fight. The revolutionary workers inside the camp, true to the spirit of struggle, which they have conducted in the cities from which they have come, must unite their forces and stubbornly refuse to yield an inch to the system of police supervision and oppression set up by the Waters leadership of the bonus army.

Fascist Uniforms Draw Workers Ire

(By Inprecorr Cable)

BERLIN, June 17.—The appearance of uniformed fascists in the streets of Berlin and other towns caused numerous collisions. The fascists were driven from the streets at Wannicke, Solingen, Hagen, where many were injured.

The Berlin District Committee of the Communist Party issued an appeal for joint demonstrations of workers of all parties against fascism. The Committee sent a letter to the Socialist Trade Unions, the Reichsbanner, etc., calling them to support the demand for the withdrawal of the prohibition of demonstrations still existing in Prussia, and appealing for an answer by Saturday.

Fascist members of the Bavarian Diet appeared at the session in uniform today, whereupon the President expelled them from the Chamber for the entire session. The fascists protested, cheered Hitler, booed the government. The session adjourned in disorder.

The Bavarian government immediately issued a special order prohibiting Party uniforms throughout Bavaria till September 30th, despite the Reich's emergency decree.

OPPRESSED IN U. S. HIT BY "DIES" BILL

Action Is Urged By the Anti-Imperialist League

IS AIMED AT THOUSANDS

Meets in N. Y., Other Cities Today

On the eve of a large number of mass meetings to be held today in various parts of the country in protest against the Dies Bill, the Anti-Imperialist League from its office in New York yesterday issued a ringing statement calling for intensified action against the measure.

In New York alone 12 meetings are scheduled and in Philadelphia two open-air meetings are to be held. The Philadelphia meetings are to be held at 6 p. m., one at 13th and Thompson Sts., and the other at 13th and Reed Sts. A meeting in New Brunswick, N. J., is scheduled for tonight at Hale and Remson Sts.

"The Dies Bill," says the statement of the Anti-Imperialist League "is the result of years of anti-alien agitation by the capitalist class of this country, and follows the vicious recommendations made by the anti-working class Fish Committee. This bill, like the whole (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

JOBLESS DEFY TEAR GAS BOMBS

Crowd Grows to 4,000 As Sheriff Attacks

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 17.—A whole suitcase full of tear gas bombs hurled into the midst of a crowd of 1,000 gathered in front of the court house here Saturday not only failed to disperse the crowd, but raised its numbers to 4,000.

The meeting was called to demand unemployment relief, and to protest against the breaking up by the sheriff's forces of a smaller meeting June 4 at the same place.

Sheriff Reeder and a gang of his deputized thugs came down on the June 11th meeting and announced that it could not be held. Mrs. Barker was speaking, and she kept right on. The thugs menaced the crowd, but it stood its ground.

The sheriff then sent inside for a suitcase full of tear gas bombs, and threw them all, one after another, into the crowd. But a breeze was blowing, and the crowd merely shifted a little after each bomb and let the gas blow away.

Meanwhile, another speaker, Clark, took the stand and defied the sheriff. "The unemployed workers are going to build councils to fight for relief," he said, and "a vote for Foster and Ford is a vote for unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and the employers."

Before Clark had finished speaking, the crowd had swelled to 4,000. Other speakers took up especially the struggle of the farmers against seizure of their land.

Raskob Charged With \$750,000 Gains In Peculiar Stock Deal

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic Party National Committee was charged today along with William Fox, Walter P. Chrysler and others of profiting to the extent of \$750,000 in a pool in which Fox sold short the stock of Fox Films and Fox Theatres.

The charge was made before the Senate Committee on Banking

10,000 in Scottsboro Demonstration in Amsterdam, Holland

AMSTERDAM (By Radio), June 17.—Following a Scottsboro mass meeting of four thousand marine workers to greet Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, ten thousand workers demonstrated through the streets of Amsterdam yesterday. The huge crowd carried with them a protest cable to the entrance of the telegraph office, where it was dispatched to the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C. The demand for the lifting of the ban against Mrs. Wright's entry into England is now being raised in the British Parliament, following vigorous protest on the part of British and continental workers and intellectuals.

CONVENTION IN SCHENECTADY TOMORROW AT 10

Delegates Leaving N. Y. Today; Get Badges at 50 E. 13th St.

NEW YORK.—Hundreds of delegates from all parts of the state, from unions, Unemployed Councils, fraternal organizations, clubs, etc., will meet in Schenectady at the Albany Theatre, Albany and Germania Sts., Schenectady tomorrow.

All delegates leaving New York must get their credentials, tickets and badges no later than 2 o'clock this afternoon at the district office of the Communist Party, 50 E. 13th St., Fifth Floor and also pay for their boat tickets.

The boat will leave at Pier 52, Hudson River Night Line, between West 12th and West 13th St., Hudson River, at 5:30 p. m., daylight saving time, Saturday evening.

Get There by 10 Delegates going by machine must allow 8 to 10 hours for the trip. The convention will open at 10 o'clock sharp and all delegates must be in their seat so that they may participate in the whole business of the convention which will be basic for launching a broad united front campaign for the Communist Party in the State of New York.

All delegates of the Unemployed Council to Schenectady convention, will meet at 5 East 19th St., today at 5:45 a. m. Trucks to carry them to the convention will leave at 6 a. m.

New York Tag Days The Election Campaign in New York is now in full swing. All mass organizations should immediately get behind this campaign arranging open air meetings, indoor mass meetings, debates with opposition parties, etc. In order to make this campaign a really successful one arrangements must be made to prepare literature, pamphlets and leaflets.

To defray the expenses of this work the United Front Election Campaign Committee has decided to arrange for tag days and has set aside Saturday and Sunday, June 25 and 26 for this purpose. It will be the duty of every class conscious worker to go out and contribute his share towards this very important work.

Arrest Thousands in Japan As Anti-War Fight Grows

Increase in Strikes, Peasant and Soldier Revolts

The Japanese War Office yesterday tightly clamped down its censorship on Japanese troop movements towards the Soviet border, following a break in the censorship which revealed that a new Japanese army was pushing toward Blagoveshensk, chief Soviet city on the northern Manchurian border.

News smuggled out of Japan in spite of the stringent censorship shows a tremendous

METAL STRIKE IS WON

Nine Girls Reinstated at Terre Haute

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 17.—The strike of a couple of hundred metal workers at the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Mill here has been won. The nine girls fired for protesting a wage cut are reinstated. The shop committee is recognized. Permanent organization, with policies based on those of the Metal Workers Industrial League, has been established.

Most of the strikers were young

MORE SCORE REPUBLICAN JIM CROWING

Protest Police Attack; Hotel of Delegates Segregated by Hoover

CANDIDATES TO SPEAK

Huge Mass Meeting in Chicago Tuesday

CHICAGO, Ill., June 17.—A rising tide of mass indignation is sweeping the working class sections of South Side as the news spreads of the arrest yesterday of Negro workers who were protesting the Jim Crow policies of the Republican Party.

Leonides MacDonald, a Negro worker and Communist candidate for governor of Illinois; Poindexter, another Negro worker and Communist candidate for congressman from the second congressional district, and four other Negro workers were arrested as leaders of a demonstration of 200 in front of the Vincennes Hotel where Negro delegates to the Republican Party national convention are Jim Crowed. Among those jailed for this protest meeting were Squire Brown, a Communist presidential elector.

Some of those arrested will speak at a meeting protesting the arrests and the Republican Party's attack on Negro workers and its segregation policy. This meeting will be held on Tuesday night, 8 p. m., at Pythian Temple, 3737 South State St.

Equality in U.S.S.R. Other speakers will be Bill Browder, Communist candidate for U. S. Senator; Herbert Newton, Negro worker running against the Negro Republican congressman, Oscar De Priest; and Joe Jackson, Communist candidate for assemblyman.

Alex Nelson, a Negro steel worker just returned from the Soviet Union will speak at the same meeting on the elections in the Soviet Union, where workers run the government, and meeting by factories, elect their own fellow workers to political office, and where there is absolutely no segregation or repression of different races or national minorities.

Self Determination Nelson will show what the Communist Party election platform demand for "self determination for the Black Belt" means, by examples of self-determination of the minority nationalities, many of them non-white people, in the Soviet Union. These people who were fiercely oppressed under the Czar, now run their own affairs entirely, have their own language, cultural expressions, and of course elect all their own government officials. They have the right to secede from the Soviet Union, but none of them want to, because they have full liberty within it, and representation on the All-Union government bodies besides.

The Communist Party, unlike the Republican Party, stands for complete political, social and economic equality of Negro workers, for making one state of the black belt, the territory in the South which has Negroes in a majority, and for self-determination for the Black Belt.

The four worker defendants were arrested in connection with a demonstration by Negro and white workers against the eviction of unemployed Negro families in the Hill District. The only Negro worker on the jury panel was excluded by the prosecution. Three of the defendants are working-class Negro leaders. The fourth, a white comrade has also been extremely active in work among the Negro workers. Workers were excluded from the trial, but jammed the corridors and the street in front of the court.

Doak Deported 1,000 Mexican Workers in the Chicago District

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Hoover-Doak campaign against jobless workers has aided the deportation of over 1,000 Mexican workers from the Catumet section of Chicago and eastern Indiana, 335 being sent out June 9.

The Chicago Post in an attack on all foreign-born workers calls for inclusion in the Dies bill of a clause making all jobless aliens mandatory victims of the immigration officials, thus exposing that they are not only in a drive against Communists alone but all workers.

WORKERS KILLED BY TANKER BLAST AT MONTREAL

100 Repairmen Caught By Explosion—23 Dead, 63 Hurt

MONTREAL, June 17.—Many workers were killed or injured in a triple explosion at the dry dock of the Canadian Vickers Co. The dead totaled 23, while 63 are reported injured.

The explosions took place on the oil tanker Cymbeline, the first blast occurring while 100 workers were rushing repairs on the tanker, which had been damaged in grounding in the St. Lawrence River.

A series of minor explosions, following the first big blast, was succeeded by a final blast that sent streams of flaming oil along the decks of the vessel, throwing injured workers into the water with their clothing on fire.

Ten bodies had been recovered at noon, and 13 others were believed to be still in the hold of the tanker.

WIN VICTORY IN EVICTION CASE

Pittsburgh Workers Barred from Trial, Pack Corridors

PITTSBURGH, June 17.—With militant Negro and white workers packing the corridors of the court, the jury today returned a verdict of not guilty against William L. Patterson, Ben Carethers, James Collins and Fred Griffith tried on charges of "inciting to riot, resisting an officer and obstructing an officer in the execution of a writ." The jury threw out all counts.

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3,000 VETS MOVE ONTO THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL

Camp Bartlett Adopts Fighting Policies of the W.E.S.L., Fires Waters' Lieutenant

Chief of Bonus Army Calls for Formation of Permanent Anti-Labor Force

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Spurning the reactionary policies of the police-controlled leaders of the Bonus March, 3,000 Ex-Servicemen today stormed the steps of the capitol in a demonstration for the bonus. (Details on Page 5).

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The militant, fighting policy of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League triumphed here today when the veterans in Camp Bartlett ousted the fascist leader Everett, and voted for Pace of the W. E. S. L.

As a result, the administration gang under Waters refused to feed the revolting Bartlett veterans, and during the "negotiations," a rank and file vet from Texas beat up Waters' commissary man and vice-commander.

Faces Revolt. The hand-picked commander, Waters, was today faced with a revolt of the southern group when he cut off their miserable food supply after they moved from the muddy Anacostia flats and seized an empty building. The vets denounced Waters, and got the food.

Waters' own Oregon group is revolting, protesting against the constant police "guard" and intimidation. They say Waters betrayed them, deserting them in Illinois by playing sick. Resentment is great also against the denial of their demands for mass meetings to elect their own leaders. Leaflets of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, putting forward a militant program for the vets, is being read openly in the camp.

Break Growing A new break in the high command is evident, with vets refusing in many instances to obey commanders, asking the question: "Who elected you, anyway?" The Hoover government is being openly denounced in the camp.

Joe Garner, Negro veteran of Chicago, was today elected leader of the Chicago group which is composed two-thirds of white vets. Rank and file committee of vets is being organized to demand permit to demonstrate before the Capitol, and the movement to commander

The demonstration is to demand that the Home Relief, which stopped registering new cases of starvation in April, shall reopen its offices and give relief. The Home Relief has 9,000 registered already, and gives relief to none but 3,000.

Furthermore, Mrs. Goldman, the supervisor of Home Relief has issued orders to her investigators to not pay any more rents for the unemployed, and to let them wait until dispossession notices are served. Many evictions have taken place through this policy of Home Relief.

The Down Town Unemployed Council calls all jobless workers living in this section to register at its office, and calls all jobless and part time workers to assemble at Seventh St. and Ave. A. Monday at 10 a. m. for the hunger march on the Home Relief Bureau.

NEED FUNDS FOR SCOTTSBORO CASE

NEW YORK.—In an urgent appeal for funds to conduct the fight against the lynch verdicts against seven of the nine Scottsboro boys and to push the campaign for their release on bail of the two other boys, the national office of the International Labor Defense yesterday issued the following statement:

Alleged Case "Roy Wright has been in prison for fifteen months without a trial. He has almost completely lost his sight since being in jail. Eugene Williams has been ordered retried by the Alabama Supreme Court. The State of Alabama has made no attempt to try them. The International Labor Defense is now launching a fight to free these two boys, youngest of the Scottsboro nine, on bail pending their trial.

Funds are needed for this and for the appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The lack of funds may mean disastrous results for the whole fight to save the Scottsboro boys. Send funds immediately to International Labor Defense National Office, 80 East 11th St., New York City."

Demonstrate Today Against Police Gang Brutality On Negroes

NEW YORK.—The workers of the Lower East Side will mobilize today at 2 p. m. at Hester Park to protest the brutal attacks of police and gangsters on Negro workers in this section, and to demand immediate relief for the thousands of Negro and white destitute families here.

The meeting was caused by a combined police and gangster assault on an unemployed Negro a few days ago, in which the Negro was savagely beaten and an attempt to work up a lynching was made.

The Down Town branch of the Unemployed Council and the International Labor Defense calls demonstration today.

growth in the revolutionary in the revolutionary actions of the toiling masses against their worsening conditions and against the robber war on the Soviet Union. Under the heroic leadership of the illegal Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese toilers are rapidly overcoming their first chauvinist reaction to the war propaganda of the militarists and their "socialist" allies. The strike movement is on the increase, with the workers displaying ever greater determination in the struggle. Many of the strikes are marked with bloody street battles between the Japanese workers and the police. Tens of (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

TENN. FARMERS MARCH

Demand Relief and No Taxes

By H. S. KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Fifty farmers, their wives and children of Union County, Tennessee, have had a meeting with a representative of the United Farmers League, and planned a march of the entire countryside to the county seat at Maynardville.

