

450 DELEGATES PLEDGE FIGHT AGAINST WAR AND STARVATION

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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"The Government Is Bankrupt"

IT WAS not a Communist agitator who declared that "the government is bankrupt," but the official leader of the majority of Congress, Mr. Rainey. This startling admission was made in a last desperate attempt to avoid the stampede of congressmen of both parties against the pending sales tax. That the most desperate efforts failed, and that last Friday and Saturday witnessed the collapse of party discipline of both republican and democratic parties in Congress, is witness to the mass anger that is rising against the open, cynical shifting of the burdens of the crisis onto the masses through the use of the taxation machinery. The "revolvers" in Congress have one chief argument to "justify" their failure to stand pat on the official program, expressed by the republican, Swing, who defended the amendments which temporarily broke up Congress sessions as "the greatest insurance that could be given the country against Communism."

But the revolt itself is the most brazen demagoguery. The entire Congress is committed to, has already enacted, the most gigantic legislative robbery of the masses for the benefit of finance capital that has ever been known in history. At one stroke Congress almost unanimously relieved finance capital of debts of two billion dollars, presented the banks and big corporations with cash to the amount, and placed this burden upon those who bear the burden of the national debt. And that is always, everywhere, in whatever form it may be disguised, the mass of workers and farmers, and the whole lower strata of the population. Marx brilliantly expressed this law of capitalist political economy, generations ago, when he summarized his analysis of this problem with the statement:

"The only part of the so-called national wealth that actually enters into the collective possessions of modern peoples is—their national debt." (Capital, Vol. I, p. 827).

Mr. Rainey "warned" that "the worst panic in all the history of the world" will result from failure of this program to shift the full burden of the crisis onto the masses. But the masses are already groaning under the worst crisis of history. This crisis is deepening daily. All measures of Hoover and Company, while successfully deepening the misery of the masses, fail to start the machinery of production to moving again, and fail to relieve the financial crisis. In spite of the vast program of inflation and cash dole to the corporations, the past week showed "recessions in various branches of production," according to the conservative "Annalist," with the steel industry declining to 25 per cent of capacity "at a time when steel production is normally approaching its highest point for the year." In spite of colossal inflation, the deposits of Federal Reserve Bank members declined in the past month by four hundred million dollars. The general weekly index of business of the "New York Times" shows a general downward trend for the entire first quarter of the year, for the first time in history, and reached the lowest point, of 60 per cent of "normal" in the past week. These figures, translated into the lives of the masses, mean spreading and deepening starvation of millions of men, women and children—the same millions whose starvation is being deepened by the capitalist taxation program.

It is not only the U. S. Government which is bankrupt. It is the whole capitalist system, which staggers deeper into the world crisis, viciously striking, as it goes, against the living standards of the masses and preparing its supreme effort to solve the crisis by war. It is no accident that Congress leaders wall about the "threat of Communism." The starving masses have before their eyes the contrast to the decaying system of capitalism, in the tremendous achievements of the Five Year Plan of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, organized and led by the Communist Party. In the Soviet Union is being achieved the most gigantic economic advances ever made by mankind, at precisely the moment when capitalism of all lands and especially of the United States is paralyzing by its inner contradictions, by its own inner laws. The masses are learning by their own bitter experience that only the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism shows them a way out of the crisis.

The masses are further learning that not only the solution of the crisis requires the revolutionary leadership of the Communist Party, but even the smallest every-day fight against the daily robbery of the workers' bread-box by capitalism requires the Communist program and leadership. The smallest concessions to the anger and resistance of the masses is only wrung from the hands of a reluctant capitalist class and its Congressional lackeys by "the threat of Communism." The most effective blow for daily bread for the workers and farmers today is a vote for the Communist Party and participation in the daily mass struggles which it organizes and leads.

Tampa Class War Prisoner Calls for Aid to Daily Worker; Send in Your Half Dollars

CLASS war prisoners are urging all workers to rally to the support of the Daily Worker because they know that only through mass demonstrations can the bosses' terror be smashed. An appeal to save the Daily Worker has just been sent out by Al McBride, marine worker and Daily Worker agent, who is now in jail in Tampa, Florida, for his activities on behalf of the working class.

"A representative of the I. L. D.," Al McBride writes, "has told me of the financial crisis in which our Daily is at present. I also learned that one of the four workers murdered by the Ford gunmen in Detroit is a Daily Worker agent. As one who first sold hundreds of Daily's in the lynch mob atmosphere of Florida, and who has already been in jail for months because of his working class activities, I call upon all workers to lend all possible aid to the Daily."

"The fight to free the 14 workers serving savage sentences up to 10 years in the prison camps in Florida, the fight to free all other class war prisoners cannot be properly waged without the Daily Worker. Full speed ahead to the support of our fighting paper."

SEND IN YOUR HALF DOLLARS.
Comrades, save your paper with half dollars. A half dollar from 70,000 workers will finish the drive with a bang. The first two days of the drive have already brought in 4,000 half dollars.
Your coupon is on page three. Cut it out and send it with a half dollar to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Hoover Spends \$4,000 on Milk for His Family While Workers' Children Starve

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Yesterday the Daily Worker, answering the lies of the 39 governors who said there was "no starvation" in their states, printed official reports not only of the United States Department of Labor, but of special investigators from many states, that workers' children were starving to death, and that milk was becoming an unknown luxury to millions of children of unemployed workers.

However, President Hoover swills milk to his heart's content. In Kentucky miners' children are given milk only as a medicine, when they are about to die of malnutrition or the deadly "flux." But Hoover spends \$4,000 a year on milk alone for himself and his wife. The following note from the Chicago Herald, February 26, 1932, gives an idea why Hoover and Senator Bingham, as well as the 39 governors, can say: "There is no starvation in the United States":

"President Hoover knows his own mind on at least one beverage. He's strong for milk. Twenty-four quarts and twelve pints of whipping cream are delivered daily at the White House door. The bill, \$4,000 a year, marks the President one of the best customers the milkmen have in the whole country."

"Facts on the presidential consumption were supplied here yesterday by Merrill O. Maughan, executive secretary of the Milk Council, Inc.

"After an early morning deliv-

Starvation Rampant in Oklahoma, the Daily Worker Correspondent writes, Smashing Lies of "Alfalfa-Bill" Murray, One of 39

ery, the milkman comes back at 9:30 a. m. to see if his star customer needs anything more. The daily bill averages \$12.35."

With \$2,000,000,000 given to the rich bankers as a "dole" by the Hoover government, Hoover and his fellow parasites can well spend \$12.35 a day for milk, while the 12,000,000 unemployed see their children face

starvation.

"Alfalfa-Bill" Murray, governor of Oklahoma, helping Hoover along in the "no starvation" propaganda said the state of Oklahoma hadn't counted the starving, but he didn't think there were any. An Oklahoma worker sends us the following facts: "This is how conditions are in Duncan, Okla., a cotton and oil

town of nearly 19,000 people. We have at least 200 families in dire circumstances. The situation is desperate, but those most involved are not. They will pray but will not fight. Their passage through this world may be a trial of hunger and rags but a palace awaits them in Heaven, for most of them are Baptists or Methodists. The others are Nazarenes, Campbeites, or Holiness.

"The local newspaper the other day carried a story announcing that a woman 30 years of age died of hunger and neglect in a shack here where she and her two young sons spent the winter months without a fire—not even a cook-stove. The doctor who took the woman to the hospital and treated her there said the woman died of starvation—that and nothing more.

I personally of a young Negro, who has three or four children, who keeps herself and family on scraps she gathers by canvassing the white residential section. Until a year or so ago she made a living doing odd jobs for the women around town but she can find nothing to do there are scores of other cases just as desperate here.

"The great American Legion unemployment drive came and went here with little accomplished except publicity. About 200 persons registered for jobs, of these 150 found work. But here is the joker—the average job was for about 2 hours and the pay about 25 cents an hour. That means, of course, that no more than \$100 was given in two weeks to relieve 200 families. And the "drive" is over. Some kind-hearted man offered to give a man \$1 for cleaning up around his place and working in his garden for a week.

The Salvation Army is about the only relief organization we have here. This winter they asked for a budget of \$6,000, of which \$2,000 was to be spent on "relief" and \$4,000 on Jesus. They did not announce how much they got, but Jesus will be taken care of in the "companyment" of considerable rum beating on the streets at night."

Hunger and Separations.
Not only is hunger killing off thousands of children of unemployed workers, but starvation is breaking up thousands of families. Starving unemployed workers are forced to put their children in orphan asylums—if they can find any place—to keep their children from dying. A report in the New Times on March 21, declared:

"A marked increase in the number of children entering charitable homes in recent years because their parents have separated or there has been a breakdown of family morale" was noted in the annual report of Samuel Strasbourger, president of the board of trustees at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, made last night at a meeting of the board in the home at 138th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

"Mr. Strasbourger revealed that only 4 per cent of the 1,800 children either housed at the asylum or cared for in homes outside the asylum's guidance are full orphans—that is, with both parents dead—and that 63 per cent have both parents living. The rest have one parent living.

"In a few cases, he said, children have been placed in the asylums because their parents are economically unable to care for them adequately—a reflection of the economic depression. The physical conditions of children admitted recently has also reflected conditions of living under economic strain in the past two years.

300 ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT MAY DAY ANTI-WAR PROGRAM

Conference Endorses Anti-War Week, March 31 to April 1; Unseats Three Trotsky Counter-Revolutionaries

NEW YORK.—The United Front May Day Anti-War Conference called by the provisional arrangements committee composed of the Communist Party, Trade Union Unity Council, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, Friends of the Soviet Union, Unemployed Councils, League of struggle for Negro Rights

and Anti-Imperialist League, last Sunday, March 20, at Stuyvesant Casino, concluded its work by electing an Executive United Front Committee of 35 members. The Conference adopted a program of action that outlines the concrete tasks of all workers organizations and shops in the preparatory actions, and the May Day mass united front struggle for unemployment insurance, against the bosses mass hunger, terror offensive, for defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese masses.

