

- 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)

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CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

- 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.

VOTE STRIKE IN ILLINOIS COAL MINES

Huge Mass Meetings Demand Convention to Oust Officials

FIGHT SLASH OF \$1.10 Cut Rejected By Men, Ordered by Lewis

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 14.—A huge mass meeting of coal miners here Friday voted overwhelmingly in favor of a strike to start Monday against the \$1.10 cent wage cut (a \$2.70 cut below the Jacksonville scale) which was thrust upon them by International President Lewis and the Illinois district administration of President John Walker.

Already, picketing Thursday and Friday has absolutely shut down mines around here which attempted to open under the wage cut. Friday only two men reported at the shaft of the Capitol mine, a Peabody concern. Over 400 picketed the mine.

Not one went to work Friday at two other Peabody mines, Peerless No. 59 and Cora No. 51.

Rank and File Opposition.

The struggle against the arbitrary cut is sweeping through the state. The Rank and File Opposition movement, with groups organized in local unions of the UMWA leads the struggle in Springfield. The Rank and File Opposition center in Belleville announces a mass meeting in Bend today, at which a vote will be taken on general strike in the coal fields surrounding.

The Springfield mass meeting, and undoubtedly the Bend meeting by this time also, adopted resolutions demanding the calling of a state convention to remove the treacherous Walker administration from office.

The miners of Illinois in an official referendum nearly a month ago voted down this wage cut. International President Lewis and Walker put it to vote again last week, and by all unofficial reports, it was voted down again by a huge majority. To avoid making official announcement of this, gunmen riding in the automobile of Fox Hughes, District 1 president, held up the union tellers and robbed them of the tally sheets. A few hours later Lewis declared stealing the sheets constituted an emergency, and with Walker and his higher district officials, Lewis signed the wage cut contract to go into effect at once.

Lewis on Friday issued a bombastic proclamation, ordering all picketing to stop, ordering the miners to accept the cut, and threatening the wholesale expulsion of those who refused to do as he and Walker say.

Lewis and Walker are trying to claim that the men voted for the cut. The mass meeting, picketing, and strike movement answers that.

One of the demands of the Illinois Rank and File Opposition movement is "Support of the Indiana miners, fighting against armed scabs and militia." Denunciation of the murder of a young miner at the Dixie Bee mine in Indiana by mine guards is general in the Illinois fields.

TAMMANY HINTS WALKER MAY GO

Paper Intimates He's A Nuisance Now

NEW YORK.—The New York Enquirer, a weekly paper appearing on the streets Sunday evening when there are no other New York papers, contains in yesterday's issue a headline: "The Reconciled to Walker Ouster—Tammany Seans Horizon Seeking Walker Successor." The significance of the article lies in this that the Enquirer has always been a Tammany house organ, devoting a whole page to Tammany social affairs, and filling its pages with the gossip of "the organization." The article states the "rank and file" meaning the ward leaders) is ready to admit that Walker must go. It shows some of the undercurrents in Tammany with the remark: "His (Mayor Walker's) record in office, during which he appointed many of his personal friends to high posts in disregard of the organization, is bound to reflect on him, it is said. If he had stood more loyally by Tammany, it is pointed out, he might have enjoyed its whole-hearted support in his fight to retain office."

On the whole, there are some indications that Tammany is ready to throw Jimmy overboard as a nuisance during a national campaign in which there are hundreds of millions in graft at stake, and in which the "Tiger" can demand a share.

Tibet Army Advance On Soviet Mongolia; Japan Attacks Jehol

Araki, in War Threat Against Soviet Mongolia and U.S.S.R.; League Delegate Attacks Five-Year Plan

British Adviser to Japanese Says Territorial Integrity of China Is "Myth"

SUMMARY OF LATEST WAR MOVES

Tibetan army pushes British-inspired attack against Soviet Mongolia.

Japan orders attack on Jehol Province, Inner Mongolia, in drive against Soviet Mongolia.

British adviser to Japanese government attacks territorial integrity of China as "a myth."

Fifth "Communist Suppression" campaign of imperialists and Nanking lackeys in collapse with the route of Chiang Kai-shek's main army in Hupoh Province. Red Army fighters ring around Hankow.