They will make demands for relief and exemption of taxes; against sheriff sales and crop seizures. They will also demand free school books, and free clothes and shoes for the children, who otherwise will be unable to go to school when it (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)



### DAVILA BACK AS CHILE DICTATOR

#### Plans Suppression of Communists

With the return to power in Chile yesterday of Carlos Davila, the two weeks old fascist-militarist dictatorship took on an even more reactionary character, with the threat of savage suppression of the Chilean Communist Party and the increasing revolutionary activities of the pauperized Chilean workers and peasants.

The Davila militarist faction echoed the dissatisfaction of the United States and other foreign imperialists against Col. Grove for "not having proceeded with enough energy" against the Chilean Communists. Continuing the demagogic attempt to deceive the masses and divert them from revolutionary struggle as the only way out of the crisis, one of the leaders of the Davila faction, Col. Bravo, described his aims as "to bring about Socialism by normal means with respect to property and law and order." This continued attempt to present the reactionary government as a Socialist government is a measure of the terrific depth of the crisis in Chile and the frantic desperation of the Chilean ruling class.

Mass resentment against the dictatorship expressed itself yesterday in large hostile demonstrations in Santiago and other Chilean cities. Workers in Santiago set fire to a church and exchanged shots with the carabinieri.

The Liga de Accion (Action League) issued a manifesto last night demanding that all religious organizations be dissolved. The manifesto was published in the newspaper "Cronica." All hotel employees are reported to have walked out.

### What's On

**SATURDAY**  
The Harlem Progressive Youth Club will have a Chinese banquet and entertainment at 1538 Madison Ave., 2nd floor.  
A concert and dance for the benefit of "Vida Obrera" will be held at Laurel Gardens, 75 E. 118th St.  
The Waterfront Section of the Communist Party will have an affair at the Workers' Club, 122 Second Ave., at 8 p.m. Admission is 25 cents.  
A Moonlight Sail has been arranged by the Workers' School at the S. S. Ossining, leaving from Pier 11, East River, foot of Wall St., at 7 p.m. Tickets are available at the school office, 15th St., 15th St., 15th St. Workers' Bookshop, 35 E. 13th St.  
The Alfred Leary Branch, I. L. D., will have a party at 524 Vermont St., Brooklyn, at 8 p.m.  
Mary Perez, member of the F. S. U. American Workers' Delegation, just returned from the Soviet Union, will speak at the Laurel Gardens, 75 East 118th Street, at 8 p.m.  
The Harlem Y. C. L. will have a party at the first youth center in New York, 20 East 118th Street, at 8 p.m. Admission is 1c.  
The Mid-Town Unemployed Council will have an entertainment and dance at 301 West 29th Street, at 8 p.m. Admission is 15c.  
The Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, I. L. D., in cooperation with the Bronx Ior and F. S. U. will meet at 1213 Tremont Avenue, at 8 p.m. to bid farewell to Comrade Kanefsky.  
The United Council of Working Class Women will have the following demonstrations to protest against the Dies Bill: Bronx: Williams and Intervale Avenues, at 8 p.m.; 4 p.m.: Harlem, 110th Street and Fifth Ave.; Brownsville: Hopkinson and Pitkin Avenues, at 4 p.m.; South Brooklyn: Hoyt and Wyckoff, at 4 p.m.; Coney Island: Brighton Beach, and East 8th Street, at 7 p.m.  
**SUNDAY**  
Tribes Brook Park Meet at Woodlawn Station at 9:30 a.m.  
The Concourse Workers Club will hike to Union at 9:30 a.m.  
The Harlem Progressive Youth Club will hike to Hunters Island. Meet at 1538 Madison Avenue, at 9 a.m.  
The American Youth Club will hike to Hunters Island. Meet at Rockaway Avenue Station, I. R. T. line at 8 a.m.  
Councils Nos. 2, 9, 22, 23, 37 will have an outing to Van Cortlandt Park at 2 p.m.  
The Center Branch of the W. P. U. will hike to Silver Lake, Staten Island. Meet at 16 West 31st Street, at 9 a.m.  
The Y. C. L. Bronx No. 4 will hike to Hunters Island. Meet at 1490 Boston Road at 9 a.m.  
John Lorenz and Tillman Cadle, members of the F. S. U. American delegation will report at the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, 140 Broad Street, at 8 p.m. under the auspices of the New York District F. S. U.  
Comrade Norman Talenite will speak at the International Branch, F. S. U. 254 West 138th Street, at 3:30 p.m. Subject: "Why Recognize Russia?"  
The Vanguard Troop of the Young Pioneers of America will have a concert and dance at 14 Bush Avenue, Mariners Harbor, Staten Island.  
Members of the Maple Workers Club are urged to come to 2567-7 Street, Brooklyn for red Sunday for the Morning Freiheit.

**LABOR UNION MEETINGS**  
Clothing Workers  
Rank and file workers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers call all clothing workers to a meeting Monday at Irving Plaza Hall, to hear the first report to his union fellow workers of Samie Mirabile, May Day delegate to the Soviet Union. He has just returned. Questions will be answered.  
The United Front Committee gives a dinner and dance for Weissberg, Turner, Miller and Adachi defense all afternoon Sunday at the Brighton Beach Workers' Club, 3159 Coney Island, Brooklyn. Admission 50 cents.  
The Rank and File Committee of all locals of Painters District Council No. 9 for the Election of Max Boardman as Day Secretary has called a mass meeting of all locals today at 2 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 84th St., near Second Ave. Boardman will be there and all other candidates are invited to come in.  
For Workers  
Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union calls all fur workers to meet at 7 p.m. today at 131 West 28th St., from where they will march in demonstration against

**Knitgoods Workers**  
Workers of the Sioux Knitting Mills will celebrate their victory in the strike against wage cuts by a dance tonight at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. All knitgoods workers should come. Program of dancing, music and refreshments.

**VOTE COMMUNIST FOR**  
Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy

### Protest Meet Tonight Against High Price of Bread in Brooklyn

NEW YORK—An open air meeting to protest against the high price of bread will be held tonight at the corner of Johnson Avenue and Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, at 8 p.m. The meeting is called by the Italian Proletarian Club, with headquarters at 197 Humboldt Street.

### AUTOMAT CHAIN CUTS PAY 10-20%

#### 4,000 to 5,000 Horn and Hardart Workers Affected

The Horn & Hardart Co. chain restaurant operators, announced a 10 to 20 per cent wage cut which will immediately affect 4,000 to 5,000 workers.

The workers of Horn & Hardart Co. work hard in these sweat shops, having only 30 minutes for meal periods with frequent layoffs from one to three weeks without pay for minor mistakes or accusations by the bosses.

Conditions are miserable. The workers are unorganized at present, which is why the bosses dare to try to put over these wage cuts. The workers should get in touch with the Food Workers Industrial Union, 16 West 21st Street and organize to fight against wage cuts and for better working conditions.

### Block Committee Smashes Chauvinism

NEW YORK—A dispute between a Negro and an Italian family on 13th Street between Avenue B and C in which white chauvinism raised its ugly head, has just been brought to a happy determination by the 13th Street block committee. Leaflets were issued calling for the solidarity of black and white workers and pointing out that a cop allowed the Negro to be beaten up in line with the bosses' attempts to divide the workers.

As a result of the committee's efforts, with the aid of comrade Shulman, Communist Party candidate for assembly for the sixth assembly district, the Italian worker visited the Negro worker, a party celebrated their understanding of proletarian solidarity, and seven workers, four white and three Negro, joined the block committee.

### HOLD CURTIS IS WARLIKE ENOUGH

#### Some Wall Street Boys Wanted a General

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—Charles Curtis was re-nominated for vice-president by the Republican National Convention yesterday after something of a struggle. None of his opponents denied that he would, in case Hoover overreaches as Harding did, carry on the most reactionary policies of the present administration. Curtis has never been in the least in opposition to the war and starvation program of Hoover, and, as president of the Senate, has carried out the Hoover program to the letter.

A number of generals were nominated, but the Hoover machine was pledged to Curtis, and Curtis it was.

### "SOIL IS THIRSTY" AND MAY DAY IN MOSCOW AT THE ACME

How the 5-Year Plan is affecting the lives of the people in the Soviet Union, especially as seen through the work of five young Soviet engineers who undertake to bring the fruits of this plan to a backward village, is the theme of the Soviet talkie, "Soil is Thirsty," which opens at the Acme Theatre today. This episode is not one of the heroic ventures of the prospect, but rather a vibration of the giant Stalingrad, Dnieperstroy, Turksib and other similar ventures.

The May Day Celebration in Moscow, is being shown as an added feature at the Acme.

### Banquet Will Greet New District Sunday

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—The establishment of the new district of the Communist Party in New Jersey will be celebrated this Sunday evening at 8 p.m. at a banquet at Krueger's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave., Newark. At the banquet a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party will greet the establishment of the new district.

Every working-class organization should be represented at this event to greet the new district and give financial support to enable the district to start its work.

### SCHOOL BOAT RIDE TONIGHT

NEW YORK—The Workers School is running a moonlight boat excursion tonight. Tickets are one dollar, and obtainable at the Workers School office, 35 East 12th Street and the Workers Book Shop.

### House Committees In Bronx Win Rent Cuts, Recognition

NEW YORK.—Due to their strongly organized house committees, the tenants of 2440 Bronx Park East, last week won the following demands: non-eviction of unemployed workers, reduction of one dollar per room per month in rent, and no action against any tenant without consulting the house committee.

The house committee of 2526 Bronx Park East forced the landlord to deal with them direct, instead of giving individual rent reductions. By this action, the whole house got rent reductions of one dollar per week per room, in addition to getting the landlord to agree that he wouldn't evict unemployed workers.

Both house committees are affiliated with the Cambreling Avenue Unemployed Council, 595 East 184th St., Bronx.

### F.S.U. Delegates to Speak Tonight, Sun., Monday at Meetings

NEW YORK.—Mary Perez, 20-year-old Tampa, Fla., tobacco worker, and one of the delegates just returned from the Soviet Union, will speak tonight at the Laurel Gardens, 75 E. 118th St.

Tomorrow John Lorenz, a seaman, and Tillman Cadle, Kentucky miner, two other delegates, report on what they saw in the Soviet Union at a mass meeting at the Marine Workers Industrial Union Hall, 140 Broad St., at 8 p.m.

On Monday, workers in Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., will hear a description of day-to-day having only 30 minutes for meal other delegates.

Nearly 400 workers were turned away from the Labor Temple meeting held Wednesday at which the delegates reported, according to the Friends of the Soviet Union, which is arranging all the meetings.

### MEXICAN SONGS AT BENEFIT TONIGHT

NEW YORK—Concha Michel will appear in a program of revolutionary songs at a benefit for "Vida Obrera," Spanish Communist weekly, tonight at Laurel Gardens, 75 East 118th St. Mary Perez, Latin-American delegate of the Tampa Tobacco Workers to the Soviet Union, will speak briefly.

### NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE-BRONX

**RKO** Always a Good Show  
**JEFFERSON** Prospect 1812  
**FRANKLIN** Prospect 1812

### TODAY TO TUESDAY

**"SINNERS in the SUN"**  
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NEW LOW PRICES  
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### 21 DRESS SHOP STRIKES ARE WON

#### Needle Union Getting Ready for More Action

NEW YORK.—At a meeting of the dress trade committee of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union held last night, Fannie Golos, organizer, reported on activities during the past month. Since work started in the dress trade, 32 shops were taken down out of which 21 were settled.

The committee decided to take steps immediately to strengthen the organization in the various blocks, to colonize workers in the open shops and intensify the work.

The bosses are resorting to all sorts of schemes in order to rob the workers of their wages, now that the season is at an end. Workers should insist on getting their pay promptly and if any difficulty develops, to immediately report the matter to the office of the Union.

### Red Flag Is Raised On Union Square: Jobs N.Y. Worker Arrested

NEW YORK.—An unemployed worker Friday afternoon raised a red flag on the Union Square flagpole and was immediately arrested by a policeman stationed nearby. A large crowd of workers, most of them unemployed, were attracted to the scene.

### "ICOR" TAG DAYS

NEW YORK.—Tag days today and tomorrow throughout the city will be held by "Icor," which is participating in the building of a Jewish Socialist Soviet Republic in Biro-Bidjan on the river Amur.

**Hold Over 2nd BIG WEEK**  
Complete Version  
day Day in Moscow  
First Motion Picture of Russia's Greatest demonstration  
See Stalin-Review Red Army  
Mon. to Fri. 25c  
W. 4th St. 42nd St.

**YOUR VACATION SHOULD BE SPENT IN A PROLETARIAN CAMP ONLY**  
The Month of June is ideal for vacation in the Proletarian Camps  
Every dollar spent by a worker on rest and vacation must go to the institutions of our movement  
**GO TO YOUR THREE PROLETARIAN CAMPS**  
**Nitgedaget :: Kinderland :: Unity**  
ALL CAMPS HAVE UNIFORM RATES  
**\$16.50 Per Week, Including Organization and Press Tax**  
NO COLLECTIONS  
Automobiles leave daily for all camps at 10 A.M. Friday and Saturday 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. from 145 E. 168th St. and the Coop. Cafeteria, 2530 Bronx Park E. You can also travel by train or boat. All at low rates.  
For information on Nitgedaget and Unity call City office. Estabrook 8-1400 and for Kinderland Tompkins Square 6-8424  
City Office of Camp Kinderland 108 E. 14th St. Auto Station Phone Lehigh 4-2382

### FIGHT AND STRUGGLE IN THE CITY—LIVE IN THE COUNTRY!

This can be a reality if you join THE GOLDENS BRIDGE COOPERATIVE COLONY  
If interested, communicate with DR. ROSETSTEIN, 285 CYPRESS AVENUE, BRONX  
It will be worth your while

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Genuine U. S. Army Ventilated 9 x 9 Wall Tents \$12.50  
  
These are used tents but in excellent condition. We have a small quantity of these, so if you are intending to camp this year, pick yours out, while we have a good assortment of them. We also carry a complete line of other tents, cots, stoves, blankets and a general line of camping and fishing supplies. We have been established in the same spot since 1873.  
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We have a limited number of 3 and 4 room apartments NO INVESTMENT NECESSARY—OPPOSITE BRONX PARK 2800 BRONX PARK EAST  
Comradely atmosphere—In this Cooperative Colony you will find a library, athletic director, workroom for children, workers clubs and various cultural activities  
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Take Lexington Avenue train to White Plains Road and Get off Allerton Avenue  
Office open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday to 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday

### Labor Bureaucrats In Another Meeting To Plot Against Furriers

NEW YORK.—Plans for a united campaign of the misleaders of many reactionary unions to fight the growing rank and file movement in the International Fur Workers Union, are indicated by announcement through employers' trade papers that a meeting will be held Tuesday in the Auditorium of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The meeting is "to make plans for financial support of the furriers' organizations," by which is meant, to support the machine in the A. F. of L. fur union.