450 delegates representing close to 300 shops, unions, and other mass organizations attended the conference. 65 shops were directly represented by delegates, 10 A.F.L. local unions, 24

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Morris Winchevsky



Fifteen thousand New York workers paid their last tribute to Morris Winchevsky, Jewish revolutionary writer who died several days ago.

Special Mobilization to Attack Block Aid Racket

NEW YORK.—Tonight is special mobilization night in the headquarters of the Mid-Town Unemployed Council, 418 West 53rd St., in the special campaign to repel the attack that the Tammany "Block-Aid" racketeers have made on the militant Block Committees of the west mid-town section.

All workers who can give three hours in the evening, from 8:30 till shortly after 9, should meet at 418 West 53rd St. not later than 6:30 P. M., where they will be given complete instructions and assigned to definite territory. Women workers are especially needed.

Rally to the support of the fighting Unemployed Councils and volunteered for shock-brigade canvassing this evening!

Knowing that present relief agencies are useless for giving real help, the Workers' Block Committees will use their concentration drive to line up mass sentiment for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill as the only means of safe-guarding workers from the misery of joblessness and the degradation of grudging charity.

In opposition to the giant make-believe of the Gibson Committee Block Aiders, who promise to "stamp out want" in 20 weeks by selling stamps to already impoverished workers, the Unemployed Council campaign workers will sell Fighting Fund stamps priced from five to twenty-five cents. The proceeds of these sales will be used, not to stall off the demands of the pious for relief, but on carry on a fight for the only possible form of real and permanent relief, Unemployment Insurance.

Speakers, organizers, solicitors and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Death for Communists Is Asked by Ga. Bosses

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 21.—Nothing but a death penalty against two Negro and four white workers will satisfy the fury of the Georgia bosses, whose slave rule is threatened by the work of these six organizers in uniting the oppressed Negroes and whites for joint struggle.

That the state of Georgia is determined to burn in the electric chair six working class organizers arrested two years ago in Atlanta, is the frank statement of Assistant State Solicitor John H. Hudson, in a letter to Ansel Morrison, an Atlanta attorney. The letter states that the cases which are now set for March 24th, will be vigorously pushed. "I see nothing but a death penalty law rigidly enforced that will destroy Communism," writes Hudson.

The frenzied fear of the bosses before the developing joint struggles of Negro and white workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party, is revealed in this savage demand for the legal lynching of 6 working class leaders for the "crime" of organizing Negro and white workers together.

It is an admission of the terrible conditions under which the southern masses and especially the Negro masses are forced by capitalism to exist. It is the capitalists' fear of Communist leadership in the struggles of the workers that prompts this attempt to exterminate by "the death penalty" the revolutionary leaders of the oppressed toiling masses.

The six workers are two Negro men, Herbert Newton, organizer for the American Negro Labor Congress, and Henry Story, an Atlanta worker; two white men, M. H. Powers, organizer for the Communist Party, and Joe Carr, organizer for the Young Communist League; and two white girls, Ann Burlak and Marry Dalton, organizers for the International Labor Defense and the National Textile Workers Union.

Distributing a leaflet which contained a picture of a Negro and a white boy shaking hands, is the charge on the basis of which the state of Georgia seeks the death penalty for these six organizers.

The indictment against these workers is based on a law of pre-civil-war days, the so-called "Code of 1861," designed to crush possible slave uprisings.

Even though this law should be declared unconstitutional, the bosses of Georgia will try to find other means to burn these workers, according to the statement made by Mr. Hudson in his letter. "If our law should be declared unconstitutional," writes Mr. Hudson, "we would seek to have another put on the books which was not unconstitutional."

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15,000 at Funeral of First Jewish Revolutionary Writer

On Friday night Morris Winchevsky, the first Jewish socialist writer and poet died. Winchevsky, who was born in 1856 came to Germany from Russia in 1877 where he wrote for the Koenigsborn Free Press and the Forward. This period was the one in which Bismarck's anti-Socialist law was put into operation and it was for fighting against this law that Winchevsky was sent back to Russia. He then went to Denmark but was arrested and again deported, this time to London. From London he fled to Paris and carried on the work in the revolutionary movement. A while later, this tireless revolutionist returned to London where he and a comrade organ-

Imperialists Revive Old Yarns About Soviet "Atrocities"

Desperate Drive on to Discredit Soviet Union Before Masses in Effort to Win Them for Attack on U. S. S. R.

Times Man Warns Imperialists They Underestimate Fighting Qualities of Soviet Red Army

The recent revelations of the plans of the Japanese imperialists for an early attack against the Soviet Union has been hailed in the imperialist camp with a revival of the campaign of anti-Soviet lies.

Two bucharest dispatches revived the lie of "religious persecutions" with a blood-curdling yarn of "church riots" in the Soviet Ukraine, of the "shooting down of peasants" by the Soviet Red Army and, as a further stretch of the imagination, "unverified reports" of a "revolt" of Red Army troops. Another "flight" of peasants from the land where there is no crisis and no mass misery into the hell of capitalist Roumania was also "reported."

Yesterdays' crop of wild yarns emanated from the Bucharest life factory, which has been especially active since the beginning of the Japanese war provocations on the Siberian frontier of the Soviet Union.

The imperialists hope that these lies will discredit the Soviet Union in the eyes of the masses and will win them for the attack against their Socialist Fatherland, against the land of rising, flourishing Socialism.

Official Washington, having made repeated admissions of Japanese war provocations against the Soviet Union, yesterday forgot about these admissions and hypocritically raised the question of "Moscow's intentions" and "whether Moscow has any active military plans." A Washington dispatch to the New York Times notes official Washington's speculations on conditions in Japan, as to whether the Japanese would respect the loot of United States and British imperialisms in South China, and as to what use the Japanese would make of their troops following the problematic withdrawal from Shanghai.

Duranty further warns the imperialists against acceptance of the opinion already expressed in imperialist circles that it "would be very easy" for the Japanese to seize Soviet Far Eastern territory."

Arrest 17 in Raid on National Miners Union Meeting in Tennessee

Executive Committee Meeting Raided on Eve of Murder Trials of Harlan Miners

A hearing on the cases of the arrested men has been scheduled for March 22 in the Tazewell court. The meeting of the executive committee of the National Miners Union was to have taken up the questions of the report of the delegates to the National Miners Union Convention, the holding of protest meetings in all mining camps, and the defense of Joe Kaywood and the other miners arrested in Harlan last May on framed charges of murder whose trial came up yesterday.

Thousands of leaflets protesting this violation of the elementary rights of the miners to meet and protesting the continuation of the reign of terror clamped down on the Kentucky-Tennessee coal fields have been distributed through all the mine fields calling for mass protest.

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 Eastern borders, and stating again the peace policy of the Soviet government.

The Daily Worker immediately translated this editorial and is printing it today on page 4. 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.

Turn to page four and read this article NOW!

1,000 Anthracite Miners at Mass Meet to Extend Strike

SCRANTON, Pa., March 21.—Over 1,000 miners attended a strike mass meeting in Jessup, called by the rank and file, and decided to

Read the special article, "The Task of the Revolutionary Opposition in the Anthracite Miners Strike," by C. A. Hathaway, on page 3 today.

strike on Monday. The other mass meeting called in Eyan by the rank and file committee was broken up by state police and the thousand miners dispersed. In Carbondale, the mayor revoked a permit for a strike mass meeting of the rank and file in

the local armory.

The Maloney and Shuster leadership, as a preliminary for a sell-out, are organizing a committee to see Finchot to demand justice, instead of organizing mass resistance to the terror.

Over five thousand miners attended a mass meeting in Shenandoah, District 9, in the lower Anthracite, and decided to strike under their own so-called insurgent leadership on the similar wrong and confused program of equalization of working time and government investigation of the industry. Upon instigation of local Maloney supporters, rank and file representatives were not given the floor.

300 ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT MAY DAY ANTI-WAR PROGRAM

Thunderous Applause Greets Call by Amter to Prevent Shipment of Munitions Against Chinese Masses and Soviet Union

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

revolutionary unions and industrial leagues of the TUUL, 30 branches of the International Labor Defense, 13 unemployed councils and block committees, 28 branches of the International Workers Order, and delegates from Women's Councils, workers clubs and other organizations composed the conference.

A presidium of 20 members representing the most important organizations and sections of the New York working class was elected. M. Obermer of the Food Workers Industrial Union and Trade Union Unity Council, and R. Jones, organizer of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, were chairman and secretary respectively. O. Buchanan, Negro worker of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, was vice-chairman.

I. Amter, secretary of the New York District of the Communist Party was the first speaker. He outlined the situation facing the working class, and the tasks confronting the revolutionary organizations in preparation for the coming May Day of struggle against mass hunger, terror, imperialism and the whole system of capitalism.

Must Give Answer To Boss War And Starvation

"Our answer to the bosses mass hunger, terror and war offensive," said Amter, to the enthusiastic applause of the delegates, "must not only be words and demonstrations, but in work. Arms and ammunitions are being shipped from the United States against the Chinese masses, and the Soviet Union. This entails special responsibilities for the Marine Workers Industrial Union, but not only upon them. All workers must be united in the struggle to tie up and stop the loading and shipping of war material to China. We must not only carry on widespread agitation, but we must build a united front of struggle against the robber war on the Chinese masses, for defense of the Soviet Union in the shops, on the docks and on the ships."

15 delegates participated in the discussion on Amter's report, bringing out the views of the delegates and mass organizations represented on the preparations for May Day. Resolutions were unanimously adopted against boss terror, on the coming presidential elections, and on the war danger and the program of action. By recommendation of the Resolutions committee a special resolution on the block aiders scheme of the bosses was unanimously endorsed, and a special passage on the struggles of the colonial masses included in the main resolution. All the reso-

lutions and the program of action for the conference were distributed to the delegates, who unanimously pledged to report to their organizations, which are to draw up concrete programs of activities in line with the general program of action adopted by the conference.

