

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

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

All Out for "Daily" Tag Days
March 11, 12, 13.—Watch
For Address of Your
Nearest Station

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IZVESTIA REVEALS JAPANESE PLOT TO INVADE U.S.S.R.

Imperialist War Continues-- Stop the Robber Assault!

THE clearest confirmation has been given in the last three days to the analysis of the imperialist war in the Far East made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and the Daily Worker, its official organ.

The three outstanding events which furnish this complete confirmation, and which stand out of the labyrinth of lies and distortions by imperialist press correspondents and editors, are:

(1)—The publication of documents, whose authenticity the capitalist press dare not dispute, coming into the hands of representatives of the Soviet Union, showing the rapid preparation by Japanese imperialism of armed invasion of the Eastern provinces of the Soviet Union.

(2) The continuation of the Japanese offensive against the Chinese workers and peasants defending Shanghai and against the rank and file of the Nineteenth Route Army—in spite of the "truce."

(3) The open and loathsome betrayal by Chiang Kai-shek, Wall Street's puppet dictator in China, of the defense of Shanghai and his capitulation to imperialist invasion.

These developments place before the Communist Party and the American working class in sharper form than ever before the vital need for the organization of mass struggle against the imperialist war, for the defense of the Chinese revolution and the Soviet Union.

There is in China proper and in Manchuria an ever growing populace struggle against the imperialist powers and their native militarist representatives, like Chiang Kai-shek and General Ma—who in Manchuria betrayed the Chinese struggle for liberation and carried through a series of provocations for use of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet frontier.

Latest dispatches through the Associated Press state that a number of detachments of the army of General Ma have revolted and taken control of Manchuli and Hailar, strategic points on the western division of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is evident that in Manchuria the masses of the country-side, of the towns and cities and the rank and file of the army are carrying on a resolute struggle against the Japanese conquest.

It is likewise clear that the heroic struggle against the Japanese forces in and around Shanghai, which were and are allowed to use the International Settlement as a base, was organized and conducted, not by the official forces of the Chiang Kai-shek government, in spite of the fact that the imperialist press tried to create a new hero in the person of General Tsing-Tai, but that this determined resistance which stopped the Japanese offensive and amazed the military experts of the imperialist world, was carried on in the face of the treachery of the official Chinese government, and that at various times the workers and peasants and rank and file of the soldiers had to disarm counter-revolutionary forces sent to the front by the government with the consent of General Tsing-Tai.

It is doubtful if in all history of the struggles of workers and peasants against imperialist conquest, there has been a more despicable attempt at betrayal than that of the Chiang Kai-shek wing of the imperialist outposts in China.

Speaking of the forces of the Chinese defenders in the last days of the onslaught, the New York Evening Post for Thursday, March 3, in a Tokio Associated Press dispatch said:

"They still comprise more than 30,000 to 40,000 men, it was reported and there was some conjecture here whether General Chiang Kai-shek would seize an opportunity to disarm the defeated Cantonese."

All these circumstances show that the League of Nations, the representatives of American imperialism and its agents at Geneva and in China, in arranging the so-called "truce" had only in mind a maneuver to demoralize and crush the mass defense against the imperialist invasion and that the imperialist antagonisms between Japan and America over the question of which is to rule and loot the Chinese masses in the Yangtze area, was subordinated to the general necessity for stemming the rising tide of the workers and peasants revolution against imperialism throughout China.

The main strategy of American imperialism during the course of this entire murderous onslaught upon the Chinese men, women and children, has been to force Japan out of the Yangtze River area and make her confine the center of her military attacks to the Far Eastern frontier of the Soviet Union—that is, through Manchuria.

The document secured recently by representatives of the Soviet Union, official document of the Japanese Foreign Office and War Ministry, give added strength to the evidence that Wall Street-Hoover government is utilizing to the utmost that faction in Japanese imperialist circles which sees the conquest of Manchuria and the invasion of the eastern province of the Soviet Union as the way out of the deepening economic crisis and rising class struggle. There are three sets of these documents which state:

"I consider it necessary to assume a firm policy with relation to the Soviet Union and to be ready to start war at any moment. The purpose of such a war must not be only to protect Japan against Communism, but to occupy the Soviet Far East and Eastern Siberia."

The second states:
"Taking into consideration the armed forces of the Soviet Union, war must begin soon. Any delay would mean conditions more favorable for them and I can consider it necessary that the empire start the war against the Soviet Union as quickly as possible. There must be propaganda to attract the western neighbors

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Knoxville Boss Press Calls for Lynching of Jobless, Communists

Miners Arrested and Warned to Leave City;
One Deported to Pineville

Despite Terror, Ky. Miners Join Ranks of
Communist Party

EMERGENCY CALL FROM KENTUCKY

Despite the fact that the trial of the indicted comrades may come up next week, we are absolutely unable to make preparation for it and have been unable so far to even have the stenographic minutes of the grand jury proceedings transcribed, which contains the evidence on which the strike leaders were indicted, due to lack of funds and no adequate preparation can be made for the trial unless funds are rushed immediately to the International Labor Defense.

BULLETIN

PINEVILLE, Ky., March 4.—The arraignment of the indicted comrades which was scheduled for today was not held. Clarina Michelson, although seriously ill in the hospital, has gone into Pineville to answer the indictment as it was rumored that even though she had a doctor's certificate, if she did not appear, her bail would be forfeited.

In Middlesboro and Clear Fork mass demonstrations took place today. The Middlesboro demonstration passed by the central relief warehouse. The miners and their families passed a strong resolution demanding the release of all strike prisoners, denouncing the present reign of gun terror in the strike area.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 4.—Inflammatory as the Knoxville prostitute press has been recently in its lurid and lying stories of Communist activities there and in the strike zone, their wild-eyed fairy tales now constitute an open plea for the murder of all Communists. A front page article in today's Knoxville Journal says as follows:

"To insure the safety of their lives and property, the citizens (read coal operators) of Kentucky were compelled to rise up and drive out the Reds. Bloodshed and loss of lives

followed. It does not require a seer to foresee the same series of events transpiring in Knoxville." Since the only loss of life that has resulted from the entrance of the Communist Party into Kentucky is that of Harry Simms, a Young Communist League organizer, at the hands of a gun thug, the statement means nothing if it doesn't mean that the murder of Simms in Knoxville must be duplicated by the murder of Communists in Knoxville.

ARREST 8 IN RENT STRIKE

NEW YORK.—The attacks of the police on the workers on a rent strike at 18-526 Pennsylvania Ave., Brownsville, continued today. Eight more workers were arrested, 6 women and 2 men. Three were arrested when they refused to stop picketing at the order of the cops. This was answered by mass picketing led by the Brownsville Unemployed Council and the cops in order to break this move arrested five more, among whom was a pregnant woman. This is the second arrest for two workers having been taken also in yesterday for attack. The Unemployed Council is organizing another mass picket line.

Despite the attacks the strike is holding strong. The workers are aroused by aid given to the landlord by the city and the denial of their right to picket. They declare their determination to strike until they win their demands for lower rents.

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Our Task in Kentucky and Tennessee Now!

Right now, in Kentucky and Tennessee the fighting forces of the striking miners must be rallied to an even higher degree of organization.

In the days to come the miners will negotiate through their strike executives for mine-by-mine settlements. At such a time when the representatives of the strikers are pressing the demands of the miners upon the greedy coal operators, the miners, their wives and children from every nearby camp will pour out in militant mass demonstration behind these demands.

Support These Front Rank Fighters

The Kentucky and Tennessee miners had the National Miners Union are in the forefront of the American working class in the struggle against wage cuts, mass unemployment and starvation. The full face of American capitalism and its government is mobilized against them.

It is exactly at this moment, when mine by mine settlements are to be made that the strengthening influence of strike relief will help weld the solidarity necessary for victories

at the mines—for the defeat of the starvation drive of Rockefeller, Morgan, Ford and Insull, who own the mines.

At no time during the strike has there been sufficient relief. There must be no lessening at this crucial moment. A big increase in relief is absolutely necessary so that the mine-by-mine settlements are not jeopardized.

Lindbergh's baby has been kidnapped—but thousands of miners' children are starving.

The union must be strengthened and consolidated and strike relief will help do it. The thousands of black-listed miners many of whom are the most class-conscious, militant and self-sacrificing fighters, will continue to look to us for days to come for support in helping them carry on the fight for the right to organize and meet openly.

A New Violent Assault

It is precisely at this period when the miners must, summon every ounce of energy, that the coal barons are launching their most vicious attack. Through their newspapers the bosses are opening up a tremendous campaign of slander against the relief organization of the miners, the Workers International Relief, in order to incite an increased wave of terror.

Frenzied Attack on Strike
In a frenzied attack on the Workers International Relief in articles now appearing in the "Journal" and other operator-controlled news-

WORKERS' Response TODAY WILL Decide Fate OF DAILY WORKER

Only a last minute concession from our creditors made possible today's issue of the Daily Worker. But tomorrow we will face the same problem. Tomorrow may see no Daily Worker.

What paper will lead the workers in a united struggle against the bosses' terror and starvation? What paper will dispel the capitalist press fumes of poison and nonsense so that the workers can see clearly the bosses' war plots and learn how to fight them? What paper will give leadership to the miners of Kentucky, the dressmakers of New York, the masses of militant workers throughout the country? What paper will organize the working women for International Women's Day March 8?

Workers, save your paper. Have you, readers of the Daily Worker, given as much as you possibly can?

Party units, have you done EVERYTHING possible to save the Daily Worker?

Workers' organizations, have you sent in your donations?

Only an immediate answer, in the form of donations, can save the Daily Worker.

Do not delay. Tomorrow may be too late. Rush funds today to save the Daily Worker.

Use Lindbergh Case to Hide Hunger of Workers' Children

The fourth day of the Lindbergh kidnapping case finds the capitalist newspapers of the United States and Europe mobilized to an even greater extent than before behind the attempt to distract the attention of the working class from the

vital question of unemployment, hunger, imperialist war and defense of the Soviet Union by filling its mind with the most inconsequential and sickening detail of the Lindbergh affair.

U. S. Bank Depositors Protect Meet Today

NEW YORK.—The Committee of 25, representing the working class depositors of the defunct Bank of United States, have called a mass protest meeting, demanding full payment of depositors and the prosecution of the bank and state officials who had a hand in the swindle. The meeting will be held today on Rutgers Square at 1 p. m.

To reinforce the impression of profound importance to "the nation" of catching the kidnapers, the entire machinery of the government has been set into motion in addition to all the available police forces of the state of New Jersey and New York. A ridiculous array of New Jersey state troopers, several thousand Federal agents from the Department of Justice, Secret Service, Prohibition Bureau, Coast

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ANTI-SOVIET PLOT BASED ON JOINT ATTACK ON ALL FRONTS OF THE U. S. S. R.

Japanese See Poland, Rumania and Other Vassal States of French Imperialism In Joint Armed Intervention

British Force Military Treaty On Persia To Open Way for Movement of British Troops

Thousands of German workers attended a giant mass meeting last night in the Sport Palace in Berlin, in protest against the robber war against China and the imperialist war moves against the Soviet Union. Speakers included Isobel Brown, a British worker, Muenzenberg, a German worker and several representatives of the revolutionary Chinese and Japanese workers. The greatest enthusiasm greeted the slogans of Hands Off China and Defense of the Soviet Union.

Startling revelations of the plans of Japanese imperialism for an immediate armed attack against the Soviet Union were published yesterday by the Soviet newspaper, Izvestia.

Japanese documents now in the hands of the Soviet Union served as the basis for this latest exposure of the plans of Japanese imperialism to attack the land of flourishing Socialism, the only country where unemployment has been abolished, where race hatreds have been wiped out, and the material and cultural conditions of the toiling masses greatly improved. The documents show that the Japanese are confident of the support of Poland, Rumania and other vassal states of French imperialism on the western borders of the Soviet Union in the attempt to destroy the Soviet Union. Izvestia yesterday published excerpts from these documents of the war mongers.

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Demonstrate Before Judge's Home Against Evictions of Workers

NEW YORK.—A demonstration before the home Judge Keating, 679 E. 219th St., on Saturday, March 5th, at 12 p. m., will protest against the evictions of unemployed workers fighting for lower rents. The demonstration will protest particularly the evictions of two families on Feb. 29th from 2810 Ollinville Ave. and against the eviction notices given to tenants of 733-39 Arrow Ave.

A parade will start from Ollinville Ave. and Butten St. at 10 a. m., the scene of Monday's evictions, and proceed to the home of the Judge.

Dressmakers Unmask Schlesinger; Spread Strike to New Shops

NEW YORK, March 5.—Reinforced by masses of workers who repudiated the International's fake agreement, the striking dressmakers under the leadership of the United Front Committee yesterday opened a new offensive in the fight against starvation wages and the sweatshop system. A summary of developments to date shows that the United Front Committee by its superiority of strategy and tactics completely unmasked Schlesinger in his treacherous role, felled what may ultimately prove a fatal blow upon the scheme to sell out the workers, and finally, made clear the path for a more substantial victory in the strike.

One of the major incidents yesterday revealed that the company union, the sweatshop bosses and their allies, the Tammany chieftains, were not at all satisfied with the turn of events, following the consummation of the sell-out plot. Six picketers were placed under arrest in the garment center on cooked-up charges. The complaints were so absurd and empty on their very face that five of the strikers were later released by a Tammany magistrate, who apparently feared an unpleasant reaction.