Gen. Araki, Japanese War Minister, in war threat against Soviet Mongolia and the Soviet Union.

Japanese call for new imperialist drive against the Rising Communist Power in China. Say "world" should be "alarmed" over successes of Chinese Communists. Attack Soviet Union's Five-Year Plan.

The Tibetan army moved nearer to the borders of Soviet Mongolia on Saturday, in a British-inspired move to attack Soviet Mongolia as part of the final stage in the criminal preparations of the imperialist warmongers for armed intervention against the Soviet Union and its triumphant Socialist construction. The Tibetan army is proceeding through western Mongolia.

Gen. Araki Threatens Soviet Union.

At the same time the Japanese fascist government, ordered an attack on Jehol Province and released a statement assailing the territorial integrity of China as "a myth." The statement was drawn up by Dr. Thomas Betty, British legal adviser to the Japanese government. Significantly, on the same day Gen. Araki, Japanese War Minister, engaged in a new war threat against

BREAD PARADE CONFERENCE TO MEET TONIGHT

Make City Government Feed Every Woman, Man and Child!

NEW YORK.—"Force the city government to act!" Not a man woman or child without food clothing shelter!" will be the keynotes in the great conference of delegates from the jobless and from worker organizations of all kinds tonight at 7.30, in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

Credentials from unions workers' fraternal educational defense cultural ex-service sports and insurance organizations are coming in. Also from meetings of unemployed workers on bread lines in flop houses, registered with the various employment and relief agencies.

All Active Fighters

The work does not stop with the conference. Those elected are the active fighters for unemployment relief. The conference is a meeting of the Activists the militant workers and unemployed workers to plan action. They will divide the work to mobilizing support and go back to their organizations to rally support for the great Bread Parade from Union Square on Sept. 10.

Demands

The Unemployed Council of Greater New York which calls this conference, proposes that the delegates shall decide on the demands for the bread parade from the following suggestions:

- 1.—Immediate appropriation by the city to provide cash relief for all unemployed workers without discrimination as to color nationality, citizenship, residence, age or sex.
- 2.—Abolition of red tape questionnaire system now used to avoid relief payments.
- 3.—A minimum of \$10 a week cash relief to each family of two and \$3 additional for each dependent.
- 4.—At least \$1 a day cash relief for each single jobless man, woman or youth.
- 5.—Stoppage of evictions of the unemployed. Repeal of the eviction law.
- 6.—Feeding of all children of the unemployed in the schools at city expense.
- 7.—Immediate withdrawal of Walker's wage-cut order to city workers.
- 8.—An end to all forced contributions for relief from the workers.
- 9.—Reduction in salaries of the mayor and his staff to \$3,500.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

3,000 IN N. Y. MEETING HAIL VETS' FIGHT

Pledge Support to Vet Mass Conference In Cleveland

HOOVER "LOSES" PROTEST

Waters Backs Legion In Lawrence

NEW YORK.—The fight for the veterans' bonus and unemployment insurance was carried another step forward Saturday when 3,000 ex-servicemen and workers met on Union Square under the auspices of the Workers' E-Servicemen League and the Unemployed Council and enthusiastically applauded the call for a national vets' conference to be held in Cleveland Sept. 23-24-25.

Posts of the W. E. S. L. marched into the square in a body carrying placards denouncing the bloody attack against the veterans by the Washington police and federal troops, at the same time putting forward demands for immediate cash payment of the bonus and unemployment insurance.

Vets on Tour

Speakers including S. J. Stember, Emanuel Levin and Ben Legree of the W. E. S. L., Charles Alexander of the Communist Party and representatives of the Unemployed Council, addressed the meeting.

Emanuel Levin, National Chairman of the W. E. S. L. said today that a group of eight veterans, members of the Rank and File Group of the bonus army, have started a tour across the country and will hold mass meetings at which delegates will be elected to the National Conference.