Some of the immediate activities decided on by the conference which call for immediate organizational steps and energetic activity on the part of all organizations represented are the following: 1. Endorsement of the anti-war week from March 1 to April 1. A United Front mass demonstration to be called at the Bronx Coliseum on the evening of April 6, the anniversary of the U. S. entrance in the last world war. All organizations to participate through the holding of meetings, mass literature distribution, the organization of the membership of each organization and the workers in their neighborhood, in the shops where the members are employed, among the workers in their nationality, etc., for the anti-war week and the demonstration on April 6th.

2. The continuation and intensification of activity by each organization in accordance with the program of action leading to May Day. 3. On May Day the united front conference to organize a demonstration on Union Square at 12:30 p.m. The Executive of the United Front Committee was empowered to make arrangements for all other mass manifestations on May Day, as well as to organize an indoor demonstration at the Bronx Coliseum in the evening.

Conference Votes To Unseat Trotsky Renegades

Upon the report of the credentials committee all delegates were seated. The proposal to unseat the three delegates representing the counter-revolutionary Trotsky group on the basis of the open slanderous counter-revolutionary activities of the Trotskyists against the Soviet Union, with the Trotskyites assuming openly the role of the advanced guard of the bourgeois counter-revolution in the war on the Soviet Union, was unanimously and enthusiastically carried by the conference. The conference elected the Executive of 35 that will meet Wednesday, March 23, at 7:30 p.m. at the Workers Center, 30 East 13th Street. In order to organize the Executive, and get the machinery into immediate activity to mobilize the shops and all organizations for the anti-war week and all preparations for May Day. The conference adjourned after singing the International.

Chinese Communist Paper Holds Dance Friday March 25th

NEW YORK.—The Chinese Vanguard, the only revolutionary organ of the Chinese workers in America, will hold a dance to celebrate its second anniversary this Friday, Mar. 25, at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., N. Y. C. The program will include dancing until 1 a. m., Chinese and Japanese music, Chinese music, a new play dealing with the situation in China, entitled, "China Wakes" by the Red Players. Besides, there will be an unusual exhibition of Chinese and Japanese revolutionary posters and pictures. A selected band has been engaged for a dance.

The Chinese Vanguard has greatly increased its influence among the Chinese in America and is becoming an effective leader and organizer of the Chinese masses in the revolutionary struggles. All workers should come to the dance and support the Chinese Vanguard. Tickets are 35 cents each and are obtainable at the Vanguard office and the Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., City.

BRONX PAINTERS OUT ON STRIKE

Urge Workers to Help on Picket Line

NEW YORK.—The workers of the Hunts Point Decorating Co. of 382 Hunts Point Ave., Bronx, and the Art Craft Decorating Co. of Bronxville are all out on strike and show wonderful spirit. All of the men were out on the picket line this morning. The bosses were running around to inspect the jobs to see whether the men really mean to carry out their decision to strike until they win their demands. This assurance they found when they came to the jobs and found the men picketing there in good numbers. One of the bosses is beginning to weaken already.

He is trying to convince the workers that by picketing his jobs they will "ruin" him. The workers told him that this will be his "hard luck." The same boss, Max Nichtenberg, is a member of the Krakauer branch of the Workmen's Circle.

Mr. Smith, of the Artcraft Co., thinks that he can break the strike by seeking help from the A. F. of L. local of Mt. Vernon. We are sure that the rank and file members of the A. F. of L. local unions will not be misled by the same officials who are today co-operating with the Building Trades Employers' Association in putting over a general wage-cut of 25 to 40 per cent through the building industry. On the contrary, we are sure that the rank and file of the A. F. of L. workers will support this strike and refuse to scab on us.

We urge every painter to come to the strike headquarters, 1325 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, and help us to picket the jobs on strike.

The Alteration Painters will hold a general membership meeting Wednesday, March 23, at 8 p.m. at Irving Plaza Hall.

At this meeting there will be a general report on the activity on how far we got with the organization of the union. There also will be a report on the strike we are conducting at the present time. One of the strikers will report on the strike. A report of the coming wage cut and the situation of the workers in the A. F. of L. building trades unions will be given by George E. Powers, secretary of the Building Trades League. It is very important for every member to come to this meeting and all other painters, organized and unorganized, are urged to come and line up in the organization.

1,500 Demonstrate At Detroit Welfare

DETROIT, Mich.—Over 1,500 workers answered the call to demonstrate in front of the branch office of the Welfare Department here at North Detroit. Though there were a number of Murphy's cops present, they did not interfere.

A delegation of 20 was sent in to demand unemployment relief and free lodging. The delegation pointed out to the "district superintendent, Miss Grace Gain, that many starving workers are denied any relief. The delegation was headed by James Smith, a Negro worker.

The supervisor promised to "take up the demands." A mass meeting was then held outside the department.

Mayor Murphy has now cut relief to 15 cents a day, with the result that many thousands more are slowly starving.

NEGRO COMMUNIST GETS 2,477 VOTES IN ST. PAUL

ST. PAUL, Minn.—On a recount of the primary vote, the official returns show that the highest vote received by the Communist candidates was that of Comrade Robert Turner, a Negro worker, who was a candidate for the City Council.

In the last election, two years ago, the highest vote received by a Communist candidate for City Council was 1,700, showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The Communist majority vote also showed an increase of 50 per cent.

80 BUTTONHOLE SHOPS STRIKE AT WAGE-CUT

Full Support Urged by Rank and File Committee

NEW YORK.—Eighty button hole shops of the children's clothing trade shops struck yesterday over the heads of the Amalgamated officials against a wage cut which the Hillman machine was trying to force on the workers.

The strike was called on the initiative of three small local unions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, Button Hole Workers No. 50, Lapel Makers No. 161 and Turners Local 55. The workers demand that the wage cut be taken back and that the scab tactics of the Hillman machine be immediately stopped.

At a strike meeting held yesterday at the Rand School the workers pointed out that the leaders of the Amalgamated called up all shops and instructed the workers not to strike. All of the workers in eighty shops walked out, however.

Strikers who took the floor at the strike meeting stated that Hillman of the Amalgamated was sending workers to work in the shops at scab wages ranging around \$300 a day. Workers declared that Hillman was sending scabs in to break the strike under the protection of Tammany police.

The Amalgamated Rank and File Committee issued a call today urging all workers to support the strike of the button hole workers and refuse to work in the shops in case Hillman sends scabs into the shops.

It is expected that hundreds more workers will soon be involved in this struggle which is spreading to all sections of the shops under control of the Amalgamated Union.

TENANTS REJECT LANDLORDS OFFER

Arnow Ave. Strikers Threatened

NEW YORK.—Wm. Grassi, landlord of 773 Arnow Avenue, after calling the strike committee of tenants, and offering them 50 cents reduction per room announced that if they refused the offer he would break the strike with the aid of the Landlord's League, police department and injunctions of Tammany judges, all of whose support he boasted.

New workers form the committee each day, thus broadening the experience in the tactics of winning relief and educating greater numbers in the class struggle.

Double Number of R. I.L.U. Magazine Here

The latest number of the R.I.L.U. magazine has arrived. This is a double number. The whole is devoted to the speeches and workings of the world revolutionary movement as taken up at the recent eight session of the Red International of Labor Unions Central Council.

All trade union functionaries and activists must immediately get their copies. Bundle orders for organizations should be gotten at the office of Labor Unity, 5 East 19th St., New York City.

"ROAD TO LIFE" AT JEFFERSON 58TH ST., ROYAL AND FRANKLIN "Road to Life," first Russian talkie, which was so highly praised by critics and which broke all house records at its Broadway premiere, has been booked for four RKO neighborhood theatres, beginning Wednesday. This picture will be the first Russian film to play at these theatres the Jefferson, 58th Street and Royal, Wednesday to Friday, and the Franklin Thursday and Friday, and it was booked in response to an unprecedented request by the theatres' patrons.

"Road to Life" is the drama of the homeless walls of Russia, who roamed the streets of the cities committing all sorts of crimes, and who were reclaimed to useful citizenship by a band of brave Russian teachers. Titles in English explain the story and Dr. John Dewey, professor emeritus of Columbia University, appears in the prologue of the film. Among those who have praised the film are: George Bernard Shaw, Maxim Gorki, Theodore Dreiser, as well as critics in every important city of the world.

The Hippodrome screen offers the first presentation of "Carnival Boat," a new RKO-Radio Picture. Bill Boyd, Ginger Rogers and Hobart Bosworth have the featured roles. The stage acts include the Russian ambassador of entertainment, Dave Apollon, and his new revue "Surprises of 1932"; Wilson Brothers, German singers and yodlers; Harry Webb and Pat Lane, with Vi Maye; Gerald Griffin, tenor; Wan Van San, Chinese, Pipifax, clown, Eddie Panlo and Miss Elsie.

What's On—

TUESDAY Henry Cowell will speak on Proletarian music at the first meeting of the Musicians Club at the John Reed Club headquarters, 63 West 19th St., at 8 p.m. All welcome.

The Ronald A. Edwards and the Harry Eisman youth branches of the I.L.D. will have a combined membership meeting at 380 Grand Street, at 8 p.m. Members of both branches are urgently requested to attend.

The Eastern Parkway Branch of the P.S. U. will hold an open air meeting at Utica Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, tonight.

ILLINOIS Chicago An entertainment and dance given by the Metal Workers Industrial League will be held on Saturday, March 25, at 8 p.m. at Slovax Hall, 2147 West Chicago Ave. Adm. 35. 27, June welcome.

Dunne to Speak to Food Workers Fri.

Bill Dunne will speak before the members of the Food Workers' Industrial Union on Friday evening, March 25, at 8:30 p.m. on the Role of the Communist Party in the Revolutionary Trade Unions. This lecture is one of a series of open forums to be held monthly on the last Friday evening of the month for union members arranged by the Educational Committee of the Union. All workers, whether members of the union or not are welcome to attend.

The Educational Committee of the Union has also arranged for a class in Trade Union Problems which will be held weekly on Thursday evenings at 9 p.m. with Sidney Bloomfield, secretary of the Union as the instructor. The class begins on Thursday evening, March 24. Food Workers are urged to register for the class and attend the first meeting on Thursday.