The last such meeting attempted was several days ago, when Will Hillman, Dubinsky, now president of the I. L. G. W., Sorking, Lupi, the dummy president of the furriers, and others of the same sort, gathered in the Hotel Governor Clinton, and broke out again when a swarm of rank and file furriers swept in wanting to know what they were plotting behind closed doors.

### OLGIN AT J. R. CLUB

NEW YORK.—Moissey Y. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit, Jewish Communist daily and associate editor of the "New Masses" will speak on "A Marxist Looks at Literature" at the John Reed Club, 63 W. 15th St., this Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. Olgin's lecture is one of a series on art and literature which the club has been conducting for the past six months.

### Amusements

**MAYFAIR** 17th & 47th St.  
Tiger and Python in Fight for Life!  
**FRANK BUCK'S**  
"BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE!"

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A Russian Talkie With English Titles  
The Evolution of a Nation!  
"The S. R. O. house applauded and cheered and whistled."—Irene Thier, Daily News.  
"Sophie Masarili gives the part of a flaming defiance that is magnificent."  
—Howard Barnes, Herald Tribune.  
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Mon. to Fri. 25c

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NO TIPS

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SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES  
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Open 11 a. m. to 1:30 a. m.  
Special Lunch 11 to 4... 35c  
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13th St. Station Bronx, N. Y.  
Tel. Intervale 6122

### Workers' Clubs Should Advertise in the "Daily"

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Arranged by the **United Ukrainian Societies**  
Sunday, June 19th  
PLEASANT BAY PARK  
Concert Program Good Buffet  
ADMISSION 40 CENTS  
Directions—Lexington Ave. Bronx Park Subway to 177th St., then take Unionport car to last stop.

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One-Act Comedy Presented by BRANCH 401, I.W.O.  
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**Saturday Eve., June 18**  
WORKERS CLUB—122 Second Ave., N.Y.  
ADMISSION 25 CENTS  
THREE CLASS-STRUGGLE NEWSREELS

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

COMRADES MEET AT **Parkway Cafeteria**  
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We serve the best foods at the lowest prices  
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For Poor Pocketbooks  
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Pure Food—100 Per Cent Fairtrade Equipment—Luncheonette and Soda Fountain  
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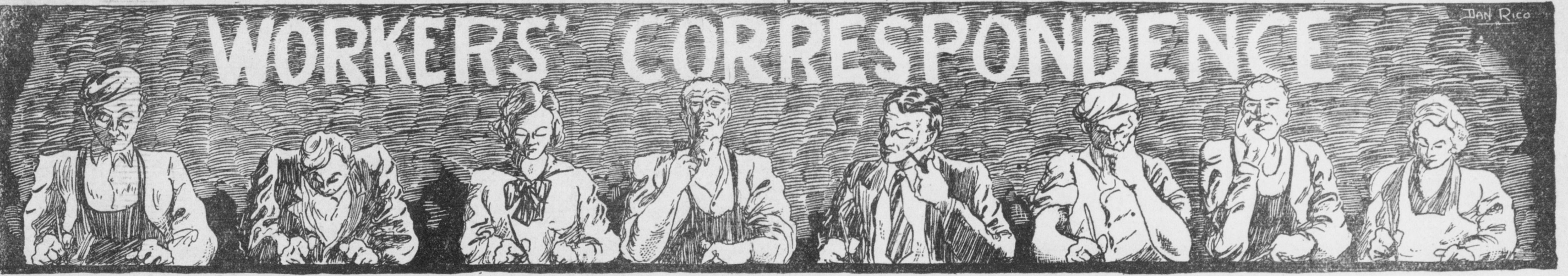
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# WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE



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Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Dear Comrades: You are interested in general in the life and work of our schools and universities.

In the U. S. S. R. factory workers, collective farm workers, poor peasants and their children are mainly taught at our schools and universities. Seventy per cent of the total number of students receive stipends from the Government, amounting to from 55 to 120 roubles per month. We live in dormitories. In the majority of our dormitories and collective dining rooms a charge of 30 roubles a month covers a room and board.

**Political Organizations.** We have the same political and public organizations in our universities which exist in our country, nucleus and committees of the All-Union Communist Party, which are managing all the various activities of our life and work; nucleus and committee of the Young Communist League, the closest assistants and reserve of the Party, professional organizations and voluntary societies, such as International Red Aid Society (MOPPR) etc.

**School Newspaper.** We have our own general University Newspaper "Proletarian Cadres." Furthermore we have our own newspapers in each section and each dormitory. We have a club in the university and "red-corners" in the dormitories, where the cultural requirements of the students are taken care of, where our students' meetings are held, as well as meetings in connection with all the political questions of our country. We have our own students' rest home in the Caucasus. Every summer we send 200 of our hard-working students for a month's rest.

**Taught in Brigades.** We are being taught in brigades, by laboratory methods. The students are united in shock brigades. Socialist competition and shock work permeate all our activities the same as in all the factories and plants. Brigades compete with each other, sections compete with sections, one profession competes with another for better quality and greatest quantity of work done. Our professors and teachers compete with each other. Our country expects to receive from our universities its own scientific, engineering and technical cadres in the shortest possible time, with best possible knowledge. We all have clear prospects of what awaits us in the future: socialist industry, scientific work or other branches of socialist work. This is our inspiration, this stimulates us to the development of the tempo of our work.

**Promotions.** The students, who have shown themselves best in social and political work, as well as in the industrial and scientific line, are promoted for scientific work in the future, preference being given to the workers. They receive better living quarters and remuneration. Individual programs are made for them. Every one of them is attached to a professor, who is to prepare him for his future activity.

Here I have briefly outlined everything I could in a short letter of the most interesting features in our life. I am 24 years old. I belong to the Young Communist League for eight years and am only now getting ready to receive the high honor of membership of C. P. U. S. S. R. To my information concerning the university and the stipends of which I have written in the beginning of my letter, I may add, that employees are also admitted in the universities and receive stipends, provided they have worked sufficiently long in social and political lines, and for the cause of the working class.

S. SHECHTER.  
You may write to the following address:  
U. S. S. R., Moscow,  
The Moscow State University,  
(Editor of the "Proletarian Cadres")  
Or to my private address:  
Moscow Center,  
Illinka, 15/2, Room 4.

**LIKE PRISONERS ON "RELIEF" JOB**  
(By a Worker Correspondent)  
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—A worker who is on relief work put in seven hours for two days each week at wages of \$2.50 a day—total \$5. He has to furnish his own lunch each day. When they get through, each one is searched as he leaves the workhouse of the city.

## Secrecy Surrounds US Troop Movement to Pacific Coast

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
GLENDALE, Mont., June 15.—Three coaches loaded with soldiers passed through here this evening on Northern Pacific train No. 4 headed for the west coast. Armed guards were posted at each end of every car. It is customary when transferring troops from one post to another in peace time to let the public know the destination. Inquiries among the soldiers and the conductor brought the response that they could not impart the information. This movement was not unlike troop movements in 1917-18.

## CUTS PAY AGAIN IN ANDY MELLON ALUMINUM PLANT

Staggered to 2 Days A Week in Manitowac Factory

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The workers of the Manitowac Aluminum works, controlled by Andrew Mellon, have had their wages cut and have been speeded up until they can hardly stand it any longer. Here the "stagger system" is used with its most terrible effects upon the workers. The crews are working one and two days per week, speeded up more than ever before.

In the plating room five crews are working on 8-hour shifts on part-time (3 crews per day of 8 hours), two always waiting to be put on in place of those working. In this department especially the speed-up is at its worst. Just recently the men in this department were forced to increase their production from 1,100 pieces to 1,800 without any increase in pay for the extra work. Now their wages have been cut again and the part-time shifts are being shortened. Men are drawing checks of \$5 to \$10 and \$15 for two weeks' work and cannot live longer without struggling against these conditions.

Workers in this plant are beginning to talk of organization and they will build committees to fight against these conditions. The workers of this plant know the sell-out record of the A. F. of L. and also the role of the government, which sends troops to break a strike in this plant 13 years ago. They will build a shop local of the Metal Workers' Industrial League and fight the attacks of Mellon and the rest of the owners of this plant and will vote for the Party that leads their struggles in the coming election campaign, the Communist Party.

## Hungry Workers Told Not to Apply for Relief in Hammond

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
HAMMOND, Ind.—To show how the relief situation is collapsing every where, the following was printed in the local press:

"Needy persons who are not already on the list need not apply for assistance at the city administration food relief commissary in the basement of the East Chicago City Hall, unless some plan is worked out for additional funds."

## TO A MAINE STUDENT.

The author of the article on New England farming which appeared in the June 4th issue of the "Daily Worker" is requested to write to L. S. A., Hillsdale Farm, Ashland, Mass.



## WORKERS DRIVEN WITH CLUB ON ONION PATCH

Urge Organization to Fight Against Coolie Labor

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa.—I have been unemployed since January 1, 1932. I heard of a job weeding onions about 10 miles from here. It was announced that a truck would be at the corner of Broadway and Benton Street at 6:30 in the morning to take all who wanted the job to the onion patch. The job was to pay 15 cents an hour.

There were about 50 men waiting for the truck. They piled us into it like cattle. We had to work in the hot sun on our knees. The rows were half a mile long and weeded one in 5 hours. The boss admitted that he got \$90 for a row. We got 75 cents apiece.

We received 85 cents for our work. The boss said that there would be more weeds to pull in three or four days. The boss carried a club at all times, threatening us with it. We must organize here on this job and demand an increase in wages. We must demand that the boss supervise the job without a club; that there is water on the job; no reduction in wages for time lost on account of rain; that the truck be provided with seats. B. B.

## Vets Eat, Say Charge It to Uncle Sam

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Monday afternoon a group of ex-servicemen went into a restaurant near one of the big markets, ate, and then told the restaurant keeper that they had no money and to "charge it to Uncle Sam." Another group did the same thing in a delicatessen down the opposite side of the street.

## We Will Send a Communist to Senate, Says War Vet

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The democratic Senator of Illinois, James Hamilton Lewis, who was advocating that the money spent for battleships be spent for unemployment relief, shows his true color. When the delegation of the Chicago Ex-Servicemen approached him, demanding that he will support and vote for the soldiers' bonus, his answer was: "Gentlemen, you can go to hell—I am going to the Senate." This statement of Senator Lewis, who the ex-servicemen will remember and do our utmost to reverse the statement:

"Mr. Lewis, you will go to hell sooner than you expect, and we will send a worker, a Communist, to the Senate."  
On November 8th, we ex-servicemen will vote Communist for our own candidate, James W. Ford, for vice-president, who is an ex-serviceman, Leslie R. Hurt, and Pzszelkowsky, both of whom are ex-servicemen, and the candidate for governor of the State of Illinois, a Negro worker McDonald, who is also an ex-serviceman and a former National Guardsman.  
—A Worker Ex-Serviceman.

## HOOVERVILLE SCENE



A section of an unemployed colony in New York City. The only home these men have is what is shown here in the picture.

## HOOVERVILLE

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
NEW YORK.—Thousands of New York workers, including families, are living on waste strips of land and garbage dumps near and around the city. With a cameraman for the Workers' Film League, the writer visited one of these Hoovervilles, named in "honor" of the president who leads the forces that force workers into such an existence.

We arrived at Newtown Creek, on the outskirts of Greenpoint. Waste strips of land, broken with factories and lumber yards, greeted our vision on all sides. The odor of the creek was such that one doubted any human being's ability to live within several miles of here. Several dirty barges were tied up in the stream. A few hundred workers hurried by on their way home from the factories, where formerly thousands had walked. We stopped a young worker like kid about 14 and asked him if he knew where "Hooverville" was? He told us and pointed to a barely discernible sign several blocks away, "Dump, Drive In."

In answer to our doubting question, he assured that was the main boulevard of Hooverville. "Did he live there?" "No, not yet," he answered, and told us enough for us to realize that the youth of American workers have no illusions about "becoming president" or even making a living.

Like Moles in the Ground. Entering the gates we looked over a swampy piece of land broken into knolls and within five hundred feet of the stinking stream, over thirty little shacks. The shacks were built of tin and the roofs weighted down with rocks. Due to the formation of the land many looked like they were dugouts, but closer observation disclosed that they were not, though workers assured us that in the winter time many workers have burrowed like moles into this ground

which is built up through years of dumping of all kinds of refuse.

We entered some of the shacks. All were inhabited by one to four workers, with beds made out of boards and boxes and in some of the more fortunate shacks, cots were used. We were invited to coffee made in tin cans and though hot hungry made a note of the menu. Eye bread, stale, the well known bologna and the coffee, with sugar and milk. The shacks were different in their cleanliness, depending upon the workers inhabiting them. One was interested in speaking to these workers as to what they thought of their condition. Some of the older workers, completely beaten by years of toil and vicissitude, had no spirit left in them; while others, more new to this mode of life, were rebellious but confused.

"No, we don't get any relief from the city," they all told us. "We pick the junk and get three cents a pound for copper and one and a half cents for brass, but there is not much of that getting down here any more."

Their trades varied, from house-wreckers to simple labor, with a smattering of more skilled workers. They depended upon a day's work and some bumming thrown in, in order to have sufficient food for a bare existence. They hold no meetings, though they understand what we infer when we ask the question, for fear of being run off, as they express it. They fear to have to move from this animal existence to anything worse. All agree that "something has got to change soon."

We leave after taking pictures of the place and promise them that we have seen will be related to others and help to organize workers into fighting against the things that caused workers to end, as one expressed it, "on the scrap heap," literally. They approve of our intent.

## Worker Correspondents to Hold Conference in N. Y.

Workers Correspondents of New York City: The Writers Federation, a section of the Workers Cultural Federation, is making preparations to call a conference of all worker correspondents in Greater New York Monday, July 11, at the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St.

The purpose of the conference will be to form a functioning worker correspondent group, that is, a group of workers from the shops, unemployed workers and workers from the unions to contribute regularly to the revolutionary press.

The conference will draw up plans for holding regular meetings of the worker correspondents where editors of the revolutionary papers and leading proletarian writers will lead discussions on the problems confronting the worker writers and the press.

Worker correspondents for all the language papers and the Daily Worker are invited to attend the conference. Your proposals for building a correspondents' group in New York. Write out your suggestions now and send them to the Workers' Correspondence Editor of the Daily Worker.

## Socialist in Hooverville Hails Hoover

Daily Worker: Los Vegas, Nevada.—I had a talk some time ago, with an old man about seventy living in "Hoover City." How he lives, I don't know. He has a goat and plenty of grass roundabout for pasturing, so perhaps he lives on milk alone. Anyhow I found him a vicious Soviet-hater and a real patriot who found America the greatest, the finest, the best government on earth and Hoover a great man. I asked him why the greatest government on earth has the most unemployed of any nation on earth and treats them worse than any other nation does. Even England, and Germany with much less

unemployed can at least give them some government assistance, while the richest government on earth cannot. He then said he knew more about it than I did because he was once the editor of a socialist paper. Then I understood. A gleam of light had suddenly burst upon me. Now I understand the attitude of the Communists and the Daily Worker toward the "socialists." I had seen and spoken to one, a former "socialist" editor, and a more bitter enemy of the Soviet Union and of socialism could not be found.  
—A Worker.

