

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

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

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All Tag Day Boxes Today to
Daily Worker Office, 5th Floor,
50 East 13th Street, New York
City.

Vol. IX, No. 68

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office
at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1932

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

REVEAL JAPANESE PLANS TO ATTACK SOVIET UNION

Demonstrate on April 6th Against Imperialist War For the Defense of the Soviet Union

APRIL 6 is the fifteenth anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the World War. This day must be made into one of demonstrating the determination of the American working class that they will not stand for a repetition of this sixth of April.

Fifteen years have passed since the American capitalist class threw this country into the World War and forced the American workers to shed their blood on the battle fields for their masters' profits. The capitalist masters of America concealed their profit interest at that moment behind the phrase that this was the war to end all wars. The masses of workers were lured into the sacrifice of their lives and limbs for their bosses' interests in an imperialist war, in the belief they were fighting against such wars. Fifteen years after, the world is in the midst of a new capitalist war; it threatens to draw the workers of all countries again onto the battlefields of capitalism.

Japanese imperialism is at this moment waging a robber's war against the Chinese people. Under the pretense of protecting their nationals, the Japanese imperialist armies are slaughtering thousands of Chinese men, women and children. Already the world capitalist press speaks openly of the intention of Japanese imperialism to declare war against the Soviet Union as soon as spring weather permits. At the same time the Japanese robbers are carrying out a whole series of brazen provocations on the Soviet Far Eastern border.

The United States, on the other hand would like to see the Soviet Union destroyed and its Japanese imperialist rival weakened by a war between the Soviet Union and Japan. A Japanese imperialist attack against the Soviet Union, however, will mean the unleashing of a bloody imperialist world war.

Japan is using its daily more provocative acts against the Soviet Union as a lightning rod against the wrath of the other imperialist powers produced by the seizure of universally desirable Chinese territory by Japan.

The progress of Socialism in the Soviet Union is a standing invitation to the workers of the capitalist world to end their misery by means of proletarian rule through Soviets. The capitalist world wants to destroy this country that shows the way out to the masses of the world suffering from the terrific burdens of the capitalist crisis, oppression and exploitation.

At this moment when the League of Nations is supporting the imperialist war against the Chinese people, and when the comedy of the disarmament conference turns more and more into the tragedy of a conference for a world capitalist war against the Soviet Union. The Socialist Party, carrying out the policy of the Second International, which is that each national party shall support "its own" imperialism, is working hard to prepare the workers to support the war against the Soviet Union. At this moment when "American democracy" is again preparing to subject the masses of workers to a slaughter for the profits of the capitalist masters of America, the Socialist Party of this country is working overtime to strengthen the waning confidence of the working masses in capitalist democracy.

In the face of all this, the workers of the United States must make the fifteenth anniversary of the entrance of America into the World War, the occasion of a demonstration of their determination that they will carry on a militant struggle against imperialist war, for the defense of the Soviet Union and the support of the Chinese people against the imperialist looters.

The sixth of April must become the occasion of mass protests throughout the land against the preparation of the acts of war of the capitalist government of America against the Soviet Union. The sixth of April must become the occasion for the workers of the United States to express their determination that they will no longer be roped into a war for the profits of their masters on the pretense of a war against war. It must become the occasion to declare in clear and unmistakable terms that they have learned that a war against war can only be a war against capitalism which produces war. A war against war means a workers' fight against the capitalist masters, a fight for the workers' existence, a fight for living wages, a fight for adequate social insurance, a fight for political power for the working class.

STOP THE ROBBER WAR AGAINST THE CHINESE PEOPLE!
DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION, FATHERLAND OF THE WORKERS
OF THE WORLD!
DEFEND THE CHINESE SOVIETS!

THE TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE
MARINE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
THE FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION
THE EX-SERVICEMEN'S LEAGUE
COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.
YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

70,000 Half Dollars Will Save "Daily Worker"

The One-Half Dollar Campaign is the final battle to collect the balance of the Thirty-five Thousand Dollars to save the Daily Worker. 70,000 half dollars can be raised by the workers.

Here Is How We Can Do It

- There are over 10,000 workers' organizations, revolutionary trade unions, militant rank and file members in the American Federation of Labor unions, workers' fraternal orders, workers, adult, youth and children's schools, who are helping to save the Daily Worker.
- Over 200,000 readers of the workers' revolutionary press stand ready to give as much as they can.
- The tens of thousands of workers, employed and unemployed, have, and are, demonstrating daily in all of the large industrial centers, both large and small cities, who will gladly jump into the battle to Save the Daily Worker.

Here Is Our Plan ORGANIZE SHOCK TROOPS—

- Send "Shock Troops" into everyone of the working class organizations. Visit the readers of the Revolutionary Press.
 - Set up socialist competition between your district and any other district—between branches of similar mass organizations, between mass organizations, between various unions of the Trade Union Unity League, etc. Send in your formal challenges to the Daily Worker.
 - Every half-dollar will count one point. Every half-dollar received through mail direct by the National office will be credited to the city or organization of which the contributor is a resident or member.
 - Tag day collections, donations from dollars will be credited to the Half Dollars in IMMEDIATELY—DON'T WAIT it in the same way.
 - Campaign ends in April. We must work fast.
 - Quotas will be published in tomorrow's issue.
 - Daily reports of progress of campaign will appear in the Daily Worker and revolutionary language press.
- START NOW AND FILL IN BLANK ON PAGE THREE

ANTHRACITE MINE STRIKE SPREADING

Pinchot Sends More State Troopers

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—In spite of increasing police terror, the miners' strike in District No. 1 of the anthracite region is rapidly spreading. "Liberal" Governor Pinchot is sending ever larger numbers of state troopers, who are attacking the picket lines with fierce brutality.

Sheriff Kniffen of Luzerne County issued a proclamation prohibiting picketing and assembly of miners. The authorities of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties are preparing to institute martial law.

The program and demands of the Rank and File Committee are bringing clarity to the situation and continually gaining more supporters. The Archibald miners have decided to strike under Rank and File leadership. Yesterday the miners of Hyman and Simpson met to discuss strike action under rank and file leadership. A series of strike meetings has also been arranged for today.

The Rank and File Committee sent a delegation to District No. 9 to warn them against Maloney and to help organize the Rank and File Committee there. The rapidly spreading influence of the Rank and File Committee has so frightened Maloney that he has taken action against it by urging authorities not to give halls to those locals striking under Rank and File leadership.

The Communist Party in the strike area is proceeding to arrange a series of mass meetings, explaining the political lessons of the strike and initiating the recruiting drive into the Party.

LOS ANGELES RED SQUAD RAIDS COMMUNE MEET

Search Workers and Steal Papers

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 20.—Thirty members of the Los Angeles Red Squad, aided by uniformed policemen, swooped down on Masonic Hall, 1050 East 50th St., last Friday night and ordered the committee in charge of arrangements out, and closed the doors, banning the Paris Commune concert. No reason was given by the cops, except that it was to be a "red" concert.

Workers on the arrangements committee were searched and all papers taken away. The hired thugs then stationed themselves in front of the hall and turned the workers away.

Later in the evening, noticing a Negro worker, Samuel Jackson, standing nearby at a filling station, four of the official gangsters of the Chamber of Commerce beat him with fists and clubs, took him into a car, where they beat him again and then released him.

Five others were arrested, only to be released later without being booked.

The concert was to be held in the Negro section of Los Angeles and hundreds of Negro workers were turned away from the doors.

"Soviet Philosophy Has Permeated Central Asia"

By CYRIL BRIGGS

ARTICLE I
"The Soviet philosophy has permeated all of Central Asia." "Intervention, by recognition of the realities may be the only way out." "Only by the creation of at least four or five distinct compact states (in China) can the danger be now averted."

Thus openly are revealed, in a pamphlet just published by the Japanese Association in China, the robber aims and

Are Workers Starving?—Read the Facts!

WASHINGTON, March 20.—As one of the 39 governors who said there was "no starvation" in the United States, Governor Ely of Massachusetts wired Senator Bingham several days ago saying: "We feel confident that there is no starvation in Massachusetts." The next day the Associated Press at Quincy, Mass., sent out the following story, headed: "Jobless, Starving, He Collapses": "QUINCY, Mass., March 17 (AP).—Harold B. Schultz, forty-nine years old,

Official Reports Prove Governors Are Lying

collapsed on the street here today and at the Quincy Hospital it was said he might die of malnutrition."

Nor is the Associated Press noted for its faithfulness in counting the thousands of workers who drop of hunger every day in the United States. There are tens of thousands of unemployed in Massachusetts, whose starvation doesn't disturb the confidence of Governor Ely.

Boss Press Reminds Ritchie.

One of the most outspoken of the liars saying there was no starvation was Governor Ritchie of Maryland. The Baltimore Post, in a special editorial the day after Ritchie's telegram was published, was forced to remind the "liberal" governor that there was starvation facing at least 60,000 workers and their families in Baltimore. The Post said:

"You, Governor Ritchie, have said that your investigations lead you to believe the counties are in good shape; that there is no dire need in the counties for state assistance."

"That opinion is vigorously disputed by the people who are in direct contact with the situation." They go on to say:

"The true picture of the situation in Maryland, according to the officials interviewed, is that conditions in the state are far worse—some estimate is 60 per cent worse—than they were a year ago."

Children Starve Throughout U. S.
Not only are the workers' children starving now in the United States, but the chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Miss Grace Abbott, declared that the workers' children because of starvation will be injured for life. A special story from Washington to the New York Times on December 13 said:

"Children in many parts of the United States are suffering not only temporary deprivation (that is deprivation of food, clothing, shelter) but permanent injury as a result of the present industrial depression, the Children's Bureau stated in its annual report made public today."

Governors don't count starving children, however.

The way this starvation specifically affects the children is shown by a report by Helen Glenn Tyson, state welfare department official of Pennsylvania after studying school children in Pittsburgh. She reported that out of 800,000 children in schools in working class districts, 216,000 were starving (undernourished).

"We are facing," she reports, "a catastrophe that threatens the health and wellbeing of a large majority of children who will make up the citizenship of Pennsylvania in a few years. Fresh milk in many sections is virtually unknown. Families are sinking rapidly to a low starchy diet of the cheapest foods, poor in vitamins and lacking the protective ingredients."