Meetings have been arranged in

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Foster Arrested in Scranton; 30 Day Sentence; Smash Meet

Seized by Police at Beginning of Speech Urging Organization of Rank and File for Strike Against Railroad and Mine Wage Cuts; Hall Packed Full With Hundreds More Outside

Out on Bail and Continues Campaign; Speaking In Cleveland Wednesday, Toledo Friday, Canton, Ohio, August 22; Akron, August 22, and Charleroi, August 24

ARREST IS MOVE FOR WAGE SLASH

Foster in Statement Scores Lewis, Boylan

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 14.—William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president, issued a statement to the press here on his arrest Friday night. The statement is in full as follows:

"The arbitrary breakup of the Communist Party election rally last night is the beginning of the campaign to compel the miners to accept a 20 per cent reduction of wages. Regal Hall was filled with miners. The police know that I will expose the attempt to reduce wages.

"Conference" Aids Operators. "The so-called conference which will take place between United Mine Worker officials and the operators is for no other purpose but to fool the miners by making a pretense of fighting against the cut. The cut has already been agreed upon by the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

RUEGGS SCORE COURT ACTION

Protest Policeman As "Expert" at Trial

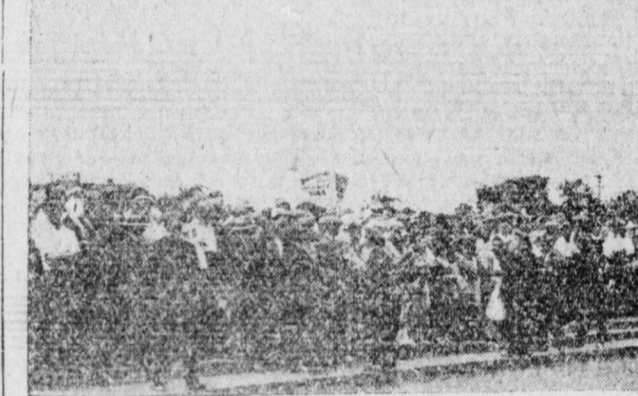
(Cable By Inpreccorr) SHANGHAI, August 14.—On the second day of the resumed farcical trial of Paul and Gertrude Ruegg, the examination of the accused was continued although the defendants absolutely refused to answer the questions of the court and denied all accusations.

The defendants also demanded the production of concrete proofs of the basis of the vague accusations of "Communist activities" and connection with the Chinese Red Armies and the Chinese Soviet Government. The court still refuses to produce the so-called "statement" by the Rueggs to the police, or other concrete proofs. The court has also refused the demand of the defendants for the production of the prosecution witnesses, thus proving it does not intend to produce concrete proof. The defendants registered sharp protest against this total denial of their rights as defendants for, according to Chinese law the accused have the right to demand concrete proofs of the accusations against them.

The court then read a statement

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Foster, Arrested In Scranton



Communist Candidate for President as he looked, speaking at Kansas City, Mo., shortly before his arrest in Lawrence, Mass., and Scranton, Pa. Lower photo shows crowd welcoming Foster.

"MY PART TO HIT REDS" - JUDGE

Charge Preposterous; Jobless Will March

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 14.—For the third time during his campaign tour as Presidential candidate of the Communist Party, William Z. Foster has been arrested and the workers who gathered to hear him dispersed by police.

When Foster appeared in Regal Hall, Friday night, and began to speak, police seized him and rushed him to jail.

The hall was crowded full of workers who wanted to hear him. Hundreds were on the street outside, unable to get in. Foster was speaking inside, in a regularly hired public hall—there was no possible question of "traffic ordinances" or anything of that sort. It was an arbitrary decision by the Scranton authorities not to let the workers hear the Communist candidate for president of the United States.

Drive Out Crowd.

After Foster was arrested, Ben Barnett, Communist Party organizer in the Anthracite region, rose on the platform and began to speak, denouncing the arrest of Foster. After three minutes, the police began to drive the crowd from the hall by force.

