

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

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

RETURN

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

Vol. IX, No. 70

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

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1932

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

Trotsky Does His Bit for Japan

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONIST Trotsky hastens, at the moment when Japan is moving large armed forces toward the Siberian border, to assure the world that Japan really has no war-like intentions towards the Soviets. Admitting such a thing as not "altogether excluded," he hastens to add that "it cannot be a first-line plan" of Japan. The Japanese General Staff also assure the world to the same effect.

Trotsky sells his views, at a high price, to the imperialist press. The gentlemen who pay him are evidently certain they are getting their money's worth, as they feature the story in big type on their front pages. For his services in helping confuse the workers, and cause them to doubt the imminence of the war danger, Trotsky is highly valued by imperialism, but this value declines as this renegade even more openly reveals his counter-revolutionary role.

Forerunners of War

In a secret document of a leading Japanese militarist the "higher" strategy of Japan's war moves against the Soviet Union is revealed. It states, "The western powers bordering on the Soviet Union (Poland, Rumania) can now come out together with us, but this possibility of joint action grows weaker and weaker year after year." France, which is openly supporting Japan in its present war on China, is actively mobilizing its western vessels for war against the Soviet Union. Japanese imperialism is pleading for speed and united action on the Eastern and Western front against the Soviet Union.

Pilsudski is at this moment in Rumania. The object of his visit is to put in force the military plan of operation worked out by the French general staff for war against the Soviet Union. Pilsudski's visit to Rumania coincides with the Bucharest "atrocity" stories of revolts and shooting in the Ukraine. Of course, the "shooting of a woman protecting the church" took place close to the border. How else could it be? Trouble at the Soviet border in the Far East, trouble at the Soviet-Rumanian border, the excuse for military provocations and war moves against the Soviet Union.

Nor is it accidental at all, that the embargo propaganda against the Soviet Union is brought to life again. American imperialism is fighting for leadership in the united imperialist front against the Soviet Union.

The call for joint action on the part of Japanese imperialism, the extension of the Far Eastern war moves against the Soviet Union to the West, must meet the united action of the toiling masses, in smashing the imperialist front against the Soviet Union.

April 6th, the day of the anniversary of American imperialism's participation in the World War, is a fitting day of demonstration and struggle against imperialist war. Workers, demonstrate on April 6th against the imperialist war on the Chinese masses. Demonstrate for the defense of the Soviet Union!

Get After Those Half Dollars

TO fight the lies of the capitalist press, (did you notice, workers, the new barrage of lies from Baucharest about the Soviet Union), to rally the workers in mighty demonstrations against imperialist war on April 6 to expose boss terror, to fight wage cuts, to fight for unemployment insurance and against the bosses' new "relief" schemes, these are some of the IMMEDIATE tasks of the Daily Worker. They are VITAL tasks. They MUST be done by a nation-wide workers' paper.

A half dollar from you will save the Daily Worker for these tasks. You are one of the 70,000 workers upon whom we rely for that half dollar. We count upon your support. We count upon your shopmate's support. We count upon your neighbor's support.

Cut out the coupon on page three. Wrap it up in a half dollar and send it in. Or get your shopmate to contribute a half dollar and send a dollar bill in with the coupon. And canvas as many workers as you can to send in the half dollars. Also get your mass organization to contribute and to spread the drive for those 70,000 half dollars. Get active, comrades, before you lose your paper. Watch the table on page three for the progress of your district. Do your damndest to push your district into filing its quota 100 per cent.

Walker Fails to Answer Letter of AF of L Jobless Insurance Committee

NEW YORK.—The N. Y. A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief sent out the following letter to James G. Walker, Mayor of the City of New York and Joseph V. McKee, President of the Board of Aldermen: Dear Sir:

About one million workers of the City of New York are unemployed. Most of them for a long time. The suffering and misery of these workers are unprecedented in the history of the city.

The N. Y. A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief has called on the Board of Aldermen to appear before the Board of Aldermen to lay this intolerable situation before them and present demands to the City Administration for immediate relief. Up to date fifty A. F. of L. local unions have already elected delegates for the above mentioned purpose.

This delegation is making preparations to appear before the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, March 29 at 2 p. m.

We, therefore, ask your Honor to make the necessary arrangements to receive the delegation and extend to these representatives of the workers the right to present their demands to the Board of Aldermen.

Very truly yours,
Secretary.

The Committee has thus far not received a reply to the above. However, the delegation has been appointed by A. F. of L. members in their local unions, and will present demands for immediate relief for the unemployed of New York City to the Board of Aldermen at their meeting on March 29 at 2 p. m.

A mass meeting of members of the A. F. of L. to spread the fight for unemployment insurance will take place Wednesday, March 23, 8 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Call Hanna Miners To Strike Against Wage Cut of 25 P.C.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 22.—The Hanna Coal Company of Ohio today announced a 25 per cent wage cut affecting 1,500 miners. The National Miners Union is calling mass meetings at all mines to prepare for strike against the pay cuts.

A leaflet issued by the N. M. U. calls for united action of all miners regardless of union affiliation.

Mass meetings tonight will elect a broad delegation for a mass conference tomorrow in Dillonvale.

National Miners Union field organizers were sent immediately to organize for strike.

The National Miners Union just completed its third national convention in Pittsburgh, laying the basis for a militant struggle against the mass starvation, unemployment, speed-up and part time hunger wages of the miners.

KY. PROSECUTOR WARNS STUDENT DELEGATION

NEW YORK.—The delegation of college students who are going to Kentucky next week, under the auspices of the National Students' League, for the purpose of investigating the reign of terror carried on there against the striking miners and to bring relief, have been warned that they face the same attack perpetrated on the New York writers' delegation two months ago if "they go too far."

In a public statement printed in Knoxville papers, the delegates of the National Students' League are told plain talk that they are not wanted, and that they face the danger of being taken for a ride if they dare to bring to light the conditions of terrorism prevailing against the Kentucky miners.

The statement of Walter B. Smith, Bell County attorney, says:

"We will greet the visiting collegians cordially and examine their credentials. If they come with a sincere purpose to learn the truth, we will do everything to help them. If they come to make demands to release political prisoners, rave about constitutional rights and proceed to hold mass meetings in violation of our criminal syndicalism laws they will be given all-day suckers, lollypops, a sprig of mountain laurel, and sent rejoicing to their schoolrooms.