New Shops Down. These hints of intimidation did not deter the expansion of the strike and the intensification of picketing. Dressmakers at several shops quit their machines yesterday and marched in a body to the United Front Committee headquarters. While the strike

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

SEND IN YOUR DAILY REPORTS!

The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils calls upon all district and local unemployed organizations to send in regularly for publication in the Daily Worker reports of the progress made in:

- (1) The collection of signatures for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.
- (2) The organization and progress of the work in the local unions of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions for the repudiation of the decision of the Vancouver convention against workers' unemployment insurance, and for the endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.
- (3) The progress in the work for the organization of conferences of members of American Federation of Labor unions in support of the struggle for workers' unemployment insurance.

Wide Preparations Made for Intern'l Women's Day

NEW YORK.—In all the Sections of the New York District, active preparations are being made for International Women's Day. Every day open air meetings will be held at the factory gates near the block committees in working class neighborhoods telling the workers about the significance of March 8.

TREMONT COAL HEAVERS STRIKE

The coal heavers of the Tremont Coal Co. have struck against a 20 per cent wage cut. The workers previously were getting 50 cents per ton of coal and 75 cents per ton of coke for carrying and 25 and 35 cents respectively for trimming. At this rate they averaged ten dollars a week for a twelve hour day, six day week. Besides the workers were forced to pay their own car fares when sent out by the company.

On Friday the strikers met, elected a strike committee and laid plans to spread the strike to other yards, which employ about 5,000 workers. The majority of the strikers are Negroes and the strike committee is made up of Negroes and whites.

New York TUUC Starts Drive To Organize Youth

NEW YORK, March 5.—At 3 p. m. the first follow up of the Trade Union Unity Conference will be held on youth trade union work. The conference will consist of all youth committees of the various unions and leagues, representatives of the executive boards of the unions and leagues, delegates from shops where there is trade union organization, and fraternal representatives of working class youth organizations of New York.

New Proletbuehne Play at "Arbeiter" Festival Tonight

NEW YORK.—A main feature and in the center of interest at the 4th big annual "Arbeiter" Festival tonight at 8:30 p. m. at New York Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. will be the new big revue of the "Proletbuehne" (German Agitprop Troop). Their new big revue "Links Ran!" ("Turn to the Left!") which will be shown for the first time tonight, deals with the latest developments of the international situation, the burning tasks confronting the working-class at the present time, the role of the press, etc.

Spartacus Sports Club

will hold its affair at 569 Prospect Ave. (Near 149th St.) SATURDAY, MARCH 5th—8:30 P. M. REVOLUTIONARY PLAY: "WE STRIKE" Good Program, Excellent Music, Refreshments, Sport Exhibition—Admission 50c.

Office: 2475 Eighth Ave. Tel.: EDgcomb 4-8315
M. & M. TRUCKING EXPRESS & MOVING
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FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES
LATEST SOVIET IMPORTATIONS
(10 Per Cent off With This Ad)
WOODEN WARE, TOYS, RUGS, CANDY, SHAWLS
PEASANT HANDICRAFTS
100 East 14th Street (Near Fourth Ave.)

DRESSMAKERS UNMASK SCHLESINGER; SPREAD STRIKE IN NEW SHOPS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE
spread through the market district and outlying areas, the United Front Committee announced a number of new settlements. The workers of these shops will be instructed to report for work on Monday.

165 Settlements.
According to incomplete figures yesterday, a total of 165 settlements were made by the United Front Committee since the launching of the strike.

Strike Meet Today.
As further evidence of the growing dissatisfaction in the locals of the International over Schlesinger's latest betrayal of the workers, a left wing group of the LLG.W.U. issued a call for a meeting at 1 o'clock this

afternoon of all members and sympathizers to consider plans for further strike activity. The conference will be held at 68 West 37th Street.

Arrow Hat Shop Strikes.
Workers of the Arrow Hat Company went out on strike yesterday in opposition to the demands that members of the Industrial Union be forced to join the A. F. of L. organization. Millinery workers throughout the city have been urged to support the strikers on the picket line.

Officials of the United Front Committee announced yesterday that mass picketing would be conducted at all shops in the garment center and other districts on Monday morning. All striking dressmakers have been instructed to be at their places at

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER
By DENIS JOHNSTON
GUILD THEA., 55d St., W. of W'way, Eve. 8:40, Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:40

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
By **ELMER RICE PAUL MUNI**
Plymouth Thea., W. 45 St. Ev. 8:20, Sat. 2:20

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilog
Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day
HOMECOMING, THE HUNTED, THE HAUNTED
Commencing at 8:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No Mats
ALVIN THEA., 52nd St., W. of W'way

THE CAMEO B'WAY & 42nd ST.
First Time at Popular Prices!
"EXPLORERS OF THE WORLD"

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
REUNION IN VIENNA
A Comedy
By **ROBERT E. SHERWOOD**
Martin Beck THEA., 45th St. & 5 Ave. Eve. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:40

HIPPODROME 5th Ave. & 43rd St.
BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK
8 ACTS
Incl. "Fireman Save My Child"

B. D. AMIS will speak on
"THE WAY OUT FOR THE NEGRO MASSES"
This Sunday **Workers Forum**
March 6th, 8 p. m. 32 E. 12th St.

ARTEF Only Jewish Workers Theatre
—in a special program—
FOR THE DAILY WORKER
PLAY—RECITATION and SONGS
Sunday, March 6th at 8 p. m.
BORO PARK WORKERS CENTER
1109 45th Street, Brooklyn
ADMISSION 25c
SAVE THE DAILY WORKER

LIBERATOR Anniversary Concert
Sunday, March 13th
At 2 P. M.
STAR CASINO
107th St. and Park Ave.
—PROGRAM—
FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY—J. SCHAFER.
STATEN ISLAND NEGRO QUARTET
Proletbuehne—Red Dancers
John Reed Club—W.I.R. Band
—PROMINENT SPEAKERS—
J. W. Ford Robert Minor
B. D. Amis M. Olgin
Ben Gold
Admission 50 Cents

MARCH 5th—8:30 P. M. SHARP
NEW YORK LABOR TEMPLE—243 E. 84th St., N. Y. C.
4th BIG "ARBEITER" FESTIVAL
for the benefit of "Der Arbeiter," official German organ of the Communist Party, U. S. A.
MAX BEDACHT SPEAKS
Proletbuehne, Workers' Sports "Red Dancers" Dance
Admission 35 cents in advance—50 cents at the door
Tickets in the "Arbeiter" office—35 East 12th Street, New York

BANQUET and CONCERT
to be given by
Fourth Group of Tractor Mechanics
Leaving for the U. S. S. R. on March 9th
WORKERS CENTER—35 East 12th St., N. Y. C.
SUNDAY, MARCH 6th at 8 P. M.
All Proceeds for the Daily Worker and other Workers Press
ALL FRIENDS INVITED GOOD DINNER
Auspices—Tractor Auto Workers School, 282 N. 6th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

LOW RENTALS!
2-3-4-5 ROOMS—NEAR SUBWAY
Up-to-date Modern Apartments a few blocks from the Bronx Botanical Gardens
665 Allerton Avenue
690 Allerton Avenue
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2704 Barnes Avenue (Corner of Allerton Ave.)
2723 Barnes Avenue (Near Allerton Ave.)
Office:—OSINOFF BROTHERS
2559 White Plains Avenue
Tel. Estabrook 8-0131

7 o'clock.
In response to new applications from bosses for negotiations, the United Front Committee's executives will meet Monday evening to consider settlements.
The frame-up to railroad Len Gold to jail was one of the most discussed topics in the garment center yesterday. A hearing in the case has been set for Monday in the Criminal Courts Building.

MAX BEDACHT LECTURES
"THE ROLE OF RELIGION and PATRIOTISM in the CLASS STRUGGLE"
Sun., March 6th, 7 P. M.
NEW HARLEM CASINO
116th St. and Lenox Ave.
AUSPICES:—English and Youth City Com., International Workers Order
ADMISSION 15 CENTS

First Annual Ball
Tremont Workers Club
Saturday, March 5th
ROYAL MANSION
1315 Boston Road (near 169th St.)
John C. Smith's Negro Orchestra

Seymour Printing Company
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS
55 SUFFOLK STREET
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827 Broadway
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HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 MADISON AVENUE
Phone Lehigh 4-8660

JADE MOUNTAIN AMERICAN and CHINESE RESTAURANT
Open 11 a. m. to 1:30 a. m.
Special Lunch 11 to 4...35c
Dinner 5 to 10...55c
197 SECOND AVENUE
Between 12th and 13th Sts.

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

LIVE IN A—WORKERS COOPERATIVE COLONY
We have a limited number of 3 and 4 room apartments
NO INVESTMENT NECESSARY—OPPOSITE BRONX PARK
2800 BRONX PARK EAST
Comradely atmosphere—In this Cooperative Colony you will find a library, athletic director, workroom for children, workers' clubs and various cultural activities
Tel. Estabrook 8-1400; Olivville 2-6972
Take Lexington Avenue train to White Plains Road and Get off Allerton Avenue
Office open from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. every day; 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Saturday 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday

"CHINA EXPRESS" DRAMA OF GROWING CHINESE REVOLUTION
—Workers News Reel—
"The Red Army Anniversary Celebration"
LABOR TEMPLE
14th Street and 2nd Avenue
Saturday, March 5th
Showing at 7 and 9 P. M.
Sponsored by Workers Int'l Relief Proceeds for Dressmakers and the Kentucky Miners

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

RUSSIAN MEALS For Poor Pocketbooks
KAVKAZ
332 E. 14th Street, N. Y. C.

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

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

Cooperators' Patronize
SEROY CHEMIST
657 Allerton Avenue
01-2-7584 BRONX, N. Y.

SOLLINS' RESTAURANT
216 EAST 14TH STREET
6-Course Lunch 55 Cents
Regular Dinner 65 Cents

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

A NEIGHBORLY PLACE TO EAT
Linel Cafeteria
Pure Food—100 per cent Frigidair
Equipment—Luncheonette and Soda Fountain
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Near 12th Street

All comrades Meet at
BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant
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Quality—Cleanliness—Moderate Prices
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SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York
Furnished Room: \$4 per week. Whitcomb, 118 E. 17th St., or the Daily Worker office.

Workers' Clubs Should Advertise in the "Daily"

Save the Daily Worker!
What is your Unit or Branch doing?
HERE ARE SOME WAYS:—
Concerts, dances, affairs to—
SAVE THE DAILY WORKER
Attend the one nearest you; spend an enjoyable evening! Help your fighting paper!

PACKAGE PARTY
given by Section 1, Unit 1-B
Sat. March 5, 8 p. m.
215 Second Ave., Top Floor
All proceeds to the Daily Worker

HOUSE PARTY FOR THE DAILY WORKER
Sun. March 6, 7 p. m.
1675 Bryant Ave.
Apt. 54, Bronx
Given by Unit 18 and 19, Sec. 5

TEA PARTY—CONCERT
to be given by the
SPARTACUS GREEK WORKERS CLUB
for the benefit of the
DAILY WORKER
Sat. March 5, 8 p. m.
301 West 29th Street
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Down Town Workers Club CONCERT AND DANCE
Sat. March 5, 8 p. m.
11 Clinton Street
All proceeds for the Daily Worker

Sat. March 5, 8 p. m.
—VECHERINKA—
All proceeds for the Daily Worker
Given by Unit 12, Section 5
595 East 170th Street
Apartment 1-I, Bronx.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Spaghetti Party
to be given by
Unit 13, Section 15
Sunday, March 6th
At 6:30 P. M.
1680 Anthony Ave. (Shul 6)
ADMISSION 25c
All Proceeds for the Daily Worker

DAILY WORKER—Vecherinka and Dance
Saturday, March 5th
At 8:30 P. M.
2109 Arthur Ave., Bronx
(Near 180th St.)
Dancing, Food, Entertainment arranged by Units 9 and 10, Sec. 15.

Mid-Winter CONCERT AND DANCE
Saturday, March 5th
for the benefit of the
DAILY WORKER
2802 Olivville Ave.
Excellent entertainment—
AUSPICES—Units 16, 19, 21 & 23, Section 15. TICKETS 25c

ENTERTAINMENT CONCERT AND DANCE
Saturday, March 5th
for the benefit of the
DAILY WORKER
216 East 14th St., top floor
AUSPICES—Unit 2C, Section 2
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

DAILY WORKER AFFAIR
Saturday, March 5th
At Comrade Shipren's House
626 E. 141st St., Bronx
Arranged by White Goods Dept. of the N.T.W.I.U.

"SAVE THE DAILY WORKER AFFAIR"
Saturday, March 5th
By Friends of the Daily Worker
Long Island Workers Club
111 Fourth St., Long Island City
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UNEMPLOYED STAGE FREE SPEECH BATTLE IN NORMAL, ILL.

Police, Firemen, KKK Fail to Stifle Demands of Illinois Unemployed

Masses of Citizens Rally in Support of Demands of Unemployed Council Jobless March from Bloomington to Normal Singing Revolutionary Songs

EDITORIAL NOTE:—This story gives a good picture of how the struggle for unemployment insurance is developing in the mid-western cities. It was written by a worker who participated in the march from Bloomington to Normal, which ended in a police attack and the rallying of masses of workers to the Unemployed Council. We publish the story with a minimum of editorial changes.