In the largest city in the United States, where the wealthiest capitalists reside, reports show that never in the history of American capitalism has there been so much starvation. William H. Mithevs, director of a special investigation of conditions of the unemployed for the New York Emergency Work and Relief Bureau, reported (N. Y. Sun, March 18, 1932):

"An investigator with more than twenty years' experience with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor tells me that he has never seen such widespread evidence of misery and suffering before. Literally thousands of families were found to be without adequate food or clothing. In some homes adults and children were found who showed signs of slow starvation. Many were totally bare of food, and the occupants had no assurance that they would be able to get something to eat that day or the next."

The Soviet Union Speaks on the Situation in the Far East

On March 5 the press of the Soviet Union carried a leading editorial appraising the developing threat of war on its ar Eastern borders, and stating again the peace policy of the Soviet government.

The Daily Worker, having just received these papers, has immediately translated this editorial, which will appear in full in tomorrow's issue. Every worker should give the most careful attention to this historic document. It is an essential weapon for the workers of the world in the struggle against imperialist war.

Read it in the Daily Worker tomorrow!

Latin American Unions Protest Ford Murders; to Demonstrate

Send Letter to Ford Branding Him As Killer of Hungry Jobless; Workers to Rally at Ford Agencies in Latin America

DETROIT, Mich., March 20.—To expose the whitewashing expedition of the Ford-Murphy regime through prosecutor Toy, whose "grand jury investigation" of the murdering of four unemployed workers by Ford gunmen at the River Rouge plant, is being used as a frame-up scheme against militant working class leaders, a mass workers' trial of those responsible for the cold-blooded shootings will take place Friday, March 25, at Cass Technical School, corner Vernor Highway and Second Ave. Workers' organizations are sending delegates. The hall is expected to be jammed to capacity.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 20.—Calling on all Latin American workers to protest against the murder of four unemployed workers by Henry Ford's gunmen at the River Rouge Plant on Bloody Monday, March 7; the Latin American Confederation of Labor has written an open letter to Ford, declaring that mass protest demonstrations would be held throughout Latin America at Ford agencies.

JOBLESS PROTEST FORD MASSACRE

Sell "Hunger Fighter" At Militant Mass Meet

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Employed and unemployed workers demonstrated here yesterday, demanding adequate jobless relief and protesting against the murder of the Ford unemployed at the now well known Dearborn plant, March 7th.

The demonstration, called by the Unemployed Council of Elizabeth, began with a parade to the square where the mass meeting was held.

Enthusiastic response greeted the call to fight for Unemployment Insurance and to the daily struggles of the Unemployed Councils against high rent, evictions and fact relief, and showed itself by the sale of the "Hunger Fighter", the organ of the Unemployed Council.

A.F.L. Unions Endorse Minneapolis Jobless Insurance Conference

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—By the end of last week local unions of the American Federation of Labor endorsed a resolution for unemployment insurance and elected delegates to the A. F. of L. Trade Union Conference for Unemployment Insurance, which met on Monday, 8 p.m., March 21st. The Minneapolis Building Trades Council, representing about sixteen building trades locals, has also endorsed the resolution and elected delegates.

counter-revolutionary purpose behind the present armed intervention against the Chinese Revolution and the sinister war moves against the Soviet Union.

The pamphlet is entitled "Presenting Japan's Side of the Case". What it actually does is to present "the case" of robber world imperialism against the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese workers-peasant masses, against the rising, flourishing Soviet world of the

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Japanese Expect Poland to Attack On Western Front

Japanese Gambling With World Peace On Basis of Soviet Union's Known Desire for Peace

Washington Officials Reported to Have Information of War from Sources Which They State "May Not Be Revealed"

Japanese plans for an immediate armed attack against the Soviet Union are openly and brazenly stated in a Japanese-inspired dispatch from Tientsin, which also states the Japanese expectations that Poland would simultaneously attack in the West.

The dispatch was published Saturday by the New York World-Telegram with a caption deliberately reversing the sense of the dispatch to read "Soviet Threat to Japan Seen." The dispatch itself admits that the Japanese are cynically gambling with world peace and banking on the known desire of the Soviet Union for peace. The dispatch states:

"The Japanese army folk realize that Russia, buty with its Five-Year Plan, does not want war. Hence, it remains a question of gambling—the Japanese, perhaps, taking a chance on seizing Northern Manchuria and a portion of Siberia, running north from Vladivostok.

"The Japanese, furthermore, know that Russia might hesitate at throwing heavy forces eastward, when this would weaken the Western frontier, exposing it to a possible Polish attack."

The inspired dispatch openly hints that the Japanese attack against the Soviet Union will be launched in full as soon as spring weather permits of easier military movements. This is a repetition of admissions repeatedly made in the imperialist press during the past three months that armed intervention against the Soviet Union would be begun by Spring. The dispatch states:

"Meantime, according to these advices, relations between Japan and Russia are strained; in fact, so difficult that open warfare is a genuine possibility once spring weather permits of easier military movements."

The Japanese are already raising the sham slogan of "self-defense," no doubt to be followed by other lying slogans used by the imperialists in the World War, such as "war to save civilization," "war to end war," etc. While the whole world knows that Japanese war moves on the Siberian borders of the Soviet Union have forced the Soviet Union to strengthen its border garrisons, the dispatch states in the most cynical manner:

"Japan, in a nationalistic frame of mind, under the impetus of recent military adventures, is undoubtedly in a good position to plead self-defense against Russian maneuvers and start an aggressive movement. The sole stumbling block is Japan's economic situation, which is such that the strain of fresh war expenditures might prove overwhelming."

This coincides with the hopes of American imperialism for a war between the Soviet Union and Japan, which would hamper successful Socialist construction in the Soviet Union and at the same time weaken the chief imperialist rival of the United States in the Far East.

On the basis of reports in the possession of the United States government, the sources of which, it is stated, "may not be revealed," a Washington dispatch predicts an early attack against the Soviet Union. It says:

"Danger signals pointing toward a Chinese revolt against the new Japanese-fostered government in Manchuria and a possible Russo-Japanese clash were contained today in dispatches received here."

NEEDLE TRADES FRACTION MEETS THURSDAY

NEW YORK.—The general fraction meeting of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is postponed until Thursday. The meeting will be held in the Workers Center, at 8 p. m.

DRESSMAKERS WILL DISCUSS STRIKE AT MEMBERSHIP MEET

NEW YORK—On Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, all dressmakers are called to a general membership meeting at Webster Hall. At this meeting Ben Gold, secretary of the union, will give a report and analysis of the dress strike and plans for maintaining the gains and spreading the organization campaign and the united front movement for union conditions among the dressmakers.

All workers of dress shops are

WORLD WAR VETS EXPOSE RUSSIAN CZARIST AGENTS

NEW YORK—The much-advertised meeting of war veterans at the Irving Plaza Hall, Friday, March 18, which was called by the Washington Lincoln Veterans League, ended by the veterans denouncing the fascist role of the organization, after which they went en masse to the Headquarters of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, 79 E. 10th St., where they held a meeting and discussed their grievances in a democratic working class manner.

The meeting Friday night started off with considerable confusion. The chairman first introduced George Witten from the Gibson Relief Committee. A small, gray man then interrupted the meeting by stating that something was wrong. This man finally got the floor and was introduced as Morris Gordine, the head and sole dictator of the so-called veterans league.

Gordine spoke of the danger of revolution and civil war in hungry America and warned of the danger of Bolshevism. At this point one in the audience pointed out that Gordine was indeed well qualified to speak on the dangers of Bolshevism, for he was driven out of Russia by the workers (as an agent of the Czar).

Other speakers tried to arouse some sympathy for this ex-agent of the Czar, but they failed utterly.

Gordine then read letters from Governor Pinchot, telegram from Senator Wagner, LaGuardia, etc., and when he offered the final resolution the veterans voted it down.

There being no further business, the veterans left the hall and proceeded to the hall of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, where a large number filled out applications to join the workers' fighting organization.

POLICE STOP SOVIET FILM

Jail F. S. U. Organizer on Trumped Up Charge

NEW YORK—At a meeting arranged by the Friends of the Soviet Union, to show a film comparing the life of the Russian workers to those in the United States, the importance of which is especially emphasized at this time because of the danger of war on the Soviet workers and peasants, which would attempt to destroy this new life of the Soviet family, the police turned out in full force in their desire to withhold from the workers of White Plains any information favorable to the Soviet Union.

All White Plains papers were full of screaming headlines, warning the population there of the threatened Soviet invasion. The police were mobilized in full force. A few hundred workers packed the hall to listen to the lecture. Frank Siegel, District Organizer of the Friends of the Soviet Union, pointed out that while there is almost total unemployment in White Plains, in the Soviet Union there is a shortage of over two million workers, and while the workers of White Plains, as well as the workers in the rest of the United States, are starving, the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, are working seven hours a day, five days a week.

In the midst of the showing, the chief of police stopped Comrade Siegel on the technical pretext that he did not have a license, although he explained that these stereoscopic machines and strips were sold by the Eastman-Kodak Co. by the hundreds of thousands and were used in private homes, clubs and churches, and there is absolutely no fire hazard and no mechanical skill is necessary to operate the machine.

However, the chief of police insisted on stopping the showing, whereupon Frank Siegel pointed out to the workers present that the true reason for the stopping of the showing is that the strip would show the advantages of the workers in the Soviet Union and it would clear up, in the minds of the workers (seeing the strip, the lies that the capitalist press is continually spreading in its effort to offset the accomplishments of the Soviet Union).

Workers' Correspondence is the backbone of the revolutionary press. Build your press by writing for it about your day-to-day struggle.

What's On—

Frank Siegel will speak on the role of the Communist Party in the trade unions at the open forum of the shoe workers at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., at 10 p.m.

called to come to this meeting, where a thorough discussion on the strike and the future tasks will be held.

At a meeting of the Organization Department held yesterday, plans were laid for spreading the campaign in the fur and dress trades. Many complaints are coming in from open shops, and it is expected that during the coming week the drive will take on a new swing.

The Organization Dept. calls on the dressmakers and needle trade workers to picket the following important dress shops:

1. Rob & Warshaw, 240 W. 35 St.
2. Lucky Girl, 261 W. 35 St.
3. College Dress, 48 W. 35th St.
4. New Way Dress, 134 W. 26 St.
5. Mona Liza Dress, 236 W. 26 St.
6. Benmore Dress, 336 W. 37th St.

A call has been issued by the United Front Dress Committee for a shop delegate conference which is to take place on Saturday, March 26th, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Members of Industrial Union shops, International shops, and open shops are called upon to elect delegates. In the call the United Front Committee states that at this conference there will be a review of the strike of the United Front Committee, the fake strike of the International, and plans how to unite the dressmakers on a common program of action to fight for union conditions.