"We are through with visiting radicals, and do not intend to let them into our community to stir up trouble as they did in Detroit and then go away and publish a lot of miserable lies about conditions in the coal fields."

In spite of this open threat, the student delegation is determined to go to Kentucky. A broad delegation from eastern, mid-west and southern colleges has been formed.

Minneapolis A. F. L. Conference Votes for Jobless Insurance Bill

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 22. A. F. of L. locals here met in conference yesterday to demand a national referendum be initiated throughout the A. F. of L. for unemployment insurance. Thirteen locals were represented, along with the Building Trades Council, which has thirteen locals affiliated to it. A resolution was unanimously adopted, endorsing a national referendum in A. F. of L. unions initiated by New York A. F. of L. trade unions.

At the invitation of the conference, M. Karson, representative of the Unemployed Council, addressed the conference on the struggle for unemployment insurance, following which the conference went on record for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and for immediate relief. Resolutions were

passed demanding the release of all class-war prisoners.

A committee of 12 was elected to function as "The Minneapolis A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance." Another, larger conference is called for April 25. The attempt of one conservative delegate to disrupt the conference was unanimously defeated by the other delegates.

A representative of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., arrived here and announced that the charter of the Building Trades Council would be revoked for participating in the movement for unemployment insurance.

The united front rank and file movement against wage-cuts and for unemployment insurance has been initiated, defying the expulsion threats of Green and Wall.

TUUL Functionaries to Meet Saturday on Anti-War Struggle

NEW YORK.—In accordance with the decision of the National Bureau of the Trade Union Unity League, the Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York has called a special functionaries meeting of all unions, leagues and trade bodies for Saturday, March 26, to take up the problems of struggle against imperialist war.

All executive boards of the T. U. U. L. unions and leagues, trade boards, shop groups, opposition groups in the reformist unions and Unemployed Councils must be represented at this important meeting.

The meeting will be held in the office of the Trade Union Unity Council, 5 E. 19th St. at 3 p. m. Saturday.

Mass Starvation in Ohio Gives Lie to Statement of Gov. White

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Especially in those states where the governors assured Hoover recently that there was "no starvation," the workers face death by hunger. The Daily Worker has already published official government reports, as well as capitalist newspaper reports smashing the lies of the 89 governors who wired Senator Bingham recently that no one was hungry.

We are publishing information on each state:

Ohio (Governor White) "Have no authentic record of any present cases of starvation. Believe number of unemployed who can find no work of any sort to be under 500,000."

Again we let capitalist records answer the governor who thinks a mere 500,000 are jobless in his state, and who says he has "no authentic record of starvation."

Twenty thousand coal miners "in dire want" in Ohio mining communities are beyond the reach of any relief, according to the admission of Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, quoted by Sen. La Follette and printed in the Congressional Record, (Feb. 2, 1932). Here is part of his testimony:

"They live in isolated communities so small ordinarily that they do not have a community chest or charitable organization, and it is impossible for them to secure any relief from the organized charities of the larger centers of population, so they have no place to go, because the local charities do not have the funds available to take care of them under the present emergency." (Page 3179).

Conveniently out of the governor's sight, these starving miners and their

Congressional Record Gives Some Proof of Hunger

families. When he wants their votes in the next election he may take a tour of the more important mining centers and see a few of the gaunt and hungry miners. But the starving miners and their wives and children are mostly hidden away in their remote cabins. They bury their dead in silence and no obituary notice reaches the governor's executive mansion.

In the cities, Toledo, Columbus, Cleveland and Akron, relief is attempted, but on a hopelessly inadequate scale, according to the testimony of Helen Hall, representing the National Federation of Settlements. After a tour of these four cities, she reported:

"Everywhere an effort was being made to cut relief given for food to a point so far below the minimum standards that the health of the families getting relief must necessarily be endangered. . . . People in distress through unemployment have not had the security of any continuing coordinated plan of aid." (Congressional Record, 2-3-32, page 3181).

In Youngstown, Ohio, 4,000 destitute families are being supported from private and public funds, according to Chairman Hammaker of the Community Chest Unemployment Committee. Each family is supposed to be getting \$1.50 a week

for food, although it is known that many families of four and five are getting only \$1 a week to buy their bread and beans with.

At \$1.50 a week for food for a family of 5, each person gets 4-1-3 cents a day. Is that enough to keep a child or an adult from starving?

In Cleveland, the city daily papers, admitted in February that from 135,000 to 140,000 persons "are totally unemployed." Yet only 19,050 families were given relief in February, according to Secretary Howard Whipple Green of the Cleveland Health Council.

The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce reports that city charities ought to be taking care of 45,000 families—200,000 persons—by next December, 1932, but says nothing of the 20,000 or 25,000 families at present in need of help, but receiving nothing at all.

Early in February, delegations from 12 cities presented facts on starvation conditions before Gov. White's Commission on Unemployment Insurance and reported that even then charity organizations giving unemployment relief in Ohio were cutting allowances in half. "Thousands of the destitute have been denied any aid whatsoever due to lack of funds," according to these delegates.

The Columbus Family Welfare Bureau is caring for only 12,000 families this winter, admits Director Sara E. Coates, who states:

"I am fearful that undernourishment and worry will take its toll among children and adults during 1932 unless we can actively combat the terrors of misfortune."

Mass Meet to Climax Drive on Tammany Block Aid Graft

NEW YORK.—Following a week of intensive canvassing in the West 42nd-53rd Sts. section, the militant drive of the Mid-Town Unemployed Council in exposing the Tammany Hall "Block-Aid" extortion and blacklist scheme, will reach its climax in an open air meeting at Columbus Circle, 5 p. m. Friday,

from where a march will start at 6:30, passing through working class neighborhoods to Bryant Hall, at 42nd St. and Sixth Ave., where a monster indoor mass meeting will be held.

Herbert Benjamin, secretary of the National Unemployed Council, and leader of the historic Hunger March to Washington, will speak, as will Carl Winter, secretary of the Unemployed Councils of Greater New York. The motion pictures of National Hunger Marchers will be shown.

So stirring does this living drama portray the unforgettable march of 1600 workers to the nation's capitol, so completely does it expose the methods of police terror used against the workers, and so inspiring does it record the enthusiastic response of the workers in other cities to the Hunger March, that police have tried repeatedly to destroy the film. A workers' news reel from the Soviet Union will also be shown.

Continue Canvassing

Canvassing will continue up until the last minute before the open air meeting, Friday at 5 p. m. Volunteers are urgently needed, and should report to the special campaign headquarters of the M.T.U.C. at 418 West 53rd St.