(By a Worker Correspondent)
BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—The Unemployed Council of Bloomington, Ill., had scheduled a parade with banners protesting against the holding of the Scottsboro boys, and for the release of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings and for the death penalty for the murderer of Harry Simms in Kentucky, repeal of the Criminal Syndicalist Law, and a general demonstration for freedom of speech and assemblage as guaranteed under the American Constitution.

The recognized leaders here of the Council, the rank and file of which are becoming more and more Communist daily, is C. H. Mayer. Comrade Mayer had asked the authorities of Normal for permission to have the parade also routed through Normal, where speeches upon the outrages of capitalism would be made, and advice given as to what the people must do to extricate themselves from the present dilemma and form a new and decent system of human society.

A week before the beginnings of an Unemployed Council at Normal had been stopped by the police and "hang-over" Klu-Klux-Klan residents of Normal; the latter town having at one time been the strongest K.K.K. center, per capita, in Illinois. It is a college town of some 6000 of population, and the City Fathers are particularly "scared" of oncoming Communism. Bloomington, on the other hand, has shown a far more tolerant attitude toward the inevitable changes obviously before all of humanity in the western world, and takes no drastic action against the meetings and demonstration-parades of the membership of the local Unemployed Council.

The afternoon of Tuesday, Feb. 24, was somewhat cold, but bright with sunlight. At 2 p.m. the parade of some 200 of the jobless started from the Council Hall northward a few blocks to the City Hall Square in Bloomington, where speeches were made by Comrade Mayer, Chas. A. Severance of Monticello, Ill., and Organizer Bricker from Decatur, 40 miles to the south. Comrade Bricker had come with a dozen others of the Council at Decatur, with the express purpose of going with the parade into Normal despite the lack of permission therefor.

The speeches at the City Hall Square caused others to join the march toward Normal; and about 250 comrades sang songs of revolution as they walked the two miles and a half further northward into Normal. The American flag was at the head of the parade, and two women comrades marched beside the flag-carrier with banners bearing slogans as the demonstration parade approached the Division line between the two cities. At that point a police officer, Bill Craig, put out his hands to stop the head of the parade; but the women cried out to those following: "We are going right on through!"

Police squad-cars there made no moves as the march passed them into Normal, and the marchers continued to sing their way to the center of the town. To the east they went through the business district to the end of the principal street, they turned and retraced their steps past the Normal City Hall, calling out to the workers on the sidewalks to join them in the march to where the speeches were to be made nearby.

A block to the west was an open space at the railroad freight station, into which the marchers gathered, off the street and out of the way of traffic. The speakers mounted the freight-loading platform, and one of the comrades began to announce the purposes of the demonstration. Comrade Bricker was told by police and fire chief Cooper that the crowd must leave, that this was private property; and upon hearing this comrade Mayer quietly called all followers from there, proceeding a block further west to the First National Bank corner.

The leader then asked for a box to stand on, around the corner to the north out of the way of traffic. Meantime an American Legion member, also chairman in charge of Civic Relief at Normal, had been heard to instruct the Fire Chief to blow the siren and bring out the apparatus. **Call Fire Department.**

As comrade Mayer had announced that no violence was wanted, but that insistence upon the right of freedom of speech and assemblage would be held out for, the fire-truck arrived. It was pulled around the corner (perhaps this is "the Hoover corner?") and the hose taken from the rear end. At once comrade Bricker and others called out "Get that hose!" and in a moment more the marchers had it pulled across the street away from the water plug.

Co. Rewards Scab by Evicting Him from Co. Owned House

(By a Worker Correspondent)
GLEN ROBINS, Ohio.—Bill Witchulis was told by the superintendent of the Wyno Coal Co. that if he would help break the National Miners Union strike in 1931, the company would give him a swing, fix his porch, side walk, etc. Witchulis agreed to scab on the strike.

Last week amid rain and snow Witchulis was evicted and put out on the road. He moved back in the house the next day. The guard reported this. The company then sent three police to the house and again threw the furniture out.

The entire family had to sleep out on the side of the road that night.

The next day this miner was moved by his father and other workers to another house nearby. This is what he got for helping the bosses break up the Wyno mine strike in June, 1931.

YOUNG MOTHER HAILS MINERS

Husband Murdered by Gun Thugs

New York.

Dear Comrades:— I am here in New York raising relief funds for our Kentucky and Tennessee comrades and I am speaking in their behalf to help win their strike. My husband gave up his life in the same struggle.

Today I am here in New York with my one year old baby girl. I left three children in Kentucky with my father and mother. I feel like I have work and my husband too in this struggle against the dirty coal operators and the bosses and their gangsters.

I think that I have had it as hard as anyone and if I was a man I would walk till I dropped dead before I would go back to work for that dirty thieving bunch at the wages they offer. I would rather belong to the National Miners Union and starve than starve while working for a rich man.

I will try to write a piece for the paper each week to let the comrades down in Kentucky and Tennessee know what we are doing. Comrades, stand by your rights wherever you are. Always show that you are a red blooded fighter. If any of you comrades wish to write me, address mail to 16 W. 21st St., New York City.

—ELIZABETH BALDWIN.

Miner Asks How to Live On \$8.80 A Week

(By a Worker Correspondent)
STONEY FORK.—I work at the Gurn Coal Co. I want some one to help me figure out a budget to live on out of what a practical miner earns at this place.

We load coal over a cattle guard. We must get it in the car between 2 1/2 inches of space. We are paid 55 cents per ton for all the coal that gets over the guard. The average is our tons per day. We are lucky to get four days a week in the mines. We average about \$8.80 each week.

I would like some one to tell me how to feed and clothe my family on this amount.

WORKERS AWAITING DEPORTATION PLEDGE TO DEFEND USSR

ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y.— Conditions of the foreign-born workers detained on this island by the U. S. government for deportation are terrible. There are hundreds of us in a room packed like sardines. There is very poor ventilation in these rooms and we are allowed only a half an hour recreation in the open. But many days we don't even get that.

Everybody is getting sick and the diseases are multiplying for the reason that the air is full of microbes and germs. There are not even spittoons and those who have to spit must spit on the floor. We have no place to put our clothes; they lay around on the floor in a disorderly manner.

The rooms are all full of roaches. There are thousands of them. Our clothes and baggage are full of them. The food they give us is not fit to feed pigs. When the workers are brought in they are kept for weeks before they even see their clothes. Many lose everything, being deported without their belongings.

We got a Daily Worker here and sent it to one of our comrades in the hospital. The authorities refused to let him have it.

When I was arrested three drunk crazed detectives came up to my house and turned everything upside down. They brought me to the police station and beat me up. One of the officers names was Monroe.

THEY MUST REFUSE TO LOAD ARMS



Longshoremen at work loading a ship. The bosses depend upon the longshoremen to load war munitions to be used against the Chinese masses. At the same time the A. F. of L. officials and the shipowners are planning a wage cut which they will attempt to put over on the dockers April 1. Longshoremen should organize committees at once on the docks in preparation to strike against the cut and refuse to load munitions to be used against the Chinese workers.

Miner's Wife Calls on Workers to Halt War Moves on Soviet

Brownsville, Pa.

Daily Worker: I would like a short space in the Daily Worker to tell what happened here last November.

On Nov. 4 the house of P. Giambattista was raided by the immigration officials. They arrested Mr. Giambattista, who is my husband, and held him for deportation because he would not sell himself and the Communist Party to the federal government for a salary of \$200 a month. This offer was made to my husband by an agent and it was turned down flat.

The agent told my husband that he was not man enough to take the money and give his family a decent living. My husband Philip told the agent that he was man enough to earn a decent living, but he would not earn it by being a stool pigeon and a slave to the coal operators.

My husband spent four months in jail and the International Labor Defense won a victory in the case by getting voluntary departure. Myself and children are being left behind.

I appealed to the Brownsville relief fund to get help. They asked me what they had to do with me. They said I should go to the Communist Party for relief. But I was not scared easily by their talk and I stayed and demanded until I got what I was after.

The head of the relief fund here is also a railroad bull. He holds discrimination against members of the

Jobless Drop Dead Along Cal. Highways

(By a Worker Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—In San Joaquin and Santa Clara Valleys thousands of men are walking the highways and the railroads and sleeping in the jungles. Many of them walk until they cannot walk any more, going without food and shelter for days.

When the motorcycle police come to investigate they find many of the workers dead on the highways and railroad right of ways. Those still alive the police carry away to a near-by jail.

Red Cross Supplies Forced Labor for Colordao Ranchers

(By a Worker Correspondent)
LAS VEGAS, Nev.—The ranchers near here are supplied with truckloads of unemployed to do four hours of the hardest kind of work. For this work the workers receive two meals. The meals consist of four thin slices of bread and a "late of beans."

The "Rancho Grande," owned by a rich Hollywood movie director, has a large part of its area covered thickly with mesquite trees. It also has a large herd of cows which supplies a good amount of the creamery products used here. There are also vegetables, alfalfa, etc. on the ranch. The owner is sufficiently rich to hire labor at good wages to clear the land. Instead he is supplied with truckloads of unemployed, hungry men by the Red Cross to work for their meals. The Red Cross is also using a gang of men as grave diggers.

WORKER TELLS ABOUT U.S.S.R.

Asks U. S. Workers to Write

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—I am 20 years old. After work I attend evening courses for preparing editors of the press. I work 7 hours a day. Our factory works in 3 shifts. I am a mechanic of average qualification, receive 150-160 roubles a month.

In case of sickness or injury at work, we get full pay for the time we are unable to work. Besides, we get our regular 2 weeks vacation. Workers who are ill and unskilled (shock worker) are being sent to sanatoriums and homes of rest.

This, for instance, is how I spend a working day. I work from 8 to 4. In the factory dining room at lunch hour we have very often reports, lectures, concerts. After work I go home, look through the newspapers. From 8 to 10 I am in school, from 10 to 12 I read books. In the evenings when I have no school hours, I go to a meeting of the young workers league or to the club.

This is how I, as well as other workers of our factory, spend their time.

I am very much interested in the life of your workers. Does it resemble ours?

Mechanic Fedorow.

Bosses Fear Daily Worker in Waukesha Motor Co. Factory

(By a Worker Correspondent)
WAUKESHA, Wis.—In the Waukesha Motor Co., one of the leading concerns of this city the boss tried to terrorize the workers by putting a note on the time clock stating that any workers caught having anything to do with workers' organizations or attending meetings would lose their jobs.

I visited workers from the Wilber Lumber Co. These workers say that they have read the Daily Worker. They say that they are not reading it now because the boss told them he would fire them if he caught them reading it.

We are, however, bringing the Daily to these workers—they are reading it where the boss does not see them.

BALTIMORE DOCKERS BETRAYED BY A. F. L.; BOSSES PLAN PAY-CUT

International Longshoremen Officials Call Police to Break Strike

Marine Workers Industrial Union Calls Dockers to Struggle

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Md.—A smashing attack is being prepared by the steamship companies against the longshoremen. The companies will be aided by the officials of the I. L. A. as indicated by the unwillingness to fight against non-union conditions forced on the longshoremen.

Seamen are being used to run the winches. A terrific speed-up that was never known before has been inaugurated on the unloading and loading of ships. Safety conditions are disregarded completely. The longshoremen are left completely at the mercy of the ship owners and stevedore bosses.

Longshoremen Promised Wage Cut on April 1st

Rumors are already spread out among the longshoremen that Mr. Ryan has sent a letter to the Baltimore locals of the International Longshoremen Association to stand by for a wage cut to take place on April 1. A propaganda dish out by the officials is being instilled among the men that nothing can be done about the wage cut, that times are bad and it would be futile to fight the wage cut during this period of depression and unemployment.

Strike Called off by I. L. A. Officials

The Moore and McCormack Steamship Company had two ships at its docks. On one of the ships they had I. L. A. men and on a coastwise ship of the company they had unorganized stevedores working for 55 cents an hour. A delegate on the ship that was being worked by the I. L. A. men found out about this and called out the I. L. A. men on strike and went over to the other ship and got the men to go out on sympathy strike with them. Police and detectives were brought down to the waterfront immediately. The I. L. A. officials stepped into the affair immediately and called the strike off by merely telling the I. L. A. men to go back to work and agreeing to allow the unorganized stevedores to work on the other ship. These methods are being instituted on all docks, and will be the means of forcing lower wages.

The Baltimore longshoremen are not passive; however they feel helpless under the leadership of the I. L. A. betrayal machine. The I. L. A. longshoremen of Baltimore will not be able to answer the bosses attacks so long as they allow the whole apparatus of their organization to rest in the hands of the "officials."

The immediate task of the longshoremen is to organize rank and file committees right inside of their locals to resist the betrayals of the officials and to fight the wage cuts and non-union conditions. There must be complete unity between the Negro and white workers. There must be unity between the organized and unorganized longshoremen, this to be established by organizing rank and file united front grievance and strike committees.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union headquarters at 1720 East Thames street, calls upon the unorganized and organized longshoremen to build joint rank and file committees of action against the wage cuts and non-union conditions on the waterfront.

Bosses Buy Votes in Cloutierville, La.

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CLOUTIERVILLE, La.—The election here has just closed. Those who ran went around before the election to the starving share croppers offering them a 24 pound sack of flour and a bucket of lard for their votes.

ist and imperialist exploitation. The countries to which we are going await us with unemployment, starvation, the same that is sweeping America. Death awaits those of us who are being sent to the fascist countries. We all stand ready to offer our services to the defense of the Soviet Union. We are ready to defend the Chinese masses against the robber Japanese imperialism which is now waging a war against them. We will fight imperialism wherever we go. —149 Signatures.