All workers of dress shops are asked to immediately take up this call and elect their delegates.

MEDICAL AID MAY BE SENT TO CHINA WAR ZONE BY WIR

Part of Campaign to Fight War on Chinese

NEW YORK—The Workers International Relief in conjunction with the League Against Imperialism and for National Independence has initiated a broad anti-war campaign on the European continent, the national office of the Workers International Relief here was yesterday informed by cable from Berlin.

In reply to an appeal by Madam Sun-Yet-Sen, the Workers International Relief and the League Against Imperialism issued a joint manifesto signed by many prominent intellectuals and sympathetic elements on the continent. The manifesto calls for mass protests and demonstrations against the Japanese imperialist invasion of China and the menacing attacks on the Soviet Union.

A mass meeting of 20,000 in which war pensions blind and crippled soldiers participated in was held in Berlin early in March. Marcel Cachin of France, Isabel Brown of England, Willi Munzenberg, international secretary of the Workers International Relief, Otsuka of Japan and Tang of China were the principal speakers at this mass meeting.

Part of the Workers International Relief anti-war campaign includes the proposition of sending a workers ambulance corps with doctors and trained nurses to aid the heroic defenders of southern China against the imperialist invaders.

NEW YORK—Preparing to mobilize the city organizations and branches of the Workers International Relief for active participation in National Anti-War Week, March 31-April 6 the national office of the organization sent out directives yesterday. In its letter to the WIR branches the national bureau points out that the Workers International Relief internationally is taking an active part in the workers fighting front against imperialist war in the Far East and threatening attacks on the Soviet Union.

NEW PAMPHLET ON SCOTTSBORO

NEW YORK—The story of the new world-famous Scottsboro frame-up is graphically related in a picture pamphlet just published here by the national office of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. The pamphlet is entitled "They Shall Not Die!"

In ten striking drawings, the worker artist, A. Befregier, has related the history of the case, from the time the nine young boys left poverty-stricken homes to look for jobs. The pictures bring vividly before the reader the train-ride through Alabama, the arrests at Paint Rock, the gathering of the boss-incited lynch mob at Scottsboro, the lynch-law trial, the intervention of working-class organizations, and carry the story down to the present day, when millions of workers in every corner of the earth are demanding the release of these nine Negro children.

A simple running account accompanies the pictures. B. D. Amis, editor of the Liberator, has written a brilliant introduction.

The pamphlet may be obtained by writing to the headquarters of the League at 50 East 13th Street, New York City. The price is five cents per copy for bundles of less than 10, 1 1/2 cents for bundles of 10 to 100, and 1 cent apiece for bundles of 100 or more.

Ollinville Tenants Win Second Strike Led by Council

NEW YORK—A second rent strike was won by the tenants of 2810 Ollinville Avenue, Bronx, under the leadership of the Williamsbridge Unemployed Council.

This time the strike was called because the landlord violated the first agreement. During the strike a number of misled tenants wanted to disorganize the rent by spreading lies about the unemployed council. In spite of this the strike was won and the house committee recognized by the landlord.

The committee issued a statement expressing full confidence in the Unemployed Council and condemning Samortin, Kirsh and Gazorin, the three tenants spreading the slander.

Misery Exposed In House Canvass

Council Secretary Tells Experience

By EMMMA DANIELS, Secretary of Council 10

NEW YORK—We went out to canvass the Negro section in conjunction with our coming bread strike. The first house we stopped at looked unimpressive for human beings to live in. We hesitated as to whether we should walk in, but finally decided to do so.

We rang the bell, and a woman about thirty-five years old came to the door, and appeared happy to see us. She thought we were investigators from a charitable institution.

When we explained to her what our visit called for, she was very much disappointed. "I am waiting for a committee from a charitable organization to investigate our case, and here you come along with your plans for a bread strike. How am I going to pay even five cents for a pound of bread when my husband is out of work for the past fifteen months and I have already a dispossession, and my gas is already shut off?"

She showed me an electric bill for three months unpaid. She pulled out one bill after another with haste and anger, as if she wanted to display all her misery before us. She had appealed to a number of relief stations, and before they ever gave out any relief, they had already closed their doors.

When she tried to explain to them that she had no food in the house for weeks, and her six children ranging from one to ten years old were starving, the gas was shut off, and that she was going to be evicted, the authorities told her that they were very sorry, but they can do nothing for her. When she insisted that she give her something, she received a good scolding, and they slammed the door in her face.

We listened to her very attentively. We gained her confidence, and when she was through with her story, we began explaining to her about our organization. We told her that we fight against all these evils, we fight for unemployment insurance, for cheaper food, cheaper rent, etc., and with the support of the entire working class, we will gain everything.

She could not believe that there were sincere people looking out for the welfare of the oppressed and exploited, and was convinced that this was the right organization for a worker. "Yes, we will join with you," she said. Comrades, our main tasks should be house to house canvassing, distributing our literature. To throw a spark here and there is always worthwhile.

SOCCER RESULTS

Metropolitan Workers Soccer League "A" Division
Spartacus 3 Bronx Bakers 0
"B" Division
Red Spark 6 Spartacus 0
East Side Workers 2 Armenians 1
"C" Division
Hebrew Workers 2 Red Spark 0
Harlem Progressives 5 Red Spark 4
Williamsburgh 1 Prospect Wks 0

"DON COSSACKS" AT THE CAMEO

"Cossacks of the Don," a picture now showing at the Cameo Theatre is a story of the life of the Cossack under the Czar.

The plot centers around the tragic love of a peasant boy and wife of a kulak. The many sided life of the cossacks is portrayed in a tensely dramatic portrayal. Their love, hates, sorrows, humor and labor is brought in a strikingly realistic manner. Remarkable nature shots, beautiful scenes which only the Soviet producers can bring to the screen is the most impressive part of the picture.

The narrative suffers from poor continuity and the story would have gained in interest had it been shortened and carried through the revolution. However, the picture offers an hour's treat.

"THE RED OFFICER'S FRIEND" OPENS AT ACME TODAY.

The Acme Theatre beginning today will present "The Red Officer's Friend," a drama made by UFA, with the scenes laid in Russia and in Paris. The director, G. W. Pabst, who will be remembered for his excellent direction of "Streets of Sorrows" and "Secrets of a Soul," has done very good work with this film, which is a backwash of the World War, receiving high praise from the critics on the continent. The cast is headed by many noted European players, including Edith Jehanne, Uno Henning, Vladimir Sokoloff and Fritz Rasp of "Metropolis" fame. The picture will be shown up to Wednesday, inclusive.

F.S.U. TO HOLD MASS ANTI-WAR MEETS IN N.Y.

Max Bedacht to Speak At Irving Plaza Thursday Night

NEW YORK—In preparation for the Anti-War Week, the Friends of the Soviet Union are holding Monster Anti-War Demonstrations in all parts of the city. In the Bronx, on Thursday, March 24th, an Anti-War Meeting will be held in combination with the Debate between the Friends of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Party, at 71 West Burnside Ave., 8 p.m.

On the same day, at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., Max Bedacht will be the main speaker at the Down-Town Mass Anti-War Meeting. On Friday, March 25th, another Anti-War Rally will be held in conjunction with the debate between the Friends of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Party, at Ambassador Hall, 3875 3rd Ave. (near Claremont Parkway).

The subject of both debates is, "Is the Soviet Form of Government Applicable to the United States?"

At all these meetings, those delegates who have already been elected to the May First Delegation will be listed. Meetings in Brooklyn will be held at a later date. In addition to these indoor meetings, numerous street meetings are being arranged.

All this is just the beginning of a tremendous movement inaugurated by the Friends of the Soviet Union to fight the war upon the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union. All out! Show your solidarity to the Workers' Fatherland!

U. S. WORKERS HIT SLUTZKY

Praise Leadership in Soviet Union

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American workers and specialists in a Current History Group held a meeting in Dneprostroy, Soviet Union, Feb. 12, and denounced "the attempts of the counter-revolutionaries like Slutsky to disrupt the development of socialism in the Soviet Union, and endorsed Comrade Stalin's article in the October issue of the journal 'Bolshevik' entitled 'Against Several Questions Relative to the History of Bolshevism' where he brilliantly exposed Slutsky's slander against the Leninist leadership of the Communist Party.

In a resolution sent to the press the American workers state "the workers of this country, as well as of all other countries well know that the purpose of attempts of this kind is to instill doubt in the minds of builders of socialism with regard to the general line of the Communist Party which has led them from one great victory to another—from anarchy and chaos in 1917 to the victorious fulfillment of the five year plan in four years."

The American workers pointed out that having "recently come from the richest country in the world" they were able to contrast conditions. While in the capitalist countries the "living standards of the workers are dragged down to the lowest depths" they said, "in the Soviet Union, the government led by the Leninist Communist Party, sets itself as its most important task of raising the living standard of the workers three fold by the end of the second five year plan of socialist construction. The glorious gains already made the American workers have seen" is precisely because of the "Leninist Communist Party, which is carefully guarding the interest of the workers."

Build a workers correspondence group in your factory, shop or neighborhood. Send regular letters to the Daily Worker.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE-BRONX

RKO (Always a Good Show)
JEFFERSON
FRANKLIN

LEW AYRES and MAE CLARKE in "IMPATIENT MAIDEN"

—Other Short Features—
NEW LOW PRICES
MATS. 15 Cents || EVES. 25 Cents
Except Sat., Sun., and Holidays

"THE RED OFFICER'S FRIEND"

A TENSE DRAMA OF THE CRIMEA
A UFA Production—Directed by G. W. PABST, Director of "Secrets of a Soul"—Laid in Russia and Paris—With a Brilliant European Cast.
ACME THEATRE
14TH ST. & UNION SQUARE

Record 2 Rent Strike Victories in Bronx

NEW YORK—The Williamsbridge Unemployed Council has been successful in organizing 3040 Cruger Av. and 3021 Holland Ave. for a reduction in rent. Although it was two days before the first of the month the organizing of these houses began. The tenants with the aid of the Unemployed Council went to hold a tenants meeting and elect an Executive Committee to present their demands to the landlord. The landlord, fearing a rent strike, immediately agreed to a reduction in rent and recognition of the house committee.

Rents were reduced \$2 on two-rooms, \$3 on four rooms. The landlords in these houses fearing that the tenants would organize had been making promises to the tenants but only partially fulfilling them. The tenants now see the strength and success of organizing and have affiliated themselves with the Williamsbridge Unemployed Council.