WAGE CUT TO BONE IN UNION IRON WORKS
(By a Worker Correspondent)

SPOKANE, Wash.—I am a worker in the Union Iron Works. The work here is unnecessarily heavy. The safety appliances are insufficient and wages have been cut to the bone. The shop is very unsanitary.

Japanese Carry Fighting 50 Miles from Soviet Border

Use Revolt Situation in Manchuria to Mobilize Huge Forces on Siberian Borders

Chinese Insurgents Reported Battling Japanese Invaders and Chinese Puppets on Wide Area

BULLETIN

Tokyo police have arrested over 200 Japanese Communists charged with distributing anti-war leaflets among the Japanese soldiers and sailors.

Fighting between Chinese insurgents in Manchuria and the Japanese invaders yesterday spread to within a few miles of the Soviet frontier, bringing nearer the danger of a Japanese attack against the Soviet Union. The Japanese are reported rushing more troops to the Soviet border on the pretext of crushing the revolt. A Changchun dispatch reports a bloody battle between the Chinese and Gen. Tamon's Japanese brigade at Nanhuto, on the southern end of Lake Birten. The dispatch adds significantly, "This is only a short distance from the Russian border, fifty miles northeast of the uncompleted branch of the railway leading toward the Korean border."

The dispatch reports that lesser frays occurred at the same time over a wide area. Chinese insurgents attacked the Japanese garrison at Huanpingho, killing two Japanese and wounding one. Another insurgent force attacked Tatun, on the South Manchurian Railway and destroyed the railway tracks. Japanese sources at Harbin yesterday sent out reports of large scale movements of Soviet troops between Irkutsk and Chita. The Soviet Government while making no attempt to conceal the fact that it had strengthened its frontier garrisons denied large scale movement of Soviet troops.

Miners of Hocking Valley Stone Nat'l Guard Officers

UMW Tries to Betray 7000 Strikers

A railroad spur track in the Hocking Valley area, at the Sunday Creek Co. Mine No. 6, where a strike is on, was blown up.

United Mine Workers officials assured Governor White, who is proposing sending the National Guard to break the strike of 7,000 miners, that they "will cooperate to end violence."

In an effort to break the strike of the miners in the Hocking Valley bituminous coal fields, Governor White is threatening to send the National Guard to the strike area, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Athens, Ohio.

The miners have been conducting mass picketing, and are in a militant mood, despite the fact that the United Mine Workers leadership do all they can to quiet the men down in an effort to betray the strike.

On Monday the miners stoned an automobile carrying ten National Guard officers who were assigned to help the Sunday Creek Coal Company plan its scab activities at Mine No. 6. Adjutant General Frank D. Henderson said the attitude of the miners was "a serious problem."

About 7,000 miners are out against wage cuts. A tense situation exists throughout this field. The miners have been putting up a heroic struggle against many odds, particularly against a rotten, betraying leadership in the U. M. W. A.

Governor White, though using all sorts of phrases about "the right to strike," has the National Guard ready to rush into the field to help the coal operators. Governor White insists that the bosses can use all the scabs they desire in any way to put over the wage cut.

Set quotas, start revolutionary competition, in fight to save Daily Worker.

Anthracite Strike Misleaders Prepare to Sell Out Miners

Rank and File Comm Warns Against Move by Maloney-Schuster

SCRANTON, Pa., March 22.—The greatest enemy of the striking miners of District I is the great confusion and disorganization, for which the Maloney and Schuster leadership and general grievance bodies is responsible.

Instead of meeting the fierce local and state police terror that is breaking up picket lines and sending miners to the hospitals, the general grievance bodies decided to send a committee to Governor Pinchot, who himself is responsible for the terror and strike breaking.

There is already talk in the general grievance bodies of arbitration, preparing for a sell out. The police terror is the fiercest in the upper mid-Wyoming Valley, where the rank and file committees are leading the struggle.

Spread Daily Worker fund drive into every working class neighborhood to save workers' paper.

Salesman, Eye-Witness to Ford Killings, Tells Story

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 22.—After viewing the slaughter of unemployed workers by Ford-Murphy gunmen at the River Rouge plant, Gustav Hanson, a salesman and a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, wrote the following letter which was published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer of March 15th:

"Editor Plain Dealer—Sir: Just read your editorial in the Plain Dealer, March 8, 'at Ford's Gate.' In my opinion you misjudge the Communist leaders when you write they wanted nothing but trouble. I heard Foster, the Communist leader, speak. Such zeal and frankness I had never seen before. In fact I would give him a lot of credit for his endeavors to better the conditions of his so-called proletariat, for which he and his followers are ready to stake their lives.

"I had seen the whole affair at Ford's plant. The Dearborn police are wholly to blame for what I would call a massacre. They started to throw tear gas bombs and the mob in defense threw bricks, which resulted in shooting and death to four men and wounding of scores of others.

"Of course you may wonder why I write in such a tone. I am not a Communist. By occupation I am a salesman and I have nothing to gain by any revolt, but I am human and not too blind to see the other side of the story. There is only one way to end such disturbances: that is to put all unemployed back to work. Police clubs only aggravate more riots and may lead to a Soviet United States."

GUSTAV HANSON, Cleveland.

CONFERENCE TO FIGHT "BLOCK-AID" FAKE SCHEME

Expose It As Move to Mobilize for War

NEW YORK.—To expose the "Block-Aid" system of the bosses, an organization of workers' block committees, the Unemployed Council is organizing a united front conference for Sunday, April 3, 2 p.m., at the Workers Center, 1813 Pitkin Avenue.

An appeal sent out to workers' organizations reads, in part: "The Emergency Relief Committee is threatening to close the Home Relief Boroughs in April and to dump the entire responsibility for the unemployed and starving workers on the backs of the workers who are still unemployed. The Block-Community Organization, which is receiving wide publicity in every boss newspaper, is intended to be a means of shifting this burden on the workers on every block. This 'block aid' organization is not only a farce as far as relieving the misery of the unemployed is concerned but it is intended to use this organization as a means of registering the militant workers for special persecution and keeping a check-up on the workers, especially the foreign-born.