COUNCIL WINS RELIEF FOR TWO

Mass Pressure Wins; Lone Action Failure

NEW YORK.—The Downtown Unemployed Council continues its record of unemployed victories every day.

Five cases came to the council today. In each case the council mobilized a committee and went with the destitute workers to the Home Relief Bureau. In two cases relief was secured immediately, the remaining three were promised relief for today.

Benny Warren, one of the workers who won relief, had been registered at the bureau, for some time. He had gone to the bureau individually asking when his needs would be cared for, each time the officials postponed the case. Finally he was evicted waiting for aid and had to live in a cellar. The organized action of the council forced the bureau to pay a month's rent and give him a food card.

V. Friedman, 251 E. 7th, had also been registered for some time and as in the case of Warren could get no satisfaction as an individual but when she went with a committee of workers, she was immediately helped. Ironically enough, this worker lives next door to Sol Fassler, Tammany alderman of the district, who promised so much for the workers when he was elected.

The pressure and militancy of the workers is so great that the bureau give in to their demands with little resistance.

JAIL KOVACHEFF FOR TELLING OF THE SOVIET UNION

DETROIT, Mich., March 20.—Comrade N. Kovacheff, a member of the American Workers' Delegation to the Soviet Union, who is touring the country under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union, was arrested Sunday after a meeting at Homestead, Pa. The arrest was caused by the Macedonian Citizens League, the same fascist political organization that made an attempt on his life in Massillon, Ohio, Feb. 21.

His assassination in February was averted by the vigilance of the workers. The murder was planned by the Macedonian Citizens' League and the American Legion, in order to stop Kovacheff's work in building the Macedonian People's League, an anti-fascist organization of Bulgarian and Macedonian workers in this country. The fascists fear the message about the Soviet Union that he is bringing to the Macedonian and Bulgarian masses and, frustrated in their attempt to silence Kovacheff by murder, they are now trying to frame him up.

"Road to Life" is the drama of the homeless walls of Russia, who roamed the streets of the cities committing all sorts of crimes, and who were reclaimed to useful citizenship by a band of brave Russian teachers. Titles in English explain the story and Dr. John Dewey, professor emeritus of Columbia University, appears in the prologue of the film. Among those who have praised the film are: George Bernard Shaw, Maxim Gorki, Theodore Dreiser, as well as critics in every important city of the world.

The Hippodrome screen offers the first presentation of "Carnival Boat," a new RKO-Radio Picture. Bill Boyd, Ginger Rogers and Hobart Bosworth have the featured roles. The stage acts include the Russian ambassador of entertainment, Dave Apollon, and his new revue "Surprises of 1932"; Wilson Brothers, German singers and yodlers; Harry Webb and Pat Lane, with Vi Maye; Gerald Griffin, tenor; Wan Van San, Chinese, Pipifax, clown, Eddie Panlo and Miss Elsie.

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ACME THEATRE

14TH ST. & UNION SQUARE

SPECIAL MOBILIZATION TO ATTACK BLOCK AID RACKET

Unemployed Council Calls for Volunteers to Canvass Mid-town Section

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

campaign workers from every part of the city will be sent in and a quarter of a million leaflets, and thousands of pamphlets, "Hunger Fighters" and signature lists will flood the concentration area.

The climax of the campaign will take place in a huge torchlight parade on Friday, March 25, at 6:30 p.m. starting at Columbus Circle, 59th St. and Eighth Ave. The parade will move through the entire area included in the concentration and will enlist, as it goes, workers for a tremendous mass meeting at Bryant Hall, 42nd St., near Sixth Ave. At this gathering, the workers living in the area will elect leaders for their respective sections and will set up Block Committees where none existed before.

In announcing the plans for the campaign, Carl Winter, secretary of the Unemployed Council of Greater New York pointed out that while the campaign is to be concentrated in a relatively small area, the forces of

all the unemployed groups in the city would be required to make the drive successful.

The "Block-Aiders" declare that not only will their method end "distress," but that their prize collection of stool pigeons will be in handy "in any crisis." With Japanese imperialists at this moment massing troops on the Soviet border, and engaging in the most brazen provocations to involve the U.S.S.R. in war, so that the United States may join the rest of the capitalist world in an attack on the Workers' Fatherland, it does not take much imagination to guess what the "crisis" they refer to will be.

READY TO FIGHT EVICTION OF 8

Longfellow Strikers Call for Support

NEW YORK.—The 8 families in the five Longfellow Avenue houses, striking for lower rents ignored the eviction notices served on them and did not appear in court last Friday.

The marshal has informed them that they would be evicted but have not given any definite date.

The workers expect the attempt will be made Tuesday or Wednesday and therefore call on pickets and neighbors to be on the picket line these two days at 7:30 or 8 a.m. At a banquet held last Saturday, the workers showed high spirits and said they were not frightened by the landlord and his courts and will stay on the picket line until they have won their demands for lower rents. The workers had good time at their little party.

The landlord also held a banquet Saturday, at Tremont and Washington Avenues where they talked over the "terrible rent strikes," and what they could do to stop them.

The landlords will not be able to break the rent strikes. The movement will spread into every proletarian neighborhood and force the robber landlords to cut the high rents

Dress Workers Membership Meet

Thurs. March 24

Shop Conference at Webster Hall Saturday

NEW YORK.—All members of the Dressmakers section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union are called to a mass membership meeting which will be held Thursday, at Webster Hall.

Ben Gold, secretary of the Industrial Union, will give a full report on the United Front Dressmakers strike. Following the report there will be a thorough discussion by the membership.

All members of the dress section of the union, especially the new members, should attend this important meeting without fail.

Prepare Shop Conference.

The campaign for the shop conference which will be held at Webster Hall Saturday at 1 p.m. is developing, drawing in a large section of workers from the International shops.

Fur Workers to Meet.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union reports that there will be an important shop and delegate conference of the fur trade Wednesday after work in the office of the union. Plans for struggle against the Kaufman injunction and the program of action, struggle against wage cuts in the fur trade will be taken up at this meeting.

BUILDING WORKERS MEET SATURDAY

The Building and Construction Workers' Industrial League is calling a special membership meeting Saturday, March 26th at 2 p.m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., N.Y. The discussion on ways and means to put fully into effect the program of action which started at the last meeting will be completed and further steps will be taken in preparation for mass strike in the building and construction industry against the 25 to 40 per cent wage cut which the Building Trades Employers' Association is preparing to enforce.

within the income of the workers will win no evictions for the unemployed and fight for free rent, gas, electricity for the unemployed.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER By DENIS JOHNSTON GUILD THEATRE, 334 St. W. of E. Way. Eve. 8:40, Mats. Thurs., Sat. 2:40

The Romance That Thrilled All Russia! Amkino Presents—American Premiere

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

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HIPPODROME 6th Ave. & 43rd St. BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK 8 ACTS Bill Boyd in "Carnival Boat" DAVE APOLLON with Ginger Rogers

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Task of the Revolutionary Opposition in the Anthracite Miners Strike

By C. A. HATHAWAY.

Boylan's Open Strikebreaking

The present miners' strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, carried through chiefly under the pressure of unemployed miners who are facing actual starvation, but already embracing from 15 to 16 thousand employed miners in the collieries of five of the biggest coal companies, has the greatest significance regardless of the outcome of this particular strike, and, at the same time, offers many valuable lessons.

Issues Behind the Strike

The issue involved in this strike, while hopelessly and, most likely, maliciously confused by the Maloney-Schuster leadership, are nevertheless extremely clear.

For the employed miners the most burning issues are part-time work (from 5 to 10 days per month), the systematic, though, most frequently, concealed cutting of wages with the connivance of the Boylan-Lewis machine of the UMWA in violation of the union agreement, and the vicious speed-up in the mines.

For the unemployed miners the problem is either jobs or relief, i.e. food, clothes, fuel and rent.

In the two districts now affected by the strike, Districts 1 and 3, about 100,000 miners were previously employed. Now, as a result of the crisis, the machination of the mines, the speed-up, and the substitution of other fuel for anthracite coal, at least 60,000 of these miners are totally unemployed. About 30,000 of those employed are working on the average from 6 to 10 days per month. Only 10,000 miners are more or less approaching full-time work, and these, as well as those on part-time, must put up with a most unbearable speed-up and with all sorts of petty maneuvers to lower their earnings. One miner, for example, told the writer that after working all day he was credited with earning \$4.24, but that after various deductions were made by the company he was given 18 cents for his day's work.

These are the issues that have aroused an intense anger among the miners, and that they are trying to settle by this strike. The anger of the miners is directed against the coal operators, against the Boylan-Lewis leadership of the UMWA and against the local leadership officials in the mining area.

The Boylan-Schuster Leadership

But, unfortunately, the mass of the miners still have confidence in the so-called "insurgent" leader, Maloney. It is the Maloney-Schuster "opposition" to Boylan that has leadership in the present strike. The leadership has been given to Maloney because the miners believe that he is really in opposition not only to the Boylan machine, but to the policies of betrayal and sell-out which Boylan represents. The miners do not realize, and do not fully believe when told, that Maloney is only using their misery and hunger to advance his own personal ambition to replace Boylan, and possibly, even worse, to further the efforts of the coal companies to wear down the resistance of the workers through unprepared and poorly led strikes. In this strike, for example, there was absolutely no preparation. The strike has gained its present proportions only due to the militancy of the workers themselves, and despite the complete confusion, malicious or otherwise, among the leaders.

The demands, to begin with, are not realistic and actually stupid. "Equalization of working time"—this is the panacea put forward by Maloney and Schuster. It is accepted by the starving miners only for lack of a clearer program. But what does "equalization of working time" mean under the conditions prevailing in the anthracite, in a situation where 60,000 are fully unemployed, where 30,000 are working only 6 to ten days a month, and where only 10,000 miners even approach full-time work? Assuming the granting of this demand, which under no circumstances could be won, what then would be the condition of the miners? "Equalization of working time," in such a situation, could only mean an equalization of starvation! It would mean that instead of 10,000 miners working somewhere near full-time and 30,000 working 6 to 10 days a month, all would work one and one-half days a month. With the wages now prevailing in the anthracite every miner should be able to grasp what one and one-half days' work—what Maloney's "equalization of working time"—would do to improve this situation. Obviously, it would only make the starvation conditions more widespread; it would equalize starvation.