Among those punched out by police clubs were hundreds of miners who had come to hear Foster's advice on fighting the 20 per cent wage cut which the operators, International President Lewis of the UMW and President Boylan of District 1 of the UMWA, are now arranging. This cut comes on top of a whole series of wage cutting schemes in

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Delegates From Steel Mills Which Exploit 200,000 Form Union

Metal League Secretary Urges Concentration on Biggest Plants, Unity With Jobless

Communist Vice-Presidential Candidate Will Speak as Fraternal Delegate from T.U.U.L.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 14.—The first national convention, founding the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, opened Saturday afternoon in Labor Lyceum here. There were 113 regular delegates and 27 fraternal delegates. The delegates represented the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Alabama, Michigan, West Virginia, Wisconsin, New York, Illinois and Minnesota. They came from 26 cities, 26 large steel mills and 11 metal plants. The total number of workers employed in the mills represented is 200,000. The mills include those of the U. S. Steel Corporation, Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, McKeesport Tin Plate Jones & Laughlin and Inland Steel.

Among the metal plants represented are those of the Western Electric, Allis Chalmers, and Bliss Munitions.

Mooney Honorary Chairman

Amidst cheers, a telegram of greetings from Tom Mooney, a member of the moulder's union was received and read. Mooney from his cell in San Quentin wired accepting as permanent honorary chairman of the convention.

The first session yesterday, heard an organizational report by National Secretary John Meidon of the Metal Workers Industrial League the organization calling the convention.

In addition the first day's session had reports on the work of organization and conditions in the shops, on unemployed work and on Negro workers.

Meidon reviewed conditions in the industry which, runs now at 15 per cent capacity. There is mass unemployment, the wide use of the Hoover stagger plan, wage cuts, and a terrific terror against steel workers both employed and unemployed.

A War Industry

Meidon stressed especially the use of terror by the employers and their government, because steel is a basic war industry and preparations for war are going on.

Meidon pointed out the contrast between the horrible situation of the American steel and metal workers with that of the workers in the same industry in the Soviet Union where wages constantly rise where there is no unemployment, where workers get full social insurance with every care taken of their health and every

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Berkman, in Hospital Urges Aid for "Daily"

From her bed in the police-patrolled New England sanatorium, Edith Berkman, who faces deportation to fascist Poland because of her activities in organizing the textile workers for struggle against starvation, calls upon all workers to give their whole-hearted support to the appeal of the Daily Worker for \$40,000 to save it from danger of suspension.

Her letter follows: "Dear Comrades—I have read in the 'Daily' of the desperate financial crisis in which the paper finds itself. We cannot, no matter how great the sacrifice we are called on to make, permit the 'Daily' to suspend. The 'Daily' must live so that it can carry on the fight against deportations, against the vicious terror of Hunger Hoover, against the attacks of the bosses on the standard of living of the workers, against the developing imperialist war and against the plans being made to attack the Soviet Union.

"All workers must whole-heartedly support the appeal of the 'Daily' for \$40,000. On with an intensified campaign to save our paper."

"EDITH BERKMAN."

Workers, the appearance of the Daily Worker in four pages instead of six on Saturday is an indication of the financial crisis which holds the paper in its grip. Contribute now. Urge your shopmates and friends to contribute. Rush all available funds to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. C.

I contribute \$..... to the \$40,000 Save the "Daily" Drive.

Name

Street

City

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

By BURCK

Daily Worker

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"Free Speech" in America

WHAT rights have the workers in the United States to speak their minds on the issues of the day? The arrest of William Z. Foster, Communist Party candidate for President of the United States, in Scranton, Pa., Friday night, for the crime of speaking without permission of the local police, tells the story. The workers have just so much rights as may be granted by the police—or which they organize sufficient power to take.

This is the third arrest of Foster in the course of his national speaking tour since his nomination in the great Chicago Convention of May 23-29. In Los Angeles his meeting was broken up, Foster was personally assaulted by the notorious "Red Squad," arrested and booked in the police station, and then turned loose on the streets at 2 o'clock in the morning. In Lawrence, Mass., Foster's meeting was first prevented by the police, who terrorized all hall owners into refusing to rent their halls, and then, when Foster appeared on the Public Square to speak, broke up the gathering of workers, arrested Foster and assessed a fine against him for "obstructing traffic."

The Los Angeles case was in the domain of the corrupt Rolph, the jailer of Tom Mooney. Lawrence is in the state that murdered Sacco and Vanzetti and today is again slashing the wages of the textile workers. Scranton is an expression of the regime of Pinchot, the "progressive" whose state cossacks killed striking coal miners and crushed the great strike of 1931, as they have crushed strikes for years, and who at this moment is preparing a 20 per cent wage-cut for the anthracite miners.