WORKERS! STOP THIS VENGEANCE!



Foreign born workers being herded from railroad cars to the ferry which takes them to Ellis Island, a hell hole of American capitalism. Militant workers are kept on this deportation to fascist terror countries where sure death awaits them. American workers must raise a mighty protest demanding the release of the foreign born militants from Ellis Island. Fight the vicious deportation campaign!

Tammany in New Scheme to Stop Relief for Unemployed

Workers Subjected to New Grilling; Must Supply Letters from Last Employer

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—The Emergency Home Relief Bureaus have just developed another method of stalling off those workers who have become so desperate that they are compelled to expose themselves to the insulting treatment and investigations that go with an application for relief. The newest stunt is a ruling that no applicant can get relief until the investigator has written to and received an answer from the last employer of the applicant.

Two weeks ago I filled out an application in the Emergency Home Relief Bureau. I was investigated and promised help in paying my rent. At that time the investigator, a woman, told me that I didn't have to landlord gave me until a man came with warrant of eviction.

Lies to Bulldoze Workers. When the landlord came to my house yesterday and said he would have me thrown out the next day if I didn't pay up, I went to the Home Relief Bureau and asked how about

my rent check. They told me that they couldn't give me any aid until they got an answer to the letter they sent my last employer. The purpose of the letter is to check up on you and see if you're worthy of relief. I happen to know that my former boss is in Florida and will be there all winter, so I raised hell. They told me I was disorderly and ungrateful and they wouldn't give me a penny if I didn't shut up. I insisted on having some action immediately and I got it in spite of their threats. Even for that I had to hang around all day and I saw about seventy-five other people who are just as bad off as I am but they didn't get any action because they were quite and meek. I guess if they all spoke up they would all have gotten something, but it's hard to speak up when you have nobody to back you up. Everybody was just as angry as I was, too. If they'd all get together they could back each other up and then may be we could all get some action out of these so-called "relief" bureaus.

The Working Women Must Fight Against the Crisis and Imperialist War

By I. AMTER.

Ten to twelve million women in this country are working in industry and commerce. They are not in industry because they wish to be there, but because they have been forced into the shops and factories by the miserable wages paid their husbands and fathers. Although the capitalist class of this country pretended to have a "different standard" for women whom it protected by so-called "chivalry," nevertheless, millions of women have entered industry, as have also children, in order to keep the home from hunger. These women are exploited far more than are the men, receive far lower pay than the men do for the same work, in many instances being excluded from certain occupations. But the use of automatic machinery in the shops and offices has made it possible for the capitalists to do away with their so-called "higher standard" of chivalry toward woman and today we find that women are not only in the lighter industries but rapidly are entering the heavier ones.

The American Federation of Labor and its Women's Department, the Women's Trade Union League, carrying on continual propaganda against the work of married women in industry. Even in most recent years the A. F. of L. has demanded the removal of married women from industry.

This, however, does not answer the cry of hunger, and the capital-

izing the women not only of their own class, but also of the working class. In no other way can one explain the great "anxiety" that the government and the bosses feel regarding the suffering of the white collar slaves. They know well that these white collar workers, educated and trained as they have been, would be a very powerful force in the ranks of the revolutionary working class and, therefore, they are trying to win them over to continued support of the present system of robbery of the working class. This same "anxiety" is being felt toward the ex-servicemen who have been thrown into the streets to starve and have found no support from the government that uses them as cannon fodder.

With war on against the Chinese masses, with war being organized against the Soviet Union, every kind of capitalist organization among the women is being established, social clubs, athletic clubs, rifle clubs, organization among the class women thrown out to them as a crumb at the same time that they are being given a wage cut—this is the manner in which the capitalist class is proceeding in order to win the women for their plans.

Why do they lie about and slander the Soviet Union? Why do they keep information on the status of women in the Soviet Union from reaching the women in the United States? For the same reason that

cracking and the only way out of the present chaos is to make war against the Soviet Union in the hope of destroying the idea that workers can take over and run the country for the benefit of the workers and farmers. The success of the first Five Year Plan and the preparation of the second Five Year Plan with all its provisions for women and for the general culture of the working class are such as to awaken the revolutionary determination of the workers all over the world. In the Soviet Union, women receive equal pay for equal work. No office is too high that a woman worker cannot occupy. Women receive two months off before childbirth and after childbirth with full pay. They do not work, as in the United States, 10 to 12 hours a day, but 7 hours a day, with wage increases. The educational and cultural facilities are continually improving and it is these facts that the capitalists are trying to conceal and lie about.

Particularly, the Negro women feel the crisis and are discontented. They have yet to feel, however, that the white working class, and especially the white women workers, are willing to unite with them not only in words and resolutions but in deeds, for a joint fight with the rest of the working class against the bosses.

In Harlem where there are 250,000 Negroes, the City of New York has the nerve to expend only \$300,000 for relief. In the Negro section and districts of the country, the misery and poverty are the greatest, the housing conditions are the worst, unemployment is most widespread and yet little or nothing is being done to relieve these workers. The Negro workers know what they were promised before the last World War and how they were treated after it, and therefore it is our fundamental duty to mobilize these Negro women workers, of the needle, laundry industry, etc., for joint struggle.

This is the task not only of the revolutionary women but of the whole revolutionary working class led by the Communist Party. Up to the present, work among women has been considered a woman's task and until this idea is broken down and the men begin to understand that without the active participation of women in the class struggle for unemployment relief and insurance and against wage-cuts, against persecution of the foreign born, lynching of Negroes, against imperialist war and for defense of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union, there can be no real revolutionary class struggle.

Therefore, March 8th and the preparations for March 8th are the task of the entire Party and revolutionary working class. Although March 8th, International Women's Day, must draw tens and hundreds of thousands of working women

A SPORTS PARADE OF WOMEN IN MOSCOW



Parades of this kind are an every-day occurrence in the Workers' Fatherland. In the capitalist countries only the parasite wives and daughters of the bosses participate in sports. In the Soviet Union sports are an important part of the life of working women, especially the youth. The parade pictured above, like many of its kind, took place right from the factory directly after working hours.

into demonstration and activities, nevertheless men must also participate and by their greater experiences help the women workers to organize jointly with the men against the crisis, against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

International Women's Day of this year calls for special efforts to wrench away the women workers from the control and influence of the capitalist class and definitely to line them up in ever increasing numbers with the revolutionary working class in the struggle for a workers' and farmers' government under the leadership of the Communist Party.

11 Million Women Are a Big Factor in the Struggle of Toilers Against Bosses

By GRACE HUTCHINS.

So great now are the numbers of women and girls gainfully employed in this country that the imagination can hardly picture a procession of all women workers—nearly eleven million in number. If a parade of eleven million workers should march from daylight to dark in lines of ten abreast, each line only two seconds behind another, the lines would take fifty days to pass a given point. Imagine then such a procession marching for fifty days and you have pictured in numbers the great army of women who work for a living in the United States.

In the half century since 1880 this army has increased fourfold and in the thirty years since 1900 it has more than doubled. In the decade between 1920 and 1930 numbers of women in paid jobs increased by twenty-six per cent, as compared with a fifteen per cent increase of men in the same period. Two out of every nine persons in paid jobs in the United States are women. And two out of every nine women in the population now work for a living.

Since 1920, two million more women have stepped out of unpaid service at home into low paid jobs in industry. What these jobs mean in long days, speed-up, ill health and meager earnings, workers only know too well.

Many in factories—two and a half million women—or in exact figures, 2,416,288, are in the factories and other mechanical industries, representing an increase of half a million, or twenty-five per cent over the 1920 number. This growth in numbers of women factory workers is of the greatest importance to the toiling class, for they are engaged in direct production, in the war industries and in other basic industries where women are replacing men. In comparison with this 25 per cent increase in women in factories, men factory workers barely increased ten per cent, far less than the growth of the general population. Actually, in proportion to the population, fewer men have factory jobs, while half

a million women have taken the places of the men workers.

In the Crisis

Since the Autumn of 1929, when the stock market crash first revealed the crisis in capitalist industry, women of the working class have suffered from the effects of unemployment even more intensely than the men workers. This crisis, the greatest in the whole history of capitalism, has driven an even greater number of mothers with little children out into the labor market in an effort to find work.

Unemployment means undernourishment, starvation, evictions, breaking up of homes, and all of these results come hardest on the women of the household. While undernourishment always has serious effects, it is most disastrous for pregnant mothers in the year following child birth. Undernourishment to the point of starvation exists not only in the coal fields among the miners' families, but also among the countless families in other centers of the world's richest country in the year 1932.

Charity in this crisis has not even kept the workers and their families from starving to death or committing suicide. It can never repair more than a tiny fraction of the damage that the conditions of capitalism each year creates anew.

Strikes of industrial women workers are taking place against wage-cuts and unbearable conditions have been followed by rent strikes and bread strikes of working class tenants and housewives. The part already played by women in these strike struggles is a story in itself. When once organized in the revolutionary unions, women workers take their places firmly in the vanguard of the working class.

Male Chauvinism

American Federation of Labor officials have been as ready as the bosses to preach and teach women's subjection and subordination. Jealous of women's coming into the more skilled trades, these officials of the craft unions have steadily opposed equal opportunity for girls and have established restrictions against taking women into the

American Federation of Labor unions on any equal basis of any kind.

Even among some of the more advanced women workers who should know that their strength lies in working class solidarity, there still exists what might be called "male chauvinism" toward women workers. And just as the white workers often do not recognize in themselves the white chauvinism toward Negro workers which is felt keenly by the Negro workers, so also the men workers do not recognize in themselves their attitude of superiority to the women.

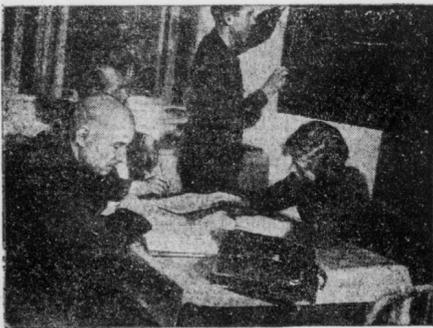
The result of this male chauvinism often is that women are not brought forward or encouraged to take positions of leadership, and the workers' movement has been weakest on the very front where it might be strongest—among the masses of unskilled and semi-skilled women workers. When once aroused to class consciousness and the possibilities of organization, women have proved themselves among the best and most active fighters in the workers' struggle.

International Women's Day

International Women's Day is the day of the year when women workers throughout the world demonstrate their solidarity with the men workers in the mighty class struggle against the capitalists and their governments. At factory gate meetings, in parades, conferences, and working class gatherings of every kind, women come together to renew their pledge of solidarity and to organize themselves in unbreakable lines of strength under the leadership of the Communist Party.

This year, on March 8th, 1932, under the banner of the Communist Party, women workers here in the United States are demonstrating with the men against the imperialist war. International Women's Day this year will see the addition of many new women members in the ranks of the revolutionary unions and in the Communist Party, the only Party which carries on the struggle against imperialist war and against the capitalist system.

SOVIET WORKER-STUDENTS



In the Soviet Union the working masses, women as well as men, are given the widest opportunities for study and education. Schools and courses are attached to every factory for the special education of the men and women workers.

ists, taking advantage of this cry, are employing these millions of women in order, together with the exploitation of children and Negro workers, to still further lower the standard of living of the entire working class.

Today, in the economic crisis, out of which the capitalists see only one way, and that is, through war, especially directed against the Soviet Union, the time has come for the women, together with the other workers, to fight back. All over the country in the strike struggles that are taking place in industries in which women are occupied women are playing a leading role. In the textile and needle industries, in the metal industry, the women are on the picket line fighting militantly against the police and gangsters. In the miners' strike, the miners' wives are among the most militant on the picket line and in many instances are most feared by the deputies and thugs that are the miners themselves. In District New York, where hundreds of thousands of women are employed in the needle, textile, food and shoe industry, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands in offices, stores, etc., women workers play a leading role. In the present dressmakers' strike led by the United Front Committee and the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, most of these dressmakers are young workers who for the first time have been out on strike and have joined an organization.

In the textile strikes of Paterson, the women, a little bit more backward than the men, nevertheless on the picket line showed splendid spirit. In the rent and bread strikes, the working class housewives have played the leading role and these strikes have shown clearly that the women workers can be mobilized for struggle.

What has been done up to the present, however, is only slight. Hardly a beginning has been made. The women workers, held back by many prejudices and fears and must be drawn into struggle. Without the participation of the women workers and without the active support of the working class housewives, no struggle can be won. The position of the Women's Trade Union League and the socialist party must be battered down. Women have become a basic part of industry and as such must be mobilized into the revolutionary unions for active participation and struggle.

At the present time with the preparations for war going on most energetically, the bosses are organ-

they are lying about the conditions in the Soviet Union as a whole, so that they will be able to better organize the workers of the United States for a war against the Soviet Union. The capitalist system is

Revolutionary Struggle of Working Women in China

By M. DEAN.

