

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

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

RETURN

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

Vol. IX, No. 67

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

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1932

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

Chicago Police Bullets Defend Japanese Imperialism

WITH the news of Chicago police shooting into 5,000 workers demonstrating at the Japanese Consulate, comes official estimates of the casualties of the Japanese imperialist war against the Chinese people on the Shanghai front as published in the "New York Times," March 17. Japanese bombs and machine-guns upon the defenseless population of Chapel reaped a harvest of the fruits of imperialism estimated as follows:

- One hundred sixty thousand homeless families, totalling about one million people.
Three hundred fifty million dollars (gold) destruction of homes and buildings.
Ten thousand forty missing persons (bodies probably burned in ruins of Chapel).
Six thousand eighty civilians killed (largely women and children).
Unknown tens of thousands of soldiers killed and wounded.
Burning rage must rise in the heart of every worker against this mass murder by Japanese imperialism. A fierce hatred of these murderers for business, is sweeping the international working class, including the Japanese workers who are heroically battling "their own" imperialist government under the leadership of the Japanese Communist Party.

The slogan of the moment of the international proletariat is, "Defeat the robber war of Japanese imperialism against the Chinese people." For this end the masses seek for all possible channels to express their hatred and abhorrence of the mass murders in Shanghai and Manchuria, and of the preparations for an even larger war against the Soviet Union. For this end the revolutionary proletariat supports fully every mass expression of this hatred, including the movement for the boycott of Japanese imperialism and its commereveand all popular expression hostile to its foreign representatives, demanding they cease their activities and return home. The revolutionary proletariat of all the world is in one solid front for defense of the Chinese masses and support for the Japanese proletariat in its struggle to overthrow its reactionary-feudal regime of the Mikado, representing the landlord-capitalist combination. The slogan of the Japanese workers: "Defeat Japanese Imperialism," is the slogan of the workers of the whole world.

When war begins, as now in the Far East, all the disgusting hypocrisy of the pacifists and social-traitors reveals itself in its ugly nakedness. Thus the sudden turn-about-face of all such "friends of peace," on the question of boycott of Japanese imperialism. For years these gentlemen exerted their utmost to lull the working class to sleep with the assurance that war would be averted by the League of Nations through the boycott against imperialist aggressors. But the moment a concrete imperialist aggressor stands before the world with its sword dripping with the blood of men, women and children, shed in the most unprovoked mass slaughter known to modern history—at that moment every pacifist, every social fascist, suddenly finds that for a thousand reasons the moment for even a boycott is "not favorable" and most of them even come out with a direct denunciation of the boycott as a "war measure." What for years they extolled as the "preventive of war" now becomes the greatest "instrument of war." They plead for "peace" with bloody Japanese imperialist aggression!

Heywood Brown, spokesman for the Socialist party in the columns of the capitalist "World-Telegram" of New York, expressed this reactionary role of support for imperialism, when he attacked the Communist campaign against Japanese imperialism as "provocation of war"; the renegade Lovestone, who always stands in the forefront of all such police-agent work, repeats the slander. These worthy agents of the bourgeoisie act, toward Japanese imperialism aggression, exactly as Heywood Brown did toward Southern Jim Crowism and lynching of Negroes in the United States, when he declared that he would not advocate the enforcement of constitutional guarantees of Negro rights because that would require a civil war against the white ruling class to carry through. Just as Brown made his approval of Negro lynching in the name of "peace," he now attempts to head off the mass hatred of Japanese imperialism by appeals not to "provoke Japan to war," and the Japanese Socialist party is now openly supporting the war of imperialism. And this treacherous murderer support is given with the excuse that it is a war in the interests of "civilization and peace."

American and Japanese imperialisms have the sharpest antagonisms over the division of the loot in China. But American imperialism is in full agreement with Japanese imperialism as against the Chinese people, against the Chinese revolution, against the Japanese working class, and above all against the Soviet Union. American imperialism is trying by all pressure, trickery, and provocation to bring about war between Japan and the Soviet Union. American imperialism is itself, independently exploiting, oppressing, and enslaving the Chinese masses. American imperialism suppresses with blood and iron the efforts of the workers to rouse the masses in this country against Japanese imperialism.

This is the significance of the murderous police clubbing and shooting in Chicago against the 5,000 workers who gathered at the Tribune Tower building to denounce the Japanese imperialist murderers at the doors of the Japanese consulate.

The pacifists and renegades who plead that the mass hatred of Japanese imperialism creates a danger of war, themselves carefully avoid all collision with either Japanese or American imperialism.

The revolutionary workers who denounce Japanese imperialism and its mass murder, who support the mass movement for boycott of Japanese trade, who tell the official representatives of Japanese imperialism that their presence in the country is a stinking offense in the nostrils of all decent people—these workers find they must also face the bullets of American police even at the doors of that most "anti-Japanese" capitalist paper, "The Chicago Tribune."

Only the revolutionary mass struggle can halt or delay the outbreak of the world war for which imperialism has completely set the stage. Only revolutionary mass protests can cause the war-makers to hesitate as they balance on the brink of a new, unexampled world conflagration. And only the revolutionary workers, following the leadership of the Communist Party, actually challenge the war plans of both Japanese and American imperialism and come into physical collision with all camps of the imperialist war-makers.

That is the meaning of the demands that have come from the masses, to really take up the boycott of the Japanese murders, and the ousting of their representatives from the country. That is the meaning of the slogans to defend the Chinese people against the robber war of Japanese imperialism, to defend the Chinese Soviets, the only organizers and leaders of the Chinese masses, to defend the Soviet Union, fatherland of the workers of the world. The bullets of the Chicago police last Saturday proved the revolutionary efficacy of these slogans against both Japanese and American imperialists.

Rank and File Miners Lead N.M.U. Discussion on Tasks PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Approximately 225 delegates, rank and file miners, representing National Miners Union locals in Kentucky, Tennessee, Western Pennsylvania, Central Pennsylvania, the Anthracite, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, and the metal mining areas of Michigan and Minnesota are helping to make class struggle history in the Third National Convention of the National Miners Union now going on at Pythian Hall, Pittsburgh.

The questions being taken up at the convention are: Report on the present situation in the coal industry, and the tasks of the National Miners Union. (ADDITIONAL NEWS ON PAGE 3)

PARTY COMRADES IN A.F.L. MUST BE AT MEETING MONDAY. A meeting of all comrades, members of the A.F.L. unions, will be held this coming Monday, March 21, at 8 p.m. in the Workers Center, second floor. It is absolutely imperative and obligatory on the part of every Party member in these unions to be present.

DIST. ORG. DEPARTMENT.

MASS TRIAL IN DETROIT THIS FRIDAY

Call Schmies Before Detroit Grand Jury

Try to Frame Him Up Detroit Workers Will Defend Him

DETROIT, Mich., March 18. — John Schmies, Trade Union Unity League secretary for the Michigan District, was called to Judge Jeffries court yesterday in the case growing out of a demonstration in Grand Circus Park November 25, 1931, when Murphy and his police broke the demonstration and beat up and arrested many of the workers.

Schmies at that time was sentenced to 90 days in jail. The case was appealed and postponed on account of Schmies' illness as the result of an automobile accident.

When he appeared in court he was handed a subpoena to appear at the Wayne County grand jury which at present time is conducting an "investigation" of the killing of four workers at the Ford Hunger March.

He is called to testify before the grand jury on Monday, March 21. Mayor Murphy's police and the sheriffs have been seeking to frame-up Schmies since Bloody Monday, when Ford's gunmen killed 4 workers. They knew of his case before Judge Jeffries and waited for him there when he appeared.

The workers of Detroit are ready to defend Schmies and fight against any attempt of frame up. The workers of Detroit are conducting their own investigation on the killing and they are arranging a workers' mass trial which will be held Friday, March 25, at Cass Technical School, Corner Vernor Highway and Second Avenue.

UPHOLSTERERS GO ON STRIKE

Boss Broke Agreement Union Asks Support

NEW YORK.—Upholsterers of the Hyman Forin Upholstering Company, Atlantic Ave. and Second St., Brooklyn, have gone on strike after the boss broke an agreement made with the workers some time ago. The upholsterers are not organized in a union. They won the agreement through a shop committee, which is now leading the strike.

The Furniture Workers Industrial Union calls upon all upholsterers who possibly can to join their fellow workers on the picket line every morning at 7:30 and help them win.

Party Speakers Conference Today Led by Weinstone

The first of a series of conferences for all Party speakers will be held this Saturday, March 19, at 4 p.m. at 35 E. 12th St. Comrade Weinstone will lead the discussion on "War," how the Party speakers should present the entire war situation to the masses and how to make it one of the outstanding issues in the coming presidential election campaign. All Party speakers should register and attend these highly important conferences.