These three striking instances, denying the right of the Worker Candidate for President the right to speak to the masses, are not, however, to be ascribed only to local conditions or local policy. The signal for a national policy of denying the Communist Party all civil rights in this campaign was given by Herbert Hoover, President of the United States. That was the meaning of Hoover's statement, when, to justify the use of the Army against the Bonus Army in Washington, he accused it of being composed of "Communists and criminals."

That statement was the real keynote of Hoover's campaign for the Presidency. "Against Communists and criminals" is the Hoover slogan, expressing his domestic as well as foreign policy. It is the American version of the slogan of the Kuomintang in China, which sold the country to the imperialists under the banner of war against the "Communist bandits." It is the slogan of bourgeois reaction everywhere in the world. It is the slogan of wage-cuts, starvation for the unemployed, denial of all rights to the workers and oppressed masses, new oppression for the colonial peoples. It is the slogan of preparation for war, for war among the imperialists, and above all for war against the Workers' Republic of the Soviet Union and its successful socialist construction.

The arrest of Foster must be understood as a part of the attack upon the whole working class. Its purpose is to keep the unemployed silent while they are being cut off the relief lists and left to starvation. It is to keep the employed workers at their jobs while their wages are being slashed again and again, while their machines are being speeded up. It is to prevent the organization of the bankrupt poor farmers, who are being driven off their farms. It is to smash down the rising tide of united struggle of white and Negro masses against Jim-crowism, against lynching, and for equal rights for Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt. It is to prevent the growth of the mass movement of struggle against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

As a necessary part of the mass struggle for the right to live, the masses of the United States must rouse in nationwide protest against the arrests of William Z. Foster. The struggle for workers' rights of free speech, free assembly, free press, the right to organize, demonstrate and strike, must be a basic part of the fight for daily bread, the fight against starvation.

The Communist Party is the vanguard of the struggle of the masses for life. Foster is the standard-bearer of this struggle.
Rouse a mighty protest against the suppression of Foster's meetings!

America's 'Bezprizornie'

TEN years ago the bourgeois press was giving much attention to the homeless children in Soviet Russia, the "bezprizornie." The miserable scribbles of capitalism slanderously blamed the existence of these waifs upon the proletarian revolution. But the creation of these armies of homeless children was the work of eight years of imperialist war, counter-revolution and allied intervention, which had inflicted the deepest social and economic catastrophe upon an economically backward country. Within a few years after liquidating the counter-revolution and allied intervention, the Workers' Republic successfully liquidated the problem of homeless children. The "bezprizornie" were reclaimed and transformed into good citizens of the Workers' State even before Russia entered the period of Socialist reconstruction of its economy under the Five-Year Plan.

But the United States, the richest country in the world, the country of the highest technical development, with all its resources unimpaird, without having suffered a devastating war, without civil war or revolution—the United States, under the influence solely of the inevitable operation of the capitalist system, even without war or revolution, has in the course of three years of its economic crisis already duplicated the "bezprizornie" armies of the Russia of war-catastrophe.

This is now officially admitted by the United States government, after it was pointed out by the Communist Party many months ago. The report says:

"Conservative and reliable authorities estimate that between 200,000 and 300,000 boys between the ages of 12 and 20 are 'on the road,' cut loose from their home surroundings and unable to adjust themselves into any normal picture. And the total is constantly increasing.

The conditions of these homeless waifs beggars description. The official report describes them as "dirty, unkempt, a host to vermin." They may go for days with nothing to eat but coffee, bread and beans. In winter they suffer from exposure. Last winter, in one Western city, 35 young men and boys were removed from box-cars, seriously ill, some of them in an advanced stage of pneumonia."

Some idea of how "conservative" is the estimate given of the total of this army may be gathered from the same report. Kansas City reports that in May there rode through that city on the freight trains no less than 1,500 each day. In Yuma, Arizona, alone, 30,000 were fed in the soup kitchens in four and one-half months.
The report admits that, instead of being helped, these waifs are systematically hounded by the police.