"In the Red Book, issued by the state government in Albany for the year of 1917, under the chapter 'New York Mobilized for War,' an explanation of the Home Defense Committee shows the real character of the Block Community organization of 1932, since this organization is an exact duplicate of the Home Defense Committee of 1917. Combine this organization with the recent order of 33,000,000 draft blanks by the U. S. government and it will be easy to see what kind of crisis the bosses have in mind when they say in their leaflet, 'Block-Aiders therefore become a group of selected leaders to whom New York would turn in any crisis.' Our answer must be: A whole network of real block committees of the Unemployed Council in every working class block in this section, which will force relief from the bosses and the government, and which the bosses will find impossible to suppress.

TENANTS SUPPORT BRONX PAINTERS

Bosses Fail to Hire Scab Labor

NEW YORK.—The second day of the strike of the Alteration Painters which is going on at the Hunts Point Decorating Co., 882 Hunts Point Ave., Bronx, and at the Art Craft Decorating Co., of 79 Pondfield Road, Brownsville has tied up all the jobs completely. The bosses have tried to bring scabs to finish the jobs. This time also the bosses were fooled because when the workers saw the men picketing they refused to take the job.

Tenants Support Strike
On one job at 143rd St. and 7th Ave., four men were put on by the boss to scab, but they were taken down by our pickets. This particular place is populated with Negro workers. The tenants of this house are sympathetic towards the strikers. The tenants were aroused when the strikers explained to them about the conditions that they were working under. They all promised not to let anybody in to work in their apartments unless he shows a card from the strike committee that the strike has been settled.

The strikers show a wonderful spirit. They are all out 100 per cent on picketing duty.
Tonight there will be a general membership meeting of the Alteration Painters at Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. and 15th St., N. Y. C. At this meeting we will discuss the report of the strike. All members must attend this meeting. Non-members can come to this meeting and join the organization.

What's On—

WEDNESDAY—
Comrade James W. Ford will speak on the deportation bill before Congress at the Brownsville Workers Club, 118 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, at 8 p.m. All workers are welcome.
The Young Hunger Fighters of Middle Bronx meet every Wednesday afternoon at 3 p.m. at 1400 Boston Road, Bronx. All young workers are invited.
Irving Schwab, one of the I. L. D. attorneys defending the nine Scottsboro boys, will speak to the N. Y. District, F. S. U. I. S. N. R., 418 West 43rd Street, at 8 p.m.

THURSDAY—
Richard B. Moore will speak at a meeting of the Nat Turner Group, L. S. N. R., at St. Luke's Hall, 127 West 130th Street, at 8 p.m.
The Ed Jackson Group, F. S. U., will meet at 236 West 52nd Street, at 8 p.m. Speaker: Steve Kingston.
The plumbers and helpers meeting scheduled for Thursday has been called off. Instead an organization meeting will be held on Friday, at 8 p.m., at 136 Southern Boulevard, Bronx. All members should be present.

The West Bronx Branch, F. S. U., will hold a debate at Burnside Manor, 71-83 West Burnside Avenue, Bronx, at 8 p.m. All workers are invited.
The New York City clothing workers will nominate a worker from their ranks to go to the Soviet Union on May 1, under the auspices of the N. Y. District, F. S. U. A nomination meeting will be held at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the N. Y. District, F. S. U.

Max Bedacht will speak on "World Capitalism and the Soviet Union," at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the N. Y. District, F. S. U.

Protest Anti-Alien Bills In Brooklyn at Brownsville Club

NEW YORK.—The workers of Brownsville will gather tonight at the Brownsville Workers Club, 118 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, to protest against the anti-alien-bills, which aim to deport foreign-born workers that participate in the struggles of the working class.

James W. Ford, member of the Protection of Foreign-Born Delegation will be the speaker.

On Friday, March 25, a report of the second delegation will be given in Manhattan Lyceum 66 East 4th St. The speakers will be: D. Bartkin and J. Nikolays, members of the second delegation, who have represented the Ukrainian and Russian organization.

On Sunday, March 27, a report of the Delegation will be given at 2921 West 52nd Street, Coney Island. Saul Herwitz will speak. The meeting is arranged by Branch 122, International Workers Order.
The residents of the various sections, where protest meetings will be held are called to attend these meetings and protest against the bills.

SOVIET CHILDREN BRILLIANT, SAYS ARISTOCRAT

Outstrip Children In Capitalist Countries

NEW YORK.—Declaring that American and British children "become little more than imbeciles when compared with children of the same age in Soviet Russia," the Baroness Ravensdale, eldest daughter of Lord Curzon, in a lecture to the members of the Women's City Club at 22 Park Avenue, here, outlined the mighty achievements of the Soviet Union in educating the children of the workers there.

Expressing her complete bewilderment at the remarkable advances of the Soviet Union in the sphere of child education and care, the baroness admitted that "she had no idea what this tremendous training of the young brain would bring to Soviet children in after years."

"The children of the Soviet," she continued, "are definite entities. They are citizens and somehow you do not feel the precociousness about them that would characterize the advanced British or American child. They seem to possess and to express the articulate convictions of their souls. They have the most extraordinary developed brains I have ever known."

Citing various instances of the mental maturity of Soviet children and their ability to discuss the most advanced political and social problems, the baroness admitted that her impression of the Soviet child led irresistibly to the conclusion that they would carry through the Soviet program.

Although she went into raptures over what was being accomplished in the Soviet Union, the baroness purposely omitted any mention of the horrible starvation, misery, illiteracy and disease of children under capitalism.

With equal forethought, this aristocratic lecturer failed to point out that the huge forward strides made by the children of the Soviet Union over their former standing under the Tsars and over the position of the workers' child under capitalism was due entirely to the fact that the workers and poor farmers of the Soviet Union had kicked out the bosses and landlords and set up a proletarian dictatorship. The Soviet workers live under a government run by the workers and for the workers and not for the profits and interests of the capitalists, landlords and their pampered children.

Continue Strike In N. Y. Laundry

Militancy Grows Despite Jailing

NEW YORK.—The strike of the New Style Laundry workers at 16th St. and 4th Ave., where the boss said that he would lock up shop before he would hire union workers, is still going strong.
The militancy of the strikers continues to grow, despite the fact that six of the most active union organizers are held in jail on a \$32,000 bail bond.

The Negro and white workers, who walked out 100 per cent in support of a fired Negro worker, are not discouraged on account of the frame-up and have pledged to fight on till they win.

All workers are asked to come to 5 East 19th St. today to help the militant laundry workers in their struggle.

The Laundry Workers Industrial Union at 260 E. 138th St. is giving its first annual ball Saturday, March 26, at the Ambassador Hall, 3d Ave. and Claremont Parkway. Ten per cent of the proceeds goes to the Kentucky miners.