## Workers Beginning to Talk Radical in Council Bluffs, Neb.

Daily Worker:—The workers are beginning to talk radical here now. 75 per cent of the workers on this union job are under the age of 21. Many of them high school graduates. Many stores are closing in Council Bluffs which is a rail road center for the middle west. The North Western Railroad laid off another large group of men the first of the week, some of whom had been on the railroad for more than 15 years. —H.S.

## THE "GOLD DUST LODGE", A HELL HOLE OF CHARITY

2,200 Exist Here on Skippy Ration and Religious Dope

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
NEW YORK.—New York City is a mint for the dispensers of charity but poor pickings for the recipients. The "Gold Dust Lodge" is a horrible example of the institutions provided for the housing of homeless workers in this city. It is a "paradise" in comparison with the municipal lodging-house. Here is a description of this "eden."

The "lodge" occupies a six-story warehouse at the East River and there are twenty-two hundred men existing in there from day to day. They eat two "meals." A dish of prunes for the "guest" with bread and black coffee in the morning and an equally rotten meal at night.

The discipline while rigid is not harsh. However, one's self-respect is injured wherever he turns. Only those who have no better place to go and to keep from quick starvation go to the "lodge."

After he is given a bed number and listens to the "address of welcome" delivered by one of the Salvation Army officers who run the place. This is given after the "religious" services and all are herded downstairs where they remove their clothing except the socks and shoes.

The garments are checked by bed number, the "guest" receiving a tag which he hangs about his neck. He does his share of the work, all being called at stated intervals.

Those working in the kitchen gain receive "compensation." Their coffee is sugared and they eat an additional meal! They go to work at five in the morning.

Coffee, oatmeal, oleomargarine and bread are provided by certain manufacturers, yet the portions provided by one of the Salvation Army officers who run the place. Those who do not satisfy the hungry men. Those who dropped to the mission-stuff level (defeated dispirited workers—Ed.) panhandle for the funds with which to buy food and tobacco which all classes of workers crave. Bumming the butts of another's smoke is a common practice and matches are a luxury.

95 Per Cent Penniless  
Ninety-five per cent of the workers are penniless. They come from the seamen, sales workers, restaurant workers, mechanics, actors, etc. Over sixty per cent are over 60 years of age, 36 per cent over fifty and the rest under 50.

The place is depressing; the dope handed out by the "colonel" rightly uninspiring and I think most cruelly facetious when visitors are present. Evening services are small in attendance.

These represent the most unfortunate victims of capitalism. For the sake of argument, I will admit, they are better off than if they were in jail. "No one is really starving," says Washington. Maybe not but then thousands are dying of "malnutrition." One can see the ambulance here daily carrying them off to the hospital for "attention."

## Lakewood Vet Evicted by Charity Institute Heads

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
LAKEWOOD, N. J.—You have heard of Lakewood as a resort and recreation town, but did you hear of Lakewood's unemployed plight? The city with a population of ten thousand, has listed officially eight hundred unemployed. What does the township do for them?  
The officials are cutting instead of increasing relief. We have a judge who cannot bear the tears of the landlords and evictions are in-

## PRISONERS TREATED WORSE THAN SWINE IN IND. PRISON CAMP

Luesse Thrown in Dungeon for Protesting Against Railing of Fellow Prisoner

Negro Prisoner Learns Meaning of Life Through Associating with Communist

Daily Worker: I spent one hundred and one days on the Indiana State Farm and am writing to tell you about conditions there.

When you enter the farm you are taken before one of the guards who asks you your name, address, birth-place and name of parents. From him you are sent into a room where your clothes are exchanged for an overall suit, a pair of work shoes and a cap and a set of underwear. When you are dressed you go to the

hospital where you are examined (as to how much work you can be gotten out of you, not for your well being) and fumigated and then you are fingerprinted and your picture taken. You are given a number and sent to the dormitory until the next morning.

The next morning you are sent into one of the work "lines." There are 31 different lines on this farm. After being there a few days I met Theo. Luesse, one of the outstanding Communists of Indiana. He is kept in one of the hardest lines there. I too, was put in a hard line. We worked ten hours a day, rain, snow or shine. After a day's work in coal or dirt, you have cold water to wash with. The food is not fit for swine and you do not get any solid food at all.

## PLASTER WALLS WITH ROTTEN FOOD IN CHI.

Start Real Militant Fight for Better Food in Flop House

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
CHICAGO, Ill.—On Sunday at breakfast the unemployed workers in the flop house at 1426 Newberry St. got liver and potatoes. Both the liver and potatoes were stinking terribly. The liver was so rotten that you could smell it blocks away; the



potatoes were black, and no one could eat the garbage. Because of the rotten food the workers revolted. The walls were soon plastered with the rotten liver and potatoes, and the windows in the so-called dining room were smashed by flying pieces of liver and potatoes.

A real militant fight is being carried on by the flop house unemployed for better food, and the workers expressed the opinion that the superintendent will think it over before he attempts to pass any more garbage to them under the guise of food.

## Bank Took His Money, Worker Kills Himself

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
I wish to send in a little news in regard to the Chicago Emerson Relief Station's treatment of workers. A worker who was unemployed for a year lost his money in the Second Northwestern National Bank. Although he applied for relief for three weeks, he could not obtain any. He committed suicide at his home. The worker has a family of three children and a wife. The name of the family is Andrew Szolanski, 3656 George Street, Chicago. It wasn't until after the suicide that the charity worker first noticed that the family needed help.

## Waltis Sent to Asylum

While there they sent a Communist by the name of Waltis to the criminal insane asylum. Luesse and I protested against this and were thrown into the "hole" for so doing. The hole is a jail on the farm used for punishment purposes. When a man is put in there he is chained to the bars with your arms about shoulder height and you stand in that position 12 hours a day. When let down, you are given a cup of water and a piece of bread to eat and a blanket to lie on.

## Called "Nigger"

The officials searched Luesse and found letters of protest written by me and him and called us into the office. They asked me if I believed that my opinion was considered worth a damn by them. I told them no, but that I felt it my duty to protest the treatment of Waltis. They asked me if I believed in Communism. I told them yes, with all my heart and soul. The warden asked me if I thought because my home was in Boston, that a "nigger" could come down there and tell them how to run their institution. I told him I "butted in" wherever any capitalist lackey was mistreating workers.

Every line has a runner, who is a convict stool-pigeon and favorite of the guards for he does their work while they sit in the shade and loaf. A runner speeds up the workers and has power to cause you to lose a meal or be thrown into the hole.

Though my offense was not a political one, my meeting with Comrade Luesse has shown me the meaning of life today and I am carrying on doing my bit in the class struggle.

—NEGRO WORKER.

## GYP SHARK MADE TO RETURN FUND

S.L.P. Member Assails Workers' Committee

(By a Workers Correspondent)  
NEW YORK.—The Helen Roth Employment Agency at 45th and Sixth Ave. sold a worker a job for \$11 that paid \$45 a month. The worker, an elderly Irish woman, took the job and paid \$4 on account. She worked five days from 5:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday she wanted an hour off at 6:30 to 7:30 in order to go to church and the woman boss of the laundry fired her. She came to the agency and asked for her money back and the woman strung her along for a week. Today she went to the Unemployed Council representative, the Daily Worker seller at 46th St. and asked for help.

A delegation of workers went with her to the agency to demand three-fifths of her money back. At the agency another woman, well dressed, stood talking to the boss. This woman asked the girl in charge of the delegation "Why don't you Communists go out and fight capitalism instead of getting heads broken; like we Socialist Labor Partyites, the real revolutionists do?" The delegation informed her that they weren't out to get any "heads cracked" but to get this worker's money back for her. About a dozen women workers left the agency with the delegation when they got the money. They saw what the Socialist Labor Party programs in action means to the workers, in addition—defending a job shark—the "real revolutionists"—bab



International Notes

FURTHER COLLISIONS IN ZYRARDOV

WARSAW—Further fierce collisions between unemployed workers and the police took place in Zyrardov which is known as the City of the Dead owing to the fact that the majority of its inhabitants are unemployed.

Unemployed workers collected in front of the Town Hall and demanded work or support. Police on horseback and on foot attacked the workers who withdrew and then held a protest meeting in the center of the town.

The unemployed workers then returned to the Town Hall where they were again attacked by a large force of police.

The workers bombarded the police with stones and bottles. The police used batons and revolvers. Four policemen and a number of unemployed workers were injured.

Many arrests were made. The newspapers report that the unemployed were under the leadership of the illegal Communist Party.

AUSTRIAN C. P. ISSUES APPEAL AGAINST WAR.

VIENNA—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria has issued an appeal against the threatening imperialist war on the Soviet Union in which it calls on the Social Democratic workers to hold hands with their Communist fellow workers in the factories and to hold factory meetings to deal with the war danger and express their readiness to defend the Soviet Union.

"We propose joint demonstrations to the social democratic workers against the sabotage of the trading negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"We propose to them that they elect with us in all important factories and on the railways united front committees to control whether the Austrian bourgeoisie attempts to supply the anti-soviet armies with war materials, and to oppose any such attempts with mass protest demonstrations, organized mass actions and any other measures which may appear feasible, including the strike weapon."

WORKERS AND INTELLECTUALS OF BULGARIA FOR ANTI-WAR CONGRESS

SOFIA—The appeal of Henri Barbusse, Romain Rolland, Maxim Gorki, Theodore Dreiser and others for an international congress against war in Geneva has met with enthusiastic approval in Bulgaria and a preparatory committee has been formed containing the names of many well-known left-wing intellectuals, doctors, architects, authors, teachers, journalists and scholars. In addition many working class and peasant organizations have expressed their intention of giving the committee every possible support and of being represented at Geneva.

AUSTRIA TO HELP DESTROY SOVIET UNION

VIENNA—The "Neue Wiener Journal" publishes a leading article in which it makes zealous propaganda in favor of Japan and declares that it is worthy of credit and support in every possible form. It appeals to the Austrian industrialists to provide war materials for Japan "in order to save the Austrian economic system and create a way out of the crisis. With regard to the moral side of the question, it is undoubtedly good that Austria should co-operate in the destruction of the tremendous center of unrest in Eastern Europe."

"LAND PROGRAMS" COVER FOR IMPERIALIST RULE IN PHILIPPINES

MANILA, JUNE 17.—The "land reforms" promised by Governor-General Roosevelt cover up the strengthening of U. S. imperialist rule in the Philippines Islands. These reforms, it seems, will open "virgin" land for settlers who will clear it by operating small farms and who will later on be re-expropriated for failure to pay the high taxes imposed on the land to "balance the budget."

UNEMPLOYMENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN GDINGIA.

WARSAW—Big demonstrations of unemployed workers took place in Gdingia. Several hundred unemployed workers marched to the offices of the government commissar and demanded work or support.

The police attacked the demonstration and made over a hundred arrests. Most of the arrested were then simply deported back to their home towns.

STRIKE AT REFRIGERATORS IN MONTEVIDEO

MONTEVIDEO.—A strike has broken out at the great refrigerators in Montevideo and has now extended to the works of the Anglo-Uruguay Company.

The authorities have instituted a fierce terror against the strikers and hundreds have been arrested, including trade union leaders like Miguel, Contreras, Cesle and Peters.

HAMBURG PHOENIX RUBBER WORKS SUPPLIES JAPAN

HAMBURG, June 17.—Workers correspondents at the rubber works "Phoenix" in Harburg near Hamburg report that the works are now engaged on large orders for rubber tires of a size never before produced in the works. These tires are for aeroplanes, armoured cars and so on.

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:

4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.

FOSTER GREET'S MEXICAN SMELTER STRIKERS

Cachin, French Leader, Calls for World Fight for the Scottsboro Boys

Says "Lynch Scandal Shows Up Imperialist Brutality"; Greet's Mrs. Wright

"L'Humanite," French Communist newspaper, in a recent issue which has just reached the United States, carries an account of a tremendous Scottsboro demonstration in Paris at which Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, was given a tremendous reception by Parisian workers. "L'Humanite" quotes Mrs. Wright's speech at length and publishes an article by Marcel Cachin, a leading French Communist, calling upon the French workers to rally to the world-wide mass fight to free the Scottsboro boys.

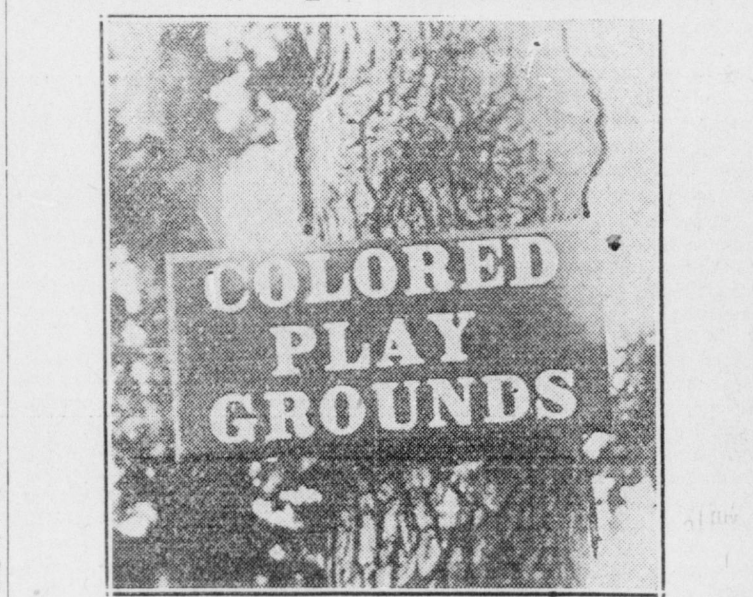
Reporting Mrs. Wright's speech, "L'Humanite" says: "The speech of this courageous mother who is travelling over the world in order to save her two boys and their seven comrades from the electric chair was of a simplicity that was very affecting. All the horror of the oppression of the Negro workers in the United States, all the violence of the class struggle in the world of the dollar were pictured in her few words. Every one of her sentences translated by Comrade Maillie was interrupted with applause."

Cachin in Stirring Appeal Other speakers at the meeting included Favy of the French Red Aid, Marcel Cachin of the Communist Party, Richetta of the Red Trade Unions, Daniel Renault of "L'Humanite" and a delegate of the Young Communist League. Mrs. Wright was cheered when she mounted the platform. "The audience rose and sang the Internationale."

In his appeal published in "L'Humanite," Marcel Cachin writes, in part: "A mother is touring the world in order to ask the workers of all countries to snatch her two innocent children from death. She defends her children (15 and 17 years old) in a simple, poignant pathetic talk. She tells the facts from which it is plain that we have to do once more with the drama of the class struggle in the United States, that is to say in a country where social conflicts have always been attacked by capitalism in the most bloody manner."

