

Continue the May First Fight Against Starvation, Wage Cuts, Lynching, Deportations, for Defense of the Soviet Union, for Amnesty for all Class War Prisoners, and to Smash the Scottsboro and Paterson Frame-ups.

Daily Worker

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

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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100,000 RALLY TO MAY 1 CALL OF COMMUNISTS IN N. Y.

Who Will Bear the Burden?

AGAIN we must warn the workers that the speech of Secretary Lamont to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City, supposedly "against" wage cuts, and the flood of hypocritical editorial comment by the capitalist press is only a disguise behind which the American capitalists are advancing in wide-spread attack against the wage standards of the workers.

It is just so much mealy-mouthed hooey for Secretary Lamont to pretend that his "warning" that wage cuts will "bring about a great loss of buying power." It was under this same hypocritical banner of "no wage cuts" raised by Hoover in November, 1929, that the employers proceeded to cut \$12,000,000,000 of the wages of the American workers in 1931! Workers must understand, therefore, that all speeches and editorials "against" wage cuts not only are no assurance against wage cuts, but have been and are a concealment of wage cuts.

Anarchy is an essential and inherent part of capitalist production. And however many beautiful speeches the manufacturer of tooth paste may hear, concerning how the wage cuts he may make against "his" workers would "reduce the consuming power" so that "his" workers could not buy as many shoes, radios, etc., as before; nevertheless, he himself is not selling shoes or radios, but tooth paste—and he demands that the workers, in order to allow him to "compete with his competitors," must accept a wage reduction.

What each and every one of these scoundrels do not tell the workers, is that they are asked to take a wage cut—not because "competition" requires it—but because what is taken from the wages of the workers is required by the employer and the capitalist class as a whole, to maintain a profit that allows these capitalists to live their accustomed lives of luxury and idleness.

In other words, the employer tries to make the workers bear the burden of the crisis, by pretending that some supernatural power demands that the workers reduce their standard of living and that he, the employer, "cannot help it." By arguing wage cuts as "a necessity" the capitalist makes it appear to the workers that it is their necessity, if they "want to keep their jobs," rather than the fact that it is a "necessity" for the capitalist if he wants to keep his profits.

Workers must understand that the capitalists have no "divine right" to profits. Workers must understand that it is no business of theirs to "help the company against competition." Workers must understand that here is nothing "inevitable" about wage cuts. Most of all, must workers understand that by organizing and striking against wage cuts, that they can defeat the belly-robbing schemes of the employers to maintain their profits at the expense of the workers, their wives and children!

If there is anything required more than anything else, at the present time, by the workers of the United States, it is resistance! Again resistance! And still more resistance!

The hypocritical speech of Secretary Lamont, gabbling about the necessity of "sustaining the buying power," will not stop even one wage cut in one factory. The workers can depend only upon their own organized strike action to defeat the wholesale attack against wages. And they can depend upon only one leadership to direct their struggle, and that is the leadership of the Communist Party and the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League!

Expose the hypocrisy of the capitalists to your shop mates! Organize a Shop Committee to defend your wage standards! Follow the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League!

An Example from White Earth

PERHAPS many workers never heard of White Earth, North Dakota; but the farmers of that town have set an example in defense of the press of the toiling masses that many city workers would do well to emulate.

To the Daily Worker office has come a resolution of protest, signed by thirty-six farmers of White Earth, expressing their resentment of the arbitrary withdrawal by the Post Office Department, of the second-class mailing "privilege" of the "United Farmer," organ of the militant United Farmers League.

The "United Farmer," championing the cause of the poor and middle farmer from the little town of New York Mills, Minnesota, was regarded as so "dangerous" by American finance capitalism, that the "privilege" of second class postal rates, without which any paper can hardly exist, was withdrawn without even giving a reason.

"We realize," say the White Earth farmers, "that this is done by the authorities on account of the Fish Committee, which has no other background than to try to stamp out and crush the spreading radicalism amongst the toiling masses of this country. We see plainly that this capitalist form of government has no solution for the miseries of the starving farmers and unemployed workers, and is trying to keep us from getting united."

Without splitting hairs with these militant farmers, we simply wish to call attention to the fact that this capitalist government does have a "solution" for the appalling crisis gripping all capitalist society. But it is a capitalist solution which will discharge the entire burden of the crisis onto the workers and poor farmers, and these White Earth farmers are correct in pointing out that it is no solution of the misery of the toiling masses.

And a part of this capitalist solution—namely a part of the plan to unload the crisis upon the toilers, by an intensified robbery of the poor and middle farmer, by wage cuts and unemployment without unemployment insurance against the workers—is to prevent the masses fighting back and rallying wider masses to the struggle by means of their press.

The profound truth of the Communist assertion that capitalist "democracy" is really capitalist dictatorship, can be seen in the fact that while literally thousands of capitalist dope sheets, swindle magazines, sexual sewers and all manner of simple advertising publications, are given the second class "privilege," a studied, deliberate and systematic attack is being made on the newspapers of the workers and farmers which champion the toiling masses in struggle against capitalist robbery and starvation.

Thus we see one after another, the Young Pioneer, the Young Worker, the Vida Obrera, and now the United Farmer, denied the "privilege" necessary to inform and organize the workers and farmers in the struggle for bread and emancipation. No working class publication is secure from this Czarist autocracy of the Post Office Department which is carrying out the policy of the Fish Committee.

Therefore, it becomes the duty of every worker and poor farmer to defend their press as they would defend the bread of their children and their organizations of struggle. We welcome the action of the farmers of White Earth in defense of the United Farmer, which because of this persecution has removed to Superior, Wisconsin, Box 94, and we urge all farmers and workers as well, to rally to its support. Likewise we call upon all workers and farmers to aid in the maintenance of the other papers fighting against suppression and be ever ready to come to the aid of the Daily Worker in case it, too, meets with attack.

Jobless Council Now In Gardner, Mass.

GARDNER, Mass. (By Mail).—A sharp struggle against unemployment is looming in Gardner. Unemployment is increasing in ever greater numbers, while the city government remains indifferent in condemning unemployed workers' families to starvation. Hundreds of unemployed are pining the streets looking for work in vain. The city's fake emergency employment council, has closed its doors to the unemployed on the pretense that the city no longer has funds.

An unemployed council has been organized, and called a meeting for last Friday.

100,000 IN N. Y. MAY 1 DEMONSTRATION DEMAND FREEING OF 9 NEGRO BOYS

Cheer Speakers' Denunciation of Horrible Frame-Up and Planned Massacre of Innocent Colored Children

Banners and Placards Scream Angry Protests of Working-Class All Along Line of March As Masses on Sidewalk Applaud

NEW YORK—Revolutionary white and Negro workers made the fight to save the lives of the nine Negro Scottsboro boys one of the central

Workers Rally to Defend Negro Boys

Pittsburgh District Has Many Meets

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1.—The United Front Campaign against the planned legal lynching of the nine Scottsboro, Alabama, frame-up victims is growing rapidly in the Pittsburgh district.

A mass protest meeting held in Carnegie, an important steel town, passed a resolution protesting against this outrage against the Negro people and the working class. A copy of the resolution has been sent to Gov. B. M. Miller, of Alabama, at Montgomery, Ala.

Mass meetings of white and Negro workers in New Washington, Ambridge, Avella and other mining and steel centers have already protested the Scottsboro court lynch verdict.

A large mass meeting in Pythian Temple, Pittsburgh, passed a resolution demanding a new trial for the youths with a jury of workers at least half of them colored.

The International Labor Defense has issued lists in a signature campaign for the defense.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Three hundred Negro and white workers assembled at Forum Hall, Wednesday night, greeted enthusiastically the speakers of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the International Labor Defense and the Young Liberator. When Comrade Browder, the chairman, read the resolution denouncing the Alabama lynch verdict against nine Negro youths, the outburst of applause from these workers showed that they heartily endorsed the resolution that will be sent to the governor of Alabama and to Judge Hawkins of Scottsboro, Ala.

Calgary Unemployed Parade Through Town Demanding Insurance

CALGARY, Alta., May 1.—A demonstration of 700 unemployed and militant employed workers was held here April 15 to back up the demands for unemployment insurance being presented then to the Canadian premier in Ottawa. Banners carrying the slogans of the jobless, and making demands for relief, free meals for school children, etc., were carried. While the demonstration was too loosely planned, it is the first great outpouring of the workers here, and more will follow.

Capitalist news services state that a million and a half workers joined the May First parade in Moscow. Fifty thousand Red Army soldiers, with the latest mechanized units, including tanks, paraded for two hours through the Red Square, with the masses following after that.

Six squadrons of airplanes, each with five biplanes followed by one five-motored bomber flanked by two tri-motored ships and three biplanes, put on a spectacular air show overhead and showered down leaflets all over the city.

Before the parade the Red Army took the annual pledge of loyalty to the Soviet Union and to the working class of the world.

On this day world-wide broadcast-

demands of scores of gigantic May Day demonstrations throughout the country yesterday.

In New York City, where tens of thousands marched in an almost endless stream from Madison Square Park to Union Square where they held a gigantic demonstration, huge banners on automobile trucks literally screamed out the angry denunciations of the working class against the horrible frame-up and planned legal massacre of the nine innocent colored boys, two of whom are only 14 years old, 6 only 18, and only one even 20 years.

The workers marched with their organizations, and as the members of each organization swung by, additional banners and placards voiced the demand for the freedom of the nine Scottsboro victims. Some of the slogans read: "Save Nine Negro Boys in Scottsboro from Legal Lynching," "Stop the Legal Lynching of 9 Negro Boys in Scottsboro," "Demonstrate Against the Murderers of Negro and White Workers," "Fight, Deportation and Lynching," "Negro and White Workers, Unite! Fight Lynching," "Death to the Lynchers," "Fight Against Jim Crowism and Discrimination Against Negroes," "Smash Jim Crow Laws," "We Demand the Right of Negro Dressmakers to Work in Every Shop," "Equal Pay for Equal Work for Negro Workers."

At Union Square, the speakers all dwelt on the Scottsboro case, exposing its vicious frame-up nature and calling upon the workers to join the fight to save the boys from the electric chair and to demand the unconditional release.

Many Negro workers marched in the ranks of the various organizations participating in the parade and demonstration.

OAKLAND, Calif., May 1.—A resolution denouncing the Scottsboro "trial" and the planned legal massacre of the nine young Negro boys was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Goddess Society of Oakland held last Saturday and attended by over 200 workers.

Several members of the Society took the floor and denounced the attempt by the landlords and capitalists of Alabama to legally lynch these nine children. The members pledged themselves to carry on a determined fight against the persecution of the Negro masses and to struggle for the solidarity of all workers, regardless of race or color.

A copy of the resolution was ordered sent to the governor of Alabama.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 1.—Over 250 workers last night demonstrated in this city against the Scottsboro legal lynching and in preparation for the greater May Day demonstration.

(Additional news on page 5)

Call for Fight on Hunger, Wage Cuts and Lynchings

Great Demonstrations in Many Cities; 35,000 Detroit

Most Reports Not Received Yet; 12,000 in Boston; 800 Out in Hartford; 1,000 Marched in Minnesota Steel Trust Town; 10,000 in Philadelphia

DETROIT, Mich.—Thirty-five thousand Negro and white workers demonstrated in Grand Circus Park here in one of the biggest May Day demonstrations held in this city.

The parade of the workers stretched over five blocks and marched five miles through the Negro proletarian neighborhoods. Ex-servicemen led the parade.

The crowd began to gather at the Ferry Workers Home at 10 a. m. and by noon three thousand workers were present. The parade started with about 13,000 and continually increased in size and when it reached the park there were five thousand additional workers.

Cheer Marchers. Workers along the route greeted the marchers with cheers. Children that wanted to come out of school were prevented by Boy Scouts. More than one-third of the marchers were Negro workers. Ten thousand workers awaited when the parade swung into the park, amid the cheers of the throngs.

Sixteen red streamers, 14 feet long and 24 inches wide, with revolutionary slogans, 150 caricatures and 150 signs. A mixed band of Negro and white played during the march.

Speeches lasted two hours from four stands, hitting American capitalism.

Resolutions and telegrams, demanding freedom of the nine Scottsboro Negro boys, were adopted. The State Hunger March to Lansing for May 27 was wildly cheered.

PATERSON, N. J., May 1.—(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

WEAVERS STRIKE OVER STRETCHOUT

18 Out in Passaic; Try Spread Strike

PASSAIC, N. J., May 1.—Eighteen weavers of the night shift of the Dundee Textile Co., a silk mill employing about 250 workers, went on strike last week.

The weavers walked out in protest against the introduction of two extra looms. Up till now they have been working on four looms, for \$2.25 per 100,000 pick. Now the boss is giving the weavers six looms, and only \$1.75 per 100,000 pick. This is the third wage cut in a period of two months.