Employed and Unemployed Divided

But the maliciousness of this demand lies not so much in what would happen if it were applied, but in its effect on the strike. Its effect in the strike has been to create a division between the employed and unemployed miners. The initiators of this slogan, the Maloney-Schuster "insurgents," have played into the hands of Boylan, the mine operators and the local government officials. And they have been quick to take advantage of the opportunity so kindly offered by Maloney.

Naturally, the employed miners were not elated over an opportunity to strike for less working time than they now had, and for smaller earnings. No demands were formulated for the miners with jobs. True, Maloney asked for the re-opening of all closed mines, but the possibility of forcing the companies to open their mines at a time when there was no market for their coal did not appear sufficiently promising to cause the employed miners to enter enthusiastically into the strike. As a result, in most mines, the miners did not vote to strike, but struck only after huge picket lines composed of unemployed miners had persuaded them to come out on strike. Out of 18 working collieries which had joined the strike up until Saturday, the majority, according to the testimony of the miners themselves, were brought on strike by the miners from the closed collieries, by the unemployed.

The fact that 16 to 18 thousand employed miners joined the strike under such circumstances is excellent testimony as to their deep dissatisfaction and militancy; but it is also a sad reflection on the Maloney leadership of the strike. Miners at a strike meeting in Luzerne openly stated that when they went on these picket lines the miners with jobs said, "Sure we're not against the strike, but what do we get out of it?" Not having any demands to meet such a situation the unemployed miners could only answer, "Well, come on out; we'll discuss that later!" This was the stupid situation created by Maloney, who failed still further in his duty as a leader, by even neglecting to prepare and circulate a strike call among the miners with the issues of the strike clearly stated, to consult miners as to what issue to bring forward in the strike, or to organize local strike committees or picket lines to carry through and spread the strike. Such criminal stupidity created chaos rather than a really effective strike of the miners.

As stated above, the Boylan-Lewis machine in the anthracite and the coal operators are taking full advantage of this situation. At a conference of the officials of the tri-district, District 1, 7 and 9, held on Friday, a statement was issued with the to-be-expected condemnation of the strike and particularly attempting to divide the employed and unemployed by charging not only that this was an "outlaw" strike, but that it was a strike "forced" on the "perfectly satisfied" employed miners by the unemployed. In view of this "forced strike," Boylan cynically proposed "to teach the unemployed a lesson" by withdrawing the small assistance given to the unemployed by the union, and announced that a referendum vote would immediately be carried through on whether the 50 cent-a-month assessment now collected from the employed miners for the relief of the starving unemployed miners should be discontinued. Boylan also had a conference on Friday with the sheriff of Luzerne County and with the mayor of Scranton at which the newspapers admit that he openly asked for police aid against the miners in an effort to smash the strike. The vicious attacks on the picket lines by both the local authorities and Pinchot's constables, therefore, are to no small degree due directly to the request for help from Boylan. The fact that the police can also charge that "the men do not want to strike," but that "the unemployed miners are forcing the others out," is due to Maloney's "equalization of working time" slogan, and to failure to really prepare the strike, particularly among the employed miners.

Wage Cuts Would Follow Defeat

This is clearly the danger point in the strike. Can Boylan, the coal operators, the police, and the stupidity (to say the least) of Maloney break the unity of the employed and unemployed miners? Can the employed miners be terrorized into returning to work, leaving the unemployed miners in the lurch? Such an outcome would be disastrous for the employed miners, as well as for the unemployed. Such an outcome would be the signal for renewed attacks on wages and an intensification of the speed-up in the mines. A defeat for this strike would bring a general worsening in the conditions of all anthracite miners, employed and unemployed.

Yet, under the Maloney-Schuster leadership defeat must inevitably be the outcome. Due to organizational chaos and to the failure to bring forward demands around which the employed miners will enthusiastically rally there must come a break in the workers' ranks as a result of the police blows and the open strikebreaking alliance of Boylan and the operators. As one miner told the writer: "Under present circumstances, if the police break the picket lines, many men will return to work." The outlook for success in the strike depends, therefore, on immediately arming real support for the strike among the wide masses of the employed miners.

This Maloney will not and can not do. On the contrary, the most likely action from Maloney will be to do nothing to strengthen the strike. Under the blows of the reactionary forces now gathering to smash the strike, Maloney will most likely capitulate completely as he did in the earlier Glen Alden strikes. To be more plain, he will sell out!

Rank and File Movement Only Hope

The only force in the anthracite which can still make the strike effective is the Rank and File Committee movement. This movement was still too young at the beginning of the strike to bring its program before all the miners and, on the basis of this program, to win the leadership of the strike. Now, during the strike, this movement is steadily gaining influence and prestige.

The biggest factor at the moment is the time element. The Rank and File Committees to save the strike, to transform the strike into a real strike, must work with the greatest energy and speed. The fulfillment of "equalization of working time" as a solution for the miners' hunger and starvation conditions must be exposed. Likewise, the failure to prepare the strike and the chaotic organizational situation in the strike must be exposed and the responsibility definitely fixed on the Maloney-Schuster leadership. Every move of Maloney to retreat or to betray the strike must be quickly brought to the attention of the miners.

This of course can be done only together with the widest popularization of the demands of the Rank and File Committees. While not failing to bring forward such demands contained in the Rank and File statements as "Abolition of the Individual Contract System," "Abolition of the Check-Off," etc., which may become real issues at a later stage in the strike, it is necessary at the moment to concentrate on the following demands which represent the immediate burning needs of the miners.

1. A guarantee of no less than three days work per week at union scale of wages.
2. The return of wages and working conditions to the standards set by the last agreement.
3. Local mine grievances (to be worked out concretely for each miner.)

For the unemployed miners real demands must be worked out. The present demand is too general and could not serve to rally the unemployed miners in opposition to Maloney's equalization slogan. Demands for immediate relief stating definite amounts, to be paid by the coal operators and the local and state governments should be worked out together with the miners, and these demands, together with the demand for unemployment insurance, should be made the basis for winning the 60,000 miners for a real struggle that will really bring them relief.

Such demands can serve to cement the unity of the employed and unemployed miners for the continuation of the struggle. Such demands can be won!

On the basis of this program, Maloney must be defeated. The rank and file miners must take the leadership in their own hands. But this can be done only from below, in the local unions and on the picket lines. It can only be done by electing committees of the strikers in each locality to lead the strike, committees that are elected after the rejection by the local union of Maloney's program, and after the acceptance of the program of the Rank and File Committee. All attention must be given in the localities to strengthening the strike, to electing such committees, and to winning the locals for the Rank and File Program and for the conference to be held on March 22.

The responsibility for the unprepared strike must be fastened on Maloney. The leadership of the strike must only be taken on a district scale after the repudiation of Maloney and the acceptance of the Rank and File program by the majority of the strikers. Until then the Rank and File must do everything possible to strengthen the strike and to win the strike by working as a revolutionary opposition to Maloney's stupid and reactionary leadership.

Worker Correspondents Urged To Send Letters For Special Anti-Imperialist War Issue

Our worker correspondents are requested to send in letters and articles at once to be printed in the special anti-imperialist war edition of the Daily Worker which will be published April 2.

Workers from the war industries—especially marine, metal and chemical should write about the conditions of work and struggles in their specific trade. Reports on shipments of munitions and the speeding up of production of war materials in the various plants throughout the country should be rushed to the Daily Worker without delay.

We want to hear from the soldiers and National Guardsmen too. Tell us what is going on in your regiment. Ex-servicemen—especially those who served in the Siberian expeditionary forces and in China—send in letters telling of your experiences.

All letters and articles for this special edition must be in the office of the Daily Worker not later than March 29.



TUUL Calls Workers to Support Seamen's Congress

NEW YORK.—The militant seamen and harbor workers throughout the world are preparing for a world union conference to be held in Hamburg, Germany, commencing May 20. The American section of the International of Seamen and Harbor Workers, the Marine Workers Industrial Union, is arranging meetings in all ports to elect delegates to this congress where the marine workers will discuss and work out plans for a world wide struggle against wage-cuts and speed-up and take up the problem of organizing to stop shipments of arms to the Far East war zone.

The Trade Union League has issued the following call urging all workers to support the Congress:

The coming World Union Congress, which is being called in Hamburg on May 20, by the International of Seamen and Harbor Workers, of which the Marine Workers Industrial Union is the American Section is of world importance to the working class.

The Trade Union League endorses the ISH for calling the Congress and the Red International of Labor Unions has called upon all of its sections to give the most active support to the Marine Workers and the Congress.

At this Congress, Marine Workers of the entire world will meet, and not only work out an International Program of struggle against the ship-owners campaign of wage cuts and worsening of conditions, but they will also take up the question of imperialist war, and around the slogan: "Do not lend nor transport troops or ammunition in imperialist war, Defend the Soviet Union, will work out an International Plan of action that will become a powerful weapon against imperialist war and in defense of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union."

ON DEVELOPING THE STRUGGLE IN THE REFORMIST UNIONS

In the reformist unions the question of unemployment must stand in the very middle of all our activities. With masses of workers actually starving, and with the leadership flagrantly betraying them, the question of Unemployment Relief and Unemployment Insurance assumes the greatest importance. Around this issue hundreds of thousands of workers in the American Federation of Labor can be easily organized for real struggle against their leaders. In each union there must be developed a definite program of unemployment, linking these unions up with the general struggle of the workers for Unemployment Insurance and relief. —William Z. Foster, in Labor Unity, March, 1932.

HALF DOLLAR CAMPAIGN

Over 4,000 half dollars have been received since our first announcement of the half dollar campaign. Three thousand came in as a result of the New York Tag Day. This does not really show that the half dollar campaign has started. There has not been sufficient time for it. It does show that with increased activity we can get the workers to contribute collectively the half dollars needed.

Watch this daily report regularly.