"Furthermore, it is a matter of young Negro workers. It is not necessary to recall that in the United States the war of the classes is aggravated by a terrible war of races. The 'accursed' children of Ham have always been treated as pariahs by all the churches in the great Yankee democracy; for them, lynch law re-

Jim-Crowing Negro Children in Baltimore



Sign just posted up in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, calling attention to the fact that Negro children are not permitted to play with white children.

SOCIALISTS "AT WORK"

Ask Workers to Concert, Beat 'Em Up

A Letter from a Worker The Socialist Party held a meeting and concert on Friday, June 10, in Casa D'Amor, West 31st St., Coney Island. Admission free. The speakers were: Panken, Chas. Solomon, B. Vladek, and Chanin was chairman.

Being anxious to enjoy a free concert, a group of workers and I decided to go. Near to the entrance a bakery boss's son, recognizing us, immediately rushed ahead into the huge hall to warn them. Scattered, one here, one there, we entered a narrow stairway, which was sentinelled by a double row of gangsters. Inside, in the forefront, sat the bureaucracy of the Socialist Party and their women folks. White shoulders, arms in white kid gloves, round white throats, a misty shimmer of pearls, and in their hair a fire of diamonds. They wore cloaks of sable and ermine. As they moved little swirls of color sprang from their jewels.

Solomon had just finished speaking. Dressed in white vest, white flower in the lapel of his full-dress suit and sparkling diamonds, Panken rose. He began to speak, a few min-



THE IMPERIALISTS' DREAM. "Ah, Love! Could you and I with fate conspire to grab this Bohemian scheme of things entire! Would not we baiter it like hell, and then bleed and exploit it to our heart's desire?"

From the British "Daily Worker"

Blackjacks and Hunger Rule Wichita Camp Hell

Beatings and Extra Work Dealt to Sick Prisoners

WICHITA, Kansas, June 17.—Details of fiendish tortures at the Wichita Prison Camp continue to seep through despite the denials by Bert C. Wells and Chief of Police O. W. Wilson, in charge of the farm. The Daily Worker of May 21 published the story on forced labor at this camp. Failure to perform the forced labor either because of sickness, weakness or lack of good physical condition is punished by bread and water and a 50 per cent reduction in credit allowed for serving out fines paid, it is revealed.

A prisoner just released has described the brutal beating of another prisoner, Peter J. Gentile, as follows: "Curley, as we called him, was on bread and water for 35 days when they took him out to work. He could not stand the potato hoeing. When he gave up and started for the shade, Moody, the guard, grabbed him as if to drag him back. There was a bit of a struggle and Moody knocked him down with a blackjack. It peeled a long piece, hair, hide and all, off Gentile's head."

Knocked Down and Beaten "Then, when Gentile taunted Moody with using a blackjack on a weakened man, Moody handed the weapon to Superintendent Tom Casner and lit into the prisoner, knocking him down and beating him. Casner stood close to Gentile with the blackjack but the man was too weak to be dangerous."

"After it was all over, Casner cursed Gentile and told him he would see to it that the prisoner served every day of the 114 it takes to serve out his fine on half pay, that he would stay on bread and water every day of it."

Hands Cracked and Scarred "Another man, who worked in the kitchen 16 hours a day to get double time on his fine, said he was required to scrub three dish drying towels for three hours steady on a washboard and in lye water. He showed his cracked, scarred hands."

"I couldn't have stood it another day," he said, "although I worked every day, I was there."

Casner gives you sugar sacks for dieh cloths and makes you even wash out the printed name on them. "I know of one boy whose fingers were cracked down to the bone back to the first joint. He couldn't work any more in the kitchen so he tackled the job of pulling the plow. His fingers would bleed from the strain of pulling with his hands behind his back and the blood would drip down organizing in ever greater numbers."



1917 1932

Denounces Murder of Strikers in Monterey By Guggenheim Trust

Mexican Governor Justifies Terror Against Workers in Shifty Letter to Foster

The Trade Union Unity League on receipt of news of the murder and wounding of workers on strike against the American Smelting and Refining Company (a Guggenheim concern) in Mexico and the decision of the Mexican government arbitration board in favor of the company, sent a telegram of protest to the governor of the state of Monterey and one of solidarity to the striking workers.

Aroused Great Enthusiasm. The pledge of solidarity sent by Comrade Foster in the name of the TUUL was received with tremendous enthusiasm by the workers. The protest to the governor aroused his anger as the reply shows.

We publish below the reply of the strikers and that of the governor of Monterey.

A Letter from the Workers. Trade Union Unity League. Yesterday we received your telegram signed by Comrade Foster dated the 4th in which you send us a declaration of solidarity with the sharp struggle we are carrying on against the imperialist enterprise of the American Smelting Co. The telegram in question was read at the general meeting of the strikers and gave great stimulus to the struggle.

We have printed and circulated and posted it in many different visible outstanding places, we have taken advantage of it to show the contrast that while the working class of the U. S. is with us in our struggles, the authorities of the country support by all means at their disposal the imperialists of that country.



WM. Z. FOSTER

Information on the Strike. Two hundred ninety workers went on strike against a decision of the fascist court of Conciliation and Arbitration, which reduced the working days from 30 to 20 days a month. The struggle against this decision was linked up with other demands in the factory. This is the first strike in any imperialist enterprise carried without taking into consider-

ation the fascist court that must be informed of every strike according to the law.

Shoot Down Workers. On the first day of the strike two strikers were seriously wounded and one policeman was killed. The police in order to break the protection of the strikers which was inside because it was an Italian strike, attacked the workers, resulting in the Secretary of the Trade Union, comrade Jose Prado, of the Union of Shoe Workers, receiving a bullet wound in the head. Many other workers received bullet wounds. By this method the police and the army came out in support of the fascist court and the American imperialist bosses.

The Governor's Reply to Foster. SA Monterey, NL Mex. June 6 William Z. Foster. Trade Union Unity League 50 East 13th Street, New York.

Yours of yesterday protesting in the name of the workers of that country the so-called crime against the strikers of the American Smelting Company, this government regrets the unjust judgement of colonialism character that you hold. You ignore the tolerance that has been observed with the illegal procedure of the strikers who do not stop because of the outside influence in the campaign of harmful and injurious propaganda (oral and written) against the authorities of the state and of the republic. I conceive the confusion of your position to show your carelessness in judging on matters of which you know nothing and I am sorry for the impolite phrases that you use in your message and that my discretion before the courts and the respect for the people and government of the United States keeps me from considering these phrases. Mexico is a country where all the precepts of the law are observed with dignity and where all the institutions are respected. I will be very pleased if you follow the same conduct.

Governor of the State. FRANCISCO A. GARDENAS. The Trade Union Unity League is sending a letter to the governor in reply to his demagogic telegram and is forwarding a copy to the strikers pointing out the attempt of the Monterey governor to aid the American Smelting Company by lying about the role of the government and the issues in the heroic strike of the Mexican workers.

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MILL WAGES CUT 40 P.C.

Profits in Tenn. from 9 Cent Hr. Pay

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 17.—Cotton mill workers of Knoxville have just received some more merciless wage cuts. The Brookside Mills, normally employing 1,200 workers, got a 20 per cent cut; the Appalachian Mills, employing 1,800, got a 33 per cent cut; and the Cherokee Spinning Co., employing 500 got a 40 per cent slash. These mills have thrown so many out of work that they are only running half to two-third of normal.

At Brookside, the workers also got a ten per cent cut last January. Even before this last 20 per cent cut, workers only made \$6 to \$8 a week. Rent and water for the company houses are deducted from this meagre pay. The company gets more graft by holding back a week's wages from every worker. Workers are forced to put out twice as much work as formerly, and are speeded up beyond the endurance point. Brookside Mills is listed as having authorized capital of \$1,600,000, and carries \$5,500,000 worth of insurance. In 1931, the company set aside for depreciation reserves \$2,600,000.

Nine Cents an Hour At the Appalachian Mills, worth \$1,980,531, conditions are even worse. The last two cuts amounting to 33 per cent have brought workers down to slaving for 90c a day, or nine cents an hour. Workers who used to make \$16 a week, do well now to make \$3 and \$4. Workers living at a distance, who have to pay 20c for lunch, go home with 70 after a ten-hour day. The speed-up and stretch-out are unbearable. Workers who used to run two speeders now run four. Spinners have to run six sides and also have to clean up. Workers are so tired at the end of the day, they can hardly drag themselves home.

Cherokee Spinning Co., which gave the biggest cut, does an average business of around \$1,200,000. Most of these mills have interlocking directorates. The directors and owners are among the wealthiest residents of Knoxville, swilling the best food, wearing the finest clothes, and riding around in the most expensive cars, while the workers are given one pay out after another.

Knoxville mill workers, to prevent further wage cuts, and get better conditions, must organize. They must prepare to fight back against the continued attacks of the mill owners. They must join a militant union, a union controlled by the rank and file, the National Textile Workers Union.

SPORTS FRONT

Worker and farmer sportsmen are invited to contribute to this column. Address WORKERS SPORTS, Co., Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

INTRODUCING OURSELVES

HERE we are! Yep, we're going to look at the box scores and the fight results and, particularly at the present time, at the Olympic games. We're gonna tell you some things about this boasted world of sports.

OLYMPIC FLASHES

Do you know, for instance, fellow worker, that while you are walking the streets unemployed—and there's 15,000,000 of us who are doing just that—that the Olympics Committee is spending a cool \$6,000,000 on the Olympic games at Los Angeles? The State of California, which holds Tom Mooney a prisoner, spent a million for the games, having voted a special bond issue for this purpose alone. According to figures gotten out by the organizing committee in charge, \$480 per athlete will be spent to transport the athletes and house them while at Los Angeles! The model village in which they will be housed cost \$500,000 to build. It has 350 special portable houses and 40 private kitchens and dining rooms. And the State of California can't pay out any adequate unemployment relief!

AND ON THE OTHER HAND We have the International Workers Athletic Meet, to be held as the wind-up of the Counter-Olympic Campaign at Stagg Field, Chicago, on July 23, 29, 30. At this meet, there won't be any petted and pampered "expensive account amateurs." They'll all be workers, farmers and working class students.

If you want to get in touch with this meet then write to the National Counter-Olympic Committee, at 799 Broadway, New York City, or to the National Organizing Committee, room 611, 140 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Better still, hook up with the nearest club that's affiliated with the Labor Sports Union.

STUDENTS—GOOD AND OTHERWISE The recent events at Columbia University should have opened the eyes of lots of workers. The football gang attacked and beat up students who were on strike against the dismissal of Reed Harris, stu-

Tucker, Backland and Cohen, winners of the New York "Free Tom Mooney" run, held recently. Similar runs are being held throughout the country under the direction of the Labor Sports Union.

dent editor. These are the same fellows who are supposed—according to popular sport page ballyhoo—to go out and die for dear old Swiweh (every Autumn Saturday afternoon) just for the love of the game.

That Schmeling-Sharkey Fight In connection with this fight it is wise to remember that Owney Madden, racketeer, has his finger in the Madison Square Garden pie and owns a string of boxers, including Primo Carnera.

COMING EVENTS NEW YORK—Track and field meet (eliminations for the Int'l Meet) Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, Saturday, July 16th. There will be track and field events, with the added feature of the Tom Mooney Mile Relay. Entries can be gotten through the N. Y. Counter-Olympic Comm., c/o 16 W. 21st St., N. Y. C.

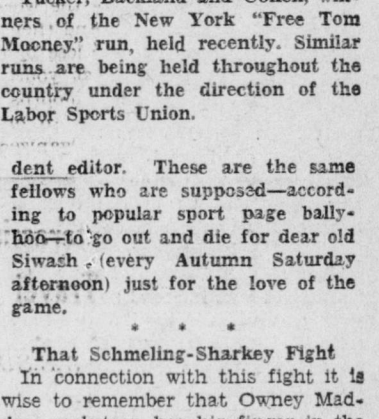
Swimming meet, Bronxdale Pool, July 22nd.

CLEVELAND—District elimination meet for the Int'l Meet at Conneaut, July 3rd and 4th. Get entries at the Labor Sports Union, Room 311, 1425 W. 3rd St., Cleveland, O.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—July 2, 3, 4 at San Diego. Get entries from the Counter-Olympic Committee, 120 Winston St., Los Angeles, Calif.

NEGRO VETS JAILED IN WASHINGTON WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—William Powell, a Negro war veteran, Lawrence Owen, Negro vet, Sophie Russ and another worker were arrested here last night when the police attempted to break up a meeting of a thousand workers and veterans held at 7th and 7th St. to demand the release of the 3 innocent Scottsboro boys.

Group of Mexican Workers and Peasants



Group of Mexican Workers and Peasants



# BETHLEHEM STEEL BOSS SWORE HE'D NOT CUT; SLASHED PAY SAME DAY

## Wages Lowered by 25 Per Cent in Fore River Ship Yards, After Series of Secret Cuts

### Worker Falls Through Four Holds and Winch Pulls Him Up Like Freight; Dies

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
QUINCY, Mass.—As one of the Quincy, Mass., residents, my desire is to expose the rotten conditions in Quincy. We have about 14 metal shops here and for about three years they have been running on the stagger plan, 2 and 3 days a week. The stagger plan is a Hokey Hoover invention. You see, his desire is to shift the burden of the crisis to the shoulders of the workers.

In most of the shops the manufacturers have introduced the efficiency system so as to enable them to get more work out of the workers' life by speed-up.

The other day, down in the Fore River plant, a worker fell through four holds, or in other words, four decks down to the bottom of the ship. The high officials of the Bethlehem Ship Building were not concerned about this worker's life. They did not even come near the ship, where the accident happened. The worker was hoisted up with one of the big cranes, just like a swill basket and thrown into the ambulance and whisked away to the hospital. A day later he died of his injuries.

### Heavy Wage Cuts

These are some of the facts that the workers in Fore River plant have to stand for. But it is not all, the workers in the Fore River have just received a wage-cut ranging from 15 to 25 per cent, which will bring their living standard down to starvation level, because the officials of the Fore River plant have given indirect wage-cuts for the last two years. They have done this through firing and rehiring the following day. For an example, a friend of mine was hired for 64 cents per hour and was fired two months later. The next day he was rehired for 54 cents per hour, which makes a difference of 10 cents per hour. Then Mr. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem steel, stood in the yard of Fore River plant and made a speech, and said there shall be no wage-cuts in our plants, and no lay offs. That very day, these words came out from his mouth, he was laying them off.

So here you can see, fellow-workers, what hypocrites the capitalists are. I wonder if you workers of the Fore River plant understand Mr. Schwab's demagogic speech? He has only one aim, and that is to keep us in slumber, and to create sympathy outside the Fore River plant. By that I mean that Mr. Schwab desires sympathy from the workers, outside the plant, and from the middle class people of Quincy, so that in case of strike he will feel justified in bringing in scabs.