"Cities are now providing little help in this line to non-residents. Medical care for those sick as a result of hardship or exposure is practically not to be had. . . . In most cases a simple form of registration is all that is undertaken. . . . Freight yards are policed. Hence trains must be boarded outside the yard limits while trains are in motion. One railroad alone reported more than fifty young men and boys killed and more than 100 crippled in this way last winter."

These are the conditions of the boys. There are just as many girls, completely cut off from the means of life. Their conditions are even more hideous. Thousands of them are also "on the road," although they are not mentioned in the government report. There has been an enormous recruitment of young girls from 12 to 20 into the "oldest profession."

Only the Communist Party points the road to the solution of this problem. Only the organization of the suffering masses into unemployed councils, into fighting trade unions, and a united mass struggle for relief and social insurance, can win some immediate alleviation. Only the development of this mass struggle for bread onto a higher stage, the establishment of a Workers' Government which will seize and distribute the necessities of life, can radically attack this problem. A vote for the workers' candidates, Foster and Ford, and for the Communist Platform, can help make the national elections on November 8 really a part of the struggle for bread and life, the struggle against a bankrupt capitalist system, the struggle for a workers' socialist society.

FORGING THE WEAPON!



"We Are Not Grey, Bored People"

"We are not grey, bored people attired in a standard uniform. Every one of us has his individuality which expresses itself in our Bolshevik character, and is tuned to socialist construction."

Thus spoke Kosarev, secretary of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union at the present Seventh All-Union Conference of the League in Moscow in stressing the cultural achievements of the workers and farmers of the U. S. S. R.

Kosarev declared: "We are now on the threshold of the Second Five-Year Plan. We have tremendous advances in heavy industry and socialist agriculture; we raised the material and cultural level of our workers and peasants and are continuing our socialist offensive on all fronts.

"Our task consists of preparing cadres (specially trained groups) for the socialist offensive on all fronts. The slogan of our work must be: To live culturally and work productively. A struggle for normal work without any ventilation, without 'partisanism' is the wrong connotation of the word—this is basically what we must attain in our shock-brigading and socialist competition. This must be the guide in our work. The creation of a comradesly environment, ideological education of our youth, Pioneers and children—these are the chief problem which must be discussed at our conference."

After pointing out in detail the progress made in raising the material well-being of the working class, and with it that of the working youth, Kosarev touched upon the problems of cultural construction.

23 MILLION SCHOOL CHILDREN

"In 1928," he stated, "there were 12,000,000 children studying in the elementary schools, while in 1932 the number increased to 23.7 million. Moreover, while in 1926 we had 45 per cent illiteracy all over the Soviet Union, we have in 1932 no more than 10-15 per cent illiteracy. The number of workers acquiring a college education is increasing greatly. By the end of 1932 we will have 200,000 graduate engineers and agronomists as compared with 100,000 in 1928."

LIQUIDATING ILLITERACY

"We will soon have no illiteracy at all—such is the accomplishment of the fifteen years of revolution.

Secretary of Young Communist League of U.S. S.R. Tells of Cultural Achievements

American Capitalist Press In Cheap Attempt to "Jazz Up" Significant Speech

The number of students studying in our secondary schools and colleges exceeds that of the leading capitalist countries. In this respect, the Soviet Union has not only overtaken the western countries but now holds first place in the world. We also hold first place in political education of the toiling masses. "We have made unusual progress in the publication of books. In 1931 we issued 50,000 titles, whereas Britain, Germany and America combined, issued that year only 49,000.

The Boss Press Report of the Y. C. L. Speech

MOSCOW, Aug. 8. (U. P.).—Soviet Russia has broken the shackles that have forbidden such things as kisses, neckties, gay music, dancing and phonographs, and is ready now to have a bit of fun along with her work.

Agitation against the Government's "prohibition" of the lighter things in life has been led by the youth of the land for some months, but not until now have the Soviet officials granted the request.

Chief agitators for "more fun" was Alexander Kosarev, who shocked followers by appearing in a "bourgeois" collar and necktie. His appeal for "a little romance in our lives," was echoed by thousands, until the Government lifted its restrictions.