LAUNDRY STRIKE STILL STRONG

Bosses Unable to Demoralize Workers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Inter-Board of Trade Inc., a bosses' association with a membership of about 100 laundries in the Bronx and Manhattan, fearing the effect of the recent victories gained under the leadership of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union in the Superfine, North American, Bronx Home, and Sun Laundry is making a desperate effort to break the union.

This was shown particularly in the New Style Laundry strike, where the workers, Negro and white are out 100 per cent. Eight militant strikers and three union officials have been arrested on the frame up charge of felonious assault and are being held on the outrageous bail of \$42,000.

The bosses in all the laundries with the assistance of their numerous gangsters are trying to demoralize the workers. They are circulating the rumor that the union is without officials and are trying to create the impression the union is too weak to cope with their gangster-strength.

But this has neither floored the laundry workers or frightened them. Last Thursday they threw a challenge back at the bosses when at a membership meeting they contributed over \$125 and pledged themselves to fill in the gap of the frame-up and each one as self appointed organizer do everything possible to defeat the plans of the bosses and their Association.

The New Style strike has not lost its vigor because of the frame-up. The strikers mostly Negro and inexperienced in strike struggle are gradually becoming more class conscious and are determined to win. All workers who are willing to help these militant workers are asked to come to the strike headquarters at 5 East 19th St.

This Saturday night, at 8 p. m. the Laundry Workers Industrial Union will hold its first annual ball at Ambassador Hall, Third Avenue and Claremont Parkway. Ten per cent of the proceeds will go to the Kentucky miners' strike.

Strikers Force Boss to Remove Lying Sign

NEW YORK—The Self Mechanics Flooring Co. was today compelled to remove the signs in their shop windows containing lying statements about wages paid before the present strike of the floor scrapers. Immediately upon the exposure of the lies of the boss published in this and other workers' newspapers, the lying signs were withdrawn in admission of their falsity.

This shows that the activities of the strikers are having a strong effect on the bosses. A strong militant picket line, Monday, March 21, at 7:30 a.m. at the shop corner, Park Ave. and 126th Street, will have still a stronger influence in compelling this boss to withdraw the wage-cut. All unemployed members of the Building

FURRIERS TAKE UP FIGHT ON INJUNCTION

To Call Rank and File Meet to Organize Shops

NEW YORK—Bowing before the pleas of four dress bosses and the Kaufman racketeer clique of the A. F. of L. Tammany Supreme Court judges issued Saturday an injunction against the rank and file Joint Furriers Council to restrain them from organizing and striking for union conditions in the New York fur shops.

The Joint Council, a rank and file body which was elected by 1,300 registered furriers, declared today that the Council will call a mass meeting of the furriers at an early date to lay plans for fighting the injunction and for a struggle against wage cuts in the shops on the basis of rank and file leadership by committee elected by workers in the shops.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, in a statement issued today pointed out that the issuance of the injunction shows clearly that the state with its representative body of politicians and police is united with the bosses to impose new wage cuts on the workers. The injunction, which is a strong weapon in the hands of the bosses to smash union conditions in the shops, must be fought with the utmost intensity.

The Industrial Union calls on all fur workers to bring the complaints of their shops to the union office and on the basis of these grievances to build rank and file committees in the shops to lead strikes for union conditions.

Last week over twenty fur shops struck and to date over half of these shops have settled winning substantial increases in pay, reduction of hours and unemployment insurance.

At a meeting of the organization committee of the fur department of the Industrial Union Saturday night it was decided to spread the fur campaign during the coming week. All fur workers are called to report at the office of the union this morning for picket duty.

DECISION NEARS ON SCOTTSBORO

Workers Must Intensify Fight for 9 Boys

NEW YORK CITY (CNA)—That the decision of the Alabama Supreme Court in the case of the nine Scottsboro boys may be expected May 1st, is the substance of a statement made to newspapers last week in Montgomery, Ala., by Chief Justice John C. Anderson.

The motion for a new trial for the Scottsboro boys was heard on January 21st. The decision of the Supreme Court will have one of two results, according to statements made here by national officials of the International Labor Defense, which is defending the boys. Either the case will be thrown back to the Scottsboro court, in which event the I. L. D. will demand a change of venue to Birmingham, or else motion for a new trial will be denied, and in this case an appeal will be made to the U. S. Supreme Court.

A petition demanding the immediate and unconditional release of the boys, circulated in Los Angeles and vicinity by the I. L. D., has been transmitted to the Alabama State Supreme Court containing the signatures of 185 Negro and white workers. Mass meetings throughout the world on March 18th, Paris Commune Day, demanded the boys' release.

and Construction Workers Industrial League and sympathizers are urged by the leading committee of the League to be on the picket line on Monday morning.

AMUSEMENTS

The Romance That Thrilled All Russia!
AMERICAN PREMIERE NOW PLAYING
THE LATEST MOTION PICTURE FROM SOVIET RUSSIA
Amkino Presents
The First Real Portrayal of Cossack Life

"COSSACKS OF THE DON"
Directed by OLGA PROBOREASHENSKAYA—Only woman director in Russia, who produced "THE VILLAGE OF SIN"

RKO CAMEO 42nd St and Broadway
THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER
By DENIS JOHNSON
GUILD THEATRE, 224 St. W. of 87th St. Evs. 8:40, Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:40

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
By ELMER RICE PAUL MUNI
Plymouth Theat. W. 45 St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

The Theatre Guild Presents
REUNION IN VIENNA
A Comedy
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
Martin Beck THEATRE, 45th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

Form Shock Troops for Fighting Off Tammany Attacks

NEW YORK—The Mid-Town Unemployed Council repeats its urgent call for volunteer shock troops to repel the counter attack launched by Tammany Hall against the militant block committees of the west-side mid-town section.

The Unemployed Council headquarters at 418 West 53rd Street, will be open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Volunteers will be given specific instructions and assigned to definite territory. New or inexperienced demonstrators will be accompanied by older comrades. Women workers are especially needed.

East Side Block Committees' meeting on Monday night should send at least three volunteers to the special mobilization night, Wednesday, March 23rd, at 418 West 53rd St., not later than 6:30 p. m. Mass canvassing will be done in concentration territory.

Rally to the help of the militant unemployed under the leadership of their block committees! Help to expose the trickery of the spy-ring, grafting block scheme, by which Tammany Hall expects to wring nickels and dimes from the destitute unemployed to swell their campaign fund, and to spy upon and blacklist all militant workers. Volunteer for this emergency canvassing!

STRIKE ANSWERS BOSSES TRICK

Makes, Then Breaks Settlement

NEW YORK—The boss of the Hints Paint and Decorating Company has found that workers' organizations is stronger than bosses' tricks. When the boss in this shop cut wages for the third time, the workers organized themselves in the Alteration and Painters organization, and struck, putting up counter demands. As a result they forced the owner to grant no reduction in wages, equal division of work, and recognition of shop committee.

The settlement was only a maneuver. The boss intended for a short time to fire the most active workers. On Saturday he discharged one of the shop committee. He overlooked one thing, however, during the last two weeks the workers had organized 100 per cent into the union. They immediately called a meeting and decided to strike until their demands are granted and the discharged worker is recalled. The strike is under the leadership of the Alteration Painters Organization Committee.

Defend the Soviet Union against the attack of the bosses!

Workers' Clubs Should Advertise in the "Daily"

Schildkraut's
Vegetarian Restaurant
4 West 28th St.
Wishes to announce a radical change in the prices of our food—to fit any purse—yet retaining the same quality food. Those new prices shall prevail only at the
4 West 28th Street Store
We hope to greet you as before.

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

MELROSE
DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., Bronx
(near 174th St. Station)
TELEPHONE INTERVALE 9-9149

Chester Cafeteria
876 E. Tremont Ave.
(Corner Southern Blvd.)
Quality—Cleanliness—Moderate Prices
All Workers Members F.W.I.U.

FIVE COURSES 50 Cents
Siberia-Russian RESTAURANT
315 East 10th St.
Bet. Ave. A and Ave. B

JADE MOUNTAIN
AMERICAN and CHINESE RESTAURANT
Open 11 a. m. to 1:30 a. m.
Special Lunch 11 to 4...35c
Dinner 5 to 10...55c
197 SECOND AVENUE
Between 12th and 18th Sts.

Patronize the Concoops Food Stores AND Restaurant
2700 BRONX PARK EAST
"Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Revolutionary Movement."
All Comrades Meet at
BRONSTEIN'S
Vegetarian Health Restaurant
658 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

CONFERENCE HITS OLYMPICS; FORMS NAT'L COMMITTEE

Telegrams Sent to Mooney, Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK, March 20.—Over 30 delegates from workers and sports organizations representing a combined membership of 65,000 met yesterday at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl. at the first conference of the National Council Olympic Committee, to draw up plans for the successful holding of the International Workers' Athletic Meet in Chicago next summer. Delegates present represented the following organizations:

The International Workers Order, Labor Sports Union, Workers Gymnastic and Sports Alliance, Finnish Workers Federation, Scandinavian Workers League, League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Friends of Nature, International Labor Defense, United Ukrainian Tolerators Organization, Slovak Workers Society, Friends of the Soviet Union, Trade Union Unity League and Metal Workers Industrial League.

St. Gertrude Mooney, Scottsboro Boys
St. Gertrude, national secretary of the Labor Sports Union, acting as chairman, outlined the tasks and the program of the Counter Olympic campaign to the delegates who unanimously voted to support a resolution pledging their support of the campaign and a boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics. The conference also sent telegrams of solidarity to the nine innocent Scottsboro boys and to Tom Mooney, honorary chairman of the Committee.

Speakers, one after the other, stressed the importance of the campaign in its various phases. James W. Ford brought to the assembled delegates the greetings of the Trade Union Unity League; Arnold Maki, of the Finnish Workers Federation pledged that his organization would mobilize its entire membership for the campaign. The struggle against race discrimination on the sports field was stressed by Harold Williams, of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Evidence of the deep dissatisfaction in the rank and file of boss sports organizations was presented by speakers who reported that the members of the Hakoah A. C., a Yiddish workers sports club, had refused to take part in the Jewish Nationalist (Macabee) Olympics in Palestine, and that the Scandinavian American A. C., affiliated with the A.A.U., was on the point of bankruptcy, due to the effects of the crisis on the rank and file of its membership.