ANY \$1.50 OR \$1 INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS BOOK WITH ONE 12-MONTH SUBSCRIPTION TO THE DAILY WORKER

NEGRO WORKER DROPS OF HUNGER, IS SENT TO JAIL

Demand He Get Treatment in Hospital

By J. LAPITOS.
NEW YORK.—Frank Johns, a Negro worker, unemployed, facing starvation, with no place to sleep, went to the Municipal lodging house at 21st St. and 1st Ave., New York. He stayed there for several days and then he was chased out. This worker went to look for some other place and went to the Salvation Army. He was chased from there also, and collapsed of hunger.

An ambulance was called from the St. Catherine Hospital to give him first aid. When the ambulance arrived, they refused to take him to the hospital, but instead they took him to the police station to lock him up for vagrancy.

The workers of the Williamsburg Unemployed Council protested against the action of the hospital authorities and police and told them that he needed medical treatment and food instead of jail. Then another ambulance came from Kings County Hospital and took him away to the hospital.

COUNCIL WINS ACTION FOR 5

Expose Fake Block Aid Plan to Workers

NEW YORK.—The Downtown Unemployed Council continues with its record of winning relief for unemployed workers every day.

Yesterday 5 families who as individuals had been refused relief by the Home Relief Bureau, though in desperate circumstances, received immediate attention when accompanied by committees from the Unemployed Council.

One of the cases, Mrs. P. Rothberger, 726 E. 9th Street, had been registered at the bureau for some time, was about to be evicted and had no food in the house for her three children.

The council also held an open air meeting in front of the block aid office at First Street and Avenue A to expose their fake purpose to the workers.

"The block aid scheme," said a speaker to the workers crowding around to hear him, "is a plan set up by the bosses to bleed the workers of their last penny and to lead them away from organizing and fighting for immediate, adequate relief and unemployment insurance."

Many workers who had been waiting to get in the Home Relief Bureau across the street listened to the speaker call on them to organize as the only method to win relief, pointing to the many victories of the unemployed council as proof of the power of organization against individual action.

The Downtown Council has made an important change in its work by its decision to have new and inexperienced workers form the committees going to the charities. This will give valuable experience to fresh workers and develop more leaders.

1,800 IN MINN. SUPPORT MINERS

Huge Mass Meet for Strike Relief

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 22.—At a mass meeting of the Workers' International Relief for the Kentucky miners, the Wesley Auditorium was packed with 1,800 workers in one of the biggest mass meetings ever held of militant workers.

Tremendous enthusiasm greeted the speech of John J. Ballam and the Soviet film was met with repeated outbursts of applause. A collection for the Kentucky miners of \$100 was taken. Ballam will speak at 26 more meetings in Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan.

"THE RED OFFICER'S FRIEND" IN LAST DAY AT ACME.

"The Red Officer's friend" a romantic drama, is now in its last day at the Acme Theatre. Not only does the picture present a vivid tale of the back wash of the war in the Crimea, but the film has some notable actors, who give a realistic performance of those eventful days. The leading artists are: Rita Rasp, Brigitte Helm—both well known for their work in "Metropolis"—and Vladimir Sokoloff, formerly with the Moscow Art Theatre Players.

Beginning Thursday, the Acme will present another Proletkino production, "Soviet's Challenge," adapted from "The 5th Year." This is the first time the picture will be shown. The film shows the progress and achievements of the U. S. S. R.

The program at the Trans-Lux Theatre on Broadway, devoted to short subjects is presenting the following this week: "The Spider and The Fly," a cartoon comedy; "Diamond Experts," a Sportlight short; "Song of the Voodoo," a Vagabond travel film to Haiti; "Musical Justice," with Rudy Vallee, and "The Unemployed Ghost," with Tom Howard.

Strife-Song

By MORRIS WINCHEVSKY.
(Translated by V. J. Jerome)

(This poem, by the first Jewish revolutionary worker who died a few days ago in New York, first appeared in "Der Wecker," London, December 23, 1932 and has been sung by Jewish revolutionary workers ever since.)

Set af flutter the banners the scarlet,
Strike up a march and set columns astir!
Rouse all the toilers, the starvelings half-living,
Say to them: Brothers, see, here we stand—
There—the blood-handed foe.

Here is Freedom, is Light, and is Justice.
These—Oppression and Evil and Darkness.
Brothers, march with us this day!

Let not with weeping the workers' eyes moisten.
Say to them: Now is no moment for tears.
Let not the voice of this hour sound sorrow,
Now when we go forth to battle the foe,
Battle the blood-handed foe.

We—with a will all men to embrother.
He—with a will to rend us with hate.
Brothers, march with us this day!

Set af flutter the banners the scarlet,
Rouse all the slumbering, those who are weak.
One by one, gather them, all who are scattered.
Ring out the summons: All for the cause
Against the blood-handed foe!

All you oppressed, you insulted, come rally.
Take back the plunder from robbers, enslavers.
Brothers, march with us this day!

Set af flutter the banners the scarlet.
Strike up a march and set columns awing.
Hold in remembrance our heroes the fallen.
Think of the victims of Pillage and Greed—
Now when we march on the foe!

Fuse the red strength in the pale and the bloodless.
Straighten with courage the bowed and the drooping.
Tell them: March with us this day!

Mother of Scottsboro Boy Urges Workers to Continue Fight

New York, N. Y.

Daily Worker:—
Just a line to let you all know how thankful I am to see how interested you all in getting our boys free. I have been in the north for some time and everywhere I go the workers show a great spirit in the fight to free our boys.
I think it is wonderful the way the workers are supporting our fight. It would be better if all the Negroes could see it as I do.
I will soon be leaving the north to go back home in Atlanta, Ga. I ask all the workers to continue the fight. I will do what I can in the south.
—Violet Montgomery.

Landlord Ready to Be Stool-Pigeon to Break Strike

NEW YORK.—William Grass, the landlord of 733 Arnov Ave., falling in numerous tricks to break the strike for lower rents in the house, has now threatened to resort to a despicable act against three of the tenants.

He has informed three widows in the rent strike that unless they abandon the strike he will have their sons, their only support, fired from their jobs by informing their employers that the workers are "blatshchiks."

The rich landlord is now about to play the role of a cheap stool pigeon. These threats have aroused the rest of the house, and three tenants who previously were not in the strike have now joined.

A protest demonstration has been planned by the tenants.