Murderous Attack on the Chicago Anti-War Demonstration

By BILL GEBERT. CHICAGO.—"I WANT TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION OF THE BRAVERY, ABILITY AND FORESIGHTEDNESS OF THE LINCOLN PARK AND CHICAGO POLICE. THEY HAVE ACTED COURAGEOUSLY AND I SHALL WRITE A LETTER TO THE COMMISSIONER OF LINCOLN PARK AND TO THE POLICE COMMISSIONER ALLMAN, EXPRESSING MY APPRECIATION. "IT IS WITH THE DEEPEST REGRET THE JAPANESE CONSUL AND THE NAME OF THE JAPANESE NATION HAS BECOME AFFRONTED WITH SUCH AN AFFAIR ON CHICAGO'S GREAT-EST HIGHWAY. . . ."

So declared Yoshio Muto, Japanese consul in Chicago from his office in the Tribune Tower. The praise of the representative of the bloody Japanese imperialism of the Chicago police

Mass Starvation in All States Refutes Lies of 39 Governors

WASHINGTON, March 18. —Thirty-nine governors of states, to help Hoover starve the workers even to the extent of refusing to pass a \$125,000,000 road construction bill, declared in telegrams to Senator Bingham "there is no starvation in the United States." This insulting lie flung into the face of the 12,000,000 unemployed and their families was answered yesterday by the Daily Worker through the publication of facts culled from the capitalist sheets and taken from the mouths of capitalist spokesmen admitting millions are starving and that every day workers die of hunger in the United States.

The Daily Worker publishes more of the proof today:

Michigan Monday, March 7th four hungry unemployed were shot down in cold blood at the Ford River Rouge plant by Ford-Murphy gunmen, and now when Governor Brucker of Michigan is asked if there are any starving in his state, answers: "Facts at hand indicate Michigan well able to care for its own." The "facts at hand" are the four dead unemployed. This is how Michigan takes "care of its own." It is hard to beat Michigan, and especially Detroit, "paradise" of Mayor Murphy, for the number of deaths by starvation, for the number of hungry workers, or for the number of jobless suicides. We can just pick a few now. Last summer Mrs. Box, an unemployed widow with seven children, went to the relief station and told them she was starving. They refused her food. One of the Detroit capitalist newspapers sent out its special writer, Garnet Warfel, to cover just a few cases of starvation. He writes:

"From a cheerless, barren apartment at 2207 Eighth Ave., where five children went all day Thursday without food, comes a feeble request. . . . I've been hungry so much of the time and I sit here every day and watch the children," said the mother, Mrs. George Elliott. She just sits and watches her children starve as the bosses have refused her food. "Michigan well able to take care of her own."

"Roy, she said, "my oldest boy had a bad headache from not eating." In Ford-Murphy's Detroit, and in Brucker's Michigan there are millions of Roy's with disease creeping on them because they have nothing to eat.

Illinois Governor Emmerson of Illinois admitted there was "destitution but he denied starvation. When starving workers appeared at one of Emmerson's relief agencies in Chicago they were shot at by the police. Charity organizations, doctors in the Cook County Hospital, admit that there is wholesale starvation in Chicago. On January 24 a story appeared in the New York Times from Chicago, which said:

"Chicago and the rest of Illinois are experiencing one of the gravest financial crisis in recent years. "Nearly 500,000 persons in Chicago and the rest of Cook County face the prospect of destitution within a week's time, and several down-state communities are in the throes of "moralitiums," with an almost complete shutdown of business activities in financial institutions.

"So the record piles up. Every worker will remember the declaration of Senator Caraway made in the Senate last year that at least 1,000 people die every day in the United States from starvation. If Senator Bingham had just taken the trouble to get the Senate Committee records of Dec. 28, 1931, he would find the following statement by the good capitalist supporter, William Hodson, executive director of the Welfare Council of New York City. "Relief in New York City now is on what might be called a disaster basis. . . . the spectre of starvation faces millions who never were out of work before."

Michigan U. Straw Vote Gives Foster Lead Over Fakers

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 18. —William Z. Foster, who was put down as the Communist presidential candidate in the straw vote at the University of Michigan, received 111 votes on March 16. Observers here consider this an unprecedented total on this conservative university campus.

Foster, whom the Michigan bosses are trying to frame-up after Ford-Murphy gunmen shot down four unemployed workers, ran ahead of such capitalist candidates as Garner, Ritchie, Young and Norman Thomas. Hoover, who ran first, polled less than 700 votes.

Bloody Blair of Harlan Tries to Stop Relief to Starve Coal Miners

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 18.—Determined to starve the miners back to work at all cost, Bloody Blair, Harlan County Sheriff, has posted gun thugs, at all grocery stores in Harlan and Wallins Creek with instructions to arrest or kill any member of the Central Relief Committee buying groceries for relief. The Central Relief Committee defeated the attack by buying food outside of Harlan, sending it in by underground routes. The Relief Committee today issued a call to all workers' organizations to protest the outrages attempt to starve striking miners, and to answer it with intensified relief contributions. The Relief Committee declared that despite all obstacles, every penny coming in will reach strikers in the form of relief. Fake relief activities of the United Mine Workers of America collapsed yesterday with the announcement by Shellerhorse of the UMWA that their relief funds (supposedly used for relief but actually for strikebreaking) are exhausted. The UMWA announced a mass meeting Sunday in Pineville under protection of the gun thug leader, Sheriff Broughton. The National Miners Union is mobilizing miners throughout the strike area to smash the meeting and put into practice the slogans "Drive the scab herding UMWA from the coal fields."

To insure the conviction of all strikers on trial in Bell County court, Judge McDow last Monday started the practice of prayer meetings twice daily in his court. At 12 and 4.30 each day a preacher is called in to deliver a sermon to the audience of spectators, gun, thugs and jury. The "sermons" are directed against strikers and the National Miners Union, in an obvious effort to so prejudice the jury so that conviction is assured in advance.

Six miners, indicted on first degree murder with Hightower and Jones come up for trial March 24 in the Harlan court. The International Labor Defense has announced arrangements have been made to secure the release of all fifteen strikers and strike leaders still in jail on criminal syndicalist charges by payment of a bond premium of \$1,000. The Central Strike Committee joins the International Labor Defense in appealing to all workers to rush contributions for the thousand dollar fund to free the leaders of the Kentucky strike.

Rank and File Influence Gains As Penn. Coal Strike Spreads

SCRANTON, Pa., March 18.—Although there is a slow response of the employed miners of District 1 due to the policy of confusion of the Maloney-Shuster leadership, the strike generally is spreading. The program of the Rank and File Committee has been well received and is stimulating the strike because of more confidence in the rank and file leadership. Yesterday at a meeting of over 2,000 miners in Dickson City the representative of the rank and file spoke and was well received. He urged the miners to organize the strike better, to elect rank and file strike committees and to organize relief committees. The aggressive organization tactics of the Rank and File Committee have forced the Maloney-Shuster leadership on the defensive, placing all responsibility for the sell-out of the last two Glen Alden strikes upon Tomack who got a job but whom Maloney and Shuster never exposed or attacked before.

Maloney and Shuster are trying to use radical phrases to regain the confidence of the miners. The rank and file is succeeding in developing independent leadership and the miners are adopting its program.

At a meeting of over a thousand miners in Olyphant consisting of three locals, Eddie Creek, Mike Slope and Grassy Island, the Rank and File program was adopted and the miners proceeded to elect a rank and file strike committee of twenty-five, or tonight the Rank and File Committee has called a strike meeting at Archbald and for Sunday in Jessup.

Governor Pinchot has sent state troopers against the strikers and dynamite plots are being invented to demoralize the strike.

MASS PICKETING HOLDING BRONX RENT STRIKE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A large picket line of tenants striking for lower rents in five houses on Longfellow Ave. between 174th and 175th Sts. marched up and down in front of apartments that have the appearance of a deserted village. The houses formerly had 150 families living in them. Only 17 now remain and 8 of these have received eviction notices. The landlord, in order of break the strike, has resorted to mass evictions. On one occasion 80 tenants received dispossession notices at one time. But the landlord is merely biting his nose to spite his face. He has on his hands 133 empty apartments, and the striking tenants are determined that not one apartment will be occupied again until the landlord grants the demands of lower rent.

Mass picketing and an open-air demonstration is scheduled for today. Neighbors from the section are called to join both.

ATTENTION C. P. MEMBERS

All Party members of Section 2 are urged to report all day Saturday and Sunday at 418 W. 53d St. to help the Midtown Unemployed Council in its campaign to counteract the new fake "Block Aiders" campaign.