A committee representing all the organizations present was elected at the close of the conference. The first meeting of this committee will take place next Saturday, 2 p. m. in room 229, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Intern'l Workers Order
DENTAL DEPARTMENT
1 UNION SQUARE
8TH FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

Int'l Workers Order OPTICIANS
Harry Stolper, Inc.
75-75 CHERYSTE STREET
(Third Ave. Car to Heester St.)
9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Daily
Phone: Dry Dock 4-4522

THOROUGH EYE EXAMINATION
EXPERT FITTING OF GLASSES
Special Rates to Workers and Families
WILLIAM BELL
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
106 East 14th St. (Room 21)
Tel. Tompkins Square 6-8337

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant
199 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food

Patronize the Concoops Food Stores AND Restaurant
2700 BRONX PARK EAST
"Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Revolutionary Movement."

JADE MOUNTAIN
AMERICAN and CHINESE RESTAURANT
Open 11 a. m. to 1:30 a. m.
Special Lunch 11 to 4...35c
Dinner 5 to 10...55c
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Woman Weaver in USSR Hits at Bosses' Forced Labor Lies

Dear Comrades:—I am a worker from the City of Ivanovo-Vosnesensk (called the Red Manchester) and I want to share with you my impressions about how a womanweaver lives in the Soviet Union.

I work at the Dzerzhinsky factory No. 1. I have three children, two of whom are at school, where they prepare hot lunches for them. This is true of the entire Soviet Union.

My wages are 85-90 rubles a month. For this money it is possible to dress myself and my two children and we have enough for food. We women workers are completely free. There are laundries for us. If a woman worker has children under 10 years of age they can leave them in the nurseries and children's homes which are built near each and every factory and work peacefully 7 hours a day.

We women workers participate collectively in the construction of socialist industry and a socialist society. We are victoriously completing the first Five-Year Plan in four years. At present we are considering the regulations of the 17th Party Conference and the control figures of the second Five-Year Plan.

You write that you have unemployment. Here there is no unemployment and the social conditions of the women workers are improving from year to year. We build large apartment houses which have light, warm rooms. Each one of our factories has a lunch room. After 3 1/2 hours of work the factory stops and we have hot lunches, after which we cheerfully return to work.

I would ask you, comrades from abroad, to discuss this letter among your women workers and to tell them the whole truth about the Soviet Union and about how well we live and how freely we breathe in the Soviet Union.

Your problem, dear comrades, is first of all to arm yourself with the Marxist-Leninist theory, to mobilize the masses of workers and peasants for a struggle against the oppressors in order to free yourself of the capitalist yoke.

Editorial Note:—The Friends of the Soviet Union, 799 Broadway, New York City, has received an invitation to send 50 delegates from the American shops and factories to the Soviet Union May 1. These workers will make an extensive tour of the U.S.S.R.; they will inspect the shops and factories, the living conditions and the homes of the Soviet workers.

The F.S.U. calls on all workers to discuss this invitation in the shops and unions, in order to secure the endorsement of hundreds of thousands of workers for the May Day delegation.

Even put police inside and outside the shop. But when the company union called their so-called strike the same boss was so happy that he even took the workers with his automobile to the strike hall.

Of course, after they registered they went back to the shop to finish their work.

Mortgage Shark Robs Chester Worker

CHESTER, Pa.—I have been unemployed a long time and decided to get a mortgage on my house. I went to a real estate office which is run by Mr. Rutowsky on Third St., near Highland Ave., Chester Pa., and asked him if I could get a mortgage on my house through his office. He answered me "we lend any amount." However, he told me that before he can do anything he must have my deed and \$5.

I borrowed \$5 and gave it to him together with my deed, but when he failed to give me a receipt I asked him for it but he told me that I did not need any, but instead told me that he would give me a receipt when

come up to the headquarters of the Unemployed Council at 120 West 3rd St., Chester, Pa., where they will get information about what the Unemployed Council intends to do in order to get jobs or relief from the Sun Ship Yards.

The headquarters is open every day at 9 in the morning.

On January 24, 1932, the head of the employment department, Wicker, came to this worker's son and told him to send his father a telegram to come to work immediately. Receiving the telegram, he came to Chester from Saginaw and immediately applied for work. When he reported to Wicker he told him to wait. He waited some time and then he appealed to a higher official, who told Wicker to give him a job, and the latter answered that when he has something he will give it to him.

Finally he went down and told him that he spent far coming here and has no money to go back and that he can't stay here, so he told him that he does not live in Chester and therefore he cannot give him any work.

This is part of the Sun Ship policy to terrorize the workers who are still working into greater speed-up and prepare them for accepting more wage cuts.

A few weeks before the New Year, the Chester Times, local capitalist sheet, came out with a statement that the Sun Ship Yards was going to hire hundreds of workers. Thousands of workers came and waited from early morning, day after day, only to be told that they don't need any.

Now, when they cannot fool so many Chester workers into coming up to the gates so that they could use them as a whip over the heads of those working, they call in workers from outside of Chester, like they did with this worker.

Instead of going to the Sun Ship Yards begging for a job which they are sure not to get, workers should

"Soviet Philosophy Has Permeated Central Asia"

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

people have espoused a case that holds out some promise of escape from their enforced enslavement; we have witnessed this movement grow to such proportions that it now menaces the very existence of the nation (sic). We call it 'communism' in order to rally world opinion to the support of the National Government in its desperate struggle to preserve the fiction of its power and carry out its international obligations. . . .

"Japan sees the handwriting on the wall and her military leaders have appealed to the right of self-defense."

Calls for More Terror Against Chinese Masses.

The present armed intervention must be extended, China must be partitioned, the pamphlet declares, at the same time peddling the hypocrisy that dismemberment of China will achieve "unity":

"Intervention, by recognition of the realities may be the only way left open to save China from splitting up into a congeries of small Soviet republics tied to Moscow's leading strings. The battle ground of Communism for control of the world is definitely fixed in China. . . . Only by the creation of at least four or five distinct compact states can the danger be now averted. Recognition of the realities is not intervention!"

get Kuomintang Tools Failed—Direct Intervention Now Necessary

But even with the full backing of imperialism, its Kuomintang tools have found it impossible to crush the national revolutionary struggles of the toiling masses. Direct armed intervention by the imperialists is now necessary to save the loot of the imperialists in China, to "effect" the salvation of dying world capitalism. Japan has recognized this necessity, has begun the "good work" of butchering the revolutionary Chinese masses in Manchuria where, warns the pamphlet:

" . . . The nucleus of communist armies are everywhere in evidence. . . . The material is all there in Manchuria for a first-class upheaval."

"A prolongation of the present depression with its attendant hunger, cold, and privation may drive these people to desperation; to the point where, like their fellow-countrymen in the Yangtze Valley, they also will take to the field in arms against their oppressors."

The masses throughout China are turning to the revolutionary way out of their misery. "The Soviet philosophy has permeated all of Central Asia." The glorious victories and achievements of the working class in the Soviet Union are showing the oppressed masses of China the new non-capitalist road of development.

"Under the old regime, the peasants of Russia were slaves of the landowners, toiling from cradle to the grave to maintain in idleness and luxury a ruling caste that opposed any and every program for reform. When the opportunity came, the serfs rose against their oppressors and re-enacted the tragedy of the French Revolution. The old system has disappeared. Private property is abolished. The land is parcelled out in co-operative farms held in common for the common good. The Soviet philosophy has permeated all of Central Asia. Mongolia is now part of the Soviet system. Chinese Turkestan is wholly dependent upon the Soviet for its economic existence. Communist propaganda is undermining the allegiance of the people to their Chinese overlords, and with the strengthening of Soviet trade ties, this region with its immense mineral and oil deposits, will slip automatically into the Soviet system."

"China's inability to assert her authority over these distant border provinces, coupled with the graft, corruption, ineptitude and tyranny of the Chinese (Kuomintang) officials, is paving the way for the triumph of Communism, Mongolia, Sinkiang, the Barga Region, a large part of Tibet and a slice out of Kirin in the Ussuri district are practically lost to (Kuomintang) China. No treaty of peace and commerce; no understanding between Moscow and Mukden can check the relentless march of the Soviet in these regions."

"Chinese officialdom may delude itself and the world into believing that Moscow is responsible for the present tragedy (the growth of the powerful Soviet districts which is a tragedy—to imperialism.—C. B.) in the Yangtze Valley, but those who have an intimate knowledge of China's internal affairs know this to be false. The truth about conditions in China is eloquently revealed in Chiang Kai-shek's wrathful and denunciatory arraignment of the system he himself is responsible for fastening upon the people by force of arms."

And who but the imperialists are responsible for Chiang Kai-shek's

death warrant for his arrest and a death warrant against him. Only starvation and terror is forcing the miners back to work. "If it takes a Red to fight, then as red

as hell!" The UMWA officials ride around with the thugs spotting NMU members.

Winnegar, an Indiana miner, said that in 1922 the UMWA had 27,000 members in Indiana. They now have under 2,500 members in six months. The Indiana miners face a big wage cut in April. He scored the tenacity to hide the face of the NMU and its political program in Indiana.

Jack Stachel, Assistant National Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, brought TUUL greetings to the convention. He explained the role of the TUUL as collective organizer. He exposed the role of the A. F. of L. and the Musketiers in all industries. "While the NMU led the biggest mine struggle in 1931, still the majority of miners on strike were not led by us. We did not win demands in the Pa.-Ohio strike, because of loose organization. Mistakes in this strike included insufficient organizational preparation; few dues payments, the demands at the beginning of the strike remained the same throughout the strike. We must know our struggle before entering a struggle. The TUUL is also to be criticized for insufficient mobilization of workers in other unions in support of the miners. The Kentucky strike was not well prepared and was based too much on the blacklisted and unemployed miners. This latter mistake is also seen in the anthracite. The unemployed cannot strike; we should mobilize them to fight for relief."

"If we learn from these lessons this convention will be the beginning of transforming the NMU from a loose body to a powerful organization and will bring the UMWA members closer to us."

Ross, a Negro miner from Jellico, Tennessee, told the boss promised the Negroes \$1 a day extra to keep out of the NMU. Ninety per cent of the NMU immediately. The Red Cross threatened to cut off \$150 a week "relief" if they joined the NMU. He said the women in the auxiliaries play a big part.

A delegate from Central Pennsylvania told how the UMWA officials outlawed a recent strike there of UMWA members.

Bell, a young Western Pennsylvania miner showed the role of Father Cox, who in a speech in Uniontown called for the United States to declare war on Japan.

Fred Seiders, Western Pennsylvania district secretary, stressed the necessity to bring forward rank and file miners to the leadership.