This is how the capitalist press vulgarized and distorted the significant speech by Comrade Kosarev printed on this page. The above item, cabled to the United Press by its Moscow correspondent, is reprinted from the New Work Sun of August 8th.

"Not a single country in the world manifests such colossal striving for culture, knowledge, science and art, as the Soviet Union. There is not another government in the world which encourages these strivings and expends huge sums of money for the cultural upbringing of the masses, as does our proletarian government!"

FACTORY SCHOOL STUDENTS

"At the beginning of the Pyatiletka (Five Year Plan) there were only 190,000 young workers studying in the factory schools, at the present time there are over 1,110,000, and by the end of the current year the number is expected to reach 1,500,000. Thus our entire urban youth is practically studying at these factory schools. Strenuous efforts are being made to attract the rural youth.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES

"In the colleges and in the universities there are now over half a million of students, the vast majority of them youths. The technical schools have an enrollment of over 800,000. Here again the vast majority are working youths.

Considerable progress has been made in attracting the younger generation into industrial production. Of the total number of 19,717,000 wage earners, including workers of machine and tractor stations, 6,336,000 or 32.2 per cent are under 23 years of age. Among industrial workers the percentage of youth under 23 years of age is approximately 44.3 per cent.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT

"We have no unemployment while the number of jobs in the capitalist countries is continually increasing. In the United States there are over 4,000,000 young workers unemployed who receive no aid from the government, in Germany—1,500,000. Since 1929 unemployment in capitalist countries has increased fourfold. The capitalist drive to lower the material level of the working class strikes hardest upon the toiling youth.

"In our country the youth is not only producing, but also managing production, taking part in the government, in scientific work, and at the cultural front.

"Based on the new economic relations, we are forming a new morality, new ethics, new relations between people and society.

"In bourgeois society every one lives for himself. The experience acquired during the fifteen years of Soviet power showed that an individual attains fullness of personality only when well-being is attained by millions collectively, under the leadership of the Party. Tens of millions of people who were subjected to suffering and privations in the past live now more culturally and happily.

LACK OF KNOWLEDGE

"People having a superficial knowledge of socialism fallaciously maintain that we collectivists are opposed to individual well-being. They believe we are opposed to three or four comfortable rooms, nicely furnished, that we are opposed to flowers, music, cleanliness, nice apparel. They believe that we are stifling individuality; they imagine that socialism is a grey armory where everybody dresses and lives in standard fashion. Such a conception of socialism emanates from the petty bourgeois intelligentsia which is a relatively privileged class and is therefore incapable of conceiving a life more colorful and more interesting.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES

"Our Soviet reality offers great possibilities for creative effort and unfoldment of millions of workers. Yes, we are stifling individual endeavor if it is aimed toward exploitation. However, if its goal is sound our life offers the greatest opportunity for its development. We are conducting a struggle against individualism, but at the same time offer full opportunity for the flourishing of individuality.

"We are not grey, bored people attired in standard uniform. Every one of us has his individuality which expresses itself in our Bolshevik character and is tuned to socialist construction.

ONE FOR ALL

"It is primarily because we subject our individuality to the interest of the class that we enrich ourselves spiritually and in ideals. It is because of this that we are progressive people, foreign to bourgeois savagery. It is because of this, we are people worthy of our epoch.

"For this reason we are not opposed to music, we are not opposed to love, we are not opposed to flowers or beautiful wearing apparel. We are not ascetics and do not preach asceticism. We are for a full, rich, beautiful life."

RED PODOLSK

The Former Singer Sewing Machine Plant Near Moscow

By MYRA PAGE
Our Correspondent in the Soviet Union.

PART IX.
(Yesterday's installment told of the rapidly with which the Soviet workers, most of them recent recruits from the farms, are mastering the technique of handling complex machinery. Today's installment shows that the workers themselves are already inventing hundreds of new appliances that make the machines ever more efficient.)