THOMAS BEECHAM RETURNS TO PHILHARMONIC.

Thomas Beecham returns to the Philharmonic-Symphony this week for the remainder of the season. On Wednesday afternoon and on Thursday evening, at Carnegie Hall, the program 1 sas follows: Overture to "Prince Igor," Borodin; "Brigg Fair," Delius; Symphony in E flat, Bruckner; and Symphony No. 3 and 99, Haydn; and Symphony No. 4 in G major, Dvorak.

The Saturday night Student's program will have Handel's ballet, "The Gods Go a'Begging," the Dvorak Symphony, Delius' "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring" and "Summer Night on the River," and Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini" Fantasia.

Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Beecham will direct the following program: Overture to "Prince Igor," Borodin; "Brigg Fair," Delius; Symphony No. 4 in B flat major, Beethoven; Ballet, "The Gods Go a'Begging," Handel; Francesca da Rimini" Fantasia, Tchaikovsky.

"The labor movement will gain the upper hand and show the way to peace and socialism." LENIN.

EAST SIDE

"The Red Officer's Friend"
A TENSE DRAMA OF THE CRIMEA
A UFA Production—Directed by G. W. FARBST, Director of "Secrets of a Soul"—Laid Russia and Paris—With a Brilliant European Cast.
BEGINNING THURSDAY

"Soviet's Challenge"
A PROLETARIAN PRODUCTION—BASED ON "THE 5TH YEAR"
BEGINNING THURSDAY

ACME THEATRE
14TH ST. & UNION SQUARE

Man Conrads wants room, board, strictly vegetarian home, downtown. Louis Deutsch, 223 E. 33rd St., N.Y.C.

DURABLE STRIKE RE-UNION SAT.

To Aid Metal League Recruiting Drive

NEW YORK.—The Metal Workers of the Durable Tool and Die Company who have recently gone on a militant strike lasting six weeks, are holding a reunion affair this Saturday, March 26, at 8 p. m. at the W.I.R. Center, 16 West 21st St.

These workers have put up a heroic struggle and have learned a valuable lesson in this strike. They now understand and realize the need of building their Metal Workers Industrial League to a strong mass union of metal workers—rooted in all the shops in the industry—as their only weapon and guarantee of victory in their future strike struggles against the intolerable conditions that prevail in the metal sweat shops.

Many of the Durable Strikers are now actively participating in the day to day work of the union in order to help successfully carry through its present membership drive, which will put it on the road to becoming a powerful Metal Workers Union.

This affair in addition to being a reunion of the Durable strikers will also be a rallying affair of all metal workers of New York in support of the MWIL's Recruiting Drive.

The Durable workers call upon all militant workers and their organizations particularly those who have shown solidarity with them on the picket line, and assisted them in their spirited resistance to police terror and their routing of scabs to come to this affair.

There will be good music and dancing—also a program of entertainment, which will include a wrestling match by members of the Labor Sports Union, a revolutionary play, and other good features. There will be no admission charged.

District Secretariat,
Y.C.L., District 2.

YOUTH METAL FRACTION MEETS THURSDAY, 7 P.M.

NEW YORK.—All members of the Youth Communist League who are metal workers—employed or unemployed, are instructed to attend a very important fraction meeting to be held on Thursday, March 24th, 7:30 p. m., at the Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St.

All Y.C.L.-metal workers must be at this meeting whether or not they are [as yet] members of the Metal Workers Industrial League. Attendance compulsory regardless of any other assignment.

Patronize the
Concoops Food Stores
AND
Restaurant
2700 BRONX PARK EAST

"Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Revolutionary Movement."

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

WED. to FRI.
AT THESE THEATRES
JEFFERSON 14th St. & 3rd Ave.
58th Street At Lexington Av.
ROYAL Westchester & Bergen Aves., Bronx
Thurs. and Fri.
At This Theatre
FRANKLIN 161st St. & Prospect Av.

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; Olivineville 2-6972
Take Lexington Avenue train to White Plains Road and Get off Allerton Avenue
Office open from: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. every day; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday

THE ROMANCE THAT THRILLED ALL RUSSIA!
2nd WEEK!
THE LATEST MOTION PICTURE FROM SOVIET RUSSIA
Amkino Presents—American Premiere
The First Real Portrayal of Cossack Life

"COSSACKS OF THE DON"
Directed by OLGA PROEBRASHENSKAYA—Only woman director in Russia, who produced "THE VILLAGE OF SIN"
A SOUND FILM—TITLES IN ENGLISH

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER
By DENIS JOHNSTON
GUILD THEATRE, 223 St. W. of B'way, Etc. 8:40, Mats. Thurs., Sat. 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
REUNION IN VIENNA
By ROBERT B. SHERWOOD
Martin Beck THEATRE, 45th St. & 8 Ave., Etc. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
By ELMER RICE PAUL MUNI
Plymouth Thurs. W. 45 St. Etc. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

HIPPDRONE 9th Ave. & 42nd St.
BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK
8 ACTS
Bill Boyd
in
"Carnival Boat"
DAVE APOLLON with Ginger Rogers

First Russian Talkie!
DIRECT FROM 5 WEEKS AT CAMEO
"ROAD TO LIFE"
(Titles in English)
Drama of Russia's 'Wild Children'
NEW LOW PRICES—AT ALL THEATRES

THREATEN RENT STRIKE WITH INJUNCTION

Landlords Desperate; Tenants to Fight Even If Granted

NEW YORK.—The landlord of the five houses on Longfellow Ave., Bronx, where the tenants are striking for lower rents, has resorted to a last desperate measure to break the strike. He has applied for an injunction with clauses so sweeping as to take away from the tenants and workers the most elementary rights in their fight for better conditions.

He asks that the tenants be stopped not only from picketing but even from talking to other tenants about organizing against the exorbitant rents. He wants the court to stop the tenants from distributing leaflets, holding meetings or even publishing statements concerning their activities. In short he asks for a complete abridgement of the constitutional laws that the bosses ask the workers to hold so sacred, but which the bosses violate without compunction when their profits are threatened.

The injunction denies all the right of free speech, free assemblage, etc., guaranteed in the constitution.

Furthermore, in his application the landlord resorts to falsehoods concerning the activities of the tenants. He says, for instance, that the workers rioted in front of the house, as if it were the workers and not the squads of Tammany police called by the landlord who carried through assaults.