Bob Silver, district secretary of Eastern Ohio, said after the 1931 strike a spirit of pessimism developed among the leadership which is not entirely smashed yet. "We failed to follow up our gains in the strike and to entrench ourselves inside the mines by leading struggles on the basis of local demands."

Frank Borich's summary of the discussion concluded the session. He said the discussion at this convention showed a tremendous advance over previous conventions. "Before we simply made agitational speeches; now we discuss how to build the union and to lead struggles. Weakness of the convention are that only one-half of the locals are represented; only 23 Negro delegates. The first step after the convention must be to begin preparation for strikes by developing immediate local struggles of the miners, not only on wage cuts, but also on conditions and grievances inside the mines. We must also develop struggles of the unemployed miners for relief and insurance."

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The greetings of the Communist Party of the USA were brought to the Third National Convention of the National Miners Union by William W. Weinstein, on behalf of the secretariat. The delegates, most of them not members of the Communist Party, enthusiastically cheered him when he pledged the support of the Communist Party to the miners' struggle and told of the role of the Communist Party as the vanguard of the working class.

Ben Bernard, organizational secretary of the National Miners Union reported on organization. As was done by Borich, secretary of the union, and many of the delegates, he stressed the necessity of the NMU entrenching itself in the mines. He pointed out that "though we are based mostly on the unemployed, yet our union does not give sufficient leadership to the masses of the unemployed."

He pointed out as a weakness that "we carry on the work from the top." The NMU must develop big crops of volunteer organizers which Bernard pointed out was the almost complete lack of dues payments to the national office of the National Miners Union. "The per centage of members we have inside the mines

A Correction

A typographical error appeared in Saturday's editorial, "Chicago Police Bullets Defend Japanese Imperialism." Two lines were dropped and a sentence was connected with the following paragraph, obscuring their meaning. The following should have appeared as a separate sentence: "Just as Brown made his approval of Negro lynching in the name of 'peace', he now attempts to head off the mass hatred of Japanese imperialism by appeals not to 'provoke Japan to war.'" The next paragraph should have read as follows: "The Japanese Socialist Party is now openly supporting the war of 'its' imperialism. And this treacherous, murderous support is given with the excuse that the war of Japanese imperialism against the Chinese people is a war in the cause of 'civilization and peace.'" The Japanese and American Socialist Parties are one in the support of the war policies of their respective imperialisms."

Militancy of Delegates Marks N.M.U. Convention

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 20.—The second day of the National Miners Union convention devoted largely to spirited discussion by the rank and file delegation from the pits and strike areas, was marked by even a greater militancy and determination to struggle than the first day.

The session was opened with the reading of greetings from the revolutionary miners' union of Scotland, Germany and France. These especially hailed the Kentucky strike.

Stone, a young West Virginia miner reported that the wage scale in his section is even less than 22 1/2¢ a ton, due to cheating on weight. In exposing the UMWA official he told of one case in which they turned back the scale 250 pounds on every ton. There are over 10,000 unemployed miners in Scotts Run section. The National Miners Union is not yet sufficiently entrenched in the mines, and has a tendency to depend too much on the spontaneity of the workers. Over 3,000 in this field applied to join the National Miners Union in the last six months.

Mrs. Howart, a Negro woman from Brownsville, Pa., stressed the importance of building women's auxiliaries and told how they had forced relief from the city charities.

Wagner, a young miner from Western Pennsylvania, told of cheating on scales in the Langeloth mine. He stressed the importance of youth work and showed how the bosses try to play them against the older miners. On his motion, the convention sent a telegram to the Governor of Kentucky protesting the terror and demanding the release of the imprisoned leaders and miners.

Joe Tash of Southern Illinois told how the opposition groups are being built in the UMWA in Illinois; how the miners in the UMWA are for militant struggle against the fakers and the bosses. "He told of 16 UMWA locals holding mass meetings and protesting the arrest of 7 NMU members in Illinois and demanded the repeal of the criminal syndicalism laws. The UMWA agreement, expires on April 1st, and that with the aid of the Walker fake opposition and Lewis, a 30 to 50 per cent wage cut is expected. The main task of the union is to prepare a united front strike against this wage cut. Mass meetings throughout the field are being called in connection with this."

Dorsey, a young Negro delegate from the Panhandle of West Virginia, reported a cut on March 15 from 38 to 34¢ a ton. "The terror won't halt the NMU." The main danger in West Virginia is the West Virginia Miners Union.

George Wagner, a young miner from Poshatan Point, Ohio, described an interesting development in the conducting of local struggles, telling of the chalk system (whenever there is a grievance in the mine, such as loose timber, loose rock, etc., the NMU members chalk it up in the mines as a demand to fight for.) On his motion the convention sent a telegram to the Governor of Michigan, protesting the murder of four unemployed workers at the Ford plant.

Mahan, a delegate from the Brush Creek section of Kentucky electrified the convention by his splendid militant speech. He told how he was "taken for a ride" and thrown into the jail at two o'clock one morning. "This don't stop me from staying 100 per cent for the NMU."

He told how women and children are living in tents with big NMU signs stretched across the front of them. "While machine-loads of thugs were riding up and down, our children said, 'Papa, you stick to the NMU!' It's not very pleasant to watch the thugs throw our food to the winds. But the time is near at hand when these cars will take a back seat. The time is near at hand when the NMU will go over the top in the hills of old Kentucky."

A delegate from Illinois, not an NMU member, but a representative of the opposing group in the UMWA, told how Lewis used the fake Edmanson opposition and the IWW to confuse the miners. The Illinois miners are 75 per cent for the NMU but are kept in the UMWA by the check-off.

Robinson, a young Negro miner of West Virginia, told of the role of the UMWA which cut down the miners' time, limited them to three cars a day, and cut the wages in the UMWA in West Virginia mines below those in the non-union mines. "We are going to build the NMU in West Virginia or die trying. We have to break down the lack of confidence among the Negroes." These delegates proposed telegrams to the Governor of California demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys. These were sent to the convention.

Makki, from the metal mining district, is describing the misery of the metal miners, reported that they are only working eight days a month, averaging \$3.80 a day.

Hickman, a Kentucky delegate told of 7 warrants for his arrest and a death warrant against him. Only starvation and terror is forcing the miners back to work. "If it takes a Red to fight, then as red

Giant Soviet Machine Plant Begins Work

MOSCOW.—In significant contrast to the shutting down of ever larger numbers of factories in the capitalist countries, all departments of the Stankostroyp shop, largest machine producing plant of its kind in the world located in the district near Moscow, have started operation. The management of the factory announced that this year's production of turning lathes under the Five Year Plan would reach the total of 6,800.

Equipped with the latest mechanical devices and safety appliances, this giant Socialist plant will also produce semi-automatic lathes. Stankostroyp has left Germany and English far behind in point of production.

NEW YORK.—When the Daily stated yesterday that not a day passes without relief being won for unemployed workers through the mass pressure of the Downtown Unemployed Council it was not exaggerating.

Yesterday Daily gave reports of Tuesday and Wednesday.

On Thursday, the council marked up two more victories for the working-class against the fake charities.

This day a committee from the Council went to the Home Relief Bureau with A. Weisberg, 114 Lewis St. This worker had been registered with the bureau for three weeks. At that time he told him how urgent his case was, there was no food in the house even then. Three weeks passed without so much as an investigation.

At the bureau, the officials tried to evade the matter with an excuse used often now "we have no record."

But they found a record, when the workers began to exert some pressure and raised a "little hell" as the workers put it. The bureau promised to give the worker relief by today.

Again on the same day, a committee went to the bureau with D. Neuman, 386 E. 3rd. This worker has been unemployed for some time and has five children to feed. He also was registered at the bureau, but as in hundreds of cases no investigation was made or any effort to give him relief, in addition to being hungry the worker received a dispossess notice telling him to get out. The committee marched into the bureau, and before leaving extracted a promise of immediate investigation and relief.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A provisional committee of working class organizations of Philadelphia is calling a mass conference for April 8 at 8 p.m. at Girard Manor Hall to arrange the May Day celebrations. All working class organizations which have not received a call to this conference are asked to select two delegates and have their organizations represented at the conference.

is growing, but we have been neglecting the question of dues. This is not only a financial question (although this aspect is important) but also an organizational and political question."

In speaking of defense, Bernard said that the union must build International Labor Defense committees in every local union. Great attention must be devoted to building miners' defense groups, especially in Kentucky. (The Kentucky delegates raised this question as an important one.)

He pointed out that concrete problems raised in the mines will build the union. He described the new organs of struggle making up the union. First, the mine branch, made up of the miners employed in the mine. The next organ of the union is the local union. The local can organize the unemployed miners into unemployed groups. The local unites unemployed and employed. The employed miners carry on struggles against wage cuts, etc., by participating in picketing, distributing leaflets before the mine, etc. Also the unemployed group must develop the struggle for relief and insurance, aided by the employed miner. The local is representative of mine branches, women's auxiliaries, youth sections, the unemployed groups, etc.

The miners discussed Bernard's report from their own experience.

Wilson, a Negro miner, delivered the report on Negro work. He stressed the necessity of a sharp fight on white chauvinism.

Committees were sent by the convention to Blawnox and Allegheny County prisons, where miners are held for their activities in the Penn.-Ohio-West Virginia strike. The Allegheny delegation was refused admittance, and the Blawnox committee reported it was arrested at Sharpburg, by dicks who followed them from outside the convention hall. The committees were sent to demand the right of the prisoners to read working class literature.

A mass meeting was held Saturday night by the District Committee of the Communist Party in honor of the convention and the delegates.

Robber Tax Being Pushed Behind Cloud of Demagoguery

WASHINGTON.—Resorting to the most subtle form of demagoguery in an attempt to form growing mass sentiment against the extortionate, robber provisions of the new revenue act now before the house of representatives a whole group of "insurgent" democrats and republicans, led by the arch-hypocrite and ex-"socialist" representative La Guardia, forced through a series of amendments to the tax bill and "compelled" the house speaker to declare a weekend adjournment of the house of representatives.

The two amendments planned on the original revenue act brought forward by the Ways and Means Committee of the house were carried under the fake banner of "placing the burdens of the tax on the shoulders of the millionaires and the swollen treasuries of the corporations." One of the two amendments included within the provisions of the tax American manufactured goods imported from foreign countries which had already been taxed by foreign governments. The other raised the income tax on the "higher income brackets." In addition a few more items of mass consumption were excluded from the provisions of the tax bill.