Yesterday the night weavers had a meeting. A strike committee was elected. They decided to issue a leaflet in Polish and English appealing to the day weavers to come out because already the boss is doing the very same thing with the day shift. But instead of giving all the weavers six looms at once, he started with only two women. He did that to avoid a strike of the day shift.

A meeting for all Dundee workers has been called to take up the question of striking for the day shift.

The demands of the night shift are for four looms at \$2.25 per 100,000 pick. The National Textile Workers Union is closely working with the strikers. All leaflets are issued in the name of the strike committee and the union.

(Additional news on page 5)

3,200 Worker Ex-Servicemen March - More Than In Entire Fascist Parade; Union Square A Sea of Red

Biggest May Day Demonstration Ever Seen In Any City in the United States

Takes Line One Hour and Fifty Minutes to Enter Square; Workers Hold Perfect Discipline Throughout March

NEW YORK.—Crowds were pouring into the Bronx Coliseum last night by thousands as the Daily Worker went to press, to attend the mass meeting called by the Communist Party. Foster, Amter and others were to speak including Mrs. Patterson, mother of a Scottsboro defendant.

May Day saw the mightiest demonstration of workers in New York City ever held in any city in the United States. It took one hour and fifty minutes for the ranks of the paraders to enter Union Square. Union Square was a waving sea of red banners. Thirty five thousand workers paraded and fifty thousand demonstrated in the Square proper. Altogether, including those in the south side of Union Square park and on the side streets trying to get into the demonstration but prevented by the police, 100,000 workers demonstrated.

Never had such an enthusiastic and militant demonstration and march ever been seen in New York. Starting at 12:30 the workers formed their ranks in Madison Square. It took several hours for the workers to arrive and get ready for the long march up Union Square to the top of the hill, then on to 388th St. and Eighth Ave., and down 16th St. to Union Square.

Perfect discipline marked the formation of the parade. The march was led by the United Front May Day Committee, followed by the Young Communist League and the 30 other working-class organizations. Fourteen bands took part in the march. There were thousands of banners with militant slogans against unemployment, against wage-cuts, lynching, against the imperialist war preparations; for the defense of the Soviet Union; for unity of Negro and white workers; for the immediate liberty of the nine Negro youths threatened with legal lynching in Scottsboro.

The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League had 3,200 ex-servicemen in their ranks. Every organization taking part showed splendid spirit. Every worker stuck in the ranks. When the march reached Union Square the streets were lined with tens of thousands of workers.

The Young Pioneers, who had stood in line since 12:30, marched into Union Square after 5 p. m. singing and cheering. While the social-ist parade took five minutes to enter the square, the march under the leadership of the Communist Party lasted nearly two hours.

Not only was this the largest May Day demonstration ever seen in the United States, it was the most colorful working-class demonstration ever seen.

As the workers marched through the garment district and the working-class section of the West Side thousands cheered. "Long live the Communist Party!" was heard from scores of houses and windows.

All the workers taking part in the demonstration participated in the one-day strike. They answered the call of the United Front May Day Committee to "Down Tools and Demonstrate May Day!"

When tens of thousands of the marchers reached Union Square the side streets were black with masses of people. The police strove to hold them back. Despite this, thousands broke through the lines and joined the marchers. After this first rally of the spectators the police tightened their lines and kept out the others who were pressing to enter the square.

The Needle Workers marched in singing, with solid ranks and many placards and banners. They had started their May First action at 7 a. m. with hundreds in a mass picket line at Needelman & Bremner dress shop, where the employer and the A. F. L. have an injunction against picketing. The gorillas could do nothing with so many.

After picketing, the parade marched, growing block by block, through the needle trades market all forenoon, and then on down to Madison Square, still ready to march some more.

About 4 p. m. the Union Square

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

May First Demonstrations Sweep the World; 1,500,000 in Moscow; 150,000 in Madrid

Lisbon Dictator Turns Machine Gun on Crowd Demanding His Removal; Strike in Paris; 3,000 Bombay Strikers Parade Red Flags

the Lustgarten in the morning. The masses were without fire or enthusiasm. Speakers were interrupted with questions concerning the reactionary policy of the leaders.

This was the smallest socialist May Day demonstration in many years. Officials of the petty-bourgeoisie placed their own stamp on the demonstration.

In the afternoon the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade

union opposition filled the Lustgarten to overflowing. Workers marched in six tremendous processions to the Lustgarten, carrying thousands of banners, flags, placards, slogans and caricatures, singing revolutionary songs and shouting slogans. It was an enormous demonstration, with a magnificent fighting spirit. Observation of both demonstrations showed which party leads the Berlin workers. At 5 p. m. Thaelmann and others addressed the masses from many platforms, whilst the square and side streets were crowded and big columns were still marching up. Party groups, revolutionary unions, sport organizations, the Red Aid, women workers, defense corps and Young

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

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

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

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

NAT'L ERIE FOUNDRY BOSSES SLASH PAY OF METAL WORKERS

Chippers and Others Earning As Low As \$1 to \$13 Per Week

15,000 Unemployed in Erie Are Determined to Organize and Fight for Relief

Daily Worker:
The National Erie Foundry has inaugurated a new system of wage cuts through the adoption of the group "tonnage" wage. Chippers and others in this plant last week drew from \$3 to \$11 for a week's work. The railroad shops are laying off many workers and speeding those who remain and trying to suppress the strike sentiment resulting by pointing out to the shop workers that the switchmen and roadmen will aid the bosses because of the sell out of the switchmen's strike.

RUSSIAN TOILERS WANT TO HEAR FROM AMERICANS

Build International Letter Exchange

Sverdlovsk, U. S. S. R.

Over two months have passed since we received your last letter in which you promised us to get us in touch with American workers either directly or through the Daily Worker. A couple of days later we noticed our letter from the Verk-Fesbak metal works published in your paper. After that there came a dead silence. Later on we wrote you requesting a copy of your January issue of *Workers* activities with the same result. To tell you frankly, we are deeply disappointed, not to say more, of not being able to establish a regular letter exchange between Ural and American workers at a moment when all our forces are set to a successful carrying through of our 5 year plan, and when the danger of a new war, in the first place against the Soviet Union assumes daily more hideous and realistic aspects. Besides, there is a keen interest among our workers, particularly metallurgists, to learn about American conditions and life. What we want is not mere newspaper news, but scenes of every day life coming directly from factories and plants. Such an interest has largely grown since the Ural district coupled with the great coal basin of Kuznetsk will in a short time become the second in importance industrial basis of the Soviet Union.

During the comparatively short existence of our International Letter Exchange Department, we have managed to establish regular connections with numerous factories, peasant, women and pioneer organizations in Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Holland, etc., and therefore cannot understand your silence. Surely, at a moment when an ignominious campaign of crazy lies about the Soviet Union is beating its strongest, a little truth about what's going on here wouldn't do harm and be of a great assistance to smash up all sorts of wild polar bear stories about Russia. As to us we are eager to know something about the alleged American "prosperity."

Well, dear comrades, we firmly hope that the matter will be straightened out in the nearest future and the closer our connections will be, the more it will serve to our mutual cause. We enclose you several letters to be handed over to proper places, but then leave it wholly to your initiative to get us in touch with metal, steel, building and textile workers and jobs.

Awaiting an earliest possible answer. With comradely greetings,
—The Ural Workers International Letter Exchange.

A F L AGREES ON WAGE CUT

Oakland Painters' Pay Cut \$6 per Day

(By a Worker.)

OAKLAND, Calif.—Many A. F. of L. union painters have to sell their body and soul to employers these days. They cannot say anything in regard to wage-cuts, which in many cases are pre-arranged in a cunning way, between the bosses and their union in order to alleviate starvation of the union painters during the present crisis.

It is a violation of the painters' union rules to accept a wage under \$6 a day, so they have been advised (or rather a sentiment spread from union sources) that they must say they work for \$9, but to accept a check made out for \$3 per day. This way hours are not controlled and it seems that only \$3 worth of labor was performed. Therefore the bosses are \$6 to the good and no kick coming that non-union labor is being employed. That is being practiced in many places and no need to say the union does not know. This is one of their methods in "building up union and wage scales." Workers are beginning to see more and more the true face of these so-called "unions," which are nothing more than the right arm of the bosses.

Workers should expose the A. F. of L. union fakery and organize a real militant union—the Trade Union Unity League.

Chester Flops Serve Hard Bread, Vermin

The conditions in the flophouse of the city of Chester, where Baker is superintendent are terrible. No blankets on cold nights. When you get up in the morning, you get a cup of water for coffee and two slices of hard bread, for each man. If you are not present at eight p. m., you are not admitted to sleep for the night.

Another thing I would like to state to you is the fact that we get dirty stinking rotten blankets and towels to wipe ourselves. No soap to wash with. The boss in charge of the cellar flop is lousy and dirty. He has no feeling for anybody but for the superintendent and himself. The superintendent pockets all the money that he gets from charging the workers fifteen cents apiece to flop upstairs. The flops here are no good. You are not allowed to talk while in the building.

Workers in the flophouse! Fight against the miserable conditions confronting us! Join an organization that fights for your interests! Line up with the unemployed council at 120 West 3rd St.

—Flophouse Boarder.

SOVIET WORCORN TELLS OF LIFE IN THE UNIVERSITY

Asks for Exchange of Letters With U.S. Workers

Sverdlovsk, USSR.

To the staff of the Daily Worker:
Heartiest greetings from the Ural. I am deeply interested in the life and work of the correspondents and editors of the Communist Press of England and America and would therefore appreciate your answers to the following questions:

1. What difficulties do you encounter in your newspaper work?
2. What is being done to ensure an efficient staff in the future?
3. How do you lead your struggle against the reformists and reactionaries?
4. What's the increase of the number of worcorns?

Now a little about myself. I am the son of a poor peasant, was forced to earn my own living since 12. In 1925 began to work as worcorn in the Soviet press. Three months ago the workers of the Lissva metallurgical plant sent me to the Communist university in Sverdlovsk. Our section includes 30 students. The University supplies us with lodging, electricity, water, etc., and besides we get 105 rubles monthly (over \$50), which are paid by respective factories from where students have been delegated. Moreover we enjoy many privileges, such as free entrance to theatres, movies, etc. The large majority of students are of peasant and worker origin, only a very few are from the employe class.

All our section wishes to establish with you a regular letter exchange and expresses its deep interests in the life and work of their English and American colleagues.

Waiting to hear from you soon.
Vassill Kockhin.
'Student of the Ural Communist University, section for the training of editors and correspondents for the Soviet Press.'

Albany Road Workers Must Spend Money in the Company Saloon

Here in Albany, commissaries of labor are hiring workers for the state roads, at 30 cents an hour. For these jobs, they must pay \$6 commission, and \$9 per week board, which consists of filthy bunks and unspeakable grub. At the end of the week, counting tobacco money and a few cents for clothes, a worker has hardly a dollar left. Even this he is compelled to spend in the company booze-joint, or he is fired!

EVICT CALIF. FAMILIES

One Aged Worker Refuses to Leave

Sacramento, Calif.

Daily Worker:
Here is some news on unemployment in Sacramento. The poor, half-starved families who somehow or other have been able to keep body and soul together last winter in the jungles in Yolo County, across the river from Sacramento, were given three days' notice to get out.

These families had used all their efforts in the building up of these homes. They used pieces of cardboard and old parts of autos, anything to be out of the weather. These were little dilapidated shacks, some were tents, yet the law gives them three days' notice to get out. If they refused they were threatened with jail sentences.

These men who were ordered by the bosses were asked what they got out of driving out these poor workers from the only shelter they had. The men answered that they were working for very low wages themselves and just had to do it. Yet, organization on the Yolo Jungles. A good example of

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!



For International Letters

The Daily Worker has received from time to time numerous letters from groups of workers in the Soviet Union, two of which are published on this page and many of which have been published in previous editions, calling upon the American workers to write about their conditions in the shops and about the progress of the revolutionary movement in America.

The American workers, it appears, have been very lax in complying with the request of our Soviet comrades, and the Soviet workers are very correct in criticizing us for our laxity.

This laxity of establishing International Correspondence Relations with the workers in the Soviet Union is due primarily to the fact that the American workers up to the present time have not succeeded in organizing a special group to handle International Correspondence.

SOVIET WORCORN GROUPS.
The Russian workers, however, have organized in their shops, factories and districts in which they live active groups of worker correspondents. These combined groups form a formidable press corps in the Soviet Union, and make up an important force for the building up of Socialism, the Five Year Plan and a classless Communist society. They are the voice of the great masses of Russian workers, freed from the yoke of capitalism and oppression, and besides being an important driving force in the building of a new society, they act as the chief critics and castigators of the old society and are the educators of the working masses all over the world.