Soviet Union Queries Japan on Military Moves on Siberian Frontiers

Tokyo Officials Threaten Soviet Interests in Railway Unless U. S. S. R. Recognizes Puppet State

Declare "Japan Has No Further Explanation to Make" On Troop Concentration on Soviet Borders

The Japanese war moves on the Siberian frontiers of the Soviet Union have become so menacing that yesterday, for the second time within a few weeks, the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, Koki Hirota, was interrogated by Soviet Acting Foreign Commissar Karakhan on the intentions of the Japanese Government.

A Tokio dispatch to the New York Tribune reports that Karakhan bluntly informed the Japanese Ambassador that "the Soviet Union cannot accept the Japanese explanation of the concentration of Japanese troops along the Soviet border."

The Japanese have offered the pretext that their tremendous troop movements all along the Soviet border were directed at crushing revolts against the Japanese puppet government in Manchuria, headed by the ex-emperor Henry Pu-yi. There is no doubt that the Japanese aggressions in Manchuria have created the base for such revolts. The Japanese, however, are utilizing every pretext to send troops to the Soviet borders. The Tribune's Tokyo dispatch states that Japanese "Foreign Office officials said today that 'Japan has no further explanation to make.'"

U. S. S. R. Forced to Strengthen Border Garrison. The Japanese concentration of troops on the Manchurian-Soviet and Korean-Soviet borders has forced the Soviet Union to strengthen its garrisons along these frontiers. The Japanese are now using this fact to excuse their violation of the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905 with the hypocritical argument that since the Soviet Union "was concentrating troops on her borders, Japan was entitled to do likewise." This latter argument of the Japanese imperialists is in direct opposition to their first explanation that the troop concentration was directed at revolts on the Manchurian border against the puppet Manchurian government.

Tokyo Official Threat Soviet Interests in Railway. The Tribune dispatch further reports that Karakhan asked Mr. Hirota "for further explanation of the new 'independent' Manchurian state." The dispatch reports Mr. Hirota as attempting to establish a parallel between Japan's seizure of Manchuria and the voluntary adoption of the Soviet system by the masses of Outer Mongolia.

The Japanese Ambassador pretended that because Outer Mongolia has joined the Soviet system, Outer Mongolia had become a part of the Soviet Union. This is tantamount to saying that Japan is a part of the United States because the Japanese ruling class developed the capitalist system (under a feudal-capitalist regime following the bombardment of Japanese ports by United States battleships commanded by Commodore Perry.

Tokyo officials again threatened Soviet interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway yesterday, declaring, according to the Tribune dispatch, "that the only way for Russia to protect her half-interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway, which crosses northern Manchuria, was to enter into relations with the new Manchurian state by de facto recognition or to conquer northern Manchuria."

We Ask You for 50 Cents

Half dollars have started coming in. The workers realize the danger to their paper. The workers realize the need for the Daily Worker. The workers have felt the increased terror of the bosses in this country. Mass tag days for the Daily Worker are now being organized by the workers of Detroit and Chicago.

Every worker who reads this appeal must ask himself: Have I done everything in my power to help my paper? Have I done everything possible to save the Daily Worker for leadership in the workers' struggles, especially at this time, when unemployment is increasing and the bosses are cutting down on the little relief they have been forced up to now to give?

Immediate action is still vital to the life of your daily. In another part of the paper you will find a Save the Daily Worker coupon. Clip out the coupon. Fill it out. Wrap it around a half dollar and send it to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th Street. To work, comrades, to finish the Save the Daily Worker campaign with a bang. A half dollar each from 70,000 workers. Help us reach those 70,000 workers

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

CALL DRESSMAKERS TO PICKET INDIVIDUAL SHOPS MONDAY

NEW YORK—The United Front Dressmakers Committee reports that during the coming week organizational activity will be intensified all through the dress market in Greater New York.

Individual shops are still striking in all parts of the city and new settlements have been made. Dress and fur workers are called to report at the office of the Industrial Union Monday morning to assist in picketing the shops still on strike and help in the work of organizing new shops.

Work is now being carried on for the mass shop delegate conference of dressmakers to be held in Webster Hall, Saturday, March 26 at 1 p. m. At this conference a full report on the United Front Dress Strike will be given. There will be discussions on the fake Schlesinger strike. Con-

siderable time will be given discussion on united front action.

Workers from the International shops are requested to send delegates to this conference to talk over plans of work to resist wage-cuts and to bring about union conditions in the dress trade.

A general membership meeting of dressmakers will be held Wednesday night at 8 p. m. in the Webster Hall. A report on the United Front Strike will be made and plans for future activity will be discussed.

Monday evening the Dressmakers' Trade Committee will meet in the hall of the Industrial Union. All needle trades workers are urged to assist in the preparations for the United Front Strike Bazaar Celebration, which will be held April 7, 8 and 9.

TEACHERS UNION OFFICIALS TRY GAG JOBLESS INSURANCE FIGHT

NEW YORK—Brazen defiance of any show of trade union democracy and the use of every parliamentary trick to stifle co-operation with the A. F. of L. rank and file Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, marked the last meeting of Local No. 5 of the American Federation of Teachers held March 17.

Yielding to the pressure of the rank and file members that a delegate from the Bevelers Local of the A. F. of L. be permitted to take the floor for the Rank and File Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance, the conciliator, Abraham Lefkowitz maneuvered so that the delegate was given the floor only after all other business had been transacted and many members of the union had left.

The rank and file delegate was continually interrupted in his report by the chairman and the other union officials. Especially did Dr. Linville become excited when the delegate accused the A. F. of L. of having pigeon-holed the resolution on Unemployment Insurance at the Vancouver convention. His futile protest that the Teachers Union had proposed the matter was easily exposed by the delegate as mere radical talk but refusal to fight for unemployment insurance.

Despite the fact that there was no quorum, according to a recently passed amendment to the union constitution of 10 per cent of the membership, all business was transacted and votes officially taken. Yet when the rank and file delegate of the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee on Unemployment Insurance raised the question of having the local elect two delegates for the committee, the chairman railroaded an adjournment by declaring that there was no quorum present.

When asked how a reconsideration of the question could be affected, the chairman answered that the speaker would have to be invited by the union. They purposely made this impossible by dismissing the meeting because of lack of quorum.

In spite of this bureaucratic attempt to stifle the voice of the rank and file in the A. F. of L. unions, the 32 local unions that have joined the movement initiated by the American Federation of Labor Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance are arranging a mass meeting

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, AT 8 P. M. AT MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 E. 4TH ST.

A delegation of 100 A. F. of L. members elected at local unions will visit the Board of Aldermen on March 29, Tuesday, at 2 p. m. to make demands for the unemployed of New York.

Dressmakers Forums Today Will Discuss Tactic and Strategy

NEW YORK—The left wing workers of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has arranged two open forums to be held today, one in the Middle Bronx Workers Union has arranged two open forums to be held today, one in the Middle Bronx Workers Club, 3833 3d Ave. and the other at the Coney Island Workers Club, 2931 32d St. Both these meetings will be held at 11 a. m.

The subject of discussion will be "The Tasks of the Workers in the International Union; How to Fight Against Wage-Cuts and the Fake Agreement of the Schlesinger Gang."

COMMUNE MEET IN STATEN IS.

The Staten Island Unit of the Communist Party is holding a Paris Commune anniversary meet, Sunday, March 20, at 14 Bush Ave., Mariners Harbor.

The meet will celebrate the brave revolt of the French workers, in 1871 who established the Paris Commune. A prominent speaker will tell the story of their heroism. There will also be a program of dancing and music.

40 MINUTES IN THE U.S.S.R.

Forty minutes in the U.S.S.R., the latest Soviet news reel will be shown for the first time tonight at the Novy Mir ball at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

There are many interesting scenes in the film. The accomplishments of the five year plan is seen. Bernard Shaw arriving in Moscow, silk mills in Samarkand, a pioneer camp, red cavalry and many more scenes.

RALLY TO FIGHT TAMMANY HALL BLOCK-AID SHAM

Big Mobilization Called to Expose Grafters

NEW YORK—A militant campaign against the Tammany "Block-Aid" racket, which one worker aptly dubbed the "Blockade System," was launched at a meeting of the Mid-Town Unemployed Council at 418 West 53rd St. Thursday night.

The bosses' counter-attack on the fighting Block Committees of the Unemployed Councils will open this week when an army of stool-pigeons and fascist spies mobilized by Tammany Hall are let loose on the West Side between 42nd and 59th Sts.

We must rush 1,000 shock troops into this territory a tonce! Unemployed Council headquarters are open all day, from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Volunteers, especially women workers, are urgently needed. They should report at 418 West 53rd St., ground floor rear, where they will be fully instructed and assigned to definite territory. Inexperienced canvassers will be accompanied by older comrades.