These three changes, advertised throughout the country as a blow at the millionaires and their corporations, are nothing but the sheerest form of demagoguery to cover up the brazen highway robbery that is now being planned in the house of congress.

The taxes placed on goods manufactured of those countries will only serve to greatly increase the tax burden to be born by the masses. The tax that will be passed on to the final buyer will be a double one — one foreign tax and one American tax. The "exemption" of the articles of mass consumption are equally a joke since the taxes that are placed on machinery and other articles necessary to produce them will be transferred to the articles of mass consumption.

The amendment introduced by the faker La Guardia is the purest form of demagoguery. The millionaires and corporations can very easily avoid paying the tax by investing their money in Federal and state tax exempt securities. The "threat" made by La Guardia that unless the manufacturers sales tax is withdrawn

Further proof of the fake nature of La Guardia's opposition to the tax bill was given when he refused to offer any opposition, either alone or together with the other so-called "revolting insurgents," to a postponement of hearing on the tax bill in order, as Representative Crisp declared to "give the House a chance to cool itself off."

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he would introduce a motion to tax transfers of stock is part of the hypocritical demagoguery now being resorted to by the capitalist politicians. They are trying to create the impression of "safeguarding" the interests of the masses. The joker contained in this "threat" made by La Guardia was exposed by Representative Crisp, who said:

"It will probably have the effect of forcing the Stock Exchange to move to Canada. You know they can do their business by wire."

This maneuver by means of which the capitalists can evade the tax is true of all forms of taxation "placed on the shoulders of the rich." The capitalists can move their money to foreign countries. The masses of workers, farmers and middle class must stay and bear the burdens of the most crushing tax that the American bosses have yet placed on their shoulders.

In an attempt to frighten the demagogues in the House of Representatives into allowing a more speedy passage of the tax bill, Representative Rainey accused the "insurgents" of moving toward Communism. The reply of Representative Swing disclosed the real demagogic nature of the "opposition." He said:

"On the contrary, the action of the House was the greatest assurance that would be given against Communism. Communism thrives on grievances and the flagrant discrimination existing in the rates of the income surtax whereby those with net incomes above \$100,000 a year were favored with a flat rate while those below \$100,000 were required to pay the graduated income tax."

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THE GREAT FORD MYTH

By ROBERT L. CRUDEN.

ONCE AGAIN Henry Ford is being hailed as a national hero. He has come out with two new models of his car just in the nick of time, so we are told by his epileptic admirers, to end the depression. He begins by putting thousands of men back to work; he will, so he himself modestly admits, sell his cars practically without profit as his contribution toward saving the nation. He is, in short, the savior of America, the ideal of the age. While the peans of his praise reverberate to the skies, what does it matter that a few of us in Detroit who really know the facts mutter to one another under cover of the harmony: "Oh, yeah?" Apparently very little.

Ford's own workers, who ought to know him best, are almost universally cynical; and they have good reason to be. When the five-day week was introduced in Ford plants, people were led to believe that the workers were to receive six days' pay when they produced six days' work in five. As late as 1928, Ford himself was making such assertions as, "We will stick to the five-day week for employees. That schedule on the old six-day basis of pay is working out splendidly." At that time the five days' production had exceeded that of six days before the introduction of the five-day week—but most of the workers did not receive an increase in wages. Those whose pay was increased found that the raise was not commensurate with the increase in production. As a matter of fact, at the time Ford was making such announcements, wages were being cut, in effect, throughout the River Rouge plant. The five-day week has itself been abandoned as occasion demanded—in 1929 I worked for many weeks on the six-day basis.

In the fall of that year Ford stated that henceforth 7 a day would be the minimum wage in his plants. Immediately the bosses at the Rouge plant came around saying, "Go like hell, boys. If you're gonna get that raise you gotta increase production!" On our job production was raised from fifteen pans of stock a day to twenty-two, as a result of which one entire shift of our gang was laid off. Down the line from one man was given two drill presses to tend instead of one, as formerly. The inspector on our job was taken off and we had to do our own inspecting and still keep up the new production rate. This speed-up took place all over the plant; it is significant that, concomitant with the wage raise, nearly 30,000 men were laid off from the Rouge plant.

The claim that wages are never cut in Ford plants has always been part of the stock in trade of Ford publicity agents. But they are cut. When the plants reopened in 1928 to produce the Model A, thousands of older men who had been making \$3 to \$10 a day when they were laid off were hired again as new men at 5 a day. An old machinist who had been with the company ten years was hired at \$5, although he had been making \$8.40 prior to the shut-down. A tool-maker who had been getting \$11.00 an hour on Model T was likewise offered the minimum wage when he returned. In many cases the older men were not rehired—younger men had taken their places at lower wages. This process, still going on, has been supplemented by another. Men are "transferred" from department to department, their wages being cut as they move. I worked (in 1929) with men making \$6.40 who had been making \$7.20 and \$7.60 before their transfer. A lathe operator of my acquaintance was recently transferred to washing, and cut from \$8 to \$7.60 a day. Even workers in the aristocratic Lincoln plant are not immune—last spring all those making more than a dollar an hour were cut to that figure. As a result of this process, very few workers in Ford plants now make more than \$7.60 a day.

To the outsider, this may seem high wages—but most Ford workers have lately been working only three days a week. In 1930 the wages of the average Ford worker were less than a thousand dollars. Taking into account the prevailing three-day week, the seven weeks of enforced idleness and a daily wage of \$7.60, the worker made \$959.20 during that year! In 1931 wages were cut and the working week reduced to one or two days a week.

Ford claims not only that there are no wage cuts in Ford plants, but there are none in any of the 3,500 plants which make parts for him. "To prevent wage cuts on Ford work, the Ford Motor Company makes periodical inspections of its supply companies," says The Wall Street Journal, quoting Ford officials. Many of these supply companies are in Detroit, the most prominent of them being the Briggs Manufacturing Company, which makes 4 per cent of Ford bodies. This concern gained no little fame in 1930 because its earnings during the first half of that year showed "an increase of 45.78 per cent over the \$2,422,697 reported for the similar period in 1929. Earnings in the second quarter alone exceeded by \$344,000 the earnings for the entire year of 1929." These increased earnings are perhaps partly explained by the 15 to 50 per cent wage cuts which it put through early in 1930 and by the piecemeal cuts, from 5 to 30 per cent, later in the year. In 1931 it was offering unskilled jobs at twenty-five cents an hour. Besides being locally notorious for its low wages, this concern also enjoys an unsavory reputation among workers because of its lack of safety devices on machinery and the resulting high accident rate.

The Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company, makers of Ford wheels, has cut wages of its tool-makers from 1.10 an hour to eighty cents, and increased the hours of the night shift to fourteen a night, seven nights a week. The Detroit Gear Company, makers of small Ford parts, took a leaf out of its master's book—it laid off all men getting ninety cents an hour and rehired them at seventy-three cents. At the same time their working hours were increased from nine to eleven and a half. Reports from Toledo, Cleveland and New Haven indicate that this is going on all over the coun-

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try, in spite of Ford's "periodical inspection." This letting-out of parts contracts, while highly profitable to the Ford Motor Company, has led to widespread unemployment here. Until the wage raise went through, comparatively few Ford parts were manufactured by outside firms. At the present time, according to Ford himself, 3,500 concerns are making Ford accessories. As a result of this, department after department at the Rouge plant has been closed down—brake, rear-axle, shock absorber, differential housing departments, to mention only a few, have been shut down and their workers laid off. Nearly every second man I meet on the job lines has been laid off from the Rouge, and nearly half of them tell me they are jobless because of this contract-letting policy.

According to statements of the Ford Company, there were recently 84,000 men at work in the Rouge plant. Workers there say that at that time, apart from maintenance and service men, there were 25,000 at work. At capacity, the plant employs 120,000; during 129, 30,000 men were discharged; lay-offs continued through 1930 until another 50,000 had been let out; in 1931, many thousands of production workers were laid off. It may be accurate to say that there are more than 25,000 on the pay roll, for there are literally thousands of unemployed Ford workers who still have their badges, and, ipso facto, are on the pay roll—but these workers usually have not worked for months and they are denied admittance to the employment office!

The exaggeration of Ford's employment figures can be seen in a report of Dr. W. G. Bertram of the Mayor's Unemployment Committee. "A survey of 3,476 recipients of relief showed 36.1 per cent had been employed at Ford's at least a year. If the same rate holds in the other 42,000 families, the total cost to the city in January, 1931, of keeping Henry Ford's workers in condition . . . was 720,000." The Welfare Department reported last April that the fathers of over 5,000 destitute families had been laid off by Ford. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to tell just how many men are at work now, for Ford is hiring and firing thousands of men daily. Old men, highly paid men, men who cannot make the speed, are being eliminated and in their places are being hired men who are young and fast and willing to work for \$6 a day, perhaps only a day or two a week.

Ford has been in no small measure responsible for hooding Detroit with labor. Early in 1929 he announced he would hire 30,000 men. Thousands of workers, many of them with their families, many of them penniless, rushed to Detroit. Night after night, in bitter zero weather, the men stood in line. A few hundred were taken on—fire hoses were turned on the rest to drive them away. A similar situation arose in 1930, as a result of which 10,000 unemployed stormed the plant and smashed the hiring office and the woven-steel storm fence which protected it. After that the police inaugurated a policy of repression. Men were not allowed to start fires to warm themselves; they were prohibited from gathering in groups; they were required to keep moving; if they were in line they had to move quickly if they were to avoid being beaten. This police guard is still maintained, since the rumors that Ford is "hiring" has brought thousands of men out to the Rouge plant.

(To Be Concluded.)

Deportations and Wage-Cuts--The Case of Edith Berkman

By MARTIN RUSSAK
National Secretary of the National Textile Workers Union

IT is now over five months that Edith Berkman has been imprisoned in the immigration pen at East Boston, Mass. Originally arrested by the immigration authorities while leading the Lawrence strike of February, 1931, she was released on bail soon after that strike ended with the workers winning their main demands from the American Woolen Company.

When the Lawrence workers struck again, this time 23,000 strong, on October 5, 1931, one of the first acts of the government was to revoke the bail of this outstanding and courageous leader of the Lawrence workers who was once again in the front ranks of the struggle. She was again imprisoned in the East Boston pen. The great strike ended on November 11—betrayed by the American Federation of Labor officials and their Musteite assistants. But Edith Berkman was kept in jail. She is still there, ostensibly held "for deportation." And the authorities refuse to admit her to bail.