### Exposing Schwab

But Mr. Schwab did not realize that the members of the Anti-Wage-Cut Committee know his trickery and are now exposing him to the workers in Quincy. When we get well organized, and strong, we will demand that he will take back the wage cut or we will resolve to take stronger action. I presume there are workers that will say, "What is the use to organize, we can't win any strike now, on account of the capitalist crisis."

But don't kid yourself. What ever orders your shop has today and orders that must be finished and without the workers doing the work they will not be finished. And then again, what are you going to lose by organizing? If you say that your job is only good for a few months more, all the more you need to organize, because if you are organized into

militant unions we can force our bosses to pay us wages, just the same as when we were working in the shop.

Join the Metal Workers Industrial League, affiliated to the TUUL.

### At the Hoover Hunger Convention



### Ford Speaks at New England Picnic

BOSTON, June 17.—The outing arranged by District One of the Communist Party June 26 at Camp Nidgedaiget, Franklin, Mass., will be the biggest affair held in this state this year. Thousands of workers and farmers from Massachusetts and New Hampshire are expected.

Comrade James W. Ford, Negro worker and Communist candidate for vice-president will be the principal speaker. Part of the program so far arranged is as follows: Camp Fire, a Night in Moscow, Veteherinka for Saturday night, June 25. On Sunday, among the many activities will be a pageant, various games, Finnish Orchestra and a mass meeting. All workers are urged to get in touch with 3 Harrison Ave.

# FORD WELCOMED IN UTICA, N. Y., AS HUNGER FIGHTER

## Communists Have Led Fight for Jobless in Cotton City

UTICA, N. Y., June 16.—Two hundred and fifty workers of all nationalities, most of whom have not seen a job in two years, greeted James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president, at Patriarch Hall last night. Yesterday afternoon Ford spoke to 300 more at an open air meeting in Chancellor Park. Ford is a Negro worker and a world war veteran.

A month ago most of these workers had never heard of the Communist Party, but yesterday they came out to applaud its program of unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and the employers.

Communists Fought for Relief  
A month ago, the 15,000 jobless and hungry workers in this cotton mill town of 120,000 did not know what to do to ward off starvation, but the Communists came to Utica with a message of organization and struggle, and today, less than four weeks later, a fighting unemployed council with 40 members in two branches has been established, the city hall has heard the demand for relief for starving families, and has been forced to grant concessions to the workers.

Dress Strike.  
Charles Bronson, a Communist, and leader of the unemployed movement here, spoke from the platform with Ford, and told the crowd how the 84 girls at the J. Daniels & Co. shop, now getting 50 cents a day, are going on strike today under rank and file leadership supported by the Communist Party, demanding 30 cents an hour and better treatment from the boss. The Daniels Co. came to Utica from New York about two weeks ago because the Utica chamber of Commerce promised it cheap labor.

The workers at Ford's meeting pledged to support the strike of the Daniels girls.

No mills in Utica are running full time and those that are still operating do so only one or two days a week, paying a starvation wage of 12 1/2 cents to 30 cents an hour.

### Relief Discrimination

The Utica city welfare pays from \$3 to \$4 in food checks every two weeks to unemployed families. There is discrimination against single workers and foreign born workers. The chamber of commerce men on the welfare board are supplying their offices with new furniture bought out of the \$50,000 which is all the city has appropriated for the jobless until some time next year. The welfare board is offering men 10 cents an hour to work in private homes.

Wage Cut and Speed-up.  
The Mohaw'k Sheet and Pillow Case Co., giant factory here, has given its employees a 25 per cent wage cut, the fourth cut. Workers who used to run four machines, or eight sides, for \$22.80 a week, now run eleven machines or 22 sides, for \$16 a week.

Ford exposed the Democratic and Republican party alliance administration here as a typical capitalist government of mill owners and foundry owners.

Mayor Donnelly, a phrase-slugging demagogue, was elected for bringing the Globe Knitting Mill and "prosperity" to Utica. Today those that are still employed in the Globe get from 12 and a half cents to 25 cents per hour.

### 14 Join Party

Fourteen workers applied at the meeting for membership in the Communist Party, and five young workers asked to join the Young Communist League.

The meeting ended only after 12 delegates were endorsed for the Communist State Nominating Convention to be held in Schenectady Sunday.

Ford will speak today in Schenectady, at Crescent Park. He speaks tomorrow at Engelmann's Hall, 113 So. Pearl St., Albany, at 7:30 p. m. Saturday is scheduled for a meeting at Bleeker Sq., Gloversville, at 6 p. m. He will be in Boston Sunday.

### Vote Communist For

5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.

### WATCH! AUGUST 21st DAILY WORKER PICNIC (Pleasant Bay Park)

AVANTA FARM  
ULSTER PARK, NEW YORK  
WORKERS RECREATION PLACE  
Located one-half mile from station  
Fresh milk, improved bathing, 700 spring chickens and all kinds of vegetables growing for guests.

DIRECTIONS:—West shore train. For week-ends \$2.75 round trip. By motor: Albany 9th Route. By bus: Capital Greyhound Bus Terminal. By steamboat to Kingston to Ulster Park 2 1/2 by train.

Order Now—\$20 a Thousand  
Send Check With Order—  
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Two typical members of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League just before they left to join the fight for the bonus and Unemployment Insurance in Washington. Left, Mark Shabian, member of Post No. 2, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, veteran of the Second Division who served in all the major engagements of the imperialist war. Wounded twice in 1918, and for bravery won the Croix de Guerre, the Medaille Militaire and the "Certificate of Merit." Patsy Donato (right) served 20 consecutive years in the U. S. Army, was in all major engagements of the world war, wounded six times and now unable to work, with a wife and four kids to support. These worker ex-servicemen, victims of imperialist war, now demand not only the bonus to be paid by taxation of the bosses of the U. S., but also the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

# TENN. FARMERS TO MARCH SOON AGAINST HUNGER

## Against Taxes, For Relief

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

starts in August.

Some government flour that is in a Maynardville warehouse, in charge of the Red Cross, will also be demanded in the name of the starving farmers, who at the meeting decided to demand that in future flour be sent to a committee of farmers to distribute, rather than to any Red Cross agents.

### Committee of Action Elected

A Committee of Action was elected of four men, three women and a 12-year old girl, who will be in charge of organizing the children, and who will speak in the name of the children. Immediately following the mass meeting, the Committee of Action met and planned further details of the march. The Committee will have regular weekly meetings.

### Pellagra in Every Family

The farmers' of Union County, in the midst of a food-growing country, are literally starving to death. There is a case of pellagra, the hunger disease, in almost every family. Babies with arms no larger than a man's thumb, are trying to survive. One farmer says he has not seen a dollar bill for five months.

### 265 Farms Seized

In the past few weeks 265 farmers have had their farms seized to pay off "debts"—more are on the verge of being sold. A farmer who spent the whole season raising 1,400 pounds of tobacco got exactly \$82 for his year's work, and this is considered good; most didn't get anything for their crops.

The farmers can't get cash for their corn and other produce, and are forced to trade at the stores for whatever they can get—generally a 30 cent sack of flour for a bushel of corn. Although some government flour was sent into some of the stores to distribute, to do so "hurt business."

### 50 Cents for a 12-Hour Day

The tenants and croppers rarely get cash and are always in "debt." They have no money for clothes or medicine, no money for fertilizer and tools, and no money to pay their taxes. The taxes are very high—a farmer having 40 to 50 acres pays a tax of about \$11. The \$2.45 poll tax is out of the question for the farmers. The politicians take advantage of this, and try to buy the farmers' vote by offering to pay his poll tax.

Men hiring out to the farms work a 12-hour day for 50c and 75c. A marble quarry in the county is offering \$1 for a 9-hour day.

Children Without Clothes  
Hundreds of children were unable to go to school last year, as they did not have the shoes or clothes to wear; nor did they have any lunch to take to eat in school. The parents are also obliged to pay for school books—one farmer says he paid \$25 last year for books for his four children. Parents, unable to buy clothes and books, and who therefore cannot send their children to school, are thrown into jail for not sending them.

Farmers who own small strips of land are sick of working it for years only to have it seized in payment for some exorbitant tax or "debt."

In Union County they see a way out. It is through organization and mass action. The farmers' march to the county seat will be their answer to the starvation forced on them by the government, the banks and the rich landlords.

# 3,000 VETERANS CAMP ON STEPS OF THE CAPITOL

## Fighting Policies Now Gaining Ground

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

empty buildings is growing. In a leaflet issued today the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League called for the election of rank and file committees from the industrial centers, with the proposal that the Bonus Army set up headquarters in Chicago, publish a veterans' paper, and organize meetings enroute when they are ready to leave for their home towns.

Glassford's device to oust the veterans by talk of "farm lands" got the laugh from the men.

### In Fighting Mood

The vets are in areal fighting mood, the only ones actively opposing the program of the W. E. S. L. being the fascist leadership and the police.

A truckload of food for the W. E. S. L. from New York was turned over to the general commissary.

### WASHINGTON, June 17.—A direct repudiation of the reactionary policies of the official leaders of the Veterans' Bonus March, a large contingent of 3,000 ex-servicemen today occupied the steps of the Capitol and sent for their camp kitchens.

They announced they would remain there pending the discussion of the Bonus Bill in the senate. That the bill will be defeated seems a foregone conclusion.

Veterans attempted to lead a donkey with a large placard on each side labelled "Hoover" up the steps of the Capitol but were balked by the police.

This was the second blow struck at the police-controlled leadership of the Bonus March. Yesterday 800 worker ex-servicemen, the entire Illinois delegation, elected their own commander and committees.

### Leaders Disturbed

Plainly disturbed by the growing rank-and-file activity on the part of the veterans, Waters, commander-in-chief of the Bonus Army who has been working hand in hand with the police and politicians in an effort to blunt the fighting edge of the bonus march, called for fascist measures.

On the eve of the expected Senate defeat of the bill, Waters prepared a proclamation urging that the bonus "expeditionary force" be organized on an organized basis "to act as a unit of red-blooded citizens in time of need."

Previously Water issued orders that any veteran caught begging on the streets would be expelled from the sticky mud-holes of the Anacostia flats. Meanwhile, the refusal of the Marine Corps medical details to take care of the sick and exhausted veterans left them a prey to disease and death.

### Betrays Police Threats

Internal strife between George A. L. man, former Capt. W. G. Stott, police commissary officer, revealed the role of the Washington police in terrorizing the veterans.

Seventy-five of the hungry men had been kicked out of half-wrecked buildings on Pennsylvania Ave., presumably on orders of the Fire Department which resorted to the usual subterfuge of condemning them as "unsafe." In a heated, unguarded moment, Aiman let it be known that the "police had threatened the veterans with tear-gas bombs."

### Propose "Farm" Scheme

Glassford, police superintendent, recently proposed that the ex-servicemen be lured out of Washington by military bands playing "Home Sweet Home" today came forward with the suggestion that the veterans be set up as farmers in lieu of the bonus. Just how ludicrous this proposal is can be seen in the light of the thousands of ruined farmers who are being kicked off their farms, victims of the Hoover hunger regime.

### Illinois Men Call for Action

Sharp interest was aroused among the veterans by the action of the Illinois delegation which had set up its own leadership.

A vigorous leaflet of the Illinois delegation, consisting of 800 men, declared:

### Rank and File Veterans of the Bonus March—Attention!

The fight for the immediate cash payment of the bonus, regardless of veteran organization affiliation, political opinion, race creed, is the principle which brought us all here to Washington.

In order to better carry on our work in camp, the Illinois State Delegation, numbering more than 300 men, chose their own commander and their own committees.

After we did this yesterday, our newly elected commander was placed under arrest, cross-examined, intimidated, finger-printed and questioned about his political opinion.

They re-examined his discharge papers and found that his record in the service was excellent and that his conduct in the camp was very good, and in spite of being elected over five other candidates and even after declining to run for office, we all demanded that he be our commander. He was taken by the M. P., placed under arrest and told that we had no right to elect our own commander.

Rank and File Veterans—regardless of what your political opinions are, regardless of what organization you are a member of, it is just this kind of treatment, it is just this kind of action in our camp that is interfering with an

# DIES BILL IS MENACE TO 100,000 NEGROES OF THE WEST INDIES

## Yokinen Case Shows Special Intention of Doak to Oust Whites Who Protect Negro

### Stalker, Omaha Communist, Threatened With Exile for Interracial Dance

By ELIZABETH LAWSON  
The Dies bill, if it becomes law, will provide the United States government with a sharp weapon against militant Negro workers and against white workers who struggle for the rights of Negroes.

The Dies bill affects directly, not only the foreign-born white workers, but also the 100,000 Negro workers who have come here from the West Indies. Should these West Indian workers express sympathies with the Communist Party or enter its ranks, they would be subject to deportation under the provisions of the Dies bill. Deport Whites Who Stand Up For Negroes.

Deportation is coming into frequent use against white workers who dare to take a stand for the rights of Negroes. The Circuit Court in New York recently upheld the deportation order against August Yokinen, Finnish worker, stating frankly that it was doing so because Yokinen's pledge to the Communist Party to repudiate his attitude of white superiority.

Georges Stalker, another white worker, organizer for the Communist Party in Omaha, has just been released from jail and is threatened with deportation to Scotland. Stalker's "crime" consisted of holding interracial dances in Omaha and defending a Negro worker who had been arrested for attending them.

The Dies bill represents one more effort of the white bosses to divide the working class into groups—to set white against Negro, native against foreign-born. The fight against the Dies bill deserves the warmest support of every militant Negro—and white—worker in the country.

# Attempt to Allay Inner Antagonisms

## Lausanne to Lay Basis For Strengthening Anti-USSR Block

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

LAUSANNE, June 17.—A resolution was adopted at the plenary session of the Lausanne Conference today, calling for a temporary suspension of reparations until the conference reaches a solution of the questions under consideration.

It is expected that the conference will not be adjourned soon.

### LAUSANNE, June 17.—A basis for strengthening the anti-Soviet coalition

not by solving or compromising but simply by postponing the European inter-imperialist contradictions will be laid down today at the plenary sessions of the Lausanne Conference, when it will be proposed that all reparations, including the unconditional annuities due to France be suspended until a final solution can be worked out.

This proposal to which MacDonald and Herriot already agreed in their private conversations here is on one side designated to draw Germany more firmly within the coalition against the Soviet Union without however proceeding to a complete cancellation of reparations which would give the German republic a relative independence in its relationship with the other side.

On the other side, in so far as it defers the question of war obligations the proposal allays the contradiction which threatened to weaken seriously the "entente" between France and England. It is known that when MacDonald expressed the intention of raising the question of cancellation of war obligation, Herriot took an attitude which was generally interpreted as being nearer to the position of Stimson on this issue.

At any rate the proposal expresses the determination of all the nations represented at the conference to mobilize for war against China and the Soviet Union. Prime Minister MacDonald, the former leader of the Second "Socialist" International, in opening the conference of which he was unanimously elected chairman, clearly called for an international imperialist coalition by stating:

"... There is no France, no Italy, no Germany, no America, no Great Britain apart from the rest of the world. There is nothing smaller than the world, nothing less than the system which is crumbling under our feet."

organized and unified movement of the rank and file to carry on a successful campaign for the immediate cash payment of the bonus.