INTERNATIONAL GROUPS.
For the purpose of telling the workers in the capitalist countries how they are running their industries and government, the Soviet workers have formed special International Correspondence Groups. Such groups may also be formed in capitalist countries, in Europe, Latin-America and the Orient, thus advancing mutual working class relations and international solidarity.

The Workers Correspondence Department of the Daily Worker wishes to aid in this international letter exchange, and will undertake to form a little group to work with it here in New York to translate and type (when necessary) letters sent to and from American workers to those in the Soviet Union and in the capitalist countries wherever we can locate a correspondent to receive and answer letters from America.

Do you want to write to workers of other lands? Then we ask you to follow these simple directions:

1. Write a letter telling about the conditions of workers in your shop or trade, your unions if any and what they are doing, what you eat, wear, how much you pay for rent compared to your wages, what bread, meat and milk cost, how the capitalists treat workers—everything about your lives; of course you need not write this all in one letter.
2. Get some other workers from your shop or your neighborhood to go over the letter, to agree on what it should say—and to put in any questions you want answered by workers in other countries whom you want your letter to reach.
3. Send it to the Worker Correspondence Dept. of the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City. If you are a coal miner and want your letter to reach the coal miners of the Soviet Union, or of Poland, just say so, and we will send it on to someone who can directly place it in the hands of Soviet or Polish miners.
4. It is always better if you can get a group of workers interested in your shop, in your union, or even the local union itself, no matter if it is an A. F. of L. union—wouldn't it be fine to get a local union of American carpenters, for example, to write a letter to Soviet Construction Workers asking any questions they like? Anyhow, try to get a number of workers to sign a letter that all agree upon.
5. When the Daily Worker gets letters from other countries written to American workers, they may be from, let us say, automobile workers, Worker, if you will send them on to you if you are listed with us as an Auto worker, you can call a group of auto workers together and read to them the letters written from, let us say, Soviet or German auto workers.
6. Only one word of advice: Don't make your letters too long, try to keep them under 500 words. And please do not write just general things about all America, the world and other planets, but about your lives, your own daily lives. Now, comrades, will you write?

What we have said about industrial workers also applies to farmers.

CAL. POLICE NAB JOBLESS FATHER

Who Steals to Buy Food for Family

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PITTSBURG, Calif.—Steel mills, Pioneer Rubber Co. and other plants have been only run part time, many workers being laid off. Older men have no hopes of ever getting employment and the situation among the working strata of Pittsburg is intolerable.

Fritz Biedirstadt, 52, tried to steal that his wife and two children might have food and clothing. He entered an apartment house and stole a few shirts and a portable sewing machine. When arrested he told the police: "I have not worked for a year. My children, one 5 years and the other 8 months, are almost naked. There isn't a thing to eat in the house. I thought I might sell the shirts for enough to buy a little food. I took the machine so that my wife could make some clothes for the babies."

In jail he tried suicide by hanging in a noose improvised from a handkerchief. Cut down and revived he explained hopelessly: "What else can I do? I can't support my family. If I were dead, there'd be one less mouth to feed and the county would have to take care of my wife and babies."

Three Comrades Aid Starving Worker From Brutal Police

New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrades:
While returning from an affair in Harlem early Sunday morning, we noticed an unemployed worker, destitute, shivering and ill trying to sleep. On reaching the 174th St. station a well fed and dressed man sat down next to this worker and gave him a sharp knock in his ribs with his elbow, thinking that no one saw.

Chicago Merchants Cheat with Scales

CHICAGO, Ill., April 22.—Food merchants in Chicago cheated their customers out of at least \$54,456,355 through short weights during 1930, according to an official research. 537 out of the 1,415 stores visited by inspectors swindle their customers. That this short-weighting is not limited to food, is shown by the investigators' statement: "Instances are recorded where coal merchants cheated 2,960 pounds on a 10-ton load of coal."

BERKELEY HOTEL WORKERS GET \$20 WAGE CUT

Bosses Tell Maids to Earn Money "On the Side"

Berkeley, Cal.

Daily Worker:
"Good times" have surely come to Berkeley hotel workers. Formerly hotel maids were getting \$40 and over per month and their food, but now we have to work for \$20 per month. We are also forced to do more work. Where formerly 3 girls worked, now 2 are doing the job. Similar proportionate reduction in help is practiced in all houses.

Twenty dollars per month to get clothes with and our room. They make us understand very plainly that we must earn money "on the side" in order to get clothes to cover our bodies.

Such are conditions here for us slaves. Glad to see domestics and maids writing about conditions in the Daily. Hope we will soon be organized.

—Hotel Worker.

BRONX WORKERS LIVE IN MISERY

Prepare to Organize Tenant League

BRONX, N. Y.—Being assigned to organize a Tenants' League in the territory of our unit. I started out with another comrade tonight to visit a certain house on Brook Avenue. And so the least, I feel like a criminal for having neglected as one can imagine—we found workers ready to join us—happy to know that something was being done for them—not only that—but ready to work with us.

Workers Live in Holes.

In one particular home (if that's what we want to call it) a Negro family lives. We didn't ask how many people lived in that flat—but judging from the number of beds we saw, we may safely assume that it was a large family. The place looked like it had not been painted for years. The walls were black with dirt. This family was living in the flat for only eight months but the landlord refused to "decorate" the flat for them when they moved in. Yet, for these miserable 4 rooms—oh yes, the light had to be burned all day in the kitchen, it was so dark—these people had to pay \$35 a month! The head of the family we were told was out of work as often as he worked. And when he worked, he was earning \$22. "And my husband works mighty hard too," said this Negro woman to us.

—I. H.

DAIRY TRUSTS FORCE NEW MILK BILLS TO RUIN N. J. FARMERS

Jersey Farmer Exposes Dairymen's Moves to Squeeze More Profits

Poor Farmers Must Organize in Action Committees to Fight

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

Passage of milk ordinances in many new municipalities of the metropolitan and shore market in New Jersey last year, will surely be followed by larger boroughs in the rural area.

This will mean an inspection service and, after some time, a uniform state board of health inspection.

And there is no doubt that this service, parts of it being already part and parcel of the bills before Assembly, would benefit only the dealers.

Clauses for the protection and help to only the dealers will be in the bills, because the real interests of the Jersey farmers are not represented by the farmers themselves, but by politicians and organizations dominated by a few rich dairymen.

For those who want to stay in the raw milk production, these bills will mean testing and very likely slaughter of best cattle for which the state offers only a poor compensation.

How many average poor farmers will be able to stay in the milk business? Even now more and more of them are selling their herds, because they feel that it does not pay to produce milk.

To be sure, there will be some farmers who will not mind. The Walker Gordon Farms, the Sheffield Farms, the Forsgate Farms will not lose a cent. On the contrary, the business that was before in the hands of the poor farmers will come to these large, modern farms, owned by rich farmers.

Farm Board for Rich Farmers.
What are the existing farm organizations, the Granges, the Farm Boards and the Department of Agriculture? These organizations are at the service of the rich farmers and farm corporations. They are controlled by them, although they are made up of the masses of middle and poor farmers.

The poor farmers know that something is wrong, but many of them still believe that the existing farm organizations are working for their benefit.

Must Form Committees.
There is only one way to keep from being utterly ruined. We must organize a committee of action in every locality of poor farmers to mobilize on the spot demanding:

1. Full compensation at value set by their committee for cattle killed as a result of T. B. test.
2. A committee of poor farmers, elected by poor farmers, to have complete control of methods of inspection.

If these demands are refused—all farmers are to be mobilized to resist inspection until demands are granted. Other demands:

1. Abolition of all fines placed by the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association on members who are unable to deliver milk to the association as per order of the association.
2. Special tax on corporations of state to supply loans, without interest to farmers needing same to improve premises in line with sanitary regulations and laws.

The committee of action must appeal for aid in exposing the milk trust, which robs both, by paying farmers less and selling to workers at retail at a higher price. Aim to build a united front against the milk trust, to use boycott to force reduction in retail price and higher prices to the farmers.

The United Farmers League, Box 278, New York Mills, Minn., will give the farmers aid in their struggles for better conditions.

—A WORKER.

CHI. BOSSES CUT WAGES

Bring Wages Down 20 Per Cent

Chicago, Ill.

Daily Worker:
As I have just finished reading my Daily Worker and have a day off, I'll try to tell my fellow-workers around the country about the conditions in "my shop," the Pettibone Mulliken Co.

WAGE CUTS 15 TO 20%.
The wages here have during the winter, in some departments, been cut down to a level of 15 per cent lower than they were last fall, while in other departments, where the more skilled workers are employed, wages were cut 20 per cent. Some of the work is done on a piece-work basis and the workers used to be allowed an hour's wages for work combined with their job, but not included in the wages paid for piece-work. Now the company refuses to pay extra wages for time spent in this way, which means just another cut in addition to the 15 per cent they sliced off our wages during the winter, and as a result we have to work harder and faster in order to keep from starving to death.

QUACK ADVISES WORKERS.
Some time ago a placard was put up in the shop by the company physician, Dr. Degon. This physician has found out that two and a half days are lost yearly on account of common colds and influenza, and he is giving the workers some tips on how to live in order to prevent these diseases. One of the advices he gives can really be followed by the workers, and that's the one about drinking plenty of water.

Besides this he advises the workers to eat sufficient wholesome food, avoid excessive fatigue, avoid worry and dress comfortably.

I would like to learn from this highly educated quack how all this is to be done. At least I would like to know how one of Pettibone's unskilled laborers, who is supposed to pay rent and receives the large sum of 40 cents an hour and is employed only part time and has a family, can eat sufficient food and dress comfortably. Another point that is not clear to me is how a piece-worker will be able to avoid excessive fatigue when he has to work like a fool all day in order to make anything at all, or how he can avoid unnecessary worry. Indeed it seems quite unnecessary that any worker able and willing to work should have to worry about how he is going to keep his home and get food for himself and family.

A fellow-worker told me that some of the company unions in this town of big business, big Bill Thompson and Al Capone are having big celebrations on May Day, with dances and everything. This is only one of the bosses' schemes to keep the workers' minds off the struggle for bread. They think that we are a bunch of fools who will go to their affair to forget our troubles. But we won't. My idea is that in order to better our conditions we will have to join the T. U. U. L. and fight for real unemployment relief and against the wage-cuts.

—A WORKER.

IDLE RICH SON SHOOTS WORKER; IS LET GO FREE

Jail Hungry Workers Who Shoot Muskrats to Feed Families

Indianapolis, Ind.

Editor Daily Worker:
The other week a bunch of youths were holding target practice in the north part of this city. On hearing their shots a poor huckster, peddling in the neighborhood, took refuge in a shack on the river bank.

Shoots Peddler

One of these crack shots, who, by the way were sons of the idle rich, took aim at the shack and in a spirit of bravado shot. His marksmanship being good, the poor peddler fell, mortally wounded.

As these young men were sons of wealthy parents, one of them a son of Indiana's aristocratic governor, there was nothing done about it. The County prosecutor ordered the case dropped and the papers gave it but scant notice, regarding it as a matter of slight moment—just an episode in the gay life of the wealthy youth. Brilliant editorials appeared, however, from time to time in the dailies on the ruthless destruction of birds and wild animal life, but not a line has come from the pens of these editors against the wanton murder of this poor worker.

Workers Persecuted

Shortly after this fatal shooting a few poor boys were found shooting rifles on the shores of the White River. They were promptly arrested and remanded to the juvenile court. These boys were all from poverty stricken homes and were hunting muskrats to supply their family larder. The poor families here have been eating their dogs, but rabies has become so prevalent that they have had to look for other food, so they have taken to hunting muskrats.

The different treatment accorded these two cases is only one of the many instances of infamous American class justice.

O. B.

Cal. Bosses Break Own Eight Hour Work Day Law

"Friend of Workers" Still Trusts Bosses

To the Daily Worker:

I happened to buy one of your little papers this morning and on turning over to page three, column one, read an article by one of your worker correspondents, signed, Cannery Worker. I would like to make a correction if you will allow me to.

The cannery worker states that she (presumably cannery worker is a woman) worked from 8 a. m. until 8.30 at night. I'll give Cannery Worker the benefit of the doubt. But here in the state of California there is a law by which employers can hire women to work only eight hours a day. May I ask her if Cannery Worker does not work broken hours? Doesn't she get time off for lunch and supper? If not, why not?

And although I'm not doubting Cannery Worker's statement I wish she had inquired about the laws of our state before she made her statement to your worker correspondent, where thousands of your people and mine read your little paper and will get the wrong impression that the workers in the Bay Cities won't get a square deal.