In Shanghai women and children make up more than 50 per cent of all industrial workers. In Hankow women and children make up 58 per cent of all workers in the large industries there. In Antung, Manchuria, there are over 15,000 women in the silk industry alone. In Wushi there are more than 25,000 women and children in the silk industry. In the cotton spinning centers, women and children make up about 80-90 per cent of the total number of workers. Single cotton-spinning mills employ up to two to three thousand women and children. The textile industry is one of the largest industries in China. Tobacco factories also employ up to 2,000 women workers.

The silk flatures are mostly Chinese owned. They are old, dilapidated fire traps. Even during the unbearable damp-heated summer months, the windows in the silk flatures are not permitted to be open. Women and children work in steam-filled rooms without any rest period up to 17 hours daily. Children from 6 years old, stir silk cocoons in hot water with bare hands. Foremen walk behind the workers and beat them with rods if seen talking to each other. Not infrequently there are strikes of the silk workers against the raping of a woman worker. The building and tools in the silk flature are rented by the employers so that there is very great resistance by the employers against investment of capital to improve the primitive method of work and to better the working conditions. The wages of women silk workers in Shanghai and Wushi are about 40 Chinese cents a day. (According to the present rate of exchange it is about 10 American cents). In Antung, Manchuria, the wages of the women silk workers is nine Chinese dollars (present rate of exchange equals about 4 and half Chinese dollars to one American dollar) per month, plus a daily ration of rice. The 9 dollars are paid only if a full month of 30 days is worked.

The struggle that the women

masses in China have launched against the heavy attacks upon their conditions of life by the Chinese bourgeoisie and by the imperialists is one from which many a lesson can be drawn by the proletariat of other countries. In 10 weeks ending April 30, 1931, alone, there took place 70 large strikes of women cotton and silk workers. Single strikes involved up to 30,000, 17,000 and 20,000 women. These were mostly spontaneous strikes for restoration of wage cuts, against the discharge of women workers, against the brutal treatment of women workers, better working conditions for children and for higher wages.

The second general strike of the Shanghai silk workers took place in spite of the decisions of the Kuomintang government forbidding the strike. Beginning with the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese invaders, the women's strikes developed into bigger struggles. There were general strikes of women workers in the Japanese cotton mills against the intervention by Japanese imperialism into Manchuria.

In Shanghai, Peking, Canton, Chengru, etc., working women and girl students marched at the head of the mass anti-imperialist demonstrations demanding arms from the Kuomintang government and disarming the police who fired and killed workers and students during the demonstrations (as was the case in Shanghai where five workers were killed and in Canton where 12 students and workers were killed by the police).

To keep in safe channels, the revolutionary ferment among the Chinese working women and to utilize the women's activities for their own interests, the Chinese bourgeoisie is attempting to get control of the working women's and revolutionary girl students movement. Under the control of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the counter-revolutionary trade unions of the Kuomintang, women's national salvation federations have been organized in many cities. In Shanghai the "Righteous and Brave

Army" a separate women's military organization was organized; in Peking a Women's Army was organized. These are under the directorship of Kuomintang military officers. In some places these Salvation Federations have slipped out of the control of the Chinese bourgeoisie and have joined the revolutionary movement of the students.

The heroic work of the Chinese Communist Party and the All-China Federation of Labor among women, together with the influence extended by the Chinese Soviets and the Chinese Red Army had much to do to develop this strong anti-imperialist sentiment and determination to struggle against it by the masses of Chinese women toilers. In spite of the conditions of terror against all revolutionaries, by the Kuomintang government, which have been multiplied since the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese, the revolutionary organizations in China are carrying on successful work to combat the influence that the imperialist and Chinese bourgeois organizations, through their different special methods of approach to working women are trying to weave about the masses of Chinese women toilers.

The imperialist press in China is alarmed about the large number of women who are illegally going over into the Soviet districts to work for the Soviets and for the Chinese Red Army. In a district in North Hupei, where the Red Army called for volunteers, in addition to the 2,000 men who volunteered, over 200 women who walked distances up to 60 miles came to offer their services to the Red Army. The head of the 19th White Army against the Red Army in August 1931, General Chen Min-chu said that countless numbers of women volunteers for the Red Guard in China, which is the eyes and ears of the Red Army he added.

The Communist Party of China and the Central Soviet Government of China have called upon

the Chinese masses to launch a determined struggle to oust the imperialists from China and to overthrow the imperialist lackeys, the Kuomintang government and to establish the Soviets throughout China.

The extension of the Chinese Soviets, the active defense of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, are the central slogans under which the leading revolutionary proletariat of China is rallying China's millions in their struggle against all exploiters and oppressors.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS RECEIVING THE DEATH SENTENCE



CHINESE COMMUNISTS RECEIVING THE DEATH SENTENCE

A Tennessee Women's Auxiliary of the National Miners Union in Action

By GERTRUDE LOGAN.

The mine came out on strike on January 1st one hundred per cent, along with many other mines in Kentucky and Tennessee. The strike machinery was working well. But how about the women?

Yes, how about the women? How active were they? Did they take part in the activities in the camp? Were they active on the strike committee and all other committees?

For some weeks the women were almost ignored. The men did not realize that their wives and mothers and daughters must also be active in order to make the strike a success. For women are not employed in the mines, and are regarded as home-makers and not as fighters in industry.

But the women's organizer of the National Miners Union came along—and what a change! The women, eager to help, eager to be active, eager to fight, at last got their chance. Not only did the organizer immediately help these women to set up a women's auxiliary of the National Miners Union, but she bawled out the men for neglecting such a tremendous opportunity for strengthening the strike. And the men were not difficult to convince. It was just a case of having their eyes opened.

Once the Women's Auxiliary was set on its feet, and once the men became convinced and supported the organization, things began to hum. Activity? More than the women could keep up with. Taking part in every activity, marching side by side with the men in the mass marches and demonstrations. And besides that, a special program 1. A certain proportion of women on every committee in the strike, in order that the women can take active part in every phase of strike

activity—strike committee, relief committee, finance committee, organizational committee, etc., etc.

2. In connection with relief—not only that the women should be active in the distribution of relief at the relief station, but also active in the collection of relief from the farmers in conducting tag days in nearby cities for money, in going at organizations for help, etc., etc.

Also there was expected any day now a large shipment of clothing sent down from the north by the Workers International Relief. The miners, their wives and children, were going about ragged and practically barefoot, and this clothing, sent in a spirit of solidarity by the workers of the North, was badly needed. But they realized too, that the workers in the North are also hard hit, and that they can afford only to send clothing which is already somewhat worn.

Shall we distribute this clothing as it comes in, or shall it be put into good shape first? It may happen that one family will get clothing which requires hours and perhaps days of sewing before it can be worn, while another family might be lucky enough to get some brand new clothing. So the women decided and held a big sewing bee.

The auxiliary held a special meeting when the clothing arrived, for the purpose of sorting it out and

sewing on it. Thus this tremendous job was conducted in a social manner, stimulating still further the feeling of solidarity of all the workers in the camp, in their joint effort to win better conditions for all. And the women did not sit hunched over the sewing in their pitiful little shacks, all alone, sewing for hours and hours to get the clothes in shape to wear, but all pitched in together and got the work done in record time.

Then there was the question of the school children. Some children could not go to school because they had no clothing. Some went to school without breakfast. Others could not study because they didn't have the schoolbooks, for in this camp the children had to buy their own books. Also the Red Cross, which had made a survey of the needs of the school children before the term opened, refused any aid because the fathers went on strike! So the following demands were worked out:

1. Clothing for the school children to be furnished by the school authorities.
2. Hot lunch at noon for all children at the cost of the school authorities.
3. All text-books to be furnished free.

That night the parent-teachers meeting was held. It had been widely advertised that the county superintendent of schools and the county representative of the Red Cross was to be there. The women elected a spokesman and a committee to present these demands and a committee to back them up. But these two officials did not appear! They had heard of the militant plans of the women, and had been scared off.

So now new plans have been made. A committee will go with these demands to the county superintendent of schools and to the Red Cross. If their demands are rejected, the women will start mass picketing of these two offices, with slogans, and mobilize the men and children to picket with them.

Now these women are taking part in all activities of the strike. Only a little guidance in helping them organize, brought them into this important activity and all the workers in the camp, men and women both, now realize how important it is to draw the women into the struggle of the workers.

Three of the most advanced of these women have already joined the Communist Party Unit in this camp and keep the importance of utilizing the women in struggles ever before all the workers.

And if they put as much energy into organizing for International Women's Day on March 8th, as they have done in all their activity up to the present time, this mining camp, at least, will have a good turnout on this day of struggle against the special exploitation of women workers.

Mass Fury Sweeps All China Following Betrayal of Masses in Shanghai

Anti-Imperialist Struggle Takes On New Force, Threatening Success of Imperialist Maneuvers

One Hundred Dead Chinese Babies Found In One Small Section of Ruined Chapei Proletarian District

A wave of mass anger is sweeping all China, as a result of the shameful betrayal by the Kuomintang of the heroic workers and soldiers who for more than a month successfully defended the South China city of Shanghai against the combined might of the Japanese Navy and Army.

The imperialists and their Kuomintang tools now fear that the betrayal of the fight at Shanghai has failed of its purpose of checking the growth of the national revolutionary struggle against the imperialists and their Kuomintang running-dogs. A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times reports:

"Behind a diversity of activities, aims and views affecting the question of peace negotiations with Japan it is obvious that an enormous wave of feeling against Chiang Kai-shek is sweeping the country. Fighting continues at Shanghai. Mass resistance against the Japanese continues at Shanghai. The Kuomintang officials are making every effort to disarm the masses. United States and British troops are searching Chinese workers for arms. Severe fighting broke out last night between the retreating Nineteenth Route Army and the Japanese. A Shanghai dispatch reports the recapture of the town of Lihuo by the Chinese soldiers and workers after a bitter fight which lasted several hours. The Japanese were said to have fallen on the retreating Chinese in an effort to annihilate these troops which had defied the orders of the Kuomintang and joined the Shanghai masses in resisting the Japanese invaders.

Wooing Garrison Defies Orders To Retreat

The garrison of the Wooing forts defied the order of the Nanking government to retreat and fought the Japanese to the death. The entire garrison has been annihilated. A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Daily News reports as follows this week of the heroism of the Chinese defenders of Shanghai:

"When the field guns failed to still their mocking tongues, naval bombing planes took the air and added their fry to the unequal contest.

"There were not so many of the 200 left to laugh by this time. Their field guns were caught in the terrific explosions of the aerial bombs and tossed about as if they had been toys. Still figures in faded gray calico again sprawled within the ramparts, whence so many had been borne before.

"But the survivors—their last artillery effort silenced—caught up rifles and manned machine guns to face the final Japanese assault.

"It was soon over. Naval landing parties and Japanese infantry advanced in overwhelming numbers. Their artillery laid a barrage on the Chinese position, in which no adequate defensive fire could be maintained."

U. S.-British Engineered Betrayal

The betrayal of the heroic Chinese masses of Shanghai was carried out by the Kuomintang at the orders of the United States and British imperialists. The fake truce which preceded it was engineered by the British and United States consular agents at Shanghai. The frightful butchery of the Chinese masses now taking place is being carried out by the Japanese, United States and British imperialists. United States troops have fired on crowds of Chinese refugees fleeing the Japanese terror and trying to gain entrance into the International Settlement.

The whole imperialist world is represented at Shanghai by troops and warships, which are being used against the Chinese masses, to crush the Chinese Revolution and to carry out the looting and partition of China as a prelude to the planned armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

Workers! Rally to the defense of the Chinese masses! Demand hands off China! Demand the withdrawal of American warships and troops from China! Prevent the shipment of troops and munitions to the Far East! Drive out the diplomatic agents of Japanese imperialism which is butchering the Chinese masses and acting as the spearhead for war against the Soviet Union! Support the heroic struggles of the revolutionary Japanese and Chinese masses!

Find Bodies Of Murdered Babies In Chapei

A Shanghai dispatch reports that removal yesterday of the bodies of more than 100 babies from one devastated area of the Chapei proletarian district of Shanghai. This is the district against which the Japanese concentrated most of their fury in the attempt to crush the resistance of the Chinese masses. Over ten thousand Chinese workers, men, women and children were slaughtered in this district alone by the Japanese aerial bombardment. A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times says:

"The number of Chinese civilians killed in the early days of aerial bombing and artillery shelling of Chapei will never be known. It must run to a staggering figure, for uncounted thousands of wound-

Anti-Soviet Plot Based on Joint Attack on All Fronts of the U.S.S.R.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) In their hatred of the Soviet Union, it declares:

"Because it will be difficult for Japan to deliver the death blow merely through war in the Far East one of the most important phases must be strategic propaganda whereby we will involve the western neighbors of Russia and other nations in the war against the Soviets, and cause the collapse internally by exploiting white (anti-Bolshevik) Russians inside and outside the Soviet Union, as well as national minorities of all anti-Soviet elements."

Investing, declaring it did not desire to conceal from the masses how seriously the Soviet government considers the war danger, cited other developments showing the world-wide mobilization of the imperialists and their White Guard allies for armed intervention against the Soviet Union. It cited Japan's failure to answer a proposal by the Soviet Union for a non-aggression pact. It pointed to the increased activities of the White Guards in Manchuria, following the Japanese seizure of that territory. It concluded:

"Such are the facts demanding the utmost vigilance and necessary measures to protect Soviet territories against attempts at invasion. The peaceful policy of the Soviet Union is not the policy of ignoring facts."