Total Cash Recd. March 18	District	Quota of Half Dollars	Received March 18-18	Balance to go	Percentage of Quota
\$ 591.03	1. Boston	1,851	33	1,818	1.8
10,627.03	2. New York	18,803	3,056	15,747	16.3
822.52	3. Philadelphia	6,437	82	6,355	1.3
191.24	4. Buffalo	2,181	64	2,117	2.9
227.68	5. Pittsburgh	2,057	12	2,045	0.05
1,022.31	6. Cleveland	6,273	317	5,956	5.5
1,024.79	7. Detroit	6,221	371	5,850	4.3
1,005.56	8. Chicago	11,232	343	10,889	2.2
378.64	9. Minneapolis	3,273	20	3,253	1.0
59.02	10. Kansas City	1,485	3	1,482	0.02
10.52	11. Dakotas	279	—	279	0.00
225.54	12. Seattle	2,351	2	2,349	0.01
647.46	13. San Francisco	2,708	3	2,705	0.01
351.86	15. Connecticut	1,896	100	1,796	5.3
15.40	16. Charlotte	269	—	269	0.00
87.75	17. Chattanooga	125	—	125	0.00
57.25	18. Butte	292	6	286	2.1
188.55	19. Denver	492	9	483	1.9
17,504.18		68,225	4,231	63,994	6.2
146.01 Misc.					
17,650.19 Total					

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Mass Workers Trial In Detroit to Expose Ford-Murphy Rule

DETROIT Mich.—Mayor Murphy's police in Detroit are continuing their campaign of terror against the workers. The police squads are touring streets, and especially near the workers' centers, hunting for leaders of the militant workers. Every day the Daily Worker receives information from different sections of the city that workers are stopped on the streets, searched, intimidated and arrested "for investigation." Usually the police give the excuse that they are searching for suspicious criminals. They always abuse the arrested workers, telling them they should be shot, deported or, at best, be put into jails.

The workers of Detroit are determined to fight this outrageous terror of Murphy's police and they are answering this systematic attack by coming into the Auto Workers' Union and Communist Party offices and different halls and filling out applications for membership.

Statement of a Ford Worker.
I am a Ford worker and on the day that the Hunger March took place I was inside working. We were out in time to see the whole fight. I was in back of the police when they were firing at the workers and saw the whole scene.

They had patrol wagons and fire engines stationed at Gate No. 4. I started to walk towards the next bridge and coming toward me was a whole crowd of workers coming to the Ford factory.

The police got under the bridge to connect the hose and then turned the water on the workers. At that time the crowd started to retreat, and as the workers were running away from the water the police opened fire on the workers. I saw one Ford serviceman standing in back of the fence with a pistol shooting at the workers. This serviceman shot about 20 times and I saw two men fall dead as he shot. The man had a dark overcoat on and was about 6 feet tall.

I remember one policeman. I'll never forget "that" face. He remarked to one of his fellow policemen that he shot down "at least a dozen anyway."

"I am a Ford worker, but I am willing to testify as a witness, even if I stand a chance of losing my job. If the workers are willing to give up their lives for the working class, I'm willing to stand a chance of losing my job."

A FORD WORKER.
Statement of a Ford Worker.
Being an unemployed worker, and hearing that the unemployed workers were going to the Ford Motor Co. to DEMAND JOBS OR RELIEF, I went Monday at 2 o'clock to the demonstration.

The parade was formed and I marched at the end of it. I did not see the actual fighting, tear gassing or watering, because I was at the tail end of the parade.

When the fighting was over, the police began to shoot. I went toward the front and the police began to open fire with a machine gun. I wanted to go through, but the police would not let me. I was right in the midst of the machine gun fire, so I fell on the ground to get away from the bullets. When the shooting was over the police arrested me. They took me to the station and tried to place a charge, saying that I was the first worker that shot a gun. I didn't even see any of the real shooting and they tried to pin such a charge on me. The immigration authorities held me and questioned me for five days.

A former Ford worker,
D. SCHIMMIZL,
87 W. Berkley St.,
Hazen Park, Mich.

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APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO BAIL FUND TO FREE 19 KENTUCKY STRIKE LEADERS NOW IN JAIL

19 Kentucky strike leaders are still rotting in Harlan, Pineville, and Middlesboro jails. Two of them, Vern Smith and Allan Johnson, are correspondents for The DAILY WORKER.

For a total of \$1250. premium on their bonds of \$10,000 each, all 19 can now be set at liberty. This means \$66 each to free these militant workers after months of confinement in rat-infested jails, living on a deadly diet of bread and beans.

When it rains, water pours through their roofs. In the Pineville jail, water backs up six and eight inches on the floor. One of the prisoners contracted pneumonia and nearly died, but the coal-courts demanded \$10,000 cash bail before they let her go to a hospital. Some of the women are sick with influenza. Their lives are endangered by disease. If they escape this peril, lynching awaits them at the hands of the rabid coal company agents and their hired killers.

The DAILY WORKER, the International Labor Defense, the Workers International Relief, and the Trade Union Unity League are jointly raising a \$1250 bail fund for freeing these class war victims. We call on all our readers to aid. Send funds at once to the Kentucky Prisoners Bail Fund, Room 430, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Finance Agency Again Warns of Revolutionary Upsurge in Japan

Japanese Fascists Push Move to Strengthen Ruling Class Terror Against Revolutionary Masses

In its Foreign Letter for March 15, the bourgeois Whaley-Eaton Service again warns its financier clients of a revolutionary situation in Japan as the result of a terrific deepening of the crisis in that country. The letter declares:

JAPAN: It is stated in diplomatic circles that the interior situation in Japan is very grave, both economically and politically, with the facts being concealed by censorship. Some diplomats are forecasting the eventual overthrow of the Mikado, due to causes similar to those which, in 1904, began to operate to terminate the regime of the Czars in Russia. Events should move more rapidly in Japan than they did in Russia. (Details are not available, but it is known that some American companies, doing business in Japan, have been advised by their agencies there to be very careful about commitments in view of an extremely unsatisfactory domestic situation.)

Officials of the Washington government a short time ago stated they had information of great unrest in Japan, leading in many cases to armed struggles between the masses and the police and military. They expressed fears that the government was in grave danger of being overthrown. They declared that the Japanese censorship was suppressing news of the rising revolutionary struggles of the Japanese workers and peasants.

Over Seven Million Face Starvation. In a recent article in Inproccor, Comrade Sen Katayama reports that the number of unemployed in Japan is over two million, and including their dependents over seven million.

"They are roaming the streets, starving, without any means of existence or relief whatever. Tens of thousands of poor peasants in the famine-stricken districts of Japan (Northeast) are actually dying of starvation. The situation of the workers in employment is no better; their work is intensified while their wages are reduced; their

Tax Bill Taken Up Behind Closed Doors in Washington

As predicted by the Daily Worker, the fake opposition against the sales tax put up by La Guardia and his demagogic followers, has collapsed after a series of conferences behind closed doors during the forced week end adjournment of the House of Representatives. La Guardia stated that he would discontinue his fight against the sales tax when it comes up for vote today on the condition that a few more items would be "exempted" from the sales tax. This means that the tax bill will pass practically intact with all the vicious blows aimed at the standard of living of the masses retained.

WASHINGTON—A vicious attack on the living standards of the broad masses of workers, poor farmers and the middle class is being decided upon behind closed doors in secret session during the week-end adjournment of the House of Representatives. This adjournment was pushed through by Representative Crisp in full cooperation with the fake opponent of the tax bill, LaGuardia, in order, as Crisp stated, to "give the opposition time to cool off."

After having allowed two days for the demagogic fight against the sales tax led by the ex-"socialist" LaGuardia, the Wall Street politicians in the House of Representatives decided to check the reins and call a halt to the opposition.

That the adjournment is being marked by a whole series of secret conferences in which the "boiling" Democrats and Republicans are being whipped into line in support of the sales tax is evident from the admission of Representative Crisp which stated:

"I think by Tuesday sufficient opposition members will be convinced that the tax is necessary and that it is also the most fair and satisfactory means of obtaining the revenue to balance the

Federal budget." The real nature of the tax bill was admitted by LaGuardia in a demagogic statement made with an eye toward the 1932 elections. Said La Guardia:

"It is a last desperate attempt of the big money men to cut down the standard of living of the country as a whole—not just the masses as a nebulous group of 'those poor people,' but of the mass of the American people."

"They want to get wages down and to keep them down. They want for their own purposes to take this \$899,000,000 of the manufacturers' etc. etc. tax—the sales tax—out of the pockets of the country as part of their campaign."

"Wages are down now. If Federal wages are cut, other wages will go still lower. The sales tax, inevitable because it adds pennies on to everything a man buys, is part of it all."

"The idea is to create a permanently low labor market, now that conditions are bad for the ordinary man. There is no emergency business about it."

"If they cannot get all the working class through the wage cut, they will get it for \$899,000,000 through the sales tax."

THE SOVIET UNION AND JAPAN

(Leading Editorial in Moscow "Isvestia," appeared March 5, and reprinted in the Soviet Union Press)

MORE than five months passed since the time the Japanese army occupied Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, and when an ever broadening military conflict flared up in the Far East. From then on, each succeeding day brought a further sharpening of the Far Eastern situation, each telegram bore witness to the importance and to the gravity of events there. Naturally, the public opinion of the Soviet Union is following the trend of events with keen interest, particularly because some of these events unfold themselves on the very borders of the U.S.S.R.