—A Friend of the Working Man.

Editorial Note:—"Friend of the working man" who sent in the foregoing criticism is incorrect by inferring that because there is a law in the State of California requiring women to work not over 8 hours in factories that women are not forced to work 12 and sometimes 13 and 14 hours a day. It is common knowledge that the 8-hour law is violated daily by the bosses whenever it is to their benefit to do so. The workers in the Bay Cities will not get a "square deal" from either the bosses or their government unless they organize the militant revolutionary unions and by mass action force the bosses to do away with the long hours and miserable working conditions.

Interviewing 9 Scottsboro Boys

The following interview took place on April 15th, 1931, in the Birmingham County Jail.—Ed.
By ALLAN TAUB

AS AN attorney for the International Labor Defense I arrived at Chattanooga, Tennessee, to change for another train to Scottsboro, Alabama, where the defendants were held. There, I was informed by telegrams to the Governor and Judge had the effect of transferring the nine boys to the Birmingham County Jail.

That night Douglas McKenzie, another representative of the International Labor Defense, and I interviewed the boys in jail behind heavy iron bars. The whole appearance of the dungeon made one feel as though one was in a cave.

The southern Negro is brought up in the midst of a ceaseless terror, and as a result he carries a certain air of balance. However, these nine Negro workers, upon meeting a white man were suspicious and careful as to what they said.

They had barely escaped a lynching or burning at the stake by a mob of 10,000 outside the court at Scottsboro. In Gadsden, Alabama, they had been subjected to a barbarous beating. They informed us that they had been led from their cells and handcuffed in pairs by a lieutenant of the National Guard. They were then clubbed by all whom the lieutenant could round up from the streets for this special ceremony. They, therefore, had special reasons to distrust white visitors.

We sat around a long bleak table in a caged room. The sheriff with several of his deputies stood outside the cell. "Southern gentlemen" all with a high sense of civility! Every once in a while they would inquire, "Yankee" way down this way just to interview "some niggers that were just as good as dead."

All nine were offered cigarettes which were eagerly seized. This was our gesture of good will and solidarity. Matches were struck, and amidst the friendly smoke that went up the nine boys were informed that the white man represented the International Labor Defense, an organization that would fight for them to the limit.

There was a noticeable loosening of tension in the close room. Roy Wright, the youngest, a lad of fourteen, spoke up, "Is that the organization that sent them telegrams? He felt a bond. Hadn't that caused their removal to safer quarters?"

The colored workers from their general background and from the experience of the last few days had seen too much to become enthusiastic over white men. They welcomed the aid of the I.L.D., although they were somewhat restrained.

The press throughout the south paints these nine youths as vicious thugs and gangsters. We beheld, young boys several of whom were mere children. They, as tollers' children, were at an early age forced to go into the fields, and factories, and there do the work of grown men at a child's pay.

Roy Wright, with a twinkle in his large brown eyes, soon stood out as the spokesman. He explained that he and his brother, Andy, with Haywood, and Eugene, had jumped on an oil car of the freight train, and that these four and the other five for the first time when they were all arrested at Paint Rock.

Roy explained that four of the boys were companions. Roy, and his brother Andy, aged fourteen and seventeen, were boyhood friends of Haywood Paterson, seventeen, and Eugene Williams, aged fourteen. These four childhood chums had been brought

up in the ramshackle Negro quarter of Chattanooga. Frank and straight-forward, they all began to follow Roy's example and responded quickly to our questions.

They informed us that when arrested on the freight train at Paint Rock, Alabama, seven were bound for the river port where they were to hunt jobs on river boats. Olin Montgomery was riding the rails on his way to a clinic to have his eyes examined. Charles Weems had already secured employment and was on his way to his new construction job. They all had the "criminal intent" of looking for work.

Norris and Weems were in a flat car loaded with railroad ties. Olin Montgomery was riding between two cars; Powell was taken from an inside box car; and Robinson from another oil car.

By this time the dark low cell was full of smoke. The sheriffs were still peering the outside of the wire cage. However, the boys felt more at ease. Roy Wright with clear determination said, "They're gonna clear the eight of 'em on July 10th. I won't care to be in jail for the rest of my life. They might as well kill me, too, 'cause they are as innocent as I am."

We assured the boys that the I.L.D. would do everything possible to protect them; that we would engage leading attorneys, and we told them of the white and colored workers who were rallying around the I.L.D. throughout the country in a pledge of solidarity, and a promise to put up a determined fight for their freedom.

The boys had complained of the miserable food. When we were again on the outside we sent nine packages to them. Each parcel contained cigarettes, sandwiches, cake and a container of coffee. A message was enclosed: "Greetings from the International Labor Defense. We stand for the solidarity of the white and colored workers and we'll fight to the finish to save you!"

Begin—Anew

By JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE

Thou has destroyed it.
The beautiful world,
With powerful fist.
It sinks, it sunders!
A demigod had shivered it.
We carry the ruins
Over into Naught,
And wall
Over the lost beauty.
Mighty (one)
Of the sons of Earth,
More glorious
Build it again;
In thy bosom build it up!
New life-carrier,
Begin
With a sense undimmed
And may new songs
Sound over it!

Correction

By error the last two paragraphs of the story "Tropical Awakening" by Albert Morales which appeared in Saturday's feature page were left out. These two paragraphs conclude the story as follows:

No one was at the river. She bathed, dressed and hurried to the house.

With the copy of the resolutions wrapped in a handkerchief and tucked carefully under the waistband of her long pink skirt, she ran swiftly toward the railroad station which lies almost two kilometers from the town. The rising sun threatened the landscape with fire. From the dense foliage rose tropical incense. A flock of green and yellow parrots flew through the air, screaming wildly.

WORKERS, BLACK AND WHITE, DEMONSTRATED ON MAY FIRST



By PAUL HIGGINS

AN AMERICAN ENGINEER LOOKS AT THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

By H. J. FREYN.
(Reprinted from New Republic)

The following report on the Five Year Plan is in substance part of a speech which Mr. H. J. Freyn, the well known Chicago engineer, recently delivered before a meeting of the Taylor Society. Mr. Freyn has been doing engineering work for the Soviet Union during the past four years. His company is at present building a steel plant in the famous Kuznetsk Basin in Siberia, and is also cooperating with Russian engineers at "Gipro-mex," the central engineering organization, preparing plans for new iron and steel plants.

As my personal interest and that of my company is primarily centered in the Soviet iron and steel industry, I am more familiar with this particular phase of the Five Year Plan than with the others and can speak of it with some semblance of authority. However, I am convinced that the same observations will also apply to the other branches of economic endeavor in the Soviet Union.

Broadly speaking, all Soviet industry is under the general direction of the Supreme Council of National Economy, the chairman of which is, incidentally, a member of the Council of Peoples' Commissars. This council cooperates with the State Planning Commission. An important role is played by a special organization known as the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, which acts as a sort of independent check on the activities and decisions of the Supreme Council of National Economy and other governmental bodies.

Workers Enjoy Privileges. Factories and plants are in charge of "Red" managers. They are invariably Party members picked from the ranks of the workers. Their education is limited and their previous experience deficient. They are learning while administering their office. No wonder their efforts are not always successful. Occasionally Red directors are removed from their positions after a failure to prove their worth and are sent to the Red university in Moscow to round out their knowledge. I do not believe that any incapable or offensive manager could remain in an executive position by sheer political pull or personal influence. The workers, who enjoy great privileges and power, would soon bring so much collective pressure to bear in high places that he would be removed and replaced.

I am satisfied that the loyalty, honesty and unselfishness of those individuals in responsible executive positions are beyond a shadow of doubt. The average American or European who has personal dealings with these men and enjoys the privilege of knowing them in a social way, will be impressed by their superior qualities. I have met a number of officials and managers connected with the Soviet iron and steel and allied industries with whom I had to discuss and adjust many intricate business projects and I invariably found these men devoted to their work and to the cause, in whose righteousness they firmly believe.

"Red Managers Sincere." Their sincerity and fairness have made our business relations entirely satisfactory. I have had no reason to complain or to take issue with any of their actions. As an engineering organization rendering technical assistance in the iron and steel industry of the Soviet Union, we are not expected to extend credit, and being somewhat in the position of salaried employees, we have always found that the Soviet institutions with which we are doing business lived up to their obligations. Misunderstandings, bound to arise in business relations, could invariably be adjusted by personal discussions across the table.

I am convinced of the impeccability of the Soviet officials in power. Graft and bribery, so prevalent prior to the revolution and reaching into the highest governmental circles, do not exist in high places, and if corruption raises its head in the lower strata, it is promptly crushed by the supreme measure of social defense—the death penalty.

Disregard Personal Comfort. In my entire experience I have never met executives and managers who had so complete a disregard of their family life, personal comfort and even their health as did the Soviet executives with whom I came in contact. A working day of eighteen and even twenty hours is the rule rather than the exception. I know one official who, at the age of about forty-five, averages not more than four or five hours of sleep per day. I know another official whose health finally broke down under the continuous grind and strain, so that he frequently fainted in his office, only to appear on the job the following morning. Knowing him well, I once upbraided him because I felt that he was doing wrong in sacrificing his health, that if he were to die in the prime of life it would be difficult to replace him. He looked at me and, without any attempt at dramatization, quietly responded that if he should die, a gravestone would be reared for him with the epitaph: "Here lies Michael Nikitich Buroff. He died fulfilling his duty."

This devotion and extraordinary capacity for work among the executives who I met—and I believe that they are only typical examples—are doubtless the result of their earlier revolutionary activities and are caused by what someone called an almost religious fervor. There are but a limited number of trustworthy Party members available whose qualifications fit them for the higher responsible positions in government and industry, and this knowledge influences their attitude toward their work. It is not at all unusual for the higher executives to occupy several positions simultaneously. Their emoluments—at present about one hundred and fifty dollars per month—are so meager and the prerogatives enjoyed by virtue of their position so limited, that neither lust for money nor the gratification of personal desire can be their motives.

Bolshevik Self-Criticism. There has been much criticism, both oral and printed, of the management of Soviet enterprises. The usual verdict is that management on the whole is incompetent and inefficient. Certain foreign publications are usually filled with accounts of Soviet mismanagement. Such stories, unless willfully fabricated, are largely based on statements published in the Soviet press. Communist newspapers abound with candid and often withering articles hailing management abuses, denouncing mistakes and fulminating against absurdities and stupidities perpetrated.

The Soviet press yields as great power as that of other countries, if not greater. Reporters are on the job twenty-four hours a day trying to make scoops. I remember being with a party of high officials of an American manufacturer visiting a certain factory in Leningrad in 1929.

"The Soviets receive one and all; any one who wishes not to remain idle, enters upon the path of creative work. They cover the entire country with their network, and the tighter this net of people's Soviets becomes, the less possible will be the exploitation of the representatives of the toiling masses, since the existence of the Soviets is incompatible with the flourishing of the bourgeois system." LENIN.

We were accompanied by one of the high governmental officials from Moscow. The American executive criticized rather freely and openly some of the practices he saw. That night the government official returned to Moscow and I called on him in his official car about half an hour before train time. While discussing some questions in connection with our company's work, a somewhat wild-eyed newspaper reporter rushed in and insisted on interviewing the Moscow official concerning the criticisms that had been made by the American, rumors of which had reached his ear. He insisted on a detailed explanation and confirmation which he wanted to telephone to his newspaper at once, so that the bad news might be published in the morning throughout the length and breadth of the land. It took considerable ingenuity and diplomacy to get rid of him.

The Soviet press devotes much space to denunciations by its readers, and the correspondence column is not only part of every issue but has become almost a sacred institution. This is called "self-criticism." The practice is thoroughly in harmony with Bolshevik tenets. It opens the door to a public airing of the real or imaginary grievances of workers and Party members.

Bureaucracy and Sabotage. The bane of all large organizations is also in evidence in the Soviet Union—bureaucracy. Although it is fought at every step, this evil is at present a heavy drag on Soviet institutions. Bureaucracy means rigid routine, red tape, delays and waste, and unless the Soviet Government succeeds in controlling it, the best intentions and plans may be hampered or even frustrated. As long as bureaucracy, indifference and ignorance remain unchecked, construction and manufacturing costs, and hence the cost of living, will stay high and the quality of consumers' goods remain low.

Another source of danger is disloyalty, mischief-making, wrecking and sabotage by a dwindling number of engineers and professors. The worst aspect of this matter is that they are the very people who have education, knowledge and experience in technical and scientific matters. They are counter-revolutionists, and counter-revolutionary activity is the most heinous crime in the Soviet code.