Let the workers and others note that there are no injunctions issued against wage cuts, unemployment, starvation, high rents, and all the burdens imposed on the workers and tolling masses by the bosses, but the moment the tolling masses rise to fight these burdens, the bosses immediately resort to this most vicious weapon against them.

The contents of this application for an injunction should arouse every tenant and worker at what is a direct blow at his right to organize and fight against the bosses, bankers and landlords. The granting of this injunction by the Tammany court will be another record for the workers to remember of the twin identity of the court and the bosses.

The tenants state that, injunction or no injunction, they are determined to continue and carry on their rent strike for lower rents. They call on all tenants who have won their strikes and sympathetic tenants to rally with them in a fight in which they have a common interest. A blow at the tenants in one house is a blow at the struggle for lower rents in another, and a blow at the entire working class.

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UNITED EUROPEAN MINE WORKERS TO BE HELD IN BERLIN

BERLIN.—The Miners' International Committee in order to strengthen the struggles of the miners against mining capital and the betrayal maneuvers of the Amsterdam Miners International, has issued a call for a United European Mine Workers Conference to be held at an early date in Berlin, Germany.

The Miners' International Congress publishes for the Congress of the European Miners the following agenda:

- (1) The crisis in the mining industry. The offensive of the coal barons. The struggle of the miners. (2) The organization of the struggle for the seven hours shift and the guarantee wage. (3) The miners' struggle against the pit accidents, increased danger of accidents as a consequence of the capitalist rationalization.

The agenda shows that the European Congress of Miners will deal with all important questions which meet the miners.

The extraordinary situation of the miners, the attempts of the mining capital of all countries which tries to worsen the working conditions and is going to impose a still greater misery to the working class in order to find the way out of the crisis, and equally the betrayal manoeuvres of

NEWARK CARPENTERS' OPPOSITION

NEWARK, N. J.—In spite of the threats of the bureaucratic officialdom of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, over one hundred rank and file members responded to a mass meeting called by the rank and file opposition groups here in Newark March 5, to discuss the miserable conditions in the trade and the coming wage cut being planned by the bosses.

Delegates of the District Council, henchmen of the official machine were there to check up and put a damper on the meeting. In spite of the repeated attempts to frighten the Rank and File carpenters into submission, good, enthusiastic discussion took place on the floor by the members present, and the Council delegates were forced to lay low and take things easy when they saw the determined spirit of the carpenters. The mass meeting adopted the following resolution which was to be carried into every local in the District Council by the Rank and File committees of action:

Whereas, the greatest majority of the carpenters are today totally unemployed, and those that are fortunate enough to work are only working part time and many of our brother carpenters and their families are today facing actual starvation, and

Whereas, the bosses have taken advantage of this tremendous amount of unemployment and have cut our wages down to as low as 50 to 60 per cent below the stipulated union scale of wages, and the speed-up that we are forced to endure, makes us go home after a day's work physically exhausted and

Whereas, many diseases have found their way into the trade, such as sub-contracting and corporations which have become a weapon in the hands of the bosses to further lower our standards of living, and

Whereas, our officials in the District Council, have not made the slightest attempts to enforce union conditions on the job, but on the other hand, have done all in their power to work hand in hand with the employers against the membership, and at the same time drawing sala-

HALF DOLLAR CAMPAIGN

The half dollars come rolling in! Just 5,813 since March 16, the first announcement of the half-dollar campaign.

The half dollars come rolling in from the districts! New York is ahead with 3,763 half dollars, over 20 per cent of its quota! Connecticut is next, with a decided jump in tempo. Philadelphia and Chicago are behind, and the western districts are slack, except for the Butte, Montana, district, which is fighting ahead with real zeal! Of the middle-west-

ern districts, Cleveland has sent in more in proportion than has Detroit, although both these proletarian districts are behind New York and Connecticut in their quotas.

The half dollars come rolling in—but they have only just started! This is a good beginning. Steady—and rally! Every worker jump into the socialist competition to save the Daily Worker! Send in your half dollars!

Following is the daily report. Watch it daily.

Table with columns: District, Quota, Received to date, Balance to go, Percent of Quota. Lists data for various districts including Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, N. & S. Dakota, Seattle, San Francisco, Connecticut, N. & S. Carolina, Chattanooga, Butte, and Dencor.

Butchery and Robbery in 'Self-Defense'

By CYRIL BRIGGS.

Japan's predatory and murderous war on China is brazenly justified as a noble act of imperialist "self-defense" against the growing Soviet System in the pamphlet "Presenting Japan's Side of the Case," just published by the Japanese Association in China and being privately distributed among business men in this country.

The pamphlet presents the seizure of Manchuria, the bestial butchery of tens of thousands of revolutionary Chinese workers in Manchuria and at Shanghai as an act of "self-defense," a "war to save civilization," a "war to destroy the threat of Bolshevism" to capitalist "civilization." For, have not the Chinese masses impudently challenged the right of the imperialist plunderers to rob, oppress and murder them? Must not this challenge be met with new blood baths? Are not the Chinese masses turning to the Chinese masses, turning to the new world system of working class and national emancipation, of revolutionary dictatorship against the imperialist enemy? Is not the Soviet System growing at the expense of the dying capitalist system? Are not the Soviet districts in China growing daily more powerful? And is not the "infection" spreading not only over all China but over all Asia and to Africa as well, as the frightfully op-

pressed colonial masses learn from the example of the Soviet Union of the new non-capitalist road of development? And is not, therefore, all the loot of imperialism threatened? And must not imperialism make war on the Soviet system in "self-defense"?

Already here we see raised sham slogans of "war in self-defense," "war to save civilization," for the planned armed intervention of world imperialism against successful, flourishing Socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

WELFARE AGENCY ACTS ON RITCHIE HUNGER PROGRAM

Mother Has "Job" But Family Starves

BALTIMORE, Md.—James Dixon living at 304 West Bilmar Street, a laborer has been out of a job since August 9, 1930, almost two years. Up till October 1931 he was able to secure odd and end jobs now and then but since that time, he has not been able to get one day's work. Even though, he is a powerful built man, his wife, the mother of three small children must go out and be the bread winner for the family.

Her wages is eight dollars a week and from this starvation pay, she has been paying steadily every week, five dollars for rent. From this small wage, they were determined to stay in their house rather than live on the streets like dogs.

The food supply in the house will last only till today so as prevention against starvation tomorrow, he applied to the Welfare Agency for relief. The answer of the Welfare Agency was "no." Ritchie says the Welfare Agency is taking care of the starving people. The workers of Baltimore know that it's a lie.