Wednesday evening, March 23rd, is a special mobilization night, when mass canvassing will be done. Volunteers should be at 418 West 53rd St. at 6:30 p. m. A short talk will be delivered, the volunteers will be divided into couples, Negro and white, men and women, and the whole meeting will turn out into the streets at 7 p. m. to canvass. A number of open-air meetings will be held between 42nd and 59th Sts., especially flying meetings in a truck on Thursday, March 24th, and comrades in all parts of the city are urged to volunteer for this emergency, shock-troop work. The campaign will culminate in an open-air meeting at Columbus Circle, Friday, March 25th, at 5 p. m., from where a march will start at 6:30 down Ninth Ave. to Bryant Hall, at 42nd St. and 6th Ave., where a mass meeting will be held, at which outstanding speakers of the City Council will expose to the workers the vicious spying, graft, and vote-getting racket which Tammany Hall attempts to hide under the name "Block-Aid."

"They sure named that thing right," said a worker at the Thursday evening meeting of the Mid-Town Unemployed Council. "Blockade" means to shut off, to choke economically, like the capitalist countries tried to do to the Soviet Union in the early days of the workers' power, and now we get a perfect example right in our own street.

"The Home Relief Bureaus are planning to close down on April 1st. So Tammany Hall rigs up this Blockade System to shut off relief, to choke the workers into submission." But it ain't us who's going to do the choking in the end—wait and see!"

GENERAL FRACTION MEET OF FOOD WORKERS SUNDAY

A general fraction meeting of the food workers will be held this Sunday, March 20, at 6 p. m. in the Workers Center. Some very important problems confronting the union will be discussed at this meeting.

DIST. ORG. DEPARTMENT.

Saturday, March 19th MOTHER KRAUSEN

A Berlin Mother's Struggle With Poverty and Her Daughter's Victory

A SHORT SUBJECT SONGS BY NEGRO WORKERS LABOR TEMPLE 14th STREET AND SECOND AVENUE

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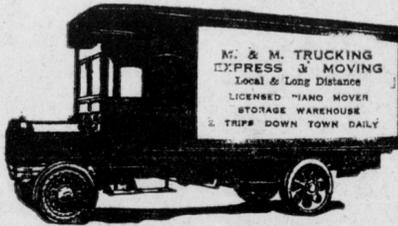
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"THANKS UNCLE!"

JAPANESE IMPERIALISM

PILSUDSKI



NEWS ITEM:—U. S. sells munitions to Japan and Poland for war on Soviet Union.

BY BROCK

RANK AND FILE MINERS LEAD N. M. U. DISCUSSION ON TASKS FACING UNION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

national Miners Union; problems of the United Front and Strike Strategy; Work among Negroes; New Constitution; International Relations; Election of the National Committee.

After a short opening speech by Frank Borich, National Secretary of the N. M. U., a presidium of 19 rank and file miners was elected. The presidium was composed of five miners from Western Pennsylvania; two from Kentucky; two from Ohio; two from Central Pennsylvania; two from West Virginia; one from Indiana; two from Illinois; two from the Anthracite and one from metal mining. There are four Negroes and three women on the presidium.

Wilson, a Negro miner from Western Pennsylvania, was elected chairman for the opening session. Greetings were sent to the Kentucky prisoners. Frank Borich, secretary of the N. M. U., for whose "body" the Kentucky coal operators are offering a huge reward, delivered the main report of the convention. It was a four hour report which covered the situation in the mining industry, the crisis and its effects, especially in coal mining, the starvation among the miners, the role of the U. M. W. A. misleaders, the lessons of the recent strike struggle led by the N. M. U., and the tasks of the union in the face of the coming strike struggles in the industry.

Borich pointed out that great changes have taken place not only in the situation in the industry, but also in the methods of work and struggles of the N. M. U., since the second national convention in July, 1931. In the last two and one-half years the crisis has developed to such an extent that coal production is now at 25 per cent of capacity. The crisis was felt in the coal industry even earlier than the general

crisis. In 1929, 534,000,000 tons of coal were produced in the United States; in 1931, 378,000,000 tons.

Borich Speaks "Employment in the industry has declined over 50 per cent in the past three years. Only 400,000 miners are now employed, virtually all part time. While in 1929 the miners averaged 206 days a year, he now averages approximately 142, if employed at all. In 1926 wages in the bituminous fields averaged \$7.55 a day; at present \$2.03 a day. This means wages have actually been directly cut 74 per cent in the past five or six years. In tonnage rates they have come down from 7 to 22 1-2c a ton, the low level in West Virginia, where there is a U. M. W. A. agreement. In addition pay for dead work no longer exists, making the cut 83 per cent.

"During 1931 there were three general wage cuts in the bituminous fields, besides innumerable local wage cuts. The Illinois miners and also the Anthracite miners are now facing 40 per cent wage cuts, through the agency of the U. M. W. A. officials. Walker of the Illinois U. M. W. A. stated openly at the District 12 Convention that the wages of Illinois miners need 'readjustment' (in other words cutting). The Anthracite miners face a 40 per cent cut despite the five and one-half year agreement. They have already received and struck against cuts several times.

"Rationalization and machinery has resulted in the permanent unemployment of scores of thousands of miners. In one Pittsburgh Coal Co. mine, where three loaders one year ago produced 25 cars a day, three loaders and a machine now produce 85 cars a day. This mine is at present closed, but when it reopens the same loaders will be forced to produce 90 cars a day.

"Such speed-up systems as the wagon system, clean-up system, average system and complimentary sys-

and cutting wages further.

"In addition there are numerous stabilization plans to la off further scores of thousands of miners. These plans will result in unemployment of 600,000 out of 800,000 miners. The Davis-Kelley Bill in Congress is an additional instrument to increase starvation of the miners.

"The miners have answered these attacks of the operators with many big strikes (three strikes of 25,000 Glen Alden miners; Shenandoah; Hocking Valley; Kentucky; West Virginia; Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and local strikes in Illinois and Central Pennsylvania. The unemployed miners have also developed real struggles (Oklahoma; Avella Hunger March, participation in county and state hunger marches, etc.)."

Borich exposed the strike-breaking role of the government. The fierce terror in Kentucky could not halt the growth of the N. M. U. "Through mass struggle we have broken through the terror in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia to work openly, and we will smash through in Kentucky."

Attacks U. M. W.

Borich exposed the officialdom of the U. M. W. A. as strike-breakers and wage cutters. "Van Bittner, the U. M. W. A. secretary of the U. M. W. A. stated openly at the district convention that any union miner can live as cheaply as any scab; 'Outscab the scabs,' he said 'Put them out by working for lower wages.' And the U. M. W. A. put this into practice and cut wages in West Virginia to 22 1-2c per ton—the lowest in any field. The U. M. W. A. helped the Pittsburgh Terminal Company cut wages 10 per cent. When the militia came into Kentucky the U. M. W. A. disappeared. When 25,000 anthracite miners struck, Lewis suppressed their strike twice. In the big Penn-Ohio strike the bosses revived the U. M. W. A. The U. M. W. A. is collecting signatures for the starvation Davis-Kelley Bill. The U. M. W. A. officials are fighting unemployment insurance, as at their convention. The fake progressives are also bosses' tools; in the Anthracite they turned the strike over to Boylan and Murray to betray it."

An important part of Borich's report was the part devoted to the analysis of the Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky strikes.

Among the serious shortcomings in the big Pa.-Ohio strikes were no real efforts to build the National Miners Union, failure to register strikers promptly (resulting in leadership losing connection with masses of miners and their moods), lack of clarity on demands (failure to realize separability of economic and political demands), organizational loose-

ness (strikes and picket committees did not function), insufficient trade union democracy (union did not discuss all decisions and policies with the miners, which were made by the Central Strike Committee only; this resulted in miners returning to work without knowledge of strike committee).

While there had developed a big back-to-work movement, the leadership talked of a "second offensive"; policy of "organized retreat" adopted without consulting miners when 85 per cent had returned, whereas discussion on this should have been introduced among the strikers as soon as the back-to-work movement began. The result is that we had a union of blacklisted and unemployed miners after the strike and lost contact with those working in the mines.

"A big shortcoming was the failure to recognize need of the united front in the strike, and the failure to connect the strike in southern-West Virginia with the Pa.-Ohio strike.

"The results of these shortcomings were that miners returned to work in an unorganized manner; many were discharged and blacklisted; the union completely isolated from those working in the mines (not over 25 per cent of the N. M. U. members work in the mines).

"Because of our failure to analyze these mistakes in the Pa.-Ohio strike, we repeated the same mistakes in Kentucky. We did not utilize the achievements in the Pa.-Ohio strike in Kentucky. We called the Kentucky strike only through the blacklisted and unemployed miners. Ninety per cent of the district strike convention were unemployed.

"We must submit the analysis of our shortcomings to every member and popularize the lessons of the strikes."