The majority of the older, experienced engineers are naturally not of proletarian origin, but disciples of the ancient regime. It is easy to understand why these engineers, who formerly occupied high positions and enjoyed wealth and the prerogatives of the then privileged class, could not or would not become adjusted to the new orientation, which deprived them of their most cherished possessions. Many of them were convinced that the Soviet Government would sooner or later be overthrown.



and that they would regain their former positions after the overthrow. They felt that passive resistance or active interference could endanger and might defeat the Five Year Plan. The government officials, trusting these men and their advice and, moreover, lacking any technical knowledge, found it difficult to uncover and frustrate the insidious schemes of these marplots.

Judging from personal experience, I am entirely satisfied that much deliberate wrecking has been going on. In retrospect I can better understand and evaluate certain occurrences which at the time seemed unfathomable and peculiar. Stupid delays for which there seemed no excuse, unexplainable, expensive and belated changes in projects, extravagant rules, silly regulations and many other similar happenings, were straws indicating whence the wind was blowing.

The Soviet Government, aware of this inherent weakness of the technical position of its industries, embraced some four years ago the policy of engaging foreign technical assistance. Foreign engineers have no axe to grind, and the Soviet Government knows—or should know—that they are not interested in politics. True to the ideals and ethical standards of their profession, they will work loyally to create and rear engineering works.

The bad mistakes and serious blunders made are not, however, sole due to deliberate wrecking. Many are the result of ignorance, irresponsibility and the lack of training and experience. Conservatism and a belief that new-fangled ideas are wrong are also to blame. Although the Soviet government firmly believes that the industries of their country must be developed along American lines, and although the superiority of American machinery and equipment is acknowledged, it sometimes taxes one's patience to induce some Russian engineers, foremen and workers to adopt American methods and devices to speed up and cheapen construction.

5-Year Plan Will Succeed. I have been asked frequently whether the Soviet government will succeed in carrying out the Five Year Plan. While this may be anybody's guess, I believe that with the progress heretofore made, the Five Year Plan will in general be fulfilled. Circumstances may cause individual industries to fall behind, but other measures also embraced in the Five Year Plan will be carried out with a considerable margin.

The Five Year Plan is an economic measure, but in course of time it has acquired a certain political significance. This political aspect is given undeserved importance by the outside world. It is widely believed that the failure to complete the Five Year Plan in the allotted time will mean defeat for the Soviet government. Such ideas have no basis in fact. I believe that should the pressure become too great and lack of capital and credits too serious, the program will merely be slowed up and the time extended. I further believe that if the gigantic Five Year Plan were only 75-per cent completed by the end of 1933, a remarkable technical and managerial feat, unparalleled in the world's history, will have been achieved.

"Unite yourselves, weld yourselves firmly together, organize yourselves, trusting no one, depending only on your own intelligence and experience; and Russia will be able to move with firm, measured, certain steps toward the liberation both of our own country and of all humanity, from the yoke of capital as well as from the horrors of war."—From a speech to the soldiers by Lenin.

Coyne, A Young Mexican, Learns

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

FROM where he lives you can see the Tucson mountains lifting rounded heads against the western sky. At any time it is a glorious sight, but at sunrise and sunset the magic of it is something beyond description. Then you may see him lounging against a post, brooding; his dark eyes fixed on the glamorous scene.

"What are you thinking of, Coyne?" I asked him. "What do you see away off there over the hills?" He is only seventeen, only a boy, though he does a man's work in the fields and in the dairies—when he can find work to do. His thin, sensitive face, almost coffee-brown in color, the face of a poet, a dreamer—so many of those Mexican lads are poets and dreamers, I find; so sensitive to life and beauty—is shy and hesitant.

It is night; the glamorous desert dusk is falling around us. The western sky deepens with a strange splendor, has a crystal clarity almost overwhelming to watch, the effect of depth revealing depth until one reels before the awful implications of illimitable space. "All this," he waves a hand and looks at me to see if I comprehend, "it calls to me, speaks."

"Yes," I prompt. "Nothing," he answers. But in the end he tells me all his sorrow. He has studied and read and at last put in an application for a certain position, and cannot get it because he is colored. "And I was born in this country," he cries, "and as much a citizen as anyone. My father was born here. And I am not stupid. Why do they do this—why?"

I shake my head. The stars burn more brightly. "Color," I say, "has nothing to do with ability, with intelligence; but in this country..." I tell him of Dumas, of his son, of the poet Pushkin, and of that forgetful fatherland where no color line is drawn. He listens enthralled. We are two comrades in the dusk. "What is the name of that country?" he asks. "Soviet Russia," I reply.

II.

It is early morning. The twittering of the blackbirds, of nameless songsters, and of quail, awaken me. It is four-thirty and the pale pink of coming dawn reddens the Catalinas. I sleep in the open. From my bed the whole sweep of irrigated land lies before me.

Coyne has not yet finished his night's work of irrigating. Often I

there are three other children, younger, still asleep, I suppose. One is a boy of about seven. I call him Mike.

One evening Mike looks in at me while I am cooking pancakes. "Have a pancake, Mike." "No thanks," he says, but I press him and he accepts. He eats like a half-starved animal. "You see," he says naively, "there weren't enough potatoes to go around tonight and I only got one."

"What did you have for breakfast?" I asked. "Oh, I had a good breakfast," he snatches his stomach gleefully; "some sweet corn farmer... gave us."

"And for lunch?" "Why, I don't eat any lunch,—I was at school."

But this morning they will eat a good breakfast, I imagine; the father has had work for a week. Two dollars a day, twelve dollars a week. And Coyne gets two-fifty a night—and has been working two nights, and will work maybe, two more. Oh, they are prosperous! No milk, of course; no luxuries; but all one can eat of potatoes and bread, with maybe a piece of meat once a day, and some other vegetables. Mike's eyes will glisten when he tells of his good fortune.

Once I gave Mike a glass of milk and he said, "Gee, that's nice."

"You like milk," I bantered. "Yes."

"How long since you had any?" "Not long," says Mike.

"Well, how long is that?" "Oh, about six weeks, maybe."

"Don't your mother take milk at all?" "No."

"Not for the baby?" Mike shook his head. "Sometimes," he offered, "Farmer... gives mama some for him."

"When was that?" But Mike could not remember. "Oh, once," he said vaguely.

Lying now on my outdoor bed, bidding Coyne good morning, I think of the tragedy of it. All their lives, his father and he have milked cows, and seldom do they ever taste milk. All their lives they have driven the plough, tended livestock, and sometimes they go hungry when there is not any work; and at the best, eggs and milk are beyond their pocket-book.

And this summer there has been little work. The farmer who rents



THE EMPTY BOWL

have awakened in the dark and seen his lantern like a firefly going to and fro, or hovering in one place as he dug and delved to facilitate the flow of life-giving water. He pauses for a moment to say good morning. He began last night at six o'clock or seven, I forget which, and he will quit, at seven this morning. It is a long, lonely grind.

About a hundred yards away the square adobe house in which he lives stands bare and barren. His mother comes to the door. She is up to cook the father's breakfast. She is good looking but stout, with a pleasant face and smile. The father is slim and almost unbelievably neat in his overalls and cotton shirt. The girls, four of them, like the steps in a ladder, stand in the doorway. One of them is a dusky beauty, and all of them fair to look at. What do they eat? I wonder. For besides the girls

them the adobe strives to be kind. He is by way of being a red farmer. Sometimes he gives the family an armful of corn from his patch, and he waits for the rent. But even at that he is a farmer. He curses the hired man. It is his firm conviction that Coyne doesn't give a fair day's (or night's) work for the money he pays him. He pays him more than the other farmers would and accuse him of lying down on the job.

But I would lie awake by the hour and see the lad toiling back and forth, doing his best, I know the accusation is founded. The farmer, of course, is going busted himself; he doesn't know where the money is to come from to pay the hired man and that makes him unjust.

And all the time Coyne is brooding and thinking. He is eager to learn. His mind is pregnant with new ideas. "Some time, comrade," he says.

In the Land of Capitalist Equality!

(Tune: "Li'l Liza Jane")
I am the brains
And you are the brawn,
O workingman!
I own the wheels
And you make them run,
O workingman!
O my worker, you are a bum!
O my worker, you are so dumb!
I get more
While you get less,
O workingman!
I work less
While you work more,
O workingman!
I saved my money
While you saved none,
O workingman!
I bought bonds
And you bought none,
O workingman!
Church is good for you
And it's good for me

O workingman!
It keeps you the slave
And keeps me the boss,
O workingman!
Drink's good for me
But it's bad for you,
O workingman!
Laws aren't for me
But they are for you,
O workingman!
I go to Europe
While you stay home,
O workingman!
My son goes to college
And yours goes to work,
O workingman!
So you pay the piper
For me to dance,
O workingman!
You may get a job
If you're very good,
O workingman!
—JANE STEELE.



By HILDE ABEL

Fascist Demonstration Flops; 1188 March; Partly Conscripted

NEW YORK.—A portly colonel with his brown leather belt stretched across his protruding stomach and tilting his nose skyward marched stiffly down Fourth Avenue yesterday, right behind the Fox Movietone News wagon. He was leading a patriotic parade composed of exactly, by count, 1188 men, women and children. The count was made rank by rank by various comrades, and tallied on an adding machine.

Of this 1188 "patriots," some 200 were in the half a dozen bands of music, privately hired or loaned by the army.

Russian Whites
Twenty-seven ranks, eight men wide, wore arm bands labelled, "Russian American Division," and marched behind a Russian flag (not a Red Flag). Seven ranks twelve wide and 40 ranks eight wide, were headed by banner stating that they were civil employes, members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. They had to march.

Even the public school teachers had been paid for participation. On April 30, Circular No. 28, Item VIII, arrived in the public school, sent to all teachers by Superintendent of Schools O'Shea: "Any teacher or other employee of the Board of Education who is a member of one or more of the (list of jingo organizations) may absent himself on May 1 for the purpose of participating in the parade." This follows instruction to get a certificate of attendance in the fascist parade, "to be attached to the payroll."

At the tail end of the parade were about 200 small boys in sailors' uniforms. "The Boys Naval Brigade, Inc." The jingo parade was much smaller even than last year; though it delayed its start for an hour, the leaders chewing their mustaches and hoping some one would show up and march with them.

The marchers scattered themselves out over the square, behind a solid fence of flags, and about 1,000 spectators gathered outside of the flag fence. Later the fascists folded up their flags and carried them away, and a small crowd lingered to hear the speakers.

"Hard to Be a Patriot"
Alfred H. Simmons, Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Connecticut, struck the keynote: "When conditions both economic and otherwise are not as we would have them it is rather difficult and courageous to be a patriot. . . we are trying to inculcate into the minds and hearts of not only our own chil-

ren but those who come to our shores that they have come to a land where liberty reigns supreme and opportunities are manifold." Yes, in view of our "conditions" it would seem to be rather hard to convince them.

The first main speaker let the facts out in another way. His complaint was that the children, "those who will be the citizens of tomorrow, gladly take all the advantages of our public school system," and then turn Communist. He wanted all present to help him "smash out the Junior Order of Communists." Evidently the Pioneers and Young Communist League were what he meant, but as this speaker used a kind of drunken bellow, and never finished a sentence, it was a little difficult to make out.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 marched in the socialist party parade yesterday from the Rand School to Union Square about 2 p. m. They merged with the thousand or so who had attended the fascist meeting, and enough more came in to make a meeting of some 5,000. Others came later, waiting for the demonstration organized by the United Front May Day Committee, including the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League.

The socialist parade was made up of young business men for the most part, with some workers forced in by orders of the company unions in the needle trades. The crowd was spiritless; only one group of Yipseis singing.

A half dozen standards and a dozen placards were displayed. The placards carried pacifist and reformist slogans: "Not Smashed Heads But Smashed Systems Is Our Goal"—"Join-Work-Fight for a Better Deal for Workers Now." There were no slogans in the socialist parade against imperialism, none against lynching, none against the Jim Crowing of Negroes, none against the deportation wave. The Rand School was flaunting an American flag. The parade was lily white, not a Negro or an Oriental face in it.

"Revolution is not needed, you can make all the needed changes in the government of the United States in a peaceful orderly way through the ballot box," shouted the fascist speakers, and when the socialists got there, Panken and others shouted likewise: "We are against a violent overthrow of the government, ballots, not bullets is the way to bring about the proper changes."

KLANTRY TERROR TO STOP FIGHT TO FREE 9 NEGROES

Push Mass Fight For Scottsboro Lads

CHATTANOOGA, May 1.—Ku Klux Klan leaflets and a note threatening all those engaged in the campaign to save the lives of the nine young Negro victims of the Scottsboro, Ala., lynch court verdict were received at the Temple Court office of the International Labor Defense this afternoon.