From the very first days of the Far Eastern conflict, the position of the U.S.S.R. was one of strict neutrality. The sympathies of the toiling masses of the Soviet Union are with the Chinese people, suffering under the heel of the imperialist exploitation. But these feelings towards the struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants for liberation, while an unquestionable fact, did not violate the line of non-interference, which follows naturally from the general peace policy of the Soviet Union. Thanks to this consistent policy of the Soviet government with regard to the events in Manchuria, the provocative and slanderous anti-Soviet attempts collapsed one after the other. It is sufficient to mention the fate of the campaign of lies created about the alleged assistance rendered by the Soviet government to General Ma, a campaign fully ex-

posed before the whole world. The policy of non-interference and of peace preservation pursued by the Soviet Union received a universal endorsement even on the part of the opponents of the Soviet land. This policy of the U.S.S.R. received finally the recognition of the Japanese minister of foreign affairs Yoshisawa, who stated in the parliament that Japan recognizes the fact of the strict non-interference on the part of the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, we are witnessing a further revival of anti-Soviet intrigues in Manchuria. We are witnessing a whole system of provocative measures, the importance of which must never be underestimated. An abnormal situation is arising on our Far Eastern borders, requiring our serious attention. An illustration of this unhealthy state of affairs is the publication today of a bulletin of the Japanese ministry of Foreign Affairs. This bulletin was based on a communication of the Japanese consul general in Vladivostok, who in turn, apparently from lack of other sources, is referring to a "reputable foreigner." The character of this communication, based on unfair inventions and combining apparent falsehoods, betrays its specific aims. On the basis of that communication alone there is no need to refute all the provocative stories about the imminent Soviet-Japanese collision, since, according to that "reputable foreigner," "the Bolsheviks hate the Japanese," just as it is unnecessary to expose the lying stories about the concentration of a Soviet army of 100,000 in the region of Vladivostok.

But this is not the only circumstance which interests us at the present moment. We are most of all interested in the fact, that the Japanese political heads get the material necessary for a true appraisal of the situation in the Far East from poisoned wells; instead of paying due attention to facts. These facts speak on one hand of the consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, and on the other hand they speak of a trend of events which compels every adherent of true peace to stop and take notice.

A careful analysis of the facts, which we are about to present, shows, that the situation which confronts the Soviet Union in the Far East, compels it to the fortification of its defenses and to the protection of its borders. This, of course, we do not even intend to hide. The Soviet Union, whose peace policy is both open and consistent, has no reason to hide from the masses its appraisal of the situation in the Far East. And this appraisal, this honest analysis of the situation shows that the least the Soviet Union can do at this moment is to take all the necessary and possible means towards protecting its borders from outside aggression.

And indeed, don't the facts speak of it? Don't we notice within the last months, weeks and days a most serious growth of anti-Soviet provocations? We must not dismiss the fact, that quite responsible representatives of the Japanese military circles are openly speaking of an attack on the U.S.S.R. in order to tear away the Maritime and the Trans-Baikal provinces. We are in possession of documents from the representatives of the highest military circles of Japan, containing plans of attack on the U.S.S.R. and of annexation of its territory.

The following is stated in one of these documents:

"Regarding the advisability of Japan's war against the Soviet Union,

Japan must pursue a firm policy with regard to the Soviet Union, a policy of being in a position to begin war at any moment. The cardinal aim of this war is not so much to keep Japan from Communism, as to secure possession of the Soviet Far East and of Eastern Siberia." Another document reads:

"Taking in consideration the condition of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the situation in the foreign countries, the Japanese-Soviet war must have a speedy start. We must realize that as time passes, conditions begin to be more favorable for them. I deem it necessary for the imperial government to pursue a policy calculated at an early start of war against the U. S. S. R."

The same document states further:

"It is quite possible that despite our strategy of delivering a crushing blow and of bringing the war to a speedy end, we will not be in a position, due to various circumstances, to conduct the war according to schedule. This gives rise to a very important question of the moment of termination of our military operations. We will, certainly, have to bring our forces to the Baikal lake. Regarding, however, our further advance towards West, same must depend upon the general set of circumstances, which will be created at that time; particularly it will depend upon the condition of the Powers which will set out from the West. In that event, should, Japan stop on the line of the Trans-Baikal railroad, we will incorporate the whole Far Eastern region in the Japanese Empire. On this territory our army will have to remain in military settlements, meaning for a long time. After having accomplished this occupation, we must be prepared to await the further development of events. Since it will be difficult for Japan to deliver a mortal

blow to the Soviet Union by means of a war in the Far East, we must develop a strategic propaganda to involve the Western neighbors and other powers in a war against the Soviet Union and to bring about an internal breakdown of the Soviet Union by means of utilizing white guardist groups in and out of the Union, national minorities and all anti-Soviet elements. The present situation of the Soviet Union is quite favorable for our realization of these aims."

And finally another item in the same vein:

"Surveying the general situation of that country, we may conclude, that the Soviet Union is at present in no position to conduct a war. This moment is, therefore, particularly favorable for our Empire to solve the problem of the Far East. The Western powers bordering on the Soviet Union (Poland, Roumania), can now come out together with us, but this possibility of joint action grows weaker year after year."

These documents may perhaps be judged as expressions of personal opinions of their authors. But these authors of aggressive plans are persons of authority to such an extent, that even their personal opinions carry serious political weight and compel us to serious watchfulness and attention with regard to everything taking place at our Far Eastern borders.

No impartial political figure will ignore the symptomatic meaning of the fact that within two months the Japanese government did not deem necessary to reply to the Soviet Union proposal of a non-aggression pact.

Exceedingly characteristic are also the Japanese anti-Soviet intrigues in the matter of fisheries. The campaign created by some quite influential Japanese spheres around the problem of fisheries has as its aim the wrecking of the fisheries convention, the preservation of which the Soviet government considered and still considers as absolutely necessary. This campaign has nothing to do with the question of fisheries, but is an expression of the aggressive plans of those Japanese circles, which would like to have a free hand in the Far Eastern waters in order to further enlarge their "broad plans of conquest."

It is also apparent that the inspirers of the Japanese policy in Manchuria cannot shed the responsibility for the anti-Soviet actions of the white guardists who suddenly came to life. The Japanese ruling circles, professing their "ignorance" of the actions of the white guardists in Manchuria, will not be able to deny the fact that the activities of the white guardists became particularly lively precisely after the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese army and that they keep on in-

creasing with the spreading of the Japanese influence in Manchuria. We could point out to several indications of the fact that the aggressive work of the white guardists in Manchuria is linked very closely with the Japanese occupation.

It is needless to say that the white emigrants speak of it quite openly. Reports of the role of Japan, as protector of the anti-Soviet activities of the white guardists, can be read in literally all the emigre organizations in Paris. As far back as January the "Vozrojdienie" wrote: "The Japanese leaders were stressing repeatedly, that they are pinning particular hopes on those Russians, who are hostile to the Soviet Union." Even foreign observers have pointed more than once to the connection between the Japanese plans and the intrigues of the white guards. Thus, for instance, the New York Herald Tribune wrote the following at the end of January:

"The fact of the enthusiastic reception given the Japanese by the white guards upon their arrival at Harbin, leads to believe that Japan has given secret promises to these ever hopeful men."

The Paris correspondent of the "Berliner Boerszeitung" reported on the 28th of February:

"The white guards have achieved a great deal: A new source of trouble on the Soviet border has been created." We may finally quote the opinion of the semi-official Japanese paper of Darien, "Mansu-Nippo," which underscores that "the white guardist movement became particularly lively from the moment the new Manchurian government was organized."

Such are the facts, the sober appraisal of which speaks of the increase of anti-Soviet tendencies in the Japanese-occupied Manchuria. Such are the facts which require vigilance and precautionary measures for the protection of the territory of the U.S.S.R. against attempts at invasion from the outside.

The peaceful policy of the Soviet Union is not, however, a policy of ignoring facts. We have repeatedly pointed out that the Soviet Union will not yield to provocations and that, at the same time, the U.S.S.R. will expose and smash all such provocations being prepared and directed against it. The Soviet Government has been, is, and will keep on, pursuing a firm policy of peace and of non-interference with the events occurring in China. But never shall this be an indication that the Soviet Union will permit any one to violate the borders of the country, to invade its territory or to seize even the least part of the Soviet land.

"NOT A PARTICLE OF FOREIGN LAND DO WE WANT. BUT OF OUR OWN LAND, NOT A FOOT WILL WE GIVE TO ANYONE."

THE GREAT FORD MYTH

By ROBERT L. CRUDEN. Reprinted from "The New Republic."

PART II. (Conclusion.)

It is not without reason that Ford's Rouge plant is anathema to its workers. The most common objection is the terrific speed requirements under which they have to work. As far back as 1917, says Murray Godwin, who worked for Ford at that time, this was a fertile source of discontent. How much more so has it become since then! As a result of the conveyor system, upon which the whole plant is operated, the men have no time to talk to each other; have no rest except for fifteen or twenty minutes at lunch time; and can go to the toilet only when substitutes are ready to relieve them at the "belt." One operation upon which I worked for a short time required that I be on the job, ready to work, just as soon as the preceding shift went off; work up to the exact minute for lunch time; take a couple of minutes to clean up and get my lunch kit and be back thirteen minutes later ready to work. This continued until quitting time. There was never a moment of leisure or opportunity to turn my head.

I have already indicated the speed-up which accompanied the wage raise of 1929. Since then, the process has been proceeding apace. A grinder told me recently, "The machines I'm running take up the distance of a short city block. By the time I'm at the last one the first machine has already stopped. The boss is shouting at me and I have to run back there, and then back down the line again to see that the last machine doesn't stand idle for a second. Now the boss tells me they're going to give me more machines." A worker on pinion gears started his job some years ago running four machines. It was later raised to six. A year ago he was given nine to look after, and in the fall he was raised to twelve—with no change in the machinery.

A worker on tire carriers, who has collected statistics on his job, presents the following figures for daily shift production and the men required:

1925.....	3,000 produced with 160 men
1926.....	3,400 produced with 50 men
1927.....	4,095 produced with 39 men
1928.....	4,950 produced with 25 men
1930.....	6,850 produced with 19 men
1931.....	6,970 produced with 16 men

Of course, there were great machine changes on this job, but the table gives some indication of the speed at which the remaining men must work. As Ford says, "It is pretty well understood that a man in the Ford plant works. Anyone who does not like to work in our way may always leave."