- Borich stated that the chief problem of the union is to entrench itself within the mines. Borich gave as important points to conduct successful strike struggles: 1. Preparation in advance, draw in all miners into United Front, real united front with U. M. W. A. and unorganized on the basis of common struggle against the operators. (We are beginning to do this in Illinois and the Anthracite.) 2. Lead trade union democracy. 3. Build union in the strike. 4. Leadership must have broad knowledge of every move that is made; must be closely connected with masses. 5. Explain all policies and tactics to the miners. Borich concluded by pointing out the need to recognize the importance of agitation and propaganda (need to build the Mine Worker), and seriously undertaking to develop new forces.

THE MASSACRE OF THE FORD HUNGER MARCHERS

(A Letter from a Ford Worker)

FOUR workers are dead, two of them leaders of the Young Communist League, while 50 others were wounded in Bloody Monday, March 7th, 1932 by the murderous revolver and machine gun fire of the hired mercenaries of that cold-blooded and inhuman exploiter—Henry Ford.

A little after one o'clock in the afternoon of March 7th a small group began to gather at Ford and Oakwood in Detroit about one and a half miles from Ford's River Rouge plant. It was bitter cold. A sharp wind was blowing from the River. The workers shivered and wondered if many would come out on such a cold day. For about 30 or 40 minutes the crowd grew slowly but around 2 p. m. new and larger groups appeared bringing cheer to the hearts of the waiting workers.

Now the spirit of the waiting workers changed. Every new arrival was greeted with cheers and the singing of workers songs. Large groups of unemployed Ford workers began to arrive in trucks from small nearby towns like Dearborn, Lincoln Park, Melvindale, Ecorse, all of which are mostly inhabited by Ford workers.

As the crowd grew and swelled their spirit and militancy rose to a higher level. Forgotten was the cold. Unemployed Ford workers, broke and unable to pay carfare, met resistance from the conductors as they attempted to get off without paying. A struggle ensued. Police mobilized for the Hunger March attempted arrests but the waiting hunger marchers ran to the rescue and succeeded in affecting their release. At 2.30 the crowd had grown tremendously. A large number of Ford workers had been laid off and many of them joined the crowd. The workers' spirit was rising and when about 100 workers with banners came marching, singing and cheering from a nearby hill the enthusiasm was raised to the highest pitch.

In a surprisingly short time all workers lined up behind the marching comrades. All traffic was a standstill. Under the leadership of the Auto Workers Union and the Unemployed Council, the hunger marchers marched across the Baby Creek Bridge and gathered on the corner of Ford St. and Miller Rd., in a dense throng around a waiting truck. Banners were quickly distributed as Comrade Goetz, Secretary of the Unemployed Council, swung up on the truck and began to speak. Briefly restating the purposes and demands of the Ford Hunger March, the speaker called upon the workers to form an orderly and disciplined march and stated:

"We are not going to the Ford plant to create a disturbance. We are going to present the pressing demands of the workers. But we are going to go to the Ford plant, and if we are attacked, we will know how to defend ourselves."

A powerful cheer greeted these remarks and the march began. Eight abreast. Singing and cheering, the Ford Hunger March proceeded with vigorous steps toward the Dearborn city limits where about 50 Dearborn and Ford police in uniform were guarding the road. As the workers approached the police called upon them to stop. The workers marched forward. The police yelled, "Who are your leaders?" "We are all leaders," shouted the workers. "Stop or we'll shoot," threatened the cops menacingly and shot a large amount of tear gas into the ranks of the workers.

The Hunger Marchers hesitated, blinded and choked by the gas, some retreated and ran up a

railroad trestle on one side of the road. Some of the cops came out and attacked workers standing alone or in small groups with long night sticks. The workers defended themselves militantly. A group of workers rescued one worker from a cop on the trestle. One of the cops shot with his revolver some workers who had scattered all over a broken field along side the road.

The field was well covered with stones which were picked up by the workers and soon the air was filled with a hail of stones. The cops kept on shooting tear gas but the sharp wind from the River blew it away. The workers pushed back the cops and when the tear gas gave out the cops turned and fled. The marchers then continued their course to the Ford plant.

At Dix Road the Dearborn cops received reinforcement from Detroit and the Ford plant and made another stand.

A couple of fire trucks came up and tried to connect up the firehouse but so fast was the advance that the fire trucks beat a hasty retreat with the cops behind them.

At this particular point the most inspiring examples of working-class initiative were revealed. Groups of workers passed among those lagging behind urging them forward. Knowing no stones were handy near the Ford plant, they picked up handfuls, filled their pockets, and passed them along to other workers. The workers showed marvelous solidarity, helping one another against cops, helping clubbed comrades along.

Now the workers thoroughly aroused and more closely united, followed the rapidly retreating cops past the employment agency up to gate No. 3 where under cover of reinforcements with new tear gas and drawn revolvers the cops were able to make another stand. The firemen connected the hose and soon a couple of heavy streams of icy water sprayed those more daring spirits who ventured too far ahead. The workers grimy with sweat and dust, their eyes red from gas fumes kept up a spirited struggle.

Suddenly the cops began shooting into the crowd with revolvers. It was here that Comrade York, 19 years of age, District Organizer of the YCL, was shot and killed. Comrades Leny and Del Blasio were also killed at this point. The cops seemed to have gone mad and shot left and right into the unarmed crowd. The workers, however, stood their ground and kept up the rock, throwing, inflicting considerable damage on the police. Later, the capitalist press revealed that Edson Ford, Ex-Governor Green, millionaire exploiter of prison labor, were watching the massacre, supervising the shooting.

In the course of the struggle many of the workers had engaged in struggles with the Ford service men who refused to go inside at first. They were quickly driven inside however, and the windows of the Employment office were smashed up by rocks. Buses were forced to stop and park over at one side and traffic was almost completely stopped.

The leaders of the Auto Workers Union and the Unemployed Council, realizing that nothing more could be attained at that time, decided to call off the demonstration. Accordingly a speaker mounted the back of a car and pointed out that the tear-gassing, clubbing and shooting was Ford's bloody answer to the demands of the employed and unemployed Ford workers. Rousing cheers greeted the statement that the Hunger Marchers would return, but with 30,000 instead of 5,000. A vote was taken to start on the

return march in close formation.

While the speaker was addressing the crowd, a car drove out of the Ford employment office. In it was Harry Bennett, chief of the Ford special plant police, and two others. No one paid much attention to this car until a window was opened and Bennett himself shot tear gas into the assembled workers peacefully listening to the speaker. Almost instantly a shower of stones was hurled at the Bennett car which smashed front and rear windows and injured Bennett. The car drove on until it came up to the bridge at Gate No. 4. Bennett stepped out of the car and fell. As he arose he emptied his revolver into the unarmed crowd with fatal effect.

After the Hunger Marchers had proceeded on the return march, the Dearborn, Detroit and Ford police poured the murderous machine gun fire upon the unprotected backs of the returning Hunger Marchers, which killed 16 year old Geo. Bussell and laid low scores of workers on every side. Many of those last to leave, mad with horror and indignation, wanted to return and attack. But it was impossible. The only thing left to be done was to get out of range of the guns or find shelter behind parked cars.

Many workers at the risk of their lives helped wounded comrades and it is a splendid testimonial to the heroism and working-class solidarity displayed by the workers that less were captured by the police.

After the march was over, the wounded taken to hospitals and sympathetic doctors for first aid, all the workers still did not disperse. They stood around in groups discussing the Ford massacre and it was only after a number of arrests were made by the reinforced Dearborn police that the groups were dispersed.

This is written on March 10. News is trickling in of the feeling inside the Ford plant among the workers on Tuesday where the mass indignation of the workers is now steadily rising. The Ford workers in various departments are organizing and collecting for the funeral of our fallen comrades. From New York we hear of a mass demonstration at a Ford Sales Agency and telegrams concerning the massacre and placing responsibility on Ford, Murphy and the Dearborn mayor, Clyde Ford, are pouring in by the hundreds.

While these events are taking place and find reflection in many columns of space in even the capitalist press, the Detroit News of March 10, gives two inches of the bottom of the second page to a bare announcement of the stamping of the first motor of the "BLOODY" new Ford V8 Model by Ford himself which was not accompanied by the usual pomp and ceremony.

The Ford massacre has already cast an ominous shadow over the much advertised new model and the blood-sucker Ford. But for the Ford workers it is heralding a new day of struggle against the murderous speed-up, wage cuts and slave driving methods which have become synonymous with the name of BLOODY FORD.

The answer of aroused workers of Detroit and vicinity to the Ford MASSACRE on BLOODY MONDAY, March 7, 1932 will be the building of a powerful mass Auto Workers Union and Mass Unemployed Council for the victorious continuation of the struggle for the Ford Hunger March Demands.