Try Klan Terror
The leaflets declare in big type "The Klan is not dead here or in Alabama." The note contained a demand that the ILD and other working class and sympathetic organizations stop their protests against the planned legal massacre of the nine boys. The local ILLD office has sent a telegram of protest to the mayor of Chattanooga and the governor of Tennessee warning them that the working class will hold the officials of Tennessee responsible for any terroristic activities of the Klan or other boss agencies against the workers' defense organization.

Roddy Further Exposed
The official transcript of the Weems-Norris case, which was the first to be tried in Scottsboro, have been just received here and reveals a complete sell-out of the defense by Stephen R. Roddy, the attorney the boss lynchers and their agents are now trying to foist upon the boys.

Roddy showed himself so yellow at Scottsboro that he denied to the trial judge that he was in court as counsel for the defense, although he had already accepted money from the Chattanooga Ministers Alliance to defend the boys. Neither the boys nor their parents had been consulted in the matter and none of them had ever retained Roddy for the defense.

Roddy's Treachery
Roddy told the trial judge he was not employed in the capacity of defense attorney but was only in court to look things over and help the counsel appointed by the state. The transcript shows that he refused to argue the Weems-Norris case before the jury. In the light of this new evidence of Roddy's treachery, it became more evident why the boys branded him as traitor to their cause and why 14-year-old Roy Wright told his mother:

"Tell Mr. Chamlee and that other man from New York (Attorney Allan Taub) to take that Roddy out and shoot him."

SCOTTSBORO CASE DEMANDS INCREASED "DAILY" ACTIVITY

Increasing demand for the Daily Worker by Negro and white workers is anticipated as the case of the nine young Negro boys now being held on a rape charge in Scottsboro, Ala., progresses. Hundreds of mass meetings, indoor and out; hundreds of mobilizations throughout the country for organized protest against the attempted legal lynching of nine innocent defendants will require additional bundles of the Daily Worker, which carries latest results of investigations conducted from now until the trial. Districts, sections, units; Western organizations and trade unions! Utilize the Daily Worker, best rallying force for protest meetings to save the Scottsboro youths from the electric chair. Build routes in Negro working-class neighborhoods; visit Negro clubs; attend their dances. Reach the Negro masses with the Daily Worker and win them over to fight together with white workers to save the Scottsboro defendants and to prevent future legal lynchings!

Colored Council Gets 10
Marion, Ohio, on tap, organizing sales, requesting deliveries direct from the office. "We are getting up a colored council now, as we have twelve or fifteen in favor of the paper," writes Archie Reed. We're speeding 10 a day. Editor's Note: The organization of a colored, Jim-crow Council is all wrong, as it can only serve to divide rather than unite the workers. Steps should immediately be taken to remedy this.

Ira A. Roberts, of Spokane, Washington, keeps bet to back the yellow socialists. "We intend to go over the top no matter how much expense Douglas order to 100, part of which goes to Hilyard, Wash., 8 miles away, scene of "Great Northern R. R. terminal shops, where a comrade sold 25 in one hour." Good prospect for organizing those railroad men, Roberts. Carnegie, Pa., where manufacturers machinery for terminal shops, gets 15 a day, and Louperak, Pa., 10.

John Porter, New Bedford, Mass., increases to 60. "Hope to

boost bundle to 75 or 100 in short time," he promises. He's letting the "Daily" talk to textile workers. Upon learning that Daily Workers cost 1 cent a copy in bundles, to be paid at the end of the week, O. Ottens, Chicago, Ill., sent \$1.50, ordering 25 a day.

In Each Alley, If Necessary!
Theodore Pierce writes: "Workers in Boise, Idaho, who have no money can't buy the Daily. Those working at filling stations are afraid to even look at the Daily for fear of discharge. Bosses say I should be jailed for selling such indecent bunk. Yet there are workers who follow me into the back alleys to read the paper. I am anxious to put Wall Street off of this roost." Pierce may be 71 years old, but he's already "asked 3,000 men to subscribe."

"We read every article in the Daily Worker very carefully, then take the paper to the shoe shop, where it is passed from hand to hand among the workers," writes O. C. Lynn, Mass. William H. Traverser City, Mich., sends \$2 sub, adding: "Conditions on the farm is lots of work, but nothing for it. Only one thing to do, and I'll be glad when we get to that."

Criticism, Challenges Welcome.
Nick Worzella, Manville, E. I., criticized for criticizing. "Comrades not satisfied with my article published April 23. Comrade M. Kominisky said he will challenge me. I should not criticize comrades neglecting to sell Daily Worker and revolutionary literature." Criticism is good, especially when followed by honest discussion, followed by concrete steps to correct the situation. We will welcome Comrade Kominisky's challenge, but, in the meantime, leading comrades in Rhode Island section must take immediate steps to see that the Daily Worker is SOLD on the streets, before textile factories, machine shops. Must impress Party membership with necessity to put in time to spread our revolutionary paper if they expect to organize employed and unemployed workers!

MORE TROOPS TO CRUSH NICARAGUA HONDURAS REVOLT

Jobless Workers Join Revolutionary Ranks

NEW YORK.—During the past week Yankee imperialism has mobilized its warships to crush the revolutionary movement of the oppressed masses of workers and peasants in Honduras and the Army of Liberation of Nicaragua.

The starving masses of unemployed workers in the Banana Zone and the railroad and lumber workers in Bluefield, Logtown, Puerto Cabezas and Cabo de Gracias a Dios, whose living conditions are terrible, backed the forces of the Liberation Army, under Sandino's command, giving it material support and declaring a strike.

In Honduras the unemployed workers, the petty-bourgeoisie in the towns and the agricultural workers have supported the movement headed by general Herrera in El Estero Cortes, Progreso and San Pedro Sula.

The answer given by American imperialism to these uprisings of the oppressed masses of Nicaragua and Honduras is the sending over of war ships and airplanes in order to stave off the uprising through bloody terror in the towns and villages where the workers are fighting.

The Washington government has sent warships to every important port in Nicaragua—El Estero, El Cabo and Puerto Cabezas—to back up the hordes of bandits commonly known as the National Guard of Moncada and the marines who are carrying through an exterminating campaign against the Liberation Army, under Sandino, and the starving workers who participated in and supported the anti-imperialist struggle.

At the same time cruisers have been sent to Honduras. The Memphis was stationed in Coban, the Trenton at Trujillo and the Marblehead at Puerto Cortes. The flagship Rochester was also sent over with an extra float of bombarding planes, 20 of them. Under the fake pretext establishing a "neutral zone" these forces will combat the revolutionary forces and lend a helping hand to the gangsters of Mejia Colindres, against the oppressed masses of Honduras.

Great Demonstrations In Many Cities; 35,000 March In Detroit

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Two thousand, actual count, were in the organized march to send off 75 Hunger Marchers.

Another group of 500 demonstrated before the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor to the rousing cheers of the rank and file of that organization.

The local capitalist press admits that today's demonstration is the largest May Day demonstration in this city since 1919. Paul Kassay, whose frame-up by the Akron bosses was smashed by working class protest, was among the speakers. Comrades Shohan, Jennie Cooper and five others were arrested while speaking to an overflow crowd at the monument.

The Hunger Marchers will arrive in Bedford and Salem tonight.

ONE THOUSAND MARCH IN SMALL STEEL TOWN.

VERMONT, Minn.—One thousand workers marched in a May Day demonstration in this company union steel town. M. Maki, Halberg and M. Katron, addressed the demonstration.

Eight Hundred Demonstrate In Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Eight hundred workers demonstrated in an enthusiastic May Day demonstration here at Windsor and Main Sts. at 2 p. m.

A resolution demanding the release of the nine Negro youths framed up in Scottsboro, Ala., was endorsed by the roar of the crowd.

A preparatory meeting was held at the Pratt-Whitney Metal factory gates at which three workers rallied for the bigger demonstration.

A big indoor meeting is scheduled (as we go to press) at Lyric Hall with a good program. J. Weber was the chief speaker at the demonstration.

NEWARK, N. J., May 1.—Three thousand to four thousand gathered in Military Park to demonstrate on the First of May. Several cops were present but did not attack. Paul, of the Communist Party, explained the origin of May Day. Williams spoke on the Scottsboro case. The workers responded enthusiastically.

May 1 Demonstrations Sweep the World; 1,500,000 in Moscow; 150,000 in Madrid

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Communist League marched in never-ending columns. Thousands of armed police were concentrated in the neighborhood of the Lustgarten. On the way police provoked minor collisions by arresting several demonstrators and by confiscating dozens of placards. There was a sharp collision before the University between socialist and Communist demonstrators against nationalist students. The police intervened, clubbing vigorously to rescue the fascists. There were no serious collisions yet reported.

Last night a policeman was shot in a struggle with housebreakers. The bourgeois press reports "Bloody May Day; Policeman Shot." The order is issued to incite the police to attack workers.

(Cable By Imprecorr.)

LONDON, May 1.—Eight contingents marched along Thames embankment today, from whence thousands of demonstrators marched to Hyde Park, where the Communist and revolutionary union speakers addressed the masses from eight platforms, proclaiming the message of international solidarity. Many trade union banners were amongst party banners. A large group of colored seamen marched behind the revolutionary seamen's banner. They were greeted everywhere with great enthusiasm by workers lining the streets.

Police banned May Day demonstrations in the Scottish shipyard town of Greenock. The workers decided to carry out the demonstrations anyway.

Capitalist press services give the following stories:

Storm Johannesburg Hotel.
At Johannesburg, South Africa, the police attacked a crowd that stormed the millionaires' resorts, the Carlton Hotel and the Rand Club.

Strike In Paris.
In Paris, thirty were arrested and others deported, but the transportation service was hit by a strike and there were also other strikes about the country. Troops of the regular army were massed in Paris. In Arras, a red flag was raised on the newly completed church steeple. The

church was restored after the world war damage.

150,000 Madrid.
In Madrid, 150,000 demonstrated, although the movement was partially a celebration over the downfall of the kingdom. There were celebrations in all Spanish cities.

One Killed, Barcelona.
In Barcelona, Spain, the civil guards attacked the demonstrators when militant labor slogans were shouted, and in the following fighting, one was killed and several wounded.

Machine Guns, Lisbon.
In Lisbon, Portugal, the "republican guard" turned a machine gun on the crowd after it had demonstrated vigorously against the Carmona dictatorship. Mounted police swung their sabers and charged thousands gathered in the central square, which was cleared only after a sharp fight. Many were injured. Bombs were thrown during the demonstration. Cavalry, armored cars and artillery patrolled the streets after the demonstration.

Fight in Australia.
In Adelaide, Australia, six were arrested when the demonstration led by Communists was attacked by police and fought back. In Brisbane the authorities had forbidden a demonstration. The masses came out anyway. The police attacked, and after a fight, 20 were arrested. In Sydney the parade was not forbidden, and thousands marched.

3,000 Parade Bombay.
In Bombay, India, 3,000 textile workers on strike, staged a May Day demonstration with red flags, and are holding two big meetings May Day night.

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1,800 EXECUTED BY NANKING GOVT IN WEST HUPEH

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

A United Press dispatch from Shanghai tells of the announcement of the Nationalist Government that 1,800 "Communists" were executed in Hupeh Province after an alleged victory of the Nanking troops over the Communist forces in Western Hupeh.

While the Nationalist government resorts to executions daily wherever it is in power, previous reports of its "victories" have proved to be so many lies. The victory report is just a cover to the wholesale executions of workers and peasants in territories under the domination of Chiang Kai-shek. Any worker or peasant who is suspected of being sympathetic to the Communist forces is immediately executed without trial or hearing.

The same United Press reports said that the Red Army forces commanded by Ho-lung were defeated.

METAL MINERS WILL CONVENE Fraternal Delegates Invited; May Tenth

HANCOCK, Mich., May 1.—The National Miners Union will hold its district convention on May 10, at 10 a. m. including the whole copper and iron region of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. All locals of the N.M.U. are to send delegates and all workers' organizations, clubs, women's sections, sports clubs, left wing co-operatives, Communist Party and the Young Communist League units, are invited to send fraternal delegates. All should get in touch with I. R. Heines, district organizer of the N. M. U., Box 284, Michigan, for further particulars.

The district office states: The miners are determined to organize against the mine owners to fight against the present oppression, the tremendous speed-up and fight against the present oppression, the against throwing thousands of miners out into the streets to starve without any means to make a living. It is not only the miners who are suffering from the oppression of the mine owners but also the women and children in the mining sections. Since we are all oppressed by the mine owners, by linking the struggle of all sections of the working class, we can make a real successful fight against the bosses. Today's conditions are such that no one can stand aside from the struggle. It means that if workers are not organizing, they are only helping the copper and steel trust bosses to exploit them by wage cuts, stagger system, etc.