This speed-up, combined with the nervous tension present in the plant, results in a high accident rate. No outsider hears of these accidents, for Ford has his own hospital at the Rouge—also run on his conveyor system—and the Detroit newspapers are not eager to print news of accidents. The day I was hired, six men were killed in the power house. There is a belief, however badly founded, among auto workers that a man is killed every day at the Rouge. Even the Safety Department is overruled for the sake of speed. On a grinding operation upon which I worked, the dressing wheel would often burst and cause severe face injuries to the operator if he were not agile. The Safety Department ordered this discontinued and installed a new, safe device. A few weeks later this was removed and the old wheel put back—the new device had slowed up the work.

Nor will Ford pay compensation if he can possibly evade it. Last fall a man sustained injuries which resulted in rupture. The company refused him compensation and then fired him. A Negro friend of mine was hurt in the foot while at work. He was in bed for several weeks and was crippled for months thereafter. The company would not pay compensation, but offered him another job. He returned to work and was laid off four weeks later. And here is a newspaper item: "Harry Moody today filed suit against the Ford Motor Company and the Henry Ford Trade School for \$50,000 for the loss of his right eye. He sets forth that he was a student in the trade school and was struck in the eye by a piece of steel while working at an emery wheel. He was sixteen at the time."

The state of mind engendered by these conditions is aggravated by a multitude of petty tyrannies. When President Hoover was scheduled to visit the Rouge plant, all workers, regardless of their jobs, were compelled to wear white shirts. A few months later all workers

then wearing white shirts were fired. Last summer the barley water for the foundry workers was removed and in its place the men were told to drink ordinary hot water and take three or four pills daily which the foreman gave to them. At certain times you're fired if you walk down the main aisle in your building. At others you suffer if you're caught dodging among the machines on your way to work. At one time it was all right to wear a badge anywhere, just so that it was in sight. Overnight an order was issued that they would be worn on the left breast and all who forgot to do so were laid off. In times like these, when every excuse is seized upon to lay off men, it becomes a nerve-racking ordeal to stick to the job. If you stay too long in the toilet, you're fired; if you eat your lunch on a conveyor, you're fired; if you eat it on the floor, you're fired; if you wait to return stock to the tool crib, you're fired; if you talk to men coming on the next shift, you're fired!

Practically everyone at work in Ford Rouge today owns or is paying for a Ford car. Every year for some time past the workers have been canvassed as to the type of car they have, when they intend to get a new one, and so on. In the spring of 1930 this system was used to force the workers to get Fords on pain of losing their jobs. The names of those who did not possess Fords were turned over to salesmen and they reported back to the plant. Those who did not buy were laid off. For months the Detroit News printed letters of Ford workers and their wives, protesting against this. When that paper questioned Ford officials, it received a categorical denial that forced buying of Fords is carried on—but the letters continue to pour in on the paper. In at least one case, the company did not even keep its word with the worker who did buy a car—this man sold his old car, mortgaged his house to buy a new Ford and then laid off a few weeks later! I myself know of several cases where workers were compelled to buy Fords—two of them lost the cars when they were laid off and could not keep up the payments.

The discontent which develops from these conditions is kept in check by the Service Department. The open section, whose members are known as service men, acts as a police body in the plant. It checks up on men walking around; sees that workers do not talk to each other; prevents bosses from becoming too friendly with their workers; enforces the thousand and one petty regulations of the plant. They are under no discipline. From their decision there is no appeal. It is significant that, when an employment manager defied the Service Department by retaining men they had told him to dismiss, he himself was discharged and the employment division was made a part of the Service Department. From my own experience with it, I am inclined to agree with a former member who told me, "It's made up of ex-pugs and thugs." As a class they are the most hated and despised—and feared—men in the whole Rouge plant.

The secret section works more smoothly. Its members are scattered throughout the plant, working with the regular workers. It is their job to "listen in" on the workers, find out what's going on and locate those who voice "dangerous thoughts." In this way even the mildest criticism of Ford is likely to meet with swift and silent dismissal. Charles E. Sorenson, chief engineer and absolute ruler of the Rouge plant, says that men are not fired from Rouge because of their radicalism, but one of his subordinates, Donald Marshall, tells a different story. He told a group, when I was present, that at one time the company had been informed of the existence of "a Communist nucleus of five or six," and that "they had been cleaned out mighty quick." He explained that while the company does not co-operate with other corporations in maintaining a blacklist, it does not tolerate union or radical propaganda within the plant. In fact, so easy is it to get a man fired for "political agitation" that foremen have sometimes used it indiscriminately to get rid of men they don't like. There are members of A. P. of L. unions in the Rouge plant, but they are tolerated only because they keep their mouths shut. And those who cannot keep their mouths silent are disposed of by the silent, secret-service men.

These things I have portrayed hardly get below the surface—but they will suffice to show why Ford is no hero to his workers.

(This article was written before the murder of four Hunger Marchers at the River Rouge Ford plant on March 7th.—Editor, Daily Worker.)

Hercules Powder Co. Profits from War Preparations

By Labor Research Association.

THE annual report of the Hercules Powder Co. for 1931 shows the company in good shape to turn out the increased explosives needed in the coming war. This company, a split-off from Du Pont, manufactures high explosives, powder, naval stores, nitro-cellulose, chemical cotton and heavy chemicals, and operates 16 plants—and two experiment stations—located in Utah, Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Mississippi, California, Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, New York, Ohio, Delaware and Canada.

Its net earnings were \$1,430,538 last year. Yet it was able to pay out of its big surplus, accumulated from the profits of fatter years, its regular 7 per cent on preferred stock—a total payment of \$799,878 for the year—in addition to \$3 a share on its no-par common stock, a total payment of \$1,816,336 on common for this year. Its surplus, even after this dip into the pickings of previous years, still amounts to \$12,254,665.

This does not mean that the stockholders failed to get extremely lavish returns from their investment in this premier powder stock during the war days. Here is the record for the war and post-war period, the percentages including both the regular and extra dividends, handed to the parasites. (A part of the big extra dividends in 1916 and 1917 were in gilt-edged Anglo-French bonds, which the United States entered the war to save.)

Year	Dividend (per cent)	Year	Dividend (per cent)
1914	8	1919	16
1915	16	1920	16
1916	95	1921	12

1917 62½ 1922 6

But in this year, 1922, the company, like many other American corporations still rolling up huge profits, in spite of the crisis that brought misery and unemployment to the workers in 1921, declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent. So for stockholders of record before this date the dividend rates thereafter were doubled and brought them a return in the following amounts:

Year	Dividend (per cent)	Year	Dividend (per cent)
1923	16	1926	24
1924	16	1927	22
1925	20	1928	28

In 1929 the company put its stock on a no-par basis and has since been paying regularly \$3 a year, plus an extra of \$1 in 1929.

The company reports during the past year, in spite of lower profits, the building of a new experiment station, the consolidation of two plants, a major rearrangement in the Missouri plant, new units established at Hercules, Calif., and a new unit set up for the manufacture of nitro-cellulose at Gillespie, N. J.

"Your company has adequate capacity, in first-class condition, to take care of any increase in demand for its products which may reasonably be expected," says the report as it looks forward to a speedy revival in the military business.

At the same time the workers are getting theirs in the form of another wage-cut of 10 per cent on March 1. The cut is announced in the annual report as good news for the stockholders. It is also announced that the bonus plan, a typical bait for workers, has not been operative recently, no payments having been made since 1929.

ON GUARD!



How the Socialists Support Murphy

NEW YORK.—Despicable whitewashing of the Murphy regime, its connection with the Ford murderers who cold-bloodedly slaughtered four unemployed workers in the Ford Hunger March on March 7 has now become one of the major tasks of the socialist party as shown by the latest issue of the "New Leader."

This historic event of the brutal attack of the capitalists against the hungry jobless masses, is stuck away by the New Leader in a short, vicious article at the bottom of page 9 of its March 12th issue.

The article signed by Edward Levinson, one of

the socialists who supported the election of the Murphy regime, goes to particular pains to aid Murphy, the killer of unemployed workers, to try to clear himself of the blood of the murdered workers. Not one word is said in Levinson's article about the connection of Murphy with Ford, about the fact that Ford loaned Murphy \$5,000,000 with the proviso that unemployment relief be cut down—and that Murphy (with socialist support) fully complied with this policy!

The article by Levinson, almost word for word, is a repetition of Murphy's apology which he sent out in telegrams to all the workers' organizations that protested against the Murphy-Ford murderers. The New Leader now appears as the official organologist for the Murphy regime. This is no accident whatever. Soon after Murphy's election, Norman Thomas, socialist sky-pilot leader went to Detroit and held a conference with Murphy, pledging him socialist aid, and praising him in an article in the New Leader. When Murphy cut relief in accordance with the wishes of the big bankers, the socialists remained silent to protect Murphy and to help him starve the workers so that Ford and other automobile magnates could save taxes and increase their profits.

The very beginning of the "New Leader" article is intended to hide the role of the Hoover as well as the Murphy regime against the unemployed. It reads:

"The Hoover policy of playing ostrich amid the suffering of the country's millions of unemployed reaped one of its inevitable results this week."

Every worker knows that the Hoover policy is not an "ostrich" policy. Hoover has a very much wide-awake, imperialist, open brutal policy, fully aware of the misery of the masses. Hoover began the policy of putting forward the plan of calling upon the United States army to be mobilized to "handle relief" at the point of a bayonet. The socialists now seek to wash Hoover of blame also by claiming he "can't see" the problem of unemployment, that he is playing "ostrich," and that if he didn't, of course, the socialists reason, no workers would be shot down.

The article does not even mention the word Communist. It hides the fact that the demonstration, demanding jobs or bread, to which over 5,000 workers rallied, was under Communist leadership; that two young Communists were shot down, leading the struggle. Not being able to blame the Communists (as Murphy and Ford are trying to do) because hungry workers were shot down by Ford private gunmen, the socialists simply don't say anything, calling on the workers to follow the socialists who by their support to Murphy opened the way for such vicious murders.

The socialist party in Detroit and everywhere is again branded as one of the main apologists for capitalism in the murder of workers, standing this time as Ford's best shield in covering up the murderous role of the Murphy regime—standby of the big automobile bosses.

BY BURCK