The Soviet government yesterday assured the Soviet masses that it had strengthened its defense forces on the Far Eastern frontier.

The Chicago Tribune of March 2 carried a London dispatch reporting efforts by the British imperialists to force a military alliance on Persia for war against the peaceful Soviet Union. The dispatch states:

"Britain is making a great effort to get a military alliance which would enable her to use the Meshed military road in the event of war with Russia."

On every hand the imperialist brigands are rushing their war preparations against workers' Russia. Both the British and the United States imperialists are concentrating their fleets in the Pacific in preparation for the planned joint attack against the Soviet Union and its successful socialist construction. The robber war in China is the prelude for the attack on the Soviet Union.

While tens of millions of starving unemployed workers and their families are denied relief, the imperialists are pouring billions of dollars into their war preparations. The U. S. war department has already ordered the rush printing of draft blanks for the drafting of workers to fight the imperialist war. The imperialist murderers who have cold-bloodedly sentenced tens of millions to starvation and mass misery are frantically trying to find a way out of the crisis of world capitalism—a way out at the further expense of the toiling masses, at the expense of the looting of China and the attempted destruction of the glorious achievements of the working-class in the Soviet Union and in the Chinese Soviet districts.

Workers! It is against you, against your class interests, against your class achievements in the Soviet Union, that the imperialist murderers are preparing war. Their war preparations are being carried on at your expense, at the expense of your sufferings, at the denial of relief for the starving unemployed millions. Workers! Rally to the struggle against imperialist war! Ring the Soviet Union with your iron defense! Demand hands off China! Demand the withdrawal of American troops and warships from China! Drive out the diplomatic agents of Japanese imperialism which is acting the role of spearhead of world imperialism in the butchery of the Chinese masses, in the war provocations against the Soviet Union! Show your solidarity with the revolutionary masses of China and Japan!

W. I. R. Divides Chi. In Sections for the Miners' Collections

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Workers International Relief, of this district, in its campaign for the striking Kentucky and Tennessee miners has divided the city into several sections with captains in charge of each section.

A competition between the sections, to spur collection activity has been started at a recent conference of the captains.

The result of the recent tag days have not been up to expectations, because many workers' organizations did not participate in the tag days as originally planned.

cent story—at least to the British. The Yangtze Valley is Britain's 'sphere of interest.' And when it looked as if Japan intended to carry her war up that valley, into the interior, Britain began to act in earnest."

United States and British imperialisms are both attempting to establish their hegemony over the Yangtze Valley. In this, the Wall Street cultures have been largely successful through their control of Chiang Kai-shek, who is an agent of United States imperialism primarily. Both the United States and the British governments resented Japan's attempt to hog the lot in China. The rushing of huge war fleets to Shanghai by the United States and England were warnings to the Japanese that they would not be permitted to grab the lot of the United States and England in Inner China.

"When the Japanese attacked Shanghai, however, it was a differ-

IMPERIALIST WAR CONTINUES— STOP THE ROBBER ASSAULT!

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

of the Soviet Union so that it may be destroyed inside and outside by means of the white guards and other Soviet elements."

The third document states: "Considering the general conditions, we must conclude that the Soviet Union is unable to carry out a war at this time. The present is very favorable for our empire to decide the problem of the Far East."

These documents, of course, were written before the Japanese military machine collapsed and the Japanese general staff showed its weakness to the whole world in the face of the heroic resistance of the poorly armed and equipped rank and file contingents of the Chinese army and armed workers and peasants mobilized by the Chinese Communist Party.

The war machine of imperialism is advancing on more than one front. The fascist uprising in Finland, and the imperialist war plots in Persia, are the contribution of British imperialism to the offensive against the Soviet Union. There is still greater activity in the munition and armament factories in Poland and Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia—part of the contribution of French imperialism to the war drive against the Soviet Union.

The American arsenals, as in Norfolk, Virginia, are busy, and shipments of war arms and munitions are increasing from American ports to the Far East. American imperialism, with its program of the "open door," re-emphasized in the Stimson note, and its fraudulent friendship for the Chinese people, is the democratic cover for the imperialist scheme for the redivision of China and the armed invasion of the Soviet Union—both integral parts of the world imperialist offensive against the land of socialist construction and against the masses of the working class and the colonial peoples whose struggles are developing in a sharp upward curve against unbearable mass unemployment, mass starvation and the growing oppression of the masses in all countries.

There is no truce in the imperialist offensive. There is no armistice. There is no cessation of the war on the Chinese workers and peasants or of the drive against the Soviet Union. The purpose of the talk of truce which accompanies the continued roar of imperialist guns against the worker defenders of Shanghai and the continued mobilization of White Guards and imperialist troops on the Far Eastern frontier of the Soviet Union, is to put the working class of the capitalist countries off guard—to make easier the mobilization for a wider drive of world imperialism against the working class and peasantry of China and the Soviet Union.

This is likewise the purpose of the unprecedented publicity over the kidnapping of Lindbergh's son.

Our major and immediate task is the exposure of the imperialist world conspiracy, bringing the war danger into the ranks of the working class in the factories and among the unemployed as the center of mass struggle, and the mobilization of all working class organizations, trade unions, fraternal and cooperative societies against imperialist war—for the defense of the Chinese liberation struggle and of the Soviet Union.

Drive out the Japanese imperialist murderers! Withdraw all warships and troops of U. S. A. from China! Defend the Chinese Revolution! Repel the attack on the Soviet Union!

USE LINDBERGH CASE TO HIDE STARVATION OF WORKERS CHILDREN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Guard and Immigration and Customs Service has been called into play. Public prayers have been arranged in many churches and in all New York public schools. Everything possible is being done to occupy the mind of the working class with the momentous question of Lindbergh's baby, so as to drive from it all thought of the miserable condition of its own existence and the necessity for struggle against it.

Behind every line that has been written on the Lindbergh case is the conscious attempt to "restore" the waning faith of the masses in the capitalist government as a protection of the weak and helpless, as a guardian of everything that it "holy and sacred in the family." The immense mobilization of the press and the state and federal police is designed to give the impression that the capitalist government of the United States is sincerely concerned with the safety and happiness of "its children."

The entire working class must be on its guard against entertaining any such thought. It is the U. S. capitalist government and capitalist system, by its stony refusal to grant Unemployment Insurance to the 12,000,000 unemployed of this country that is responsible for wreaking more misery and suffering on the working class children of the United States than all the isolated deeds of racketeer gangs, the sum of a corrupt imperialism, would hope to accomplish.

The same Hoover who placed the City of Washington under virtual martial law when the Hunger Marchers descended upon the capitol demanding Unemployment Insurance went into a hurried conference with Attorney General Mitchell on the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby. Too busy to accept the delegation of the 12,000,000 unemployed, Hoover still has time for a conference on the Lindbergh baby. Not the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby, which the capitalists have their own system to thank for, but the crime of the Hoover-Hunger government toward the children of the 12,000,000 unemployed and their parents is what must call forth the wrath of the working class all over the country.

What is it but the most impudent hypocrisy when the capitalist government of the United States stands by approvingly while millions of working class children slowly starve to death and yet comes out with the most unabashed audacity after the Lindbergh kidnapping as the outraged

guardians of the children of America? What else but the brutal class character of the attitude of the American government to the millions of working class children can be seen in its sudden concern with the safety of the "poor, innocent children" when it consciously buries away scores of abandoned babies, abandoned by desperate and jobless parents; news of the wholesale slaughter of the children of Chinese workers by the Japanese imperialism which it encourages in this slaughter. Witness the item pushed well back where few workers could see it in the Daily News of March 4th:

"The bodies of more than 100 babies were removed from one devastated residential area of Chapei yesterday morning."

Another very significant feature of the entire case, and of the most tremendous importance to the entire working class is the attempt of the capitalist class to use the Lindbergh kidnapping as an excuse for concentrating into the hands of the Federal government even more arbitrary repressive power than it now possesses. This is not a matter of a conflict between state rights and Federal rights. The anti-gangster and kidnapping laws are not aimed at the capitalist underworld but at the militant working class. The meaning behind the agitation for making kidnapping a federal offense is to set a precedent for transferring into the highly centralized capitalist governmental apparatus the germ of fascist power that will be used not against kidnapers but against the militant working class.

Already numerous bills have been introduced into Congress giving the Federal government power over kidnapers. These bills mean much more than they appear to say. The significance of this hurried legislation, and its fascist character is contained in the editorial of the New York Daily Mirror for March 3rd:

"The explanation offered was that our crime code is archaic and utterly inadequate. Reforms are under way but progress is too slow."

"Shall martial law be declared so that known criminals now immune from prosecution may be arrested, tried by drum head courts-martials and dealt with by THIBUNES THAT BRUSH ASIDE TECHNICALITIES. FIND ON FACTS AND EXECUTE SUMMARY JUSTICE."

This editorial expresses what is up-

Big Anti-War Meet To Mark Women's Day in Philadelphia

PHILA., Pa. — International Women's Day here, Tuesday, Mar. 8th, will be the occasion for a huge anti-war demonstration at the Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian Streets at 8 p. m. William Weinstein will be the main speaker.

On Tuesday, March 8th, Baltimore, at 8 p. m. Main speaker: James Ford. Other meetings: Easton, Pa., Sunday, March 6th. Ann Burlak, main speaker. Meetings also arranged in Chester, Pa., and Washington, D. C.

Open air, shop gate meetings and section parades are being held in connection with International Women's Day Campaign.

International Women's Day this year finds thousands of Philadelphia women unemployed and starving. Single women are refused relief by the Lloyd Committee. Those still in the factories work for starvation wages. In the Frankfort Arsenal, the Navy Yard and other war industries women are replacing men. Working women will suffer equally with the men in the war. Demonstrate against war Tuesday, March 8th! Demand Hands Off China! Hands Off the Soviet Union! All war funds for the unemployed! Demand Unemployment Insurance!

Make Big Progress at Jewish Collectives in Soviet Crimea

MOSCOW, March 3.—The session of the Crimean Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party which has just concluded, has noted great progress in the economic and cultural development of the Jewish national district during the eighteen months of its existence.

The collective farms will presently embrace over 90 per cent of the poor and middle households and will comprise 96 per cent of the peasant sowings. The Jewish collectives have more than doubled since 1923. There are now five machine tractor stations with 250 tractors in the Freidord district whose cultivated area consists of 112,000 acres, which places it first among the Crimean districts.

The Freidord district fulfilled last year's plan in cattle raising 115 per cent, the production of wool reared 122 per cent and has delivered three times as much grain as in 1930.

Ninety-seven per cent of the children of school age now attend school. The first Jewish teachers' technique has opened and one-third to one-fifth of the illiteracy of the Freidord district will be liquidated.

All these successes testify to the correctness of the Leninist national policy due to the efficient Party leadership which has united all the nationalities inhabiting the district.

Adjacent collectives have rendered brotherly aid to the Freidord collectives in the harvest campaign and over 1,000 people in other Crimean districts are coming to the aid of the Freidord collectives during the reaping season.

Mellon and Insull were still "foreigners."

The Communist Party in Kentucky and Tennessee is now distributing thousands of pieces of literature describing the Party's program and objectives in answer to the cowardly lies of the operators and their agents. The best testimony that can be offered as to the welcome with which the Party program is being received by the miners is that the enemies of the miners without exception never attack the real program of the Party but instead tell the miners that the real program of the Communists lies hidden behind the stated program and that the miners are never told the real program of the Party until they have been members for a long period. Thus after a meeting yesterday in Kentucky at which a new Party unit was formed two miners told the Party organizer that because they are religious they were relieved to find that they were not forced to put their hands on a bible and swear that they didn't be-

lieve in god. Both said they would have done so if necessary, but were glad anyway that the Communist Party does not tell the workers that they must hate god before they can join the Party.

The failure to build the Party sufficiently, one of the weaknesses of the strike, is now being corrected stop two Party units in Kentucky have been organized in the last three days and five new members have been taken into older units in the same period.

The Red Cross continues and extends its old policy of trying to break a strike and lowering the starvation wages still further. In Westbourne, Tenn., near the Kentucky line, it has posted a sign offering strikers ten cents an hour to clean up the mess by coal camps.

A Youth Conference will take place tomorrow in Middleboro with delegates in attendance from all the mines, working as well as striking, in the Middleboro section.

Bill Jackson, husband of Aunt Molly has been jailed in Pineville on an obviously framed up charge of burglary because of his strike activity.

Boston Dressmakers Aroused Over Jailing of Two Pickets

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—At the mass unity conference of dress and cloakmakers held here yesterday strikers from the Industrial Union and the International denounced the sellout strike engineered by Halpern and Kramer and pledged their support to build a strong united front on the basis of a rank and file strike committee elected by the workers in the shops. The United Front Strike in the meantime forges steadily ahead strengthening its ranks, picking the shops and negotiating single settlements on the basis of improved conditions in the shops.

Two unemployed workers, who were arrested by the Boston police at the behest of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' officials, were sentenced to two months in jail each for participating in the United Front Strike picketing. The workers all over Boston are aroused over the arrest and jailing of the two militant workers and are planning a mass movement in connection with the strike to demand their immediate release. The workers are being defended by the International Labor Defense.

Kramer, Halpern and other racketeers and betrayers of the I.L.G.W. have arranged to meet in the city hall today behind closed doors to complete the sellout agreement. Following the example of Schlesinger, who only a few days ago put over a wage-out agreement in New York, the Boston misleaders are also expected to call their plan a "scientific agreement." Like the New York agreement, it will be an agreement for further wage cuts and also a heavy tax on the strikers.