This unprecedented outrage is the work of the American Woolen Company which in this case is using the federal immigration department to prevent any possible "interference" with its current campaign to make its Lawrence mills more profitable—at the expense of the worst exploitation ever yet imposed upon the workers of Lawrence.

It was not just a 10 per cent cut that millionaire mill-owners put over when they succeeded in defeating the general strike through Riviere, Gorman, Muste and Co. When the workers went back to work they found themselves confronted by cuts that ranged to 30 and 35 per cent—just as Edith Berkman and other leaders of the National Textile Workers Union had predicted. In the spinning department of the Wood mill wages were cut as much as 50 per cent.

The efficiency men—who were driven out of the mills pell-mell by the stormy February strike—are now back in all the huge Lawrence mills. Speed-up and further wage-cuts are planned. Rumor has it that the infamous 9 comb system, which precipitated the February strike, is now again slated for introduction in the combing departments. The Woolen Trust and the Wall Street bankers behind it demand rich profits and regular dividends from their Lawrence mills. This they can get only by imposing a killing speed-up and a starvation wage upon the workers. And to accomplish this they must crush the National Textile Workers Union and give the workers U.T.W. "leaders" like Riviere, MacMahon, and the socialists Blakely, Schulman and Salerno.

Therefore Edith Berkman is held in jail without bail. Therefore Riviere is still in Lawrence, hobnobbing with his friends among the politicians and police; and President MacMahon of the U. T. W. comes to Lawrence for the first time in ten years to speak to his good pals of the Central Labor Union about the value of "organization." Speed-up, wage-cuts, U.T.W. fakery, Musteite betrayers, and attacks upon the National Textile Workers Union go together.

The National Textile Workers Union, however, is stubbornly carrying on the fight in Lawrence. New leaders, from the ranks of the Lawrence

"WE'VE RUN OUT OF RELIEF, BOYS!"



BROOKMIRE SPECIAL REPORTS "The Steel Industry since 1890." February 10, 1932.

(Discussion of a chart showing the total U. S. production of rolled iron and steel for the 40-year period from 1890 to 1931.)

"The most striking feature of this forty-year record is the increasing severity of the cyclical declines. The slump in 1908 was greater than the slump in 1903-04. The still worse slump experienced in 1921 was excused on the ground that it was largely the result of the abnormal war boom. Now, however, without being able to lay the blame upon any war in the years immediately preceding, we are suffering a decline that is already fully as bad as 1921. In fact, the further drop that is almost certain to be shown by the 1932 figures will make this collapse by far the worst of all."

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

SOME FACTS SENATOR JOHNSON DID AND DID NOT BRING OUT

By HARRY GANNES

WHOLESALE swindling of the middle class by the big bankers in the matter of foreign bonds, the knife-edge of American penetration in Latin America, is causing a stir in Washington. The mouth-piece of the discontent is the brilliant demagogue, Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, outspoken enemy of the Soviet Union. Johnson has plenty to say about bankruptcy, frozen credit, swindling, corruption by Wall St. of Latin American governments, but he forgets to draw the analogy of the Soviet Union paying its debts and smashing the lies of "default" which Johnson and his associates spread so liberally.

However, the American workers have many lessons to learn of the role of the imperialists in Latin America so intimately connected with the Hoover hunger regime. The workers must remember that Hoover himself was the chief swindler of the middle class, and the chief arguer for greater penetration of Latin America. He made a trip to Latin America immediately after his election on the "chicken-in-every pot", "automobile-in-every-garage" slogans.

The economic crisis, and its offshoot, the financial crash throughout Latin America, uncovered the whole stench of American "financial" penetration of Latin America. We must always remember that marines follow the dollar as well as the flag into colonial countries.

Some facts were brought out by Senator Johnson in his senate investigations of foreign-bond flotations. Some facts and some lessons weren't brought out, which we will try to mention briefly here.

The senate investigation established the fact that the big bankers, with the help of the Hoover-Mellon-Stimson-Morgan government floated \$4,000,000,000 in foreign bonds which were, through the most approved Capone methods, forced onto so-called "small investors." If the National City Bank of New York wanted to strengthen its hold in Chile, Cuba, Nicaragua or Columbia—if it wanted oil concessions, or any other form of robbery—it would get the United States government to approve a loan; it would force this loan through the banks with government endorsement. In the floating of the loan, the big bankers would rake in huge graft. The puppet governments would get fat. The hand of American imperialism would be strengthened and the local lackeys would speed-up the native workers to pay the interest. The Times, referring to Johnson's summary speech in the Senate, tells of some of the pressure of the big banks against the small (which ultimately led to the collapse of so many of the smaller banks). The Times says:

"He also charged that large banks forced small ones to aid in the distribution of foreign bonds; he had received many letters from small bankers, who complained bitterly of the compulsion put upon them."

But why the howl just at this time? The middle class bond buyers are not averse to sweating the native masses for interest on their bonds. They are not against this huge export of capital with its resultant enslavement of whole continents, with its corruption of the Legats, the Machados and Chiang Kai Sheks. They howl now because with the economic crisis the big bankers have crawled out from under the crash, and the small investors are being made to pay for the bankruptcies. Testimony before the Senate Committee showed that bond defaults amounted to more than \$800,000,000.

This swindling process, of course, was backed by the State Department, headed by Stimson. The big bankers got the O.K. of Hoover-Stimson,

tucket, R. I. This, too, was an attempt to deprive the workers of militant leadership under the cloak of the "deportation" attack.

Edith Berkman must be released.

The workers of Lawrence must lead in the fight for her freedom. It is part of their fight to stop wage-cuts and win better conditions. The attempts of the capitalist immigration department to terrorize the textile workers into ever greater hunger and slavery must be answered by rapid building of a mass National Textile Workers Union for a smashing fight against every wage-cut, rotten condition of work, and speed-up, and for Unemployment Insurance.

A solid United Front of all textile workers—native and foreign-born, young and old, employed and unemployed—against the black fascist line-up of mill-owners, deportation frame-ups, U.T.W. officials, and yellow socialist Musteites will bring victory to all textile workers.

Starvation Among the Unemployed in Illinois

(By Labor Research Association)

ILLINOIS (Governor Emmerson) "While there is much destitution in Illinois, none of our people is actually starving, due to unemployment relief funds provided both privately and by the state. We estimate that approximately 1,000,000 people in Illinois are unable to secure employment although able and willing to work." N.Y. Times, March 17, 1932.

With an admission that 1,000,000 are jobless in Illinois, Governor Emmerson dares to claim that no one "is actually starving, due to unemployment relief funds." We let capitalist records answer him and prove that he is deliberately concealing the facts. Even with only 1,000,000 jobless, and this is undoubtedly an understatement, there is actual starvation in Illinois on a mass scale.

Chicago "Hunger Call" Admits 120,000 Starve. On Jan. 23, 1932, a desperate "Hunger Call" by the Cook County Emergency Relief Fund for an emergency session of the Illinois Legislature admitted that in Chicago alone:

"With available unemployment relief cash exhausted, actual starvation threatens 120,000 families here unless aid is forthcoming by Feb. 1.

With 500,000 destitute, "the city faces riot unless the state acts." This Hunger Call was printed on the front page of the Chicago Daily News, estimating that "Chicago and Cook County need at least \$10,000,000 to care for the poor the rest of the winter." This amount was supposed to pay the welfare agencies enough to continue food "relief" for about 120,000 families in Chicago at the rate of 81-3 cents a day per person—the average for food relief in the city, according to Frank D. Loomis, secretary of the Emergency Relief Commission. (Congressional Record, Feb. 2, 1932, page 3181.)

So with the threat of hunger "riots" held over its head, the Illinois legislature finally voted early in February \$20,000,000 unemployment relief for the entire state, or \$20 apiece for the 1,000,000 who are jobless, according to Governor Emmerson's own admission. How long would even \$20 last a hungry man and his family?

But, of course, the jobsless did not get anything like \$20 apiece this winter, for out of the relief funds the agencies pay their own expenses and their own salaries. A relief worker gets at least \$25 a week, and often a great deal more, for "investigating" a worker and his family to be sure he is hungry enough to get his 81-3 cent a day for food.

Even the relief agencies did not claim that the state fund would last except for a fraction of the jobsless "for the rest of the winter." Winter is over now. Funds are exhausted again and no jobs are in sight.

Died of Starvation.

Here is the typical story of a worker who tried to get some of that much-touted relief. He tried for six weeks. Every time he was turned down. "The other day he dropped dead in his back yard, raving insane. He died of pure hunger and Dr. Arthur E. Holt, chairman,

grieved to death because everybody turned him down." (Testimony of a social worker before the Chicago Workers' Committee on Unemployment.

Nor have coal miners in mining districts of Illinois seen any of this "relief." President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America early in the year admitted that 30,000 miners in Illinois were "in dire want," and had no place to go for relief. (Congressional Record, Feb. 2, 1932, page 3179.)

The Chicago Federation of Labor in January adopted a resolution, admitting that:

"There is estimated to be 1,100,000 unemployed men and women wage earners, all of whom are hungry, and a great number at the point of starvation, and it is believed that 100,000 babies go to bed hungry every night; and

... there are 14,000 school teachers and 4,000 miscellaneous employees of the Chicago Board of Education without pay since April, 1931."

Such evidence as this, admitting mass starvation, not only in Illinois, but throughout the United States, continues for page after page of small type in the Congressional Record of Feb. 2, when Senator La Follette presented it before the U. S. Senate. The admissions are from public and private "welfare" agencies and other capitalist sources.

No starvation in Illinois? Let Governor Emmerson step out of his limousine and look into the faces of jobless workers on the streets.

WHALEY-EATON SERVICE

For Clients Only Foreign Letter Copyright February 23, 1932

"France and Japan: Although the French Embassy in Washington, informed Secretary Stimson that rumors of a Franco-Japanese understanding were false, subsequently semi-official information at Paris invests the denial with a less general and sweeping character.

"a. The Communist daily "Humanite" alleges knowledge of a Franco-Japanese agreement regarding China, dating from 1910. It charges that this agreement has secret clauses respecting a common attitude toward Russia, and that these clauses have been strengthened. "Humanite" also alleges that the French Government has recently made a loan of 800,000,000 yen to Japan, secretly, and that it was this loan which enabled Japan to place large orders for munitions and arms with French manufacturing companies.

"The foregoing is referred to only because it emphasizes the fact, accepted in diplomatic circles, that what is happening in the Far East is a clash between Capitalism and Communism. If there is any understanding between France and Japan it probably concerns Communism only, since Communist activity has become a threat not only inside Japan, but also in French Indo-China."