100,000 Rally to May 1 Call of Communist Party In New York

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

crowd, still being addressed by the socialists suddenly swelled to about 15,000. These were not socialist sympathizers, they listened unheeding and looked over to 15th St. where the head of the United Front May Day parade was expected.

These new crowds in the square were workers who had dropped their tools near quitting time and rushed down to hear the message of the Communist and militant union speakers. This was proved by the fact that the thousands of police drove them from the square against their will at 4:15 p. m., and crowded them back up the side streets, and up Broadway and Fourth Ave., as the head of the workers' parade approached up 15th St. from the west.

There was a general buzz of comment over the crowd being ejected from the square as they saw the first Red Flags on 15th St.: "Let's stay, here come the real fighters." At four different times, in spite of the solid lines of police across the side streets, groups of workers broke through and rushed to the square. From the roof of the Workers Center, approximately 50,000 workers packed in the side streets were visible—great throngs, barred from Union Square by the police, and growing all the time as workers leaving work hurried down in hopes of joining the demonstration.

Thousands joined the parade as it cleared Union Square.

STARVATION IN A FORD VILLAGE Hundreds Had Been Fired by Ford

(By a Worker Correspondent)
DETROIT, Mich.—Hazel Park, a suburb of Detroit, is a Ford made village, located not in Russia, but in rich United States. Instead of talking of starvation in Russia, the journalists of the capitalist class would do well to look into the situation of the working masses in this town.

Hundreds of working class families here live in absolute want. Most of the men were formerly employed by Ford, but were fired during the early part of the crisis. These men now can't find and work some of them are allowed a measly sum of one dollar per week per person in the form of relief checks, which are honored at the county commissary store in Royal Oak, which is quite a distance from them to walk, since they have no money for bus fare. I personally know of a working class family of eight that are allowed eight dollars' worth of groceries a week. This family is permitted only one quart of milk for six children, their rent is overdue, and are therefore liable to be kicked out at any time the landlord sees fit to do so.

This starvation exists, but in capitalist America right in the heart of the most highly developed and efficient industries in the world. Only a few miles away, in Bloomfield Hill, there live many of the richest people

of America, who never have done a stitch of work in their lives, but are entitled to the best of everything.

What is true of Hazel Park is true of most of the towns in the United States. We must organize to force the bosses to pay us unemployment insurance.

—A Worker.

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WALKER, CORRUPTION AND BOLSHEVISM

By MAX BEDACHT

JAMES WALKER, mayor of New York, in a recent speech declared that the attacks made on his administration because of its corruption, are attacks made against the very social system of capitalism. If Jimmie Walker had meant this purely in the abstract, he might have been correct; but in the concrete manner in which he applied it, it was a baseless invention. This invention is born of demagoguery, not of ignorance.

Jimmie Walker is of course a very staunch defender of the present system. He is an honorable gentleman, as honor goes among capitalists. He upholds the holy institution of matrimony, as these things are upheld among honorable capitalists. He therefore is a fit champion of the capitalist system.

Now let us see the revolutionary implications in attacks on Tammany corruption in general and Jimmie Walker's brand of corruption in particular. Is an attack on corruption an attack against the system? Corruption, Tammany, capitalism are synonyms. It was not merely Boss Tweed's crime to turn the Tammany machine into a thieves' institution. He only perfected what Fernando Wood, and for that matter even Aaron Burr, had begun. After the downfall of Tweed the Tammany machine got a most ideal leadership in Richard Croker, a gangster, a bully, a corruptionist par excellence. In Richard Croker were embodied all of the virtues of Tammany Hall, because gangsterism and corruption were the outstanding capitalist virtues of Tammany Hall. If it is true, Croker is gone; but the Crokers are still there. The machine of Tammany, built for political corruption and thievery, cannot be turned into a machine of applied virtue, not even by the hands of such an honorable and virtuous gentleman as Jimmie Walker.

This gangsterism, corruption and thievery represented by the honorable society of Tammany, is not a specific quality of the Democratic machine in New York. The Republican machine in Chicago, with its Ellers, Croves and other judges, district attorneys, mayors, gangsters and thieves, is an exact replica of Tammany. The only difference that might exist is a difference in efficiency.

But again gangsterism and corruption are no specific qualities of certain political machines. They are an indispensable accompaniment of capitalist government. Profit and corruption are inseparable. Corruption and gangsterism are Siamese twins. Why should a capitalist policeman not indulge in racketeering, since his sole mission is to protect and defend the racketeering of his capitalist masters? Why should a judge not make money by corruption, since his sole mission is to cover the corruption of his capitalist bosses by judicial rulings? Why should a capitalist legislator not look out for his private pocket, since his sole mission is to legislate profits into the pockets of his capitalist masters?

It is clear that a serious and fundamental attack on, and struggle against corruption, must be or will eventually turn into a struggle against capitalism itself. The end of capitalist corruption can only come with the end of capitalism itself.

In this respect it would be correct to claim that the struggle against Tammany corruption is an attack against the very system of capitalism.

But the honorable Jimmie Walker did not have this in mind. He merely wanted to profit by the trail which the red herring left behind when it was pulled across the country in the name of the capitalist government of the United States by the inimitable Hamilton Fish.

We don't exactly enjoy this performance of red herring pulling. Yet we are quite proud of being Reds. It is this pride which causes us to protest when the honorable Jimmie Walker tries to throw the rabbits and reverends of the type of Norman Thomas into the pot of Communism. Reverend Holmes and Rabbi Wise and Reverend Thomas have no intention whatever to undermine the system of capitalism. They have no intention of shaking the confidence of the masses in capitalism. Their pretense of attack against Tammany corruption is not aimed at the undermining of the capitalist system. On the contrary, they fear that the brazen corruption of Tammany might undermine the confidence of the masses in corrupt capitalism. That is why the rabbi and reverends make a pretense of hollering about corruption. They holler about Tammany corruption—with the emphasis on Tammany—in order to prevent the working masses from seeing where the emphasis really belongs, namely, on capitalist corruption. The rabbi and reverends want to replace the brazen corruption of Tammany by a more suave and gentlemanly corruption. They complain that Tammany does not extract its corruption out of the pockets of the masses of New York in a silent enough and painless enough manner. They feel that the job could be done much more scientifically. They belong to the same class as Mr. James Walker. They defend the same system Mr. James Walker endeavors to uphold. They condemn the Reds as much as Mr. James Walker. They abhor the revolutionary working class as much as Mr. James Walker. They are flesh and blood of Hamilton Fish, of Herbert Hoover, of James Walker, of James Walker's Tammany and of Tammany's capitalism.

As far as we Reds are concerned we do not hesitate to declare, that our struggle against Tammany corruption is a struggle against capitalist corruption. We want the workers to learn in the struggle against democratic and republican and social democratic corruption the necessity of struggle against capitalist corruption and against capitalism itself.

Some Experiences of the Trenton Hunger March

THE unemployed delegation, elected by the Unemployed Council and working-class organizations of New Jersey, began their hunger march to Trenton on Feb. 28 from Paterson, N. J., to demand from the State Legislature that they recommend to Congress the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and to fight for immediate unemployment relief.

Much work had been carried on in every city of New Jersey in preparation for the hunger march. Demonstrations and meetings were held almost in all cities. Unemployed Councils were set up; the working-class organizations had been mobilized to help raise money and collect food and clothes for the marchers. All workers were called upon to participate in one form or another in the preparatory work. The widest possible movement was initiated to popularize the march and win the confidence and backing of the unemployed workers and the workers' organizations of the entire state.

All efforts possible were made to involve the delegates in the preparatory work so that through participation they would be made to feel directly responsible for the march—to feel the importance and significance of such an undertaking as well as the hardships and difficulties that they would encounter on the way.

The march was a four day march, passing through many cities on the way to Trenton, in some of which the marchers stopped to eat and sleep. The food and shelter was provided by the working-class organizations of each city. These organizations were approached for assistance in this work, into which they entered with great spirit and wholeheartedness. The hypocrisy of the Socialist controlled Workers' Circle was very clearly exposed in this when they refused to do anything to help with the hunger march and in one case, in Linden, N. J., they went so far as to call the police to drive the unemployed workers away from their hall.

In those cities where marchers were to pass through, the workers waited for hours for them to arrive. Cheers and applause would greet them as they approached. Particularly in the smaller towns, where the population is almost wholly a working-class population and where the workers depending upon one or two industries, are suffering from severe unemployment. In these towns the most enthusiastic welcomes were given to the marchers, inspiring and encouraging them in their work. Two good examples are Linden and Carteret.

In Linden as the delegation arrived they were met by about 500 workers who had been waiting for over an hour in a pouring rain. The marchers carrying placards and singing "Solidarity" were greeted with great applause. A very good demonstration was held and in spite of the fact that Linden has Blue Law Sundays, the police did not dare interfere with the march or meeting, the workers having demonstrated on Feb. 25 their determination not to permit the police to break up their demonstrations. Many workers at this meeting joined the Unemployed Council and the T. U. U. L. and bought Daily Workers and other literature. A collection was taken up with the workers contributing generously. From here they proceeded to Carteret.

With placards raised high, and a hundred voices shouting "We Want Work or Wages" the hunger marchers marched into Carteret, a small industrial town, never before reached by the Unemployed Council. The workers of this town were notified the day before that the marchers were coming through on this day. It had been pouring hard all day, but the marchers were full of enthusiasm. They did not expect workers to meet them in Carteret when suddenly they saw a crowd of people. A whisper ran through the marchers "Are they waiting for us?" "No!" "Yes! Yes, they are!" This last as a large number of children made a dash toward the street the marchers were coming in on.

A meeting had not been scheduled in Carteret, but due to the fact that so many workers were out to greet the marchers, open air meetings were held on the main street, in spite of the attempts of the police to get the marchers to move to another more isolated corner.

Hundreds of workers were present at the meeting, to say nothing of the children. The whole child population had come out. One woman comrade had a large group of these children around her and was explaining to them the nature of the Pioneer paper, and what the Pioneers were.

The marchers went among the workers, selling Daily Workers, and other literature, as well as collect money for the march. With great eagerness the workers snatched up all the literature that they were approached with. The speakers were greeted with applause and a thunderous cheer arose when a vote was called for in support of the delegation and the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The most inspiring sight was when the marchers again resumed their march. It appeared as if the whole town had joined in the march. Men, women and children formed a line blocks long. Once the marchers stopped and held a discussion with the workers, teaching them the songs that they had been singing, explaining the work of the Unemployed Council and T. U. U. L. The workers were very eager to learn these things. A vote was taken to ascertain the number of unemployed present and almost every hand went up. The marchers had very little time to spend in Carteret, but were unable to proceed on their way for some time, the workers, enthusiastic and anxious for information, simply would not leave the march. Never before had the workers of Carteret witnessed a demonstration of this kind.

This experience, as well as many other like instances, illustrates clearly the growing discontent of the toiling masses and the crying need for organization. These workers see no relief from their misery. They realize, through bitter experience, that they have nothing to hope for from their city officials. They also realize, and this is particularly true of the workers of New Jersey who have been betrayed so many times, that the A. F. L. is not an organization of struggle and fully understand the treacherous role of the leaders of the A. F. L.

The workers, knowing that only through organization and struggle can they hope to better their conditions, are looking for leadership. It is up to the T. U. U. L. and the Unemployed Council as well as the Communist Party, to continue the good work started by the hunger marchers, to organize these workers in struggle against their present starvation conditions.



"The fight against the Volstead Act is the first step in the organization of a militant labor movement"—Matthew Woll.

Appeal to the Lumbermen of Soviet Northern Region to the Working Class of All Countries

A VERY interesting meeting, participated in by lumbermen, foreign workers from America, Canada and Germany, and experts, took place a few days ago in Vologda, the center of the timber industry in the USSR, to express their indignation and anger against the base capitalist slanders and their hirelings, the social fascists, who dare to talk about the employment of forced labor in the USSR.

The meeting, at which both the Russian and foreign workers and engineers gave a vivid picture of their present working and living conditions which are incomparably better than conditions under Czarism and in the capitalist countries, concluded by adopting the following appeal of the lumbermen to the workers of all countries:

Comrades and Brothers!

The capitalists and landlords of the whole world, and their faithful servants, the social fascists of the Second International, are once more up in arms against the Soviet Union. They are carrying on a slanderous campaign about alleged "forced labor" in our timber districts.

The bourgeoisie is raising a hue and cry about "forced labor," is shedding crocodile tears about the "hard" lot of the workers and peasants of the Soviet country.

Comrades and brothers: We, lumbermen of the Soviet North, and foreign workers and experts employed in the timber districts of the USSR, tell you that all this hue and cry of the capitalists is nothing but a base lie, an abominable slander which serves as cloak for the preparations for war against our Soviet country.