WORKERS OF DETROIT AND MICHIGAN, INTO THE AUTO WORKERS UNION AND THE UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS!

THE MURDEROUS ATTACK ON THE CHICAGO ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

SONS WERE SEVERELY BEATEN SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY WHEN POLICE CHARGED SEVERAL HUNDRED COMMUNISTS WHO WERE STAGING A PROTEST MEETING IN FRONT OF THE WRIGLEY BUILDING ON NORTH MICHIGAN AVE.

"SUDDENLY POLICE OFFICERS GAVE A SIGNAL AND THE OFFICERS ON FOOT BEGAN SHOUTING ORDERS FOR THE CROWD TO MOVE ON. COMMUNISTS WERE STUBBORN AND SEVERAL ATTEMPTED TO WREST CLUBS FROM THE HANDS OF THE POLICE. THIS ACTION WAS THE SIGNAL FOR A SAVAGE ATTACK.

"FROM OHIO ST. CAME THE MOUNTED POLICE. THEY RODE FULL SPEED UP THE SIDEWALK, HURLING THEIR MOUNTS INTO THE THICK OF THE CROWD. THEY CLUBBED LEFT AND RIGHT WITH ALL THEIR STRENGTH WHILE THE HORSES TRAMPLED THE FLEEING DEMONSTRATORS UNDER FOOT.

"THE POLICEMEN ON FOOT WERE ALSO IN THE MIDST OF THE STRUGGLING THROG, LAYING LEFT AND RIGHT WITH THEIR CLUBS. SEVERAL POLICEMEN AFTERWARD CHARGED THE REDS HAD ARMED THEMSELVES WITH SHORT CLUBS WHICH HAD SPIKES DESIGNED TO TEAR THE FLESH. NONE WAS SEEN BY REPORTERS. AS THE SIDEWALK CLEARED, SEVERAL ALLEGED COMMUNISTS WERE LYING ON THE SIDEWALK. THE WOUNDED COMMUNISTS WERE LEFT WHERE THEY FELL UNDER GUARD, WHILE THE POLICE COMPLETED THE ROUT OF THE REDS."

This description by the capitalist newspaper reporter is sufficient to convince anybody of the murderous attack of the Cermak police against the workers.

Nevertheless, Cermak's police and the capitalist press are attempting to spread slanderous stories that workers opened the attack and shot at the police.

From the description given above of the workers participating in the demonstration, it is clear that the police opened the attack and the police fired the shots.

On the previous day, Friday, March 11, the same Cermak police fired at 7,000 workers at Humboldt Park, who demonstrated against box relief, demanding adequate cash relief and for Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the bosses and the government.

MASSSES AGAINST WAR.

The Chicago anti-war demonstration showed very clearly that masses of workers are against war and ready to defend the Soviet Union, Chinese masses and Soviet China, and fight against robber war in China. A large percentage of the workers demonstrating were unemployed workers, which indicates that unemployed workers clearly understand that war will not bring prosperity, that the capitalist war will slaughter millions of workers for the profits of the bosses and will drive masses of workers into further misery, starvation and slavery.

The slaughter of the workers at the Ford River Rouge Plant at Dearborn, Mich., who demanded jobs or relief, the Chicago anti-war demonstration are an indication of the growing mass resentment against capitalist exploitation and the Hoover program of war and hunger.

THE TASKS.

The task of every worker and especially the Communists and the Communist Party throughout the country is to mobilize masses around immediate demands in shops, unemployed workers in struggle for these demands, uniting with the struggle against war, leading toward Anti-War Week, March 30-April 6, and Anti-War Day, April 6, the fifteenth anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the World War.

The Communist Party of this country is already proving to the American working class and to the International Proletariat its ability and determination to carry on the struggle to stop the plans of the war-mongers, to defend the Chinese people and the Soviet Union.

CHICAGO AND DETROIT ANSWER BOSS TERROR WITH 2-DAY 'DAILY WORKER' TAG DAYS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

Chicago and Detroit are answering the bosses' terror by organizing mass Tag Days to save the Daily Worker. Workers have been sending in money pointing out the best way of saving the Daily Worker and fighting against the bosses' terror. The following are Chicago Tag Day stations:

- TAG DAY STATIONS Saturday, 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. 556 E. 63rd St. 3116 S. Halsted St. 3151 W. Roosevelt Rd. 2409 N. Halsted St. 49th Court & 14th St., Cicero. 2457 W. Chicago Ave. 10413 Michigan Ave. 338 S. Halsted St. 4848 S. Ashland Ave. Needles Trades Union, 180 W. Adams St. 2738 Hirsch Blvd. 4006 W. Roosevelt Rd. 1919 S. Racine Ave. 808 W. Van Buren St. 2253 Fulton St. 2954 E. 97th St. 1355 W. 14th St. 538 W. North Ave. 908 Orleans St. 3145 N. Oakley Blvd. 51st & Whipple. Comrades, the fate of the Daily Worker is in your hands! Make the tag days successful! Let's reach our goal.

Workers of Detroit are answering the Ford-Murphy murderous attack by contributing to the Daily Worker, by going out with cans and collecting money in the two days

MAY FIRST AT DNEIPROSTROY 12 THRILLING DAYS 12 in the Soviet Union Itinerary including Leningrad, Moscow, Ivanovo Vosnesensk, Collective Farm and May 1st Celebrations in Moscow. This tour \$230.00 One way \$175.00 Itinerary including Leningrad-Moscow-Kharkov-Viev and May 1st Celebrations at Dneprostroy. This tour \$250.00 One way \$195.00 Shorter Tours as Low as \$155. Sailings on SS BREMEN—MAURETANIA—NEW YORK. *World Tourist tours are complete from embarkation to termination of tour in the U.S.S.R.; with a return steamship ticket from France on the round trip. WORLD TOURISTS, Inc. 175 Fifth Ave., New York Phone AL 4-6656-8797

YOUR FIFTY CENTS WILL HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER! WRAP THIS COUPON WITH YOUR 50 CENTS Send to 50 EAST 13th ST. Daily Worker NEW YORK CITY Name Address City State 70,000 Half Dollars by April 1st

When the Winter Winds Begin to Blow You will find it warm and cozy Camp Nitgedaiget You can rest in the protection of the Hotel—you will also find it well heated with steam heat, hot water and many other improvements. The food is clean and fresh and especially well prepared. SPECIAL RATES FOR WEEK-ENDS 1 Day \$3.00 2 Days \$5.50 3 Days \$8.00 For further information call the COOPERATIVE OFFICE 2800 Bronx Park East Tel.—Esterbrook 3-1400

Mimeograph Supplies Mimeographs, \$15 up, repaired, cleaned, Stencils \$2.25, Ink \$1, Bond Paper, Mimeo, White and Colored Paper. Write for price list. PROLET MIMO 308 E. 14th St., N. Y. C., Near Union Sq. Phone ALgonquin 4-4708 Room 308 Mosselprom Candy IMPORTED FROM SOVIET RUSSIA 5 lb. Can Golden Fruit Filled Mixture \$1.25 Plus Postage Many Other Varieties in Stock. RED STAR IMPORTING CO. 41 St. Nicholas Terrace

STARVATION IN TEXAS--THE HOME OF KULAK JOHN GARNER

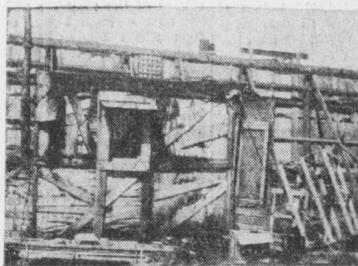
By HARRY GANNES.

SPEAKER GARNER of the House of Representatives, rich American kulak, comes from Texas, the "great American state". He has a ruddy, well-fed face, always breaking out into a pincher, weasened smile. In writing of Texas, the capitalist press always picks out Speaker Garner as typical--typical Texan, presidential "timber". Garner owns several banks, huge stretches of land, and this is supposed to be a typical Texan.

But hunger stalks through Texas, just as it does through Kentucky, where the miners in the Kentucky mountains face machine guns as well as hunger.

The Daily Worker in today's issue prints some pictures from Texas which Garner won't use in his presidential attempts. No capitalist newspaper in the North would print any of these pictures in their rotogravure sections alongside the smug countenance of the Texan kulak, Mr. Garner.

Along with these pictures we get a letter from Dallas, Texas, giving a description of this Texan paradise for workers:



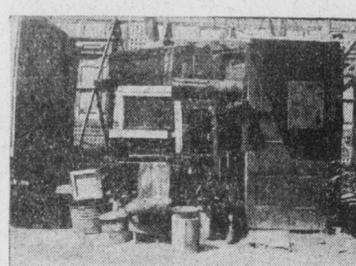
"These shacks are situated on the bottoms of the Trinity River, Dallas. We took the liberty to name the place 'Camp Hoover'. These people are in dire circumstances. Work is not to be had. The health officer who came around to inoculate these people considered it funny because the worst storm of the winter was raging."