The United Front Strike Committee calls on all workers to be on their guard. "We are all on strike," says the committee. "Unity is our powerful weapon, and anyone who tries to destroy this powerful weapon is our enemy. Let us fight together. Let us establish one strike committee, one organization committee, one settlement committee, one struggle, one set of demands in the interests of all the workers."

4,000 Rochester Jobless Mass at Courthouse Against Hunger

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Around 4,000 unemployed and employed workers took part Wednesday in the most militant demonstration ever held in this city at the courthouse in protest against the cut in wages for "relief work" from 40 to 25 cents an hour.

Massing in various parts of the city under the leadership of the Unemployed Council, the workers marched down Main Street to the Courthouse, elected a committee of 10 and demanded the right to see the Board of Supervisors. "We can't live on 25 cents an hour" shouted the unemployed workers in their march through the main business district.

At one section a cop named Smucker who tried to stop the marchers was brushed aside. Then a hurried call was sent in for a huge mobilization of police. They arrived in police cars, heavily armed and equipped with tear gas bombs. The militancy of the workers stopped them from breaking up the demonstration, however.

The Committee of 10 put the demands to the Board of Supervisors. The board passed the buck to the County Work Relief Committee, as they were afraid to tell the workers the truth about cutting down on relief.

The Rochester Evening Journal, describing this militant demonstration, said: "The mass meeting had its genesis in separate gatherings in the towns of East Rochester, Perinton and Pittsford earlier today. Sentiment of the workers was crystallized in the demand for higher wages and

"In a few minutes the crowd began to swell by hundreds into the sector around the courthouse, was impassable either on foot, by automobiles or street cars. The crowded area extended from Fitzhugh Street to Irving Place. Employes in office buildings surrounding the section flocked to windows and looked on, adding an air of excitement to the demonstration.

"First orders were to clear the interior of the Court House. That accomplished, an attempt was made to free traffic. As fast as a lane was opened, however, the crowd closed in and a virtual standstill resulted.

"Fred Meyers, president of the Committee of Unemployed; Sam Esmann, Communist leader, and Gertrude Welch, Buffalo Communist organizer, were the principal speakers.

"Meanwhile banners made their appearance in the crowd. They were mostly white with large red letters with inscriptions like 'Free Rent,' 'Higher Wages,' etc. They were waved energetically while the speakers continued. Every move of police was booed by the crowd. The speakers were cheered wildly. It was a noisy demonstration throughout the hour it lasted."

Knoxville Boss Press Calls for Lynching of Jobless, Communists

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Mellon and Insull were still "foreigners."

The Communist Party in Kentucky and Tennessee is now distributing thousands of pieces of literature describing the Party's program and objectives in answer to the cowardly lies of the operators and their agents. The best testimony that can be offered as to the welcome with which the Party program is being received by the miners is that the enemies of the miners without exception never attack the real program of the Party but instead tell the miners that the real program of the Communists lies hidden behind the stated program and that the miners are never told the real program of the Party until they have been members for a long period. Thus after a meeting yesterday in Kentucky at which a new Party unit was formed two miners told the Party organizer that because they are religious they were relieved to find that they were not forced to put their hands on a bible and swear that they didn't be-

lieve in god. Both said they would have done so if necessary, but were glad anyway that the Communist Party does not tell the workers that they must hate god before they can join the Party.

The failure to build the Party sufficiently, one of the weaknesses of the strike, is now being corrected stop two Party units in Kentucky have been organized in the last three days and five new members have been taken into older units in the same period.

The Red Cross continues and extends its old policy of trying to break a strike and lowering the starvation wages still further. In Westbourne, Tenn., near the Kentucky line, it has posted a sign offering strikers ten cents an hour to clean up the mess by coal camps.

A Youth Conference will take place tomorrow in Middleboro with delegates in attendance from all the mines, working as well as striking, in the Middleboro section.

Bill Jackson, husband of Aunt Molly has been jailed in Pineville on an obviously framed up charge of burglary because of his strike activity.

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Party Recruiting Drive

January 11 - March 18, 1932

THE STEEL WORKERS FIGHT AGAINST WAR

By F. ROGERS

THE Youngstown section of the Communist Party has started a mass campaign amongst the steel workers of the Mahoning Valley against war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. This campaign calls for the utmost support of all workers and working class organizations. The section bureau especially calls the attention of the membership of the Party and the Young Communist League to use every ounce of energy for the successful mobilization of the steel workers, employed and unemployed, against war and for the defense of the Chinese Revolution and the Soviet Union.

A) United Front Conferences Against War have been called in four steel centers and one pottery center. The anti-war conferences in the steel centers will take place in Youngstown, New Castle, Warren, and Farrell. The other conference will take place in East Liverpool, the pottery center of the country and reputed to be one of the largest in the world.

The Youngstown conference takes place on March 17 at the Central Public School Auditorium, Wick and Wood Streets. Calls and credentials have been sent to all organizations to elect and send delegates. It is significant that the first organization to respond to the call of the Communist Party against war was a Negro organization, representing the most oppressed and exploited section of the steel workers in the Mahoning Valley.

B) The section bureau has issued a special one page condensed speakers outline with facts and figures on war. It points out dangerous ideas existing on how to fight war and the immediate tasks of the C.P. and Y.C.L. This outline has been sent to every member of the C.P. and Y.C.L. in the section.

C) The section bureau has instructed every shop nuclei to issue a special leaflet to the workers of their mill on war and how to fight it. These leaflets will explain how to organize shop groups as anti-war committees and calls upon these groups to establish contact with the C.P. and elect delegates to the United Front Conference.

Street units have been instructed to issue neighborhood leaflets taking into consideration factories, military organizations, etc., located in their territory.

D) The section bureau calls for the strengthening, safeguarding, and re-organization of the whole Party apparatus in the section. Until a

short time ago the units consisted of loose street units with no definite work or concentration points. With careful survey and registration check-up it was found that least three shop nuclei in the steel mills could be organized. Today there are four shop nuclei in the section with two others in the process of formation. Although there are numerous weaknesses in the existing nuclei, nevertheless, the first steps have been taken to establish functioning shop nuclei which will act as shock brigades in the building of the Steel Workers Industrial Union.

E) The Young Communist League has issued a special youth call to support the United Front Conferences calling upon working youth, National Guards, Boy Scouts, each school room in public schools, colleges, sport clubs, etc., to elect delegates to the United Front Conferences.

The Youth Steel Conference held on February 28 was a big step forward in the organization of the young steel workers. The conference, representing young workers in the shops and members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers spoke bitterly against rotten conditions in the mills; betrayal of their interests by the A. F. of L.; and the necessity of organization of a revolutionary union of steel workers—the Steel Workers Industrial Union. The youth conference adopted a sharp resolution against war and endorsed the United Front Conferences of the Communist Party against war and for the defense of the U.S.S.R.

The section bureau calls the attention of the Party membership to the great importance of building the Young Communist League. One unit has responded and set an example to the others. In New Castle, where only a weak Party unit existed before February 4, the comrades recognized the militancy of the youth in the demonstration and took up the task of building the Y.C.L. Today there is a live unit of the Y.C.L. in New Castle and the whole movement has been rejuvenated and refreshed by the youth to whom the section bureau looks for future leadership in the struggles of the steel workers in New Castle.

The Section Bureau recognizes that the best weapon in the struggle against imperialism is a strong Communist Party rooted in the steel mills. The Section Bureau calls for increased speed, and socialist competition in the recruitment drive. The Section quota of 120 new members has been only half filled. With Bolshevik energy the Youngstown section must go over the top in the recruitment drive.

A CRITICAL CHECK UP OF THE RECRUITING DRIVE IN DISTRICT 10

By PAUL CLINE

AT an enlarged meeting of the District Committee of District No. 10, held last Sunday, a thoroughly self critical check up was made of the results of the recruiting drive up to February 20. In the report of the District Bureau, the unsatisfactory status of the drive was clearly revealed by the following facts and figures:

Only 78 new members had been taken in out of a quota of 150 for the drive. Of this number only 31 were employed, only 14 were Negroes (as against a quota of 30) and only 7 were women (as against a quota of 25 women to be recruited). Two new shop nuclei have been organized, or one-half of the quota. These two shop nuclei, one in Kansas City, Kansas, and one in Omaha, were established through the recruiting of 8 packing house workers. At off hand consideration, this may indicate pretty fair shop work. But it is nothing of the sort. The District can lay claim to very little credit for the recruiting of these 8 packing house workers and the organization of these two shop units. The fact of the matter is that these results were achieved with little or no organized effort by the Party. These packing house workers were hanging around the fringe of the movement in Kansas City and Omaha, ready and eager to join the Party. All the comrades had to do was to hand them the application cards. In St. Joseph, Mo., and Sioux City, Ia., a similar situation prevails, yet no shop units have been formed. The Party has done little or nothing during the recruiting drive to penetrate among these packing house workers. No consistent, day in and day out stimulus or direction has been given to this work, either by the District or Section Committees. No following up of the numerous contacts, no shop leaflets, no regular sale of the Daily Worker at the gates, no factory gate meetings, no agitation among or organization of the unemployed at the gates!

The District Committee registered most emphatically the sharp self criticism that there has been an almost complete failure to carry the recruiting drive into the packing industry, one of the basic industries in the District! The District Committee also recorded the fact that no work at all has been done in the other major industry of concentration, the railroad industry. Only one railroad worker had been recruited. In the discussion it was further pointed out that the District T.U.U.L. center had practically ceased to function during the past two months, and this coupled with lack of cooper-

ation from the Railway Industrial League, had ruined the good possibilities of drawing railroad workers into the T.U.U.L.

It was the unanimous opinion of the enlarged District Committee meeting that the quota of 4 functioning shop units by March 18, could and must be realized. The District Bureau was specially charged with responsibility for this task. A quota of at least 20 packing house workers and 10 railroad workers to be recruited by the end of the drive was set. Definite ways and means, and calendar dates for concentration on these industries were laid down.

In relation to the recruiting of unemployed workers, it was stressed that no real local struggles had been developed and that this had resulted in dwindling membership of the Unemployed Branches and also in weak February 4 demonstrations. A thorough discussion took place around the question of developing flexible and inclusive forms of organization of the unemployed, along the lines indicated by the Central Organization Department directives. It was stressed that the organization structure of the unemployed movement must be adaptable and conducive to drawing in masses of workers around daily struggles rising out of neighborhood, flophouse, factory, and union grievances.

In the field of Negro work, it was revealed, very little had been done, except for some agitation around the Hollins case, in Oklahoma. Failure to penetrate among the unemployed Negro masses—except in Omaha—was registered. The quota of 30 Negro members by March 18 was affirmed as easily realizable, providing that advantage was taken of the many issues affecting the Negro workers to develop struggles.

A serious weakness in the activities of the District during the past several months, a weakness which must be drastically eliminated, has been the slowness, the opportunist passivity in taking up the struggle against war, the failure to mobilize the entire membership ideologically and organizationally for this, failure to link up constantly the anti-war struggle with our shop work, unemployed work, Negro work, etc.

In view of the above, it is clear that the root weakness of the recruiting drive—a weakness for which the District Bureau is primarily responsible—has been failure to politicize the drive on the basis of bringing the campaigns of the Party home to the membership. With a membership that is very low in political understanding and organizational experience, this failure on the part of the District leadership becomes particularly serious. The District Bureau, recognizing this situation, exercised the sharpest self criticism at the enlarged District Committee meeting, and took definite steps to overcome it by calling special meetings of every unit in the District and sending Bureau members to report and lay out a plan of work. (Only the Texas units, because of the great distance, were not covered).

Other weaknesses of the recruiting drive have been feeble development of revolutionary competition, absolutely insufficient spreading of literature, and inadequate political enlightenment work among the membership, both new and "old".

In order to stimulate the recruiting drive, special meetings of the Section Committees in Kansas City and Omaha have been called, and definite calendar plans of work laid out. The Sections and units are being encouraged to set their own quotas, which in most instances are higher than those suggested by the District. As a result a new momentum is already being felt in the work, and the tempo of recruiting in the last few days has speeded up.

There are many difficulties to be confronted in carrying on the work in District 10. The enormous distances to be covered between the scattered units in the seven states comprising the District, the rawness of the units, the bulk

"RESISTANCE" BY BETRAYAL—KUOMINTANG STYLE

By BURCK



The Basic Tasks of the Second 5-Year Plan

THE three years of the first Five-Year Plan were the years of the stubborn and insistent struggle of the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. for the laying of the foundation of Socialist economics. This task has been fulfilled under the leadership of the Communist Party, and thus, the execution of the first Five-Year Plan in four years was insured.

During the first three years the tasks of the Five-Year Plan for each year were overfulfilled: In 1929 by 6 per cent, in 1930 by 7 per cent, in 1931 by 13 per cent. In some most important industries, the Five-Year Plan was fulfilled and overfulfilled in 2 1/2-3 years (the oil industry, electro-technical industry, engineering, etc.).

The following fact has been the basic result on the field of the Socialist industrialization: "Heavy industry has been built up in the USSR and thus, our own base for the completion of the reconstruction of the entire national economy, the base of the Socialist large scale mechanized industry has been created." (From the resolution on the reports of Comrades Molotov and Kulyshev).