WORKERS DO THEIR OWN COST ACCOUNTING

"This is only one of the socialist forms of labor we've developed," Fedor states. "Also workers are forming their cost accounting brigades." We talk with the girl leader of one accounting brigade in the repair department. She explains how their brigade drew up its collective contract with the management, and how they keep close check on every item in the cost of production. Their aim is to carry out the same programme of work with less ore, to economize the precious machine oil, and so on. In the six months following June, 1931, when the plant had only 9 cost accounting brigades, the number has grown to 588. "It's becoming as popular as our shock brigade work," she says.

In these ways, many valuable suggestions for improving methods of production come about. In 1930, the plant's workers made 2,062 suggestions, of which 440 were applied during that year giving an economy of 679,410 rubles, while another 483 were applied during the early part of 1931. In the first half of last year, 2,428 suggestions were given, more than double that of the same period for the preceding year. Every worker, whose invention or suggestion is found practical, receives a reward, from the administration, in the form of cash, and free trips to Leningrad, Dneprostroy or Magnitogorsk. Above all, he is rewarded by the social esteem of his fellows, and the knowledge that he has contributed to his factory's advancement.

WORKER INVENTORS

In 1931 there were three really big inventions made by Podolsk workers. There is Grebaf a non-Party worker, production manager in department 31, where industrial sewing machines are made. He has worked out a type of machine which gives far more revolutions per minute than the older one. He received a first bonus of 2,000

dor explains 36 technical and other study circles have been organized, attended by 2,569 of the plant's workers. In the factory school, and evening Workers' University another 1,400 are studying, which makes a total of some 40 per cent of the entire working force taking course.

Fedor sums up, "Are we Soviet workers mastering technique? This old-time moulder, now in charge of the foundry school for apprentices, grins broadly. "Are we? And how!"

(The change in the working conditions of the Podolsk factory from the Czarist days when the plant was owned by an American capitalist to the present, when the plant is owned by the workers themselves, has been told in the previous articles. This, the last installment in the series, will show the home life of a worker in the Podolsk plant at the present time.

IN THE WORKERS' TOWN, NEAR OUR YOUTH COMMUNE, LIVE THE BETKINS.

We first became acquainted with them through Victor, the oldest boy. On a search for his pals, he happened into Podolsk factory's Youth headquarters while we were there. A student at the Karl Liebknecht University in Moscow, where he had been sent by the plant to train, as an engineer, he had come to spend his free day at home, among his former shop-mates.

That evening, several from our place go over to drink tea from the Betkins' steaming samovar. Many a snowy night since, we've drunk tea around this polished, battered veteran. For who could help liking the Betkins? From Olga, the mother, to 11-year-old Kolya, who shows each newcomer his wooden hammer, made at school and decorated with red, slightly top-sided stars.

In bringing you for a visit with them, it is worth knowing that life in this household and that of its members is generally typical of the new Soviet family—a subject about which many foolish, untrue things have been written abroad, especially by the American press.

The family is by no means "abolished" in the U. S. S. R. On the contrary, it is becoming an important unit in the building of a socialist society. At the same time, family life, which has undergone many changes in the past, is continuing to change, dropping off out-of-date aspects, adding new features. One thing is being deliberately abolished—the unequal position of woman, while the oncoming generations, in rights and status, have at last come into their



The Betkin family having their evening meal.

rubles, and was freed from other work, in order to perfect this machine. He is now carrying on his work in a Moscow laboratory, while the machine is being tested out in the Second Sewing Machine Factory, there.

For training of its workers, Fedor

Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.

Emergency Relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the

own. The modern Soviet family, as you will see, is transforming itself into something more useful, more free, and, on the whole, far happier than that which existed up to this time in either Europe or America. (To Be Continued)

government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rents or debts.

THE "PROBLEM OF DISARMAMENT" THROUGH THE AGES . . .



War has become inhuman! Catapults should only be allowed to hurl hollow bricks.

Is it not your opinion, gentle knight, that we ought to decrease the power of the long-range cross-bow?

Quick-firing weapons are barbarous. Could we not abolish the tinder-fired arquebus and permit only the match-lock?

What we need is quantitative disarmament: for instance, we might lower the weight of the cannonball from 12 to 11 pounds.

Let us make war humane! We should prohibit any microbe other than that of Spanish influenza to take part in warfare!

THE END.