The writer refers to a story in the Dallas Dispatch with its perverse ideas of the humorous, The Dallas Dispatch, referring to Camp Hoover, and a visit paid to it by Dr. J. W. Bass, director of public health, said: "When the mercury dropped to 20 degrees this week the weather certainly played a good joke on 141 people living in hovels in and near



the river bottoms. It sure was funny; even Thursday and Friday it was funnier. Dr. J. W. Bass, director of public health, laughed quite heartily to think of it." Quite a joke! It would make the ruddy face of Garner expand into one of his usual smirks had he heard of it. Freezing cold weather, and starving families living on disease infested



river bottoms shivering. The health director "laughed quite heartily to think of it!" And why did he laugh so heartily? A little while ago the starved workers developed typhoid fever, and the doctor had a great time inoculating the other starving unemployed and sadistically enjoyed their misery as he jabbed them with his needle. Was he so concerned with the health of these hungry, homeless unemployed? Not at all! The Dr. didn't want typhoid to spread to the Texan Garners, the well-fed bloodsuckers.

To make the affair even more hilarious, the Dallas Dispatch (in a style of which only a lynch-mad southern boss sheet is capable) goes on to say: "And here is another thing that makes it so funny. These innoculations leave an after-effect that combine the worst features of flu, dengue fever, neuritis, lumbago and other things." To the southern, degenerate ruling class this was just like a lynch, to see their working class victims squirm under the tortures of the most painful disease--plus starvation!

Such are conditions in Texas, the best example of Hoover's idea of "rugged individualism". This ought to give Will Rogers many a point to crack jokes with his friend Garner over their good old state of Texas, pride of the South, and possible home of the future Democratic candidates that Wall Street may put up to "wipe out unemployment", undoubtedly by spreading the blessings of the Southern unemployed workers, as typified in Kentucky and Texas, plus the Chicago and Detroit shootings to all parts of the country. In Texas, too, the unemployed are not sitting by meekly! The Daily Worker is increasing its circulation. The demand for the revolutionary press is growing. The workers don't think it's as funny as Garner and Dr. Bass seem to think it is.

No Starvation? Look at These Hovels in a Typical "Hooverville" in Texas

The Six Governors' Fake Unemployment Insurance Plan

PART III (CONCLUSION)

5) "When the accumulated reserve per employee shall exceed \$50, the employer's contribution shall be reduced to 1 per cent of his payroll, and when his reserve has reached \$75, he shall make no further contribution to the fund until his reserve falls below \$75 per employee." This is another avenue of escape provided for the employers in order to keep up the sham of unemployment insurance. The report further states: "The purpose of this provision is to offer employers effective incentives for the exercise of control of fluctuations in employment." In other words it is to be used as a black jack over the heads of the workers who still have jobs, to keep them from putting up demands for increased wages, improved conditions, etc., in short, it is a strike-breaking implement.

"Certain firms or groups of firms are to be exempted from establishing such unemployment insurance funds, which have set up reserve funds providing benefits equal to, or greater than, those enumerated in the fore-going proposals."

This, of course, would apply to such firms as the General Electric Company, whose president, Mr. Swope, introduced a plan, whereby the workers in the shop are reduced to an average of \$15 a week with a so-called "guarantee of 26 weeks of the year." In the General Electric in Schenectady, there were 25,000 thousand workers, of whom today 11,000 are employed, and 14,000 working part-time.

The 11,000 remain totally unprotected by insurance according to the Swope Plan, but the 14,000 are compelled to do any kind of work given them. These workers, many of them skilled workers, are obliged to do work ranging from sweeping the yards to carrying boxes, in order to earn the \$390 a year, which equals \$32.50 a month, spread over the year. According to the Swope Plan in addition, the company pays 2 per cent into the fund and the men themselves 2 per cent, which means a further reduction per year of \$7.50 directly and \$7.50 indirectly taken off by the concern as its "contribution" to the unemployment insurance fund.

At this point, it must be added that the General Electric workers, like the U. S. Steel, American Telephone and Telegraph, Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone, etc. and many other concerns in years past induced their workers to buy bonds of the company, houses, autos, radios, etc. and saddled the workers with tremendous mortgages as a means of making them "loyal" to the concern. These workers were terrorized at the prospect of losing their property and became "loyal," "obedient," willing slaves of the company. Today, they have lost all this property and therefore are in rebellion and now Messrs. Swope, Roosevelt, etc. scheme that they shall be tied down to a measly \$100 a year maximum and be used as strike-breakers against any workers in the shops who have the guts to fight against the shameful conditions in the shop. This is the "exercise of control over fluctuation in employment" that the bill proposes.

7) "The State shall act as the custodian, investor and disbursing agent of the reserve funds." The bill proposes the establishment of an unemployment commission of 3 members, representing "labor, industry and the public," which means that the scales are weighted from the beginning against the workers.

Excluded from the so-called unemployment insurance are all agricultural workers, and all workers in shops employing less than 6 workers. This means to turn over to the pangs of hunger a large number of agricultural workers and those working in small shops in these 6 states.

No provision whatever is made in case a concern goes out of business voluntarily or through bankruptcy. The workers so affected will be deprived of all protection from unemployment insurance and in view of the increasing number of bankruptcies, it is obvious that a large number of workers will face starvation.

The bill declares that "it is not sound to impose an onerous burden of cost on American industry" and that these measures can only "incidentally serve to mitigate the effects of severe and prolonged industrial depression." "At the best," the report states: "there will be for some time remain a residuum of unemployed who must continue to look for assistance to the agencies of private and public charity." In the whole report no attempt is made basically to take up the question of unemployment and unemployment insurance, since the advocates of this bill recognize that public and private relief agencies will be called upon to take care of a large section of the unemployed. In other words, the bill which provides a maximum of \$8.33 a month for workers now employed who may lose their jobs, which excludes the agricultural workers and

all workers in small shops, which faces the fact of insolvencies and bankruptcies whereby workers will be robbed of every protection, even in the smallest form, from unemployment insurance, and which totally disregards the 6,000,000 unemployed in these 6 states as part of the army of 12,000,000 unemployed in the country, has the word FAKE written across its face.

The proposals of the six governors' conference have already been embodied in bills introduced in the New York State Senate and House and are merely a fake gesture to make the workers of New York believe that steps are being taken to relieve their misery.

Why is this bill brought forward at the present time? Under the leadership of Roosevelt, it is perfectly obvious that this is an election stunt and that Governor Roosevelt believes he can fool the workers into the belief that, like Al Smith, he is "a man of the people" and sincerely interested in providing unemployment insurance and relief.

Hoover, Roosevelt, Walker, all talked about building construction programs as one of the means of reviving work. These programs were supposed to involve millions of dollars--but today are non-existent. The claim of these republican and democratic politicians is that it is necessary now to achieve "economy" in order that the tax rates may not be raised. This means that the millions of building trades workers in the country who today are unemployed--or as stated in the report, more than 62 per cent of skilled labor is unemployed today--have been faked into support of these parties, and therefore propose billions in relief for the capitalists, the bankers, the railroad magnates, etc. He advocates the issuance of "baby bonds" to extract the last pennies from the pockets of the workers and the small business men. But not one penny is taken out of the pockets of the capitalists for the benefit of the workers, and even the 2 per cent of the payroll as provided by the Governors' Unemployment Insurance Bill will come out of the pockets of the workers.

This is quite in line even with the charity relief plans that are the program in every state of the country. The community chests, the relief drives have been taken directly into the factories where the workers were compelled, on pain of losing their jobs, to contribute either a lump sum or a sum to be deducted every week from their pay envelopes. The school teachers in New York were bludgeoned into contributing 3 per cent of their salaries, and an attempt was made to extort even 5 per cent for the relief of the school children which the school children did not receive directly but only in part from the emergency relief bureaus to which the teachers' funds are sent. The "Block-aiders" now being formed all over the country are for the purpose of making the workers in the neighborhoods bear the responsibility of providing for the unemployed.

It is clear from the above that the capitalists have no intention of providing unemployment insurance and are bluffing with every kind of proposal because this is election year and because they are afraid not only of the voters in November but of the safety of the country if the millions of unemployed organize, and together with the employed and part-time workers, put up a real struggle.