In former days, during the capitalist and landlord regime, it is true that labor here could be called compulsory. From morning till night, millions of hired workers of the former Russia created by their sweat and blood untold wealth for a handful of oppressors. But we put an end to this in October, 1917, when we threw off the landlord-capitalist yoke.

During the Revolution years, we did much under the able leadership of the Communist Party for the reorganization of our life and labor. We have begun to build up a socialist society, and are this year completing the foundation of a socialist economic system. In an impoverished and ruined country, we have put up gigantic socialist industrial enterprises, and at a gigantic rate we are fulfilling the task to catch up to and outdistance the advanced capitalist countries with regard to technique and economics. By means of energetic Soviet farm and collective farm construction, we created and are creating new social relations in the countryside; we are leading the peasantry on the only path which can free it from age-long poverty—onto the path of socialism. On the basis of a socialist organization of labor, and introduction of new technique in agriculture, we do away with the contradictions between town and country.

Labor, from having been a hard and compulsory burden, such as it still is in the capitalist countries, is becoming with us a matter of progress, honor and glory, because we are working now for ourselves, because through our own labor we are creating a new socialist order, because the Soviet Union is the country of the proletarians and of the oppressed and enslaved of the whole world.

The capitalist world is in a blind alley. In the streets of New York, Berlin and Warsaw, the capitals of the wealthiest countries, where handfuls of millionaires live in luxury, millions of unemployed, proletarians tramp the streets in search of work, bread and shelter. With the help of capitalist rationalization, the last strength is squeezed out of millions of workers. 35,000,000 unemployed—such is the achievement of capitalist society!

In all countries, with the exception of the USSR, reign poverty, starvation and wage slavery—the lot of the proletarians and workers. Ours is the only country where unemployment has been abolished.

With the cry about forced labor in the USSR, the brutal bourgeoisie tries to stifle the just demands of the millions of the unemployed in its respective countries, and to prepare war against the country of socialist construction.

In this whole discreditable affair, the loyal helpers of the capitalists are the social democrats. Through the instrumentality of the

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Question: My understanding of "state" is this, a body of people directing the policies of a country. I would appreciate if you would clarify the meaning of the abolition of the state after Communism is reached. It seems that I do not understand the meaning of the State—F. South Carolina.

Answer: The state is not simply a body of people directing the policies of a country. This is what the employing class wants the workers to believe. It is not directed by "the people," but by a ruling class. The United States is directed by the big capitalists of this country. With its police, its armies, its courts, its "justice," the State is an institution of the ruling class which is necessary for the suppression and control of the opposing or subjected class. Therefore the state comes into existence with the division of society into classes and will disappear when class divisions are done away with. Primitive hunting and fishing tribes (which are without classes) have no state; there will be no state as soon as all elements of the capitalist class have disappeared.

It is clear that the workers can never secure working class justice and freedom under the capitalist state. To get these rights, it is necessary to break and overthrow the capitalist state and establish the workers' government, which will rule in the interests of the toiling masses of workers and farmers. It is absolutely necessary for the toilers to establish their own state in order to control and finally destroy all capitalist elements and to build up socialism.

The workers' state is called the dictatorship of the proletariat because the workers dictate to and rule over the remaining capitalist individuals and forces. It is not a dictatorship over the toilers; among them, as in the Soviet Union, there is the highest form of genuine democracy yet obtained in any country. Stalin says in his book, Leninism, that "Soviets are the direct organizations of the masses, consequently the most democratic, and therefore the most influential, mass organizations."

The workers' State will wither away because it will finally destroy all capitalistic elements, it will abolish all social tendencies and all social forces which enable one class or person to exploit another.

social-interventionists, Groman, Abramovitch, Sukhanov and Co. the world bourgeoisie tries to ruin the Five Year Plan, to cause famine and desolation, and to prepare the ground for the interventionists.

While you are starving, while you are refused unemployment benefit, the infamous Menshevik wreckers, in concert with the bourgeois emigres, spend millions of roubles, obtained by your sweat and blood with the intention of destroying our labor, our freedom and independence.

The cry about forced labor, the base daily lies of the social democratic press about the Soviet country—all this is a smoke-screen behind which they want to hide the sanguinary plans of the impending intervention, the base deeds of the wreckers.

This is the true meaning of the campaign against forced labor in the Soviet Union, and especially in the northern region.

Comrades and brothers! Tear off the hypocritical masks of the capitalist slanders. Expose their hirelings—the social democrats! Demand the appointment of an International Labor Commission for the exposure of real slavery and forced labor in the capitalist countries and colonies! Strengthen the international proletarian fighting front! Rally to the fighting banners of the Communist International for the struggle for Communism!

And our answer to the campaign of the diehards and imperialist exploiters against our country will be: a still greater welding together of our ranks around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. We are forming more and more shock brigades, we are raising still higher the banner of socialist competition, and are giving an impetus to the productivity of labor, in order to carry out the Five Year Plan in four years.

plot or oppress another. Therefore the basis of the state is removed. Engels explains it by saying that, "The interference of the authority of the state with social relations will . . . become superfluous in one field after another and finally will cease of itself. The authority of government over persons will be replaced by the administration of things and the direction of the processes of production." There will remain the Communistic planning and administering of production and distribution. (See Lenin's, State and Revolution.)

Question: (1) What is the Proletarian Party all about?—A Worker, N. Y.

(2) Is it possible for a revolution to succeed before a majority of proletarians understand Marx's theory? Is it necessary to study, practice and theory at the same time before they could lead to a revolution?—J. K. Penna.

Answer: These two questions from different sources can be answered together as we shall soon see.

The Proletarian Party originated as one of the Left Wing groups that split off from the socialist party just after the war, but unlike the other left wing groups, it refused to merge into the Communist Party (at that time called the Workers' Party). The Proletarian Party believes that the revolution will be brought about purely by the theoretical education of the workers—that if the workers only get educated enough they will somehow spontaneously revolt. This is a thoroughly petty-bourgeois theory. It is a theory which instead of breeding active revolutionists, breeds only "hall-cats" and "spittoon philosophers"—people who are always ready to sit around and "schmooze" about revolutionary theories, but who are inwardly decayed with a cynical contempt for "those saps, those dumbbells" as they call the workers who, they say, "haven't got the sense" to revolt. They claim that the Communists do not have a sufficiently "pure" Marxian program. "Pure" to them means lots of words without any action. For the Communists not only study theory but put their theories into practice by organizing and fighting in the class struggle. True Marxism is the science of the class struggle. And those who take no part whatever in it, as the Proletarian Party and the Socialist Labor Party, certainly cannot claim to be real Marxists and revolutionists.

Of course education in Marxian-Leninist theory is of tremendous importance for every worker, not as a goal in itself, but as a most essential guide to his participation in the class struggle, the highest point of which is the proletarian revolution. But the education obtained through practical experience in the class struggle is every bit as important. Both are necessary to an active revolutionist.

If it were necessary to wait until the majority of workers understand Marx's complete theories before the revolution, then it would not take place. For, do what we can, the facilities of a Communist Party to reach and convince the millions of workers in a capitalist country are indeed small compared to the tremendous task. On the other hand, the capitalists control all the schools, press, churches, movies, radio, and every imaginable facility for propaganda. There is only one, basic, theory of Marx which must be learned by the majority of the working class, or at least, the decisive section of it—and that is the Class Struggle—the need for overthrowing the government of the capitalists, and setting up their own Workers' Soviet Government. But this the great masses of workers will not learn from books, though books play an important role. They will learn this from their everyday experiences in the factory, from their struggles against wage cuts and for improvements in conditions, from their experiences in strikes, from their clashes with police and troops on the picket line, from their struggle against war, from their fight for unemployment relief. When it is a question of great masses, the Class Struggle itself is the greatest teacher. As we develop and lead this struggle, we build up revolutionary consciousness as well as the revolutionary organization which is necessary to win it.

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"A Rose by Any Other Name..."

James Rose, Massachusetts State Vice-Commander of the American Legion, speaking at Lawrence, Mass., April 23, opening a membership drive of the Legion quite openly stated that the Legion was proud of strike-breaking done in the past and is organizing to do a better job of it in future. He "admired the stand of local citizens" against the textile strikers and went on to say:

"The Legion must see to it that there is introduced into the legislature that which will demand the rounding up of these reds, bolsheviks or Communists—call them what you will—load them into transports, not caring how seaworthy they are, and dump them into that Utopia of theirs that they talk so much about."

According to the Lawrence Daily Eagle, which reported the meeting, the Catholic priest, James A. McDonald of St. Mary's parish, and chaplain of the Lawrence Legion Post, "who played such a prominent part in combating the radical element in the recent strike of the American Woolen Co. employees," was present and spoke, urging more members for the Legion so that "more good can be accomplished."

Yet some religion-blinded Catholic editor wrote us recently, asserting that the Catholics "never are against the interests of the workers!"

Incidentally, we observe a movement is going on in many states to get the state legislatures to pass petitions for an embargo on Soviet goods, for deportations and so on. It seems the Legion is back of this reactionary movement, if we can believe Mr. Rose. Workers who are Legion members should get hep to the game of their capitalist leaders, and bring their whole Post over to affiliation with the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, kicking their reactionary officials out in the process. The W.E.S.L. has its headquarters at 79 E. 10th St., New York City. Write 'em.

In the "Grand Manor"

Workers' Clubs are fine things. We're all for 'em. But they can and do commit opportunist mistakes which a leadership that is really Communist would not allow.

For example, we have before us a sort of "come-on" card coupon put out by the Williamsburg (Brooklyn) Workers' Club, to get attendance at a dance. Nothing wrong about issuing cards. But if it is really a "workers' club," and wants to attract not just "people," but specifically workers, why, then, do we find on the back of this card, the most godawful rubbish in the form of a cheap, semi-vulgar (and altogether vulgar in the proletarian sense) song. Want a sample of it?—

"The preacher's ready for the service,
"So why the hell should you get nervous?"
Evidently the comrades want Babbitts at their dance. Certainly, an advertisement of a shoe store would be preferable, and might pay the printing cost, too. But a working class song or bit of poetry belongs.

It seems that, because the ball is to be in the "Grand Manor Million Dollar Ball Room," the comrades couldn't resist the "grand manner" of advertising, that is to say the bourgeois manner. The comrades should remember that they're in the working-class business, not the amusement business.

Awfully Helpful, Ain't They?

Among the little oddities in the clippings that come showering on our desk, are the following:

1. A policeman at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has a 35 caliber bullet in his brain which somebody playfully shot at him during the recent military revolt. The N. Y. Times says that the cop "possesses all his senses"—all he ever had. Which reminds us that Mr. Mulrooney sent some of his experts down to Brazil recently to train the Brazilian cops on how to get along without senses.

2. A paper from Guatemala informs us of the "tremendous progress" which will be made in combating illiteracy. This is the idea, Guatemala being the second most illiterate country on earth, the government must go through the motions of carrying on a "reform" to eradicate illiteracy. So it passes a law, and the law says that anybody who cannot read and write shall pay the government \$2 a year tax. Since the United Fruit Company of Wall Street keeps most of the workers busy about 18 hours a day sweating in the hot sun and speeded like a Ford factory worker for ten cents a day, they have no chance to learn to read and write. So the government will take \$2 more for the president's cigarette money, and that's all.

3. It came to us like this: "Boston, April 21 (AP)—Mayor Curley today purchased life insurance policies that eventually—in about 200 years—will provide a fund of \$45,548,527 for relief of impoverished Bostonians."

Now, that is real nice of the mayor, isn't it. We think we'll move up to Boston and wait around a century or so, and maybe we'll get a red nickel out of this wonderful "liberal." It's like the capitalists; they're always SO helpful!

"Go Thou and Do Likewise!"

Concerning the charge of "Soviet dumping," we call the attention to a few lines from the speech of Comrade V. Molotov to the Sixth Soviet Congress recently.

After assuring the delegates that the Soviet would get as high prices as possible for wheat or oil or anything else sold on the world market, Molotov sprung this neat one:

"Of course, our competitors cannot deprive us of a most important advantage with regard to the costs of production, and that is, that the country of the October Revolution has freed itself from the necessity of keeping parasitic classes (the rich landlords and the junkies) and has abolished absolute rents. By the way, our competitors will receive no hindrance from us, if they feel inclined to take the same course."

That's a mean dig, but a mighty clever one. Let the robbery of rent be wiped out in America, as it is in the Soviet Union, and a lot of farmers—not to speak of city workers—would be able to breathe!

But it will not be done by the capitalists or their government, but only by the workers and farmers united in revolution against the landlords and capitalists. They will not take the invitation of Molotov to do as the Soviet does, as they would be committing class suicide.