All workers out to the City Hall demonstration on Friday, March 23, 1 p. m. Back up the demands of the committee for immediate relief to the needy cases that will be presented.

Waukegan Legion Balked in Attack On Unemployed

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—One thousand workers demonstrated last Saturday, at the Waukegan Court House against starvation, shutting off local relief and demanding real relief and Unemployment Insurance. The Chairman, Mr. Blech, of the Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee was forced to go to Chicago and secure the necessary sum of \$20,000 from the Illinois Emergency Relief Committee to feed the unemployed in Waukegan and No. Chicago.

Comrade W. M. Good from Chicago was the main speaker and when in his speech he mentioned that the workers will "defend themselves everywhere in the demonstrations" this brought a show of enthusiasm from the workers and was a final blow against any attempts of the Legionnaires from interfering. One Legionnaire was going around, trying to get the others to make some trouble, but nobody dared to support his provocations. When the Chairman Lauck announced that Good is an ex-serviceman, this put a long face on the Legion heads.

Comrades Kling and Bill Caldwell spoke on the local conditions, pointing out to the workers that only thru organizing into strong Unemployed Councils will the workers get real relief and this would be their guarantee in securing Unemployment Insurance.

After the meeting, over 100 workers paraded one mile to the Workers Hall and there Comrade Good explained how block committees should be organized, how they function, etc. This method of organization brought enthusiasm from the workers and they decided to begin building a real unemployed movement here in Waukegan.

U.M.W.A. Officials Would Bar Coal from the Soviet Union

By Labor Research Assn. Anthracite operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America are jointly promoting a new campaign for complete embargo against coal from the Soviet Union. They have revived the old lies about forced labor in Soviet coal mines.

Actually the imports of Soviet anthracite for a year amount to considerably less than one day's production of the United States anthracite mines. In fact the imports of anthracite from all countries amount to 6-10 of 1 per cent of the total United States production, and the Soviet Union accounts for about one-fourth of this 6-10 of 1 per cent.

Some operators are backing a tariff on all coal imports including the Soviet coal, and a bill proposing a tariff of 15 cents on every 100 pounds of imported coal and coke has been introduced by Representative Turpin. Other operators fear a retaliatory tariff from Canada and oppose this measure.

"The Manchurian problem will be settled on the field of battle. China will lose Manchuria." (Page 9.) "Japan sees the handwriting on the wall and her military leaders have appealed to the right of self-defense."

Moreover, Japanese imperialism points to the crimes of the other imperialists as sufficient justification for its own robbery and plunder.

"What is just and good for Great Britain in India, in Egypt and Mesopotamia; for France in Algeria and Morocco; for Italy in the Mediterranean and for the United States in the Caribbean, must also be just and good for Japan in Manchuria. And with much greater reason." (Page 39.)

Thus openly are stated the robber aims and counter revolutionary purpose of the Japanese attack on China, of the increasing Japanese war provocations on the Siberian frontiers of the Soviet Union. And even while the imperialist plans to dismember China and make war against the Soviet Union are boldly stated, the writers of the pamphlet continue the effort to deceive the masses as to the true role of the League of Nations and the various pacts and treaties created under the protectorate of the League as direct means for camouflaging war preparations, directed especially against the Soviet Union.

Canton Army to Aid Chiang in New Drive on Soviet Districts

Cantonese Commander Tries to Combat Effect of Communist Propaganda in Uniting Masses

Behind the smoke-screen of pacifist phrases and sham "peace" maneuvers, the Japanese exploiters continued to dig in on the new war front northwest of Shanghai. A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Post cynically states:

"New parleys for peace and new truces for war were under way simultaneously here today."

The Kuomintang leaders who betrayed the heroic struggles of the revolutionary Shanghai workers and soldiers are making no preparations to resist the Japanese. A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times reports the Kuomintang in traitorous agreement with the Japanese to crush the mass anti-Japanese boycott. It reports a furious mass protest developing.

In the meantime, the Kuomintang betrayers of China are pushing preparations to carry out the bidding of the imperialists for a new "Communist extermination" campaign against the revolutionary workers and peasants in the Chinese Soviet districts. Bearing in mind the experience with other Kuomintang expeditions against the Soviet districts, Chen Chia-tang, Cantonese commander, yesterday addressed a warning to his 140,000 mercenary soldiers, urging them "to avoid the snares of Communist propa-

Maryland Jury Whitewashes Lynchers of Negro Worker

"Can't Find Anyone Remotely Connected With Lynching, Says All-White Jury Reporting on Unmasked Lynch Mob

BALTIMORE, Md., March 22.—A report completely whitewashing the mob of big businessmen who lynched Matthew Williams, a Negro worker, on Dec. 4, has been returned by the Wicomico County Grand Jury, which met last week ostensibly to investigate lynching.

After listening in secret sessions to a list of over 100 hand-picked witnesses, the grand jury of white businessmen reported that it "found no one remotely connected with the lynching." The brazenness of this whitewashing is shown by the fact that the lynchers were unmasked, that the yamade no effort to conceal their identity, that they walked to the very door of the General Hospital in which Williams lay dying to drag his wounded body to the court house square and burn it.

The appointment of a new grand jury of por farmers and Negroes will be demanded by Governor Ritchie of Maryland by the Baltimore International Labor Defense. They will also demand an investigation into the death of Jacob Conquest, a Negro patient in the hospital ward from which Williams was taken, and the disappearance of Rufus Jernigan, another Negro who was in the ward. The I. L. D. will ask that the new jury investigate certain county officials who, they claim, were in the lynch mob.

Fourteen lynchings of Negro workers are admitted by state officials to have occurred in Maryland since 1885. Not a single indictment has been returned against the lynchers. The Salisbury grand jury is continuing the traditions of former juries of being hand-in-glove with the lynchers.

These cards should be addressed to the Immigration and Naturalization Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Cards should also be addressed to Secretary of Labor Doak, White House, Washington, D. C., also to the congressman of your district. All workers should carry along post cards with them which should be distributed among native and foreign-born residents all over the country.

300 WORKERS AT SAN FRANCISCO COMMUNE MEET

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 22.—A Paris Commune and Ford protest meeting was held last night and over 300 workers adopted resolutions against the war preparations, condemning Ford and Murphy, and demanding the immediate release of Mooney and Billings, the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law and requesting the Prison Board to change the parole conditions for Sklar, Horjuchi and Herrera. Imperial