As against all these fake plans, the Communist Party, the revolutionary unions and the Unemployed Councils, put forward the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, with unemployment insurance covering EVERY worker, irrespective of industry, size of establishment, etc., Negro and white, native and foreign-born without discrimination, to be borne exclusively by the bosses and the government. The Communists declare that the same governments that can provide billions for the bankers and manufacturers and billions for war purposes, can and must be compelled to tax these same bankers and manufacturers for unemployment insurance. The rate of unemployment insurance shall be at full wages--for the unemployed workers, covering the full period of unemployment, the fund to be controlled and administered not by a committee weighted against the workers, but by a committee of workers, who, in these days of graft and corruption, alone can be trusted to handle such important responsibility.

The schemes of the capitalists as embodied in the report of the six governors must be unsparingly exposed and every worker be made to understand that it is FAKE being perpetrated against the millions now unemployed and those still having jobs and that only by a united struggle for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, can real unemployment insurance be obtained in this country.

WINTER SPORTS IN MOSCOW

By MYRA PAGE. (Foreign Correspondent of the Daily Worker)

Across the glistening ice more than two hundred skaters, wearing bright scarves and caps, glide rapidly about the large circle, swinging in time to the broadcaster's music. To our left and right we can see other ponds, with their skaters--five in all. A smaller one is reserved for those more expert who are practicing their eights and swans while admiring learners look on.

On the other rinks seasoned skaters mingle with youngsters who can barely keep their feet. Here and there are Red Army and Navy men, a few older specialists who go at a dignified pace, students, electricians, office girls, machinists, and innumerable groups of young workers whose laughing sallies ring through the clear, brisk air. Some have come in families--man, wife and small children, to enjoy the ice on their day-off from work.

This is the Park of Culture and Rest, the largest of Moscow's two hundred new clubs and parks built since the revolution. The large club, theatre, restaurant and other buildings which fringe the ice, carry red banners and slogans, while near the entrance is a hall of working-class heroes, filled with busts and paintings of the best shock-brigades, side by side with drawings of Lenin, Stalin and other leaders.

Practically every factory has its own rink and

club free to workers, employees and their families. An entrance fee to public rinks, such as the Park of Culture costs around 20 cents for adults, while season tickets run even lower.

"FREE DAYS" HERE--AND IN THE SOVIET UNION

Russians skate well and love it. Skiing and sledding down the Lenin Hills are equally popular. Men, women and youth skates under their arms, headed toward a rink after the day's work is done--this is a common sight in any city or villages now, where winter holds forth. Various contests and races are organized, with the same vim that shock brigades are organized in the factories, in order to increase production.

The skaters, enjoying their free day on the ice or toboggan, are carefree. Tomorrow their jobs await them. No spectre of unemployment, evictions, hungry children shadow their pleasure, no thoughts of unpaid doctor's bills, or bosses to drive them. They're their own masters, controlling their future. Only one danger threatens them--imperialist war launched by world-greedy bankers. But even this they're prepared to meet.

And in America, how are the part-time and totally unemployed millions spending their "free" days? Not skating! Standing in breadlines before closed factories. Do working men and women find it possible to take their children for sledding, movies, and skeeting? Where are parks and rinks

for the dark East Side? In the Soviet Union, the freed laboring masses swing forward, toiling, playing, tackling problems of socialist construction.

Recently in the Park of Culture, they enacted, on the ice their slogan, "Five Year Plan in Four."



Soviet children begin their outdoor sports early. A young ski-ier.



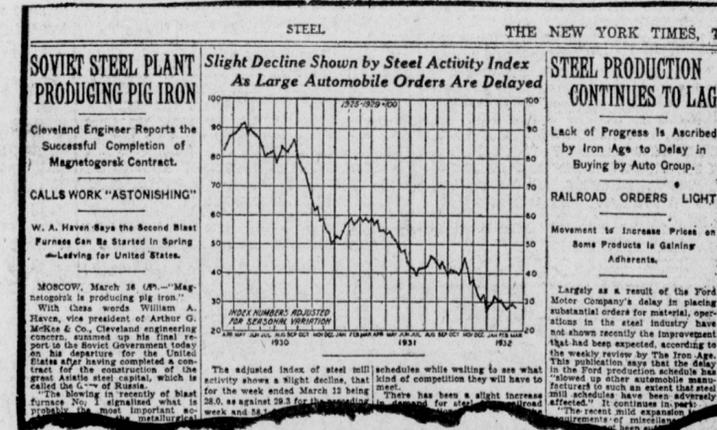
End of a sledge race of Red Army soldiers and factory workers.

SOVIET PROGRESS--CAPITALIST DECAY A CONTRAST FROM THE N. Y. TIMES

NEW YORK.—The reproduction of the New York Times steel production graph, with a story on one side of "Soviet Steel Plant Producing Pig Iron," and another of "Steel Production (in the U. S.) Continues to Lag," shows strikingly the decline of production in the United States while the Soviet Union forges ahead.

Steel production declines are closely connected with the murder of four workers by Henry Ford's gunmen, for as the Iron Age tells us: "Ford production schedule has been slowed up and has slowed up other automobile manufacturers to such an extent that steel mill schedules have been adversely affected." Hence when 5,000 unemployed came to Ford's plant to ask for jobs or relief Ford answered by ordering his police to shoot to kill.

Steel orders from railways, etc., are declining. Production is less than 27 per cent of capacity. On the other hand, the story that the Associated Press cabled from Moscow gives a different and contrary picture: "Magnetogorsk," they write, "is producing pig iron. Considering the inexperience of Russians in construction work of this



type, the magnitude of the work accomplished at Magnetogorsk is astonishing if the isolated location and the extreme climatic conditions are kept in mind. "Equipment to produce 4,000,000

tons of steel annually is contemplated for the Magnetogorsk plant, for which a city to accommodate 200,000 persons is being erected there two years ago there was an empty steppe." Hunger and murders of workers in

capitalist America, where the Ford and the Morgans rule; increased production, more jobs and better living standards in the Soviet Union, where the workers rule and are building up socialism.

RAILROAD WORKERS EXPOSE WOLL

(By LABOR RESEARCH ASSN.)

MATTHEW WOLL, president of the red-baiting National Civic Federation and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, calls the recent railroad wage-cut an "achievement which will go down in our industrial history"—in an article entitled, Behind the Railway Wage-Cut, in the New York Herald-Tribune.

The Eastern Section of the National Railroad Industrial League, a militant organization of rank and file railroad workers, has taken issue with Woll's praise of the wage cutting agreement.

In an open letter to Woll, it writes: "In your article you say that only organized workers could be capable of the 'intelligent self-control' of 'agreeing to a deduction from wages, which in a year will total the imposing sum of \$250,000,000'. We emphatically challenge this statement. Workers organize expressly for the purpose of fighting wage cuts, not for the purpose of exercising 'intelligent self-control' while their pockets are being picketed. When labor organizations are used by union officials for wage cutting purposes, it is high time to replace these officials with a rank and file militant leadership which will fight against just such sell-outs.

"You raise the question: 'If employers cannot provide the means of subsistence to workers in time of depression, from whom is this support to come?'—The railroad magnates refused to consider this question and our union leaders were passive in the face of this refusal. We workers, however, know the answer to this question. We demand Unemployment Insurance, paid for by the government from taxes on wealth and from the hundreds of millions spent each year on war preparations. YOUR answer to this question at the Vancouver Convention of the A. F. of L. was a denunciation of unemployment insurance as a 'dole'.

"You say that 'the financial structure of the railroads has broken down' and that 'the workers pay the price as the unsound base slowly crumbles.' Yet the union leaders agreed that we workers, already hard pressed through unemployment and part time work pay an even greater price, in the form of a direct wage cut, in order to maintain dividend payments to a handful of millionaire stockholders. How does it happen that this 'unsound structure' yielded over four billions in dividends in the past eight years?

"You say that 'the representatives who agreed to this tremendous reduction from wages must go back to the rank and file and stand responsible to them for that enormous payment of money back to the railroads'—Yet you know, Mr. Woll, that every obstacle is being placed by union officials to prevent discussion of the wage cut agreement by the rank and file; that every expression of disapproval in the local lodges is being bureaucratically suppressed.

"You state that this 10 per cent wage cut, resulting in a contribution of \$250,000,000 from over a million workers, 'is an achievement such as we have never before witnessed in the United States,' that 'it will go down in our industrial history.'—Yes Mr. Woll, you are quite right. This is an 'achievement.' But it is an achievement entirely in the interests of the stockholders. It is an 'achievement' which reveals the true character of the railroad union chiefs as the betrayers of the railroad workers.

It is clear from this sell-out and from its defense by A. F. of L. and brotherhood officials that we workers can expect nothing from a continuance of this leadership but further wage cuts and the complete turning of our organization into company unions.

In the program of the National Railroad Industrial League lies the way to real united action against the wage cut alliance of the railroads and our union officials."

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

P. O. Box 87 Station D. New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Address

City

State

Occupation

Age

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party U. S. A. P. O. Box 87 Station D. New York City.