Spying on the men, intimidating them, turning them over to police authorities and refusing to let us elect our own officers, should be protested loudly by every delegation.

We call on all other delegations to support us in this protest and urge that all veterans stick together for one united fight for the bonus.

### ILLINOIS STATE DELEGATION

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# JAIL THOUSANDS IN JAPAN AS ANTI-WAR FIGHT GROWS

## Strikes, Peasant and Soldier Revolts On Increase

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

thousands of Japanese workers have been arrested by the police. On March 3, 1932, Tokyo police carried out a general round-up of radical workers, arresting 67,000 persons. The Japanese jails are bulging with imprisoned revolutionary fighters and militant workers and peasants.

### Strike in Aeroplane Factory

In spite of the increasing white terror, strikes have occurred in many war industries. The latest issue of the "Communist International" reports, on the basis of news stories in the Japanese press, that strikes have occurred at a military aeroplane factory near Tokyo, and that the growth of the anti-imperialist movement in Japan is proceeding hand in hand with the strike movement.

"On Nov. 28, the striking workers of seven Tokyo factories organized, under the leadership of a joint strike committee, a united demonstration under the slogans: 'Down with the imperialist war,' 'Against dismissals,' etc. On Dec. 12th, at a conference of representatives of twelve glass factories and two unemployed organizations of Tokyo, a resolution was adopted against the imperialist war and in defense of China and the U. S. S. R."

At the end of September, 1931, shortly after the beginning of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, conferences were held by the left-wing mass organizations of the industrial districts of Tokyo and Yokohama, with the metal and chemical workers' union at the head, for the purpose of directing the struggles in these biggest centers of the Japanese war industry into the channels of a mass struggle against the new imperialism. On Oct. 5, at delegate conferences in Tokyo the following slogans were sharply raised: "Down with the war in Manchuria and Mongolia!" "Hands off Manchuria and China!" "Down with the imperialist government of Japan!" "Relief for the unemployed to be met from the war budget!"

### Wave of Anti-War Demonstrations

On the occasion of the celebrations of the October Revolution, a wave of demonstrations against the war and in defense of China and the U.S.S.R. swept the industrial centers of Japan. Armed clashes between the peasants and police agents of the landowners are growing more frequent in the village of Kanagawa in January on riot charges. Peasants of six villages in the prefecture of Kofu have organized a non-rant union. A bloody battle occurred between the peasants and police in the prefecture of Nagano. 28 peasants were arrested and held on riot charges.

### Growing Revolt in Armed Forces

Most alarming to the Japanese ruling class is the steady development of revolutionary sentiment in the armed forces. In the town of Daegu, Korea, the authorities unearthed a secret Communist organization in which several officers of the 80th regiment took an active part. The Chinese newspaper "Tavan-pao" reports that on January 29 more than 200 Japanese soldiers refused to move to the front. On Feb. 11 about 300 soldiers held a meeting in Hongkew, Shanghai, and voted condemnation of the robber war on China. The Japanese paper "Nichi-Nichi Shimbun" later reported the return of these soldiers to Japan because they "had become homesick and refused to fight." In February, 600 Japanese soldiers in Shanghai also refused to fight against their Chinese fellow workers. The Chinese newspaper "Tavan-pao" reports that "more than 100 of them were shot and the rest sent back to Japan."

Comrade Akhmatov in an article "On the Front of the War Upon War" reports that a Japanese detachment of 300 men in Manchuria refused to go to the front. They then heroically defended themselves against a whole brigade sent to arrest them. The battle raged all night until all of the mutineers were wiped out. Many meetings of Japanese workers were held to commemorate the heroic acts of these soldiers, who refused to kill their Chinese fellow workers but instead turned their arms against their own imperialist oppressors.

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VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:  
5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.

WATCH! AUGUST 21st DAILY WORKER PICNIC  
(Pleasant Bay Park)

AVANTA FARM  
ULSTER PARK, NEW YORK  
WORKERS RECREATION PLACE  
Located one-half mile from station  
Fresh milk, improved bathing, 700 spring chickens and all kinds of vegetables growing for guests.  
DIRECTIONS:—West shore train. For week-ends \$2.75 round trip. By motor: Albany 9th Route. By bus: Capital Greyhound Bus Terminal. By steamboat to Kingston to Ulster Park 2 1/2 by train.



# VIEWS OF SLAVE-OWNERS

## Sharpen the Struggle Against Them!

By BILL LAWRENCE (Philadelphia) ...

"The whole system of segregation and jim-crowism is a special form of National and social oppression under which the American Negroes have much to suffer. The origin of all this is not difficult to find. This Yankee arrogance towards the Negroes stinks of the disgusting atmosphere of the old slave market." (From the Resolution of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on the Negro Question in the U.S.A.)

THE recent occurrences in Philadelphia in the revolutionary labor movement, and the attitude of some white "revolutionists" towards Negro workers can be branded only as remnants of the old stinking slave market. In the recent past a number of statements were made by people who claim to be part of the revolutionary working class and adhere to the program of the class struggle, statements of such character that are not only an insult to the working class, but must serve as an alarm to our Party for a sharp, vigorous and uncompromising struggle against elements who are trying to bring into the working class organizations the views of slave-owners, views which aim to prevent the unity of the white and Negro toilers and create race-prejudice within the midst of the workers.

The Party press has already dealt with some acts of white-chauvinism in Philadelphia. At this time we wish to deal with some new developments in this field which point to the fact that not only are some of our mass organizations permeated with white chauvinism, but that within our own ranks we have anti-proletarian elements which must be destroyed and eliminated from the ranks of the working class organizations, if those organizations are to grow and serve as a means of mobilization of all workers in the struggle against the common enemy.

### Willie Brown Case

From previous articles the readers of the Daily Worker are already acquainted with the facts of the Willie Brown case, a framed-up Negro youth. In preparation for a mass mobilization on behalf of Willie Brown and for the struggle for Negro rights, the International Labor Defense initiated an ideological discussion in the various mass organizations. In one of the Philadelphia branches of the International Workers Order, Branch 76, six members voted against the I.L.D. entering "such disgraceful cases."

In arguing against the I.L.D. entering this case, the following remarks were uttered: "What has this case got to do with the class struggle anyway?" another one shouts: "Willie Brown is a bum anyhow, he always depended on his mother to support him," and the third one who thought that the arguments so far presented are not convincing, rose and loudly explained: "I am not sure that Willie Brown is not guilty, you can expect anything from a Negro."

A "leader" of the Philadelphia Schools of the International Workers Order in a conversation with a comrade stated: "If I was on the jury, I am not sure whether I wouldn't find Willie

Brown guilty." There are many more such remarks which we shall not go into now. However, we must ask ourselves the question, how is it possible that at this date we find within the ranks of proletarian organizations—organizations which endorse every campaign of the Communist Party, such brazen outspoken, anti-working class approach to one of the most fundamental problems of the American working class? How can we explain that within the I.W.O., an organization which will work overtime to raise money for May 1, or send delegates to the Communist Party Election Campaign Conference, we find an atmosphere which stinks of the old slave market?

### Not An Accident

To reply to these questions one cannot separate the occurrences in Branch 76, from the general orientation of the I.W.O. in this city, nor can we separate these acts of open white-chauvinism and race prejudice from the leadership given by the Communist Party fraction in this organization on the Negro question in general, and the Willie Brown case in particular. Such things don't happen by accident, nor are such remarks a slip of the tongue. The fact is that our own Jewish Bureau failed to grasp the class and national character of the Willie Brown case. From the very outset of the case it became evident that certain elements within the Jewish mass organizations adopted a position impermissible for members of a revolutionary organization. Our Party fractions under the leadership of the Jewish Bureau, instead of reacting to this matter immediately, took the whole matter too lightly, discussions in these organizations dragged out for weeks and weeks, no steps were taken to develop a real systematic ideological campaign which should have been followed up by organizational mobilization for the struggle for Negro rights. Such statements as we heard in Branch 76 of the I.W.O. are not only expressions of white superiority, expressions which reflect the views of the capitalists and southern slave owners. Not only do such statements place weapons in the hands of the Negro reformists and create distrust against us on the part of the Negro masses, but such statements hinder and prevent the further growth of the International Workers Order and other working class organizations—for no mass movement in the United States is possible, no struggle of the workers can be victorious without the unity of the white and Negro masses. Lenin made this very clear when he stated:

"The victory over capitalism cannot be fully achieved and carried to its ultimate goal, unless the proletariat and the toiling masses of all nations of the world rally to their own accord in a harmonious and close union."

The position taken by these people on the Willie Brown case cannot be separated from their position on the Negro question generally. The fact that at this date we have such expressions shows that our Party fractions within these organizations carried on no ideological work within the last few years on the position of our Party on the Negro question. It discloses the fact that our fractions did not orient-

ate the I.W.O. towards getting Negro workers into the organization. It further proves that our fractions within the I.W.O. failed to understand the political significance of the C. I. Resolution which states that, "in the struggle for equal rights for the Negroes, it is the duty of the WHITE workers to march at the head of this struggle."

Characteristic of the ideological work carried on by the fractions of the I.W.O. is the following statement of a member of the Jewish Bureau of District 3: In discussing the Willie Brown case at a meeting of the Jewish Bureau, one of its members objected to open air meetings by the I.W.O. on behalf of Willie Brown on the ground that, "the members of the I.W.O. might claim that such open air meetings will hinder the recruiting campaign carried on at present by the I.W.O." Certainly such remarks are not a slip of the tongue! They are the open expression of hidden white chauvinism which come out in the open when forced by events.

### District Too Slow

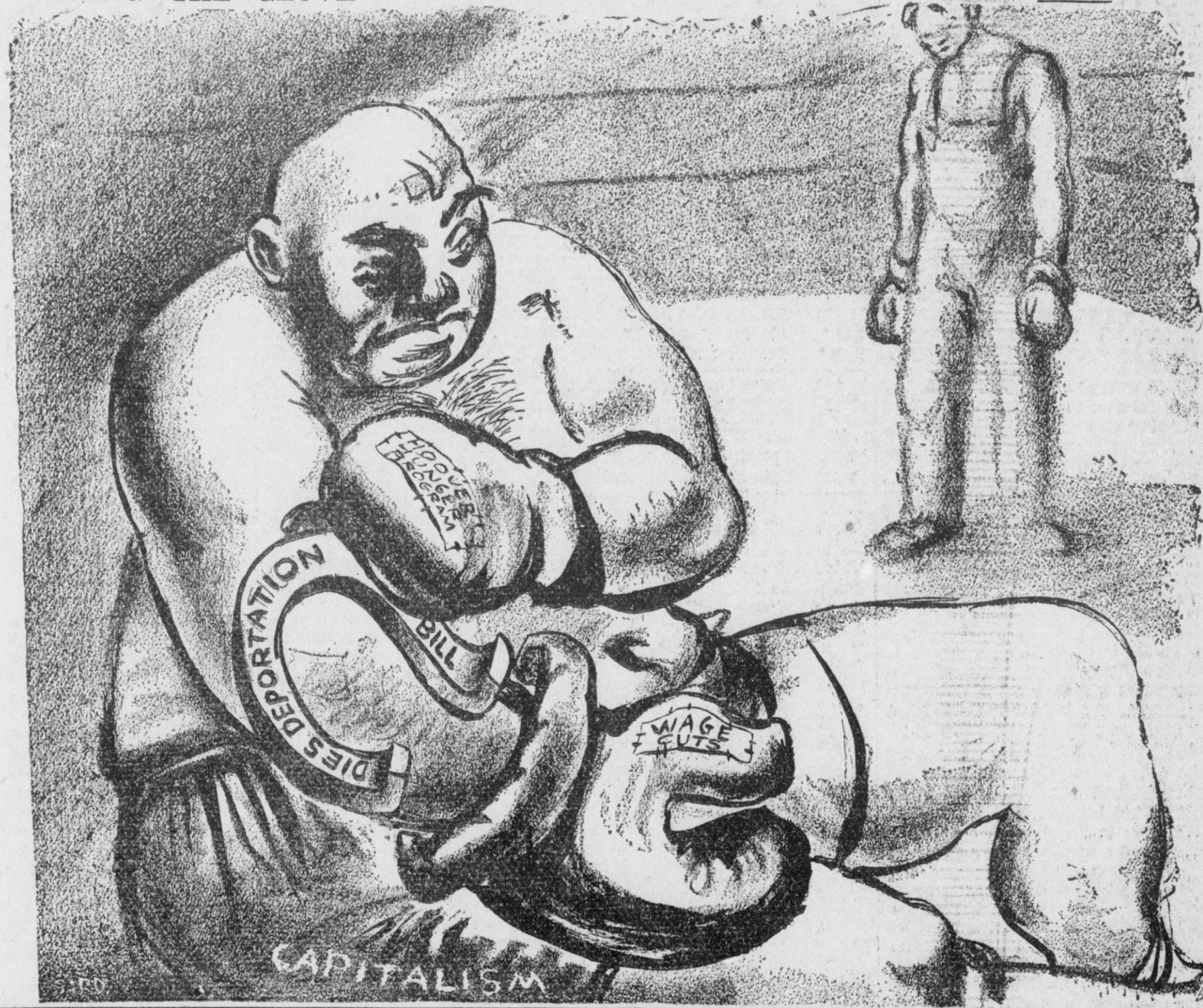
Undoubtedly the District Committee of the Party carries a certain amount of responsibility for such a situation. As pointed out on a previous occasion, the District too was slow in reacting to the Willie Brown case. The District is still slow, and the slowness of the District Committee is being utilized by the enemies of the working class, is being misinterpreted as hesitation and fear to take drastic steps.

The situation is quite serious. What must be done at present is the initiation of an ideological discussion on the position of the revolutionary workers on the Negro question. The Party in this district must make a thorough search within its own ranks and proceed towards the mobilization of the entire Party for the carrying out of the Resolution of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and our own Central Committee on the Negro question, not only in words, but in deeds. The Party must take the necessary steps to carry out the good decisions on the Willie Brown case that were made weeks ago, but so far insufficiently put into practice. The Party in this district must carry out its own decision to have a discussion in the units on the Negro problem. These discussions must serve as a basis and be part and parcel of a sharp struggle against white chauvinism and the mobilization of the white workers in the struggle for Negro rights. At the same time the District Committee must in a Bolshevik way criticize its slowness in this case, which undoubtedly was a contributing factor towards the present situation.

It is in such a Bolshevik spirit that we must approach our failure to react sufficiently to the Willie Brown case, and rally the white and Negro masses against this outrageous frame-up. It is in the same spirit that we must take the necessary steps to correct ourselves and carry out the E.C.C.I. Resolution on the Negro Question in the U.S.A., which will guarantee a successful mobilization of the toiling masses of this country for a struggle for Negro rights.

## LOADING THE GLOVE

By BURCK



## Socialist Construction in the Soviet Union

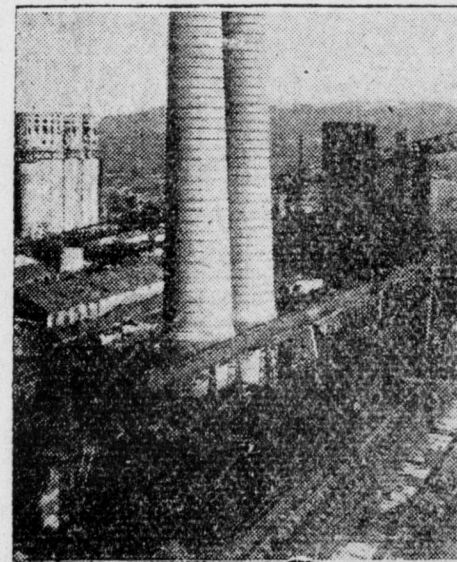
On May 14 the Volkhov aluminum plant, near Leningrad, started operations and for the first time in the history of the country aluminum is being produced on a factory scale. By May 21 the plant was producing 4 tons a day. The present annual capacity of the plant is 6,000 metric tons of aluminum, but it is planned to expand the plant to double this capacity. The foundations for this factory were laid on July 3, 1930.

Invitations have been extended to three Leningrad societies for the International Genetics Congress, to be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, this year.

Capital investments in fisheries throughout the Soviet Union are to be increased to 36,500,000 rubles during the current year. The program for this year's fish catch throughout the Soviet Union has been set at 1.9 million tons, as compared with 1.3 million tons caught in 1931.

Construction work on the second cotton substitute factory in the Ukraine was begun early in May at Chernigov. The factory is to have an annual capacity of 8,200 tons of raw cotton substitute.

The second blast furnace of the Magnitogorsk steel mill has been blown in. Construction work



SCENE AT MAGNITOGORSK

on the third and fourth blast furnaces is progressing rapidly. On May 25 the first blast furnace produced 1,968 tons of pig iron and on May 26 1,104 tons, as against the daily program of 870 tons.

Large sums will be expended during the current year by the chief cities of the Soviet Union on the purchase of new buses and trucks and the building of garages. The Moscow city administration plans to spend 50,000,000 rubles, Kharkov 3,000,000, Baku 2,300,000, Tiflis 990,000 rubles, etc.

On March 1 subscriptions to the "Third and Decisive Year Loan" totaled 1,955.8 million rubles (\$1,027.9 million), or 25 per cent above the program. Thirty-three million persons subscribed to the loan, 16.9 million of them urban workers and the rest rural. In the cities practically the entire loan was subscribed during the first ten days.

the imperialist war which has already begun in China, as the struggle against the Chinese people (it merely speaks of the defense of the Chinese masses and not the defense of Chinese people) that is an imperialist struggle against an oppressed colonial people.

We urge the comrades to read the articles which appeared in the recent issues of the C.I. magazine, which should be of real help in clarifying our Party members on the war situation. Also the July issue of The Communist, which will be a special war issue.

## THE "ACHIEVEMENTS" OF THE WORLD "DISARMAMENT" CONFERENCE

By NEMO.

OF the seven months which the World "Disarmament" Conference is calculated to last, four have already passed without the heroes of bourgeois diplomacy gathered in Geneva having adopted any decisive measures which would lead to the melting down of one gun, the discharge of even one soldier and the saving of one item of expenditure on armaments. After the League of Nations has taken fully seven years in preparing disarmament, the World Conference has arrived at an impasse from which it is seeking a way out solely in the direction of increased military securities. If one examines the proceedings of the Disarmament Conference, it becomes evident that the more obvious the fact of a new war becomes, the more openly the wipers of imperialist war abandon their pacifist phrases. The struggle for armaments and the preparation of a new war is carried on openly; the fire of the guns in the Far East has dispersed the Geneva peace-fog.

After the World Congress had been meeting for six weeks, it was adjourned on March 18. Of these first six weeks, eight days were devoted to greetings and organizational questions, a week and a half to the setting up of commissions, and two and a half weeks to a general discussion, which consisted of solemn speeches of all government representatives. After this activity, in which the only positive thing achieved was the rejection of the radical disarmament proposals brought forward by the Soviet representatives, the Conference was adjourned for three weeks in order to enable the delegates to recover from their strenuous exertions. Not even the draft convention drawn up by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, and representing the result of five years' work, could be adopted by the World Conference as the fundamental method of its further activity.

The declarations of the leaders of the different delegations invariably contained disarmament proposals which were cleverly calculated to be rejected by the other delegates or, as the plan for the setting up of a League of Nations' army, would be bound to give rise to endless discussions. Japan advocated the abolition of aircraft-carriers in order to meet the superiority of America in this respect; America opposed submarines in order to protect its trade routes; England fought for the abolition of bombing planes, wisely realizing its particular vulnerability to air attacks; because it was unable to keep up with French armaments. The Geneva delegates all endeavored to put forward demands which would weaken their opponents and strengthen the military position of their own countries, as this will always be the case under capitalism. The result of this method was that work of the World Disarmament Conference did not advance one step. In his closing speech before the Conference adjourned, Arthur Henderson admitted that in the first six weeks the Conference had not even approached its main tasks.

When the World Conference met again in the middle of April, there commenced a game, which was interrupted by the Whitsun holidays, and was then resumed and is being continued up to the present time. If an important question demanded a concrete answer, it was referred by the General Commission to the appropriate Technical Commission, from which it came back unanswered. Under the pretext "unclearness of technical detail," the General Commission referred the question to be solved by them to a technical Commission, which politely sent the question back with the remark: "question one of political principle." In this way the most elementary questions remained open, as for instance, "shall only gas warfare or also its preparations be prohibited?"

The technical committees of experts at the Geneva World Conference, who should only play a subordinate role, have proved to be the actual brake on the machinery at the Geneva proceedings. The Technical Committees, consisting of

Generals and Admirals, have been given the task of determining the limits of disarmament. That is to say, the generals shall dig their own graves. Even the "Neue Zürcher Zeitung," declared that the members of these Committees "theoretically always consider themselves at war with the armed forces of the country with whose hostility they reckon," so that from the standpoint of the military experts the Conference will be successful "if the measures jointly decided on are calculated to strengthen their own relative positions rather than that of their opponents." According to the "Neue Zürcher Zeitung," the disputes and discussions in the Experts' Commissions have a great similarity with the war-games which are based on the very real war-hypotheses of the various General Staffs.

The most important result of the Geneva negotiations is without doubt the motion adopted on April 19, according to which disarmament should take place on the basis of the notorious article 8 of the League of Nations' Covenant, "on that minimum which is compatible with national security and with the carrying out of the obligations rendered necessary as a result of international action," at the same time taking into account the geographical situation and the special conditions of each State. The World Conference decided that its work should represent only the first step on the path to disarmament, and that further disarmament Conferences must follow. With the adoption of these decisions, which represent a victory of the French security thesis, there was put through the principle of a limitation of armaments spread over a number of years. At the same time the reservations regarding the countries bordering on the Soviet Union made disarmament completely illusory. It should be remarked that the German representative also voted for these decisions.

The negotiations at Geneva up to the present have surpassed the most pessimistic expectations. All hopes of a fulfillment of the disarmament promises made seven years ago have long since been buried. It was characteristic of the attitude of the Geneva peace prophets that the Danish Foreign Minister, Mr. Munch, could submit a memorandum from his government demanding the carrying out of disarmament in several stages, between each of which there should intervene a period of five years. There can be no doubt that the actual application of the above resolution of the League of Nations more than justifies the demand of Denmark, which was inspired by the big imperialist Powers.

"The Conference as such, i. e., as a body representative of all governments, which, under the control of the public, should investigate and solve the disarmament question, has long since disappeared," reports the Geneva correspondent of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung." As a matter of fact the most important questions of the Conference have been kept out of the public debates and discussed behind closed doors, where they form the object of political bargaining between the imperialist powers. At the same time strong forces are at work in order to bring about a fresh postponement of the negotiations. Significant in this respect is an article published in the Paris "Matin" of May 17, suggesting a postponement of the World Conference until November. According to the "Matin," the Geneva Conference is leading only a shadow existence, so that merely a long postponement would suffice to bring this comedy of a Conference to a conclusion.

The desire for a postponement of the World Disarmament Conference is as old as the Conference itself. No delegate, however, has the courage to make such a proposal openly, because they are all hoping daily for an ending of their peace-comedy by the outbreak of a new world war.

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

### Some Errors in a Chicago District Outline

In an outline of the Chicago District on the struggle against war, we have a few serious errors.

1. The outline states "The Communist Party must clearly understand and be able to clarify to the workers the antagonisms and rivalries existing between the imperialist powers and utilize this for furthering the interests of the working class."

It is by no means sufficient merely to say this. The entire section which deals with the question of war does not speak of the main danger of war today, namely war against the Soviet Union. We must remember that the main contradiction today is the "antagonism between the capitalist and Socialist systems—this growing contrast between the two systems which is the kernel of contemporary international relations effects the further development of the contradictions within the imperialist world, which have become particularly intensified as a result of the crisis." (11th Plenum Resolution of the C. I.)

The special war resolution of the 11th Plenum of the C. I. also points out that "the danger of armed conflict between the imperialist powers

is growing. But the growing antagonism of interest between the imperialists does not diminish, but on the contrary increases the danger of war of intervention against the U.S.S.R."

The resolution of the 14th plenum of our central committee, in line with the above analysis of the C. I., points out the sharpening of the contradictions and growing war preparations between the leading imperialist powers and "especially between Japan and the United States, who are at present more and more involved in the sharpest conflict for their share in the exploitation and division of China and are concentrating their war forces (navy, air forces, war industry) for an immediate armed struggle in the Pacific." The 14th Plenum does not merely speak of the conflicts between the imperialists. The resolution especially emphasizes that at the same time the feverish efforts of Japan, United States, England and France to come together, arising on the basis of their common hatred of the Soviet Union, their preparations for intervention against the Soviet Union, the movement of the Japanese troops to Northern Manchuria, the feverish activities of the White Guards

sharply raise in this situation before the international proletariat, above all, the greatest danger of common intervention of the imperialist powers against the U.S.S.R., the world proletarian fatherland."

It is clear then that while we must see the growing conflicts between the imperialist powers, particularly between Japan and the United States, in connection with the present imperialist war in China, not for a single moment must we forget however the main danger of war, namely that of an attack against the Soviet Union.

The section of the outline which deals with the forms of anti-war activity does not adequately answer the question that imperialist war will not bring back prosperity. We cannot merely answer it in a general manner as it is done in the outline, namely "it (war) is no solution of unemployment which is an outgrowth of the capitalist system and can only be abolished together with the system that breeds unemployment." One of the reasons that merely such a general answer is given is because the outline itself allows the idea to penetrate "no doubt many workers will be placed in the war industries."

To state it in such an unqualified manner, objectively, also tends to create the idea that war will essentially liquidate unemployment. What we must particularly point out is that while there may be bread for one, there will be bullets for thousands, and in such a concrete manner, to also raise of course the question of the revolutionary way out of the crisis and war.

The Daily Worker carried a number of Workers Correspondences, showing how in the large munitions plants, rationalization schemes are being introduced which result in mass layoffs, with heavy wage cuts. It is very essential in our concrete exposure of the bourgeois propaganda about war bringing back prosperity, to utilize such concrete cases. The Daily Worker of May 21, carried an article by the Labor Research Association exposing the myth of high employment, high wages and high standard of living during the war days in the United States. We also refer the comrades to the two articles by comrade Sparks on "Will We Bring Back Prosperity?" which appeared in the Daily Worker of May 14 and 15.

The outline of the Chicago District on the 14th Plenum correctly points out the need of linking up our struggle for immediate demands with the anti-war campaign. Here again our struggle against war is presented a bit one-sided. While it is correct to put a great deal of emphasis on the question of our struggle for immediate demands in relation to our struggle against imperialist war, we must also at the same time emphasize the need of direct struggles against every manifestation of imperialist mobilization for war. One of the reasons for the slowness with which the Party responds to the anti-war campaign and to the defense of the Soviet Union are weaknesses in developing direct struggles against imperialist war.

The same outline also suffers from the fact that it does not present the struggle against

## THE SPEED-UP IN LAWRENCE

To supplement the detailed report on Lawrence Textile Workers' Conditions, which covers the situation as of last fall, Labor Research Assn. asked a local investigator to report on more recent conditions especially as related to speed-up. This is his report:

In the dye house of the Pacific Print Works, they have been working 12 hours, from seven to seven, straight shift—eat while you work. Before the strike of October, 1931, one worker ran two jigs machines; now he is forced to run three.

### Lay Off in Print Works

The superintendent of the Print Works stated, shortly after the strike, that he would run the whole plant with 1,000 workers instead of 1,500. This has been carried out.

In the worsted division of No. 10 Mill of the Pacific Mills, in the English spinning department, wages before the strike were \$26.50 for a week of 62½ hours, six sides to a spinner, one helper to each spinner; two hobbin setters and four doffers to a section. At present, wages for a full week are \$21, four sides to a spinner. But each spinner now does his own cleaning, doffing, and hobbin setting; the workers who performed these operations are now completely eliminated.

In the Lower Pacific Mill, the workers are now running four combs instead of three as before. In the Dry Room of the Washington Mill of the American Woolen Co., four women formerly produced 1,400 pounds of wool a day; at present two women are forced to turn out 2,200 pounds a day, the machines having been very much speeded-up, and more machines "given" to each worker.

### More Speed-up

In the combing room of the same mill the gears on the frames have been speeded-up. For-

merly it took 12 minutes to fill a spool; now it takes only six minutes. At the same time the workers have been put on three frames in place of two. These workers were put on piece work several weeks ago, but mar such a strong protest that they were put back on day pay, which amounts to \$16.40 for a full week. Resentment against efficiency men in this department has been so strong that the company has withdrawn them temporarily.

The looms have been speeded up from 130 to 154 picks per minute in the Wood Worsted Mill of the American Woolen Co. The "stagger system" has been in effect in the weaving department of this mill for over four years. The present speed-up puts too great a strain on the looms which are constantly breaking down, thus causing harder work and pay losses to the workers.

### 12 Men Do Work of 100

Before the strike of October, 1931, about 100 men were employed in the dye house of the Wood Worsted Mill. But new kettles were installed by means of which 12 men now do the work that was formerly done by 100. At the same time the 12 men now turn out the cloth in about two hours whereas before the cloth had to stay in the kettles 24 hours. This has practically eliminated the night shift.

In the spinning department of the same mill new machines have been installed with a double deck of rovings in place of a single deck. This gives 200 rovings to the side of a spinning frame instead of three. Doffers in this department, who are mostly girls, now get nine cents for two sides of rovings where before they got nine cents for one side. This is, in effect, a 50 per cent cut. Besides they are directly robbed of their wages when the company refuses to pay for doffs they have made.