A great victory has been won during the first three years of the Five-Year Plan on the field of the Socialization of agriculture. In this domain, the Five-Year Plan was over-fulfilled several times, as regards the number of the collectivized households and the size of the sowing area of the collective farms.

Sixty-two per cent of the middle and poor peasants' holdings incorporated in the collective farms, the thorough collectivization and the liquidation of the kulaks as a class has been in the main completed in the basic grain regions. In other regions this will be carried out during 1932-33. In 1931, the sowing area of the private individual holdings amounted to one-fifth only, and the collective farms had four-fifths of the general sowing area.

The turn of the middle and poor peasant masses towards Socialism, towards the way of the Socialization of agriculture insured in the countryside as well the solution of Lenin's question, "who beats whom?"—in favor of Socialism, against capitalism. This means that the victory of Socialism has been definitely secured in the countryside, and that one of the most difficult tasks of the construction of Socialism in the country of Soviets has been solved.

The solution of this task means the "final uprooting of capitalism in the countryside, determining the entire liquidation of the capitalist elements and the full abolition of classes."

The proletariat achieved such victories on the front of Socialist construction by means of waging a relentless class struggle against the enemies of the Five-Year Plan, against the kulaks, against the capitalist elements in general, against the wreckers. These victories have been won, thanks to the ruthless struggle against the opportunists within the Party and against the allies of counter-revolutionary Trotskyism.

The successful execution of the first Five-Year Plan, the fact that it was carried out in four years is the basis on which the directives of the Party on the drawing up of the second Five-Year Plan were given, the directives adopted by the XVII Conference of the CPSU.

The second Five-Year Plan is the plan of the

of which have existed less than half a year, the inexperience, newness, and lack of development of many of the District functionaries, the financial difficulties that are exceptionally severe in a new territory—all these must be met and overcome. The recruiting drive has brought out in sharp relief the weaknesses of the Party in District No. 10, weaknesses which range from top to bottom of the apparatus. The District Committee has set itself the task of speeding up, of intensifying the work, of achieving the recruiting drive quotas, 100 per cent, in the 3 weeks time that yet remain. This can and must be done, but only in the course of sharp self criticism and persistent struggle to overcome the mistakes and weaknesses that have been revealed.

complete liquidation of the "capitalist elements in general, of the entire elimination of the causes giving rise to class distinctions and exploitation, and the overcoming of the survivals of capitalism in the economics and consciousness of the people, the transformation of the entire toiling population of the country into conscious active builders of the non-class Socialist society." During the first 3 years of the first Five-Year Plan, the foundation of Socialist economics had been laid in the U. S. S. R. During the second Five-Year Plan, the liquidation of classes will have been completed and a non-class society will be built. This is the basic political task of the second Five-Year Plan. The liquidation of the parasitic class elements, the reconstruction of the whole national economy and the general growth of the revenue are the bases of the more rapid tempo of the raising and improving of the toilers' material and cultural level. In particular, the supply of the population with foodstuffs and with the basic articles of mass consumption must increase 3 times by the end of the second Five-Year Plan, as compared with the end of 1932.

This will be secured by the development of the light and food industry, by the increased harvest of commercial crops, by the enlargement of the grain economy, cattle breeding, etc.

The basic tasks of the second Five-Year Plan can be fulfilled "on the basis of the developed technical reconstruction of the entire national economy, i. e., industry, transport, agriculture," which must be completed during the second Five-Year Plan, and which will mean the creation of the modern technical base for all the branches of national economy. Therefore, the growth of engineering 3-3 1/2 times as against 1932, has been suggested in the second Five-Year Plan, the production of electrical energy will be brought to a hundred milliard kw. per hour as against 17 milliard in 1932. The extraction of coal will amount to 250 million tons instead of 90 million in 1932, the extraction of oil will increase 2 1/2-3 times.

Such a growth of engineering and electrical energy will require a considerable increase in the smelting of pig iron and of colored metals. The smelting of pig iron which amounted to 9 million tons in 1932 must be raised to 22 million tons in 1937.

The problem of transport during the second Five-Year Plan will be solved by means of the reconstruction and wide extension of the construction of railways (not less than 25-30 thousand kilometers of new lines), of paved high roads, water lines, automobilization and develop-

ment of communication by air.

The completion of the technical reconstruction of all the branches of economy will require on the part of the working class the full mastering of technique, the training of numerous technical cadres from the ranks of the workers and collective farmers.

During the second Five-Year Plan, the U. S. S. R. which used to be a country importing machinery, will be transformed into a country independently manufacturing machines, the technical and economic independence of the Soviet Union will be insured, and the USSR will occupy the first place in Europe, in the technical respect.

Each worker, no matter where he is employed or in which country he lives should know the basic principles of the second Five-Year Plan as well as those conditions under which its execution is possible. They should know that the construction of Socialism is taking place in the conditions of an intense struggle of the toiling masses of the USSR for the fulfillment of the plans and against those obstacles which the class enemies put to the proletarian dictatorship. The capitalist elements will not leave their positions without a struggle. The intensification of the class struggle is inevitable at certain moments and particularly in separate domains and sections of Socialist construction. The bourgeois influence on some strata of the working class and on separate members of the Party is inevitable as well. Therefore, the extension of struggle against opportunism, and especially against the Right deviation, as the chief danger at the given stage, is by no means weakened by the Party during the second Five-Year Plan. The inevitability of the intensification of the class struggle dictates also the task of the further general consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This task is being dictated also by the fact that the capitalist world is existing as yet, and that it will not give up its plots concerning military attacks and intervention against the USSR. The question, "who beats whom," which was solved within the country in favor of Socialism remained not solved yet, during the first 3 years of the first Five-Year Plan—on the international field of struggle between Socialism and capitalism. The preparations for war and intervention against the USSR on the part of the imperialists, mean an attempt at undermining the construction of Socialism and at suppressing the revolutionary labor movement in the countries of capitalism. The Soviet Union should be ready to meet the enemy up in arms. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

At the same time the working class of the capitalist countries should offer vigorous resistance to the imperialist plots against the fatherland of the world proletariat. The cause of the construction of Socialism in the USSR is the cause not only of the Soviet toilers, but also the cause of the whole world proletariat.

The Miners and the Daily Worker

By GERTRUDE LOGAN.

BY the time a Daily Worker has made its appointed rounds in the camp, there is hardly anything left of it, it is so worn out. Every day Dailies come to this camp in Tennessee, where the 135 miners have been out one hundred per cent since the first day of the strike on Jan. 1.

First of all two copies are set aside for the relief station—pasted up on the wall in the waiting room, where the miners, their wives and children gather to wait for the daily distribution of food to begin.

But this is not the only way in which part of these Dailies reach the masses of workers in this camp. Under the direction of the Party unit in this mine, a reading circle has been organized for the benefit of the illiterate workers in the camp, and the Daily Worker is read aloud to this group every day. This work is carried on under the direction of the Literature Agent of the Party unit, and under the auspices of the Educational Committee of the National Miners' Union.

The other eight copies make their rounds thoroughly among those who can read. They

are handed from one to another, and, as soon as one is finished, he hands it on as quickly as possible to the next, for eight copies to circulate among so many workers requires quick work and no delay in reading. Only those who are content to delay their reading of the paper to the evening have the privilege of taking it home and digesting it at their leisure.

But this does not end the circulation of the Daily. The Relief Committee sends out expeditions every day to collect food from nearby farmers. And the Daily goes with these workers. One is dropped off at the grist mill, where the farmers bring their grain to be ground into meal. The miller himself is interested in the class struggle, and after the Daily became known there, some of our Party literature also found its way to this improvised farmers' library. Then there is a camp of lumber workers who joined the National Miners' Union when it first entered this field and who will join the Lumber Workers' Industrial League as soon as the proper organizational steps can be taken. They also got their quota of one Daily per day.

The farmers from whom the miners collect



Brisbane Deplores

Arthur Brisbane, author of the column in the Hearst press known as "Bris-banalities," lamenting that Japanese imperialist attack on the Soviet Union: "... would meet a Russia different from the soft, corrupt Russia of the Czars," goes on to this final paragraph, in which he says:

"There is great power in the spirit of revolution, much as we may deplore its existence."

Brisbane the capitalist may well "deplore" it, but why doesn't he use the words "we capitalists," instead of just "we," when he is deploping. As for us, the Communists, "we" don't deplore it at all. We glory in it.

By the way, the same date as Brisbane was deploping, Feb. 27, the Associated Press dispatch from Shanghai remarked that:—"The Japanese will soon have a full army corps in the Shanghai area."

Yes, but precisely because of that "spirit of revolution" which Brisbane deplores there is going to be about half of that Japanese corps gathered under whatever passes for "Abraham's bosom" in Japanese.

And we, well, we would like to see more revolutionary spirit right here in America, expressing itself in the form of refusal to make or handle munitions now being sent to imperialist Japan! Munitions workers and transport workers, what do you say?

Did You Notice It?

The day after Moscow dispatches told of the Japanese planning with the Czarist White Guards for an attack on the Soviet frontier, an Associated Press dispatch from Washington of Feb. 26 said:

"Asked if the government would send further notes to Japan, Secretary Stimson replied: 'No, no, I don't think you need to stay awake at night worrying about that!'"

What do you mean "personal"? The "personal situation" of Stalin, says the counter-revolutionary Trotsky, is "tottering precariously." Stalin's political situation being solid as a rock, we can afford not to worry. Trotsky, it turns out, is "dying again" and has to go to Czecho-Slovakia. By the way, Kerensky is also in Czecho-Slovakia, plotting with the other white guards and servants of French imperialism, for an armed attack on the Soviet Union. Let the Trotskyists "explain!"

Honored—But Awful Dead

The New York Times of Feb. 24 tells how three Japanese privates "volunteered to strap sticks of high explosives around their chests and waists and then make running jumps into the barbed wire. Chinese rifle fire exploded the deadly burdens, thus blasing openings through the entanglements." The privates were "officially honored"—after which the staff officers drank another bottle of Kirin beer.

It's funny the way the officers leave such "honors" as these to the privates, isn't it! Earlier in the long battle, in fact, while Admiral Shiosawa was just beginning to get his nose bumped in Chapei, a Japanese naval officer "tried to commit hara kiri" and stabbed himself in the gizzard, leaving a letter saying that he was "killing himself because Admiral Shiosawa was not taking energetic enough action against the Chinese." But do you know that the son-of-a-wily-sea-cook was careful to "kill himself" so he could recover, and remain on the sick list out of range of shooting.

food are becoming very much interested in the Daily Worker. They frequently ask for it, and a supply of back numbers is always kept on hand to give to them. At the same time efforts are being made to get them to subscribe, but the farmers see as little money in these parts as do the miners. The Literature Agent now has a proposition of trying to get a number of farmers to chip in and subscribe together, either getting together to read it, or passing it from hand to hand as each one finishes it.

The Daily is the fore-runner of the Party organizer. It lays the foundations for the building of the Party in the many mining camps in the industrial centers and among the farmers in Kentucky and Tennessee. It is eagerly read and is in great demand. If only these workers could subscribe for themselves! They would be only too glad to do so, but when they hardly see a red cent from one end of the month to the other it is out of the question for them to pay.

If ten Dailies could be sent into each mining camp in the struck area, and their circulation be as intensively built up as in this small Tennessee camp, both union and Party organizations would be greatly fostered. The lies of the bosses and their agents would be effectively answered in those parts where the terror makes the distribution of leaflets very difficult. The Daily there is not only an agitator and propagandist, but also an organizer.

The appeal to workers throughout the country to send in money to pay for bundle orders for the strike area should be responded to with the utmost generosity. Everything in a strike is important—but how important the Daily is, few workers outside the area realize. The bosses, however, realize it very well. The circulation of the Daily in the camps is hampered with every method at their disposal. A bundle order arrives at the post office and the post office clerk in charge refuses to deliver it. The system extends even further than that—the detectives of the government and of the companies even lie in wait at the post offices for the workers who come to claim the bundle, and then arrest them for having seditious literature on them! The post office system carries this "seditious literature" quite freely through the mails—but when it is found on an individual worker it becomes dangerous and lays the basis for criminal syndicalism action against him!

Such tactics hamper the distribution of the Daily in the struck area, but do not stop it. There are plenty of clever tricks to get round this form of terrorism.

The miners want to read the Daily. They will use all their ingenuity to get hold of it and circulate it. It is up to the rest of the workers throughout the country to make it possible for the Daily Worker to send it to them free of charge until they are in a position to sell it and pay their own way

A FEW QUESTIONS TO COM. OLGIN

This is referred to the mass meeting of Comrade M. Olgin, held in Newark. The meeting was a tremendous success as far as attendance is concerned and as far as the speech of Com. Olgin goes, BUT—and here's where we stop to say how a meeting at this period of the class struggle should not be conducted. There were over 700 people present, the biggest Jewish speaking crowd for 3 years, most of whom were totally strangers, affording an excellent opportunity for organizational results as well as subscriptions for the Freiheit.

Comrade Olgin, speaking of the tremendous achievements of the Soviet Union, under the direction and guidance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, should he have not made a strong appeal for membership in the Communist Party, especially at this time when the Communist Party is in the midst of a recruiting drive?

Again, Com. Olgin, the editor of the Freiheit, wasn't it a mistake on the part of Com. Olgin, for not making it his business to stop somewhere before his concluding remarks and take up subscriptions for the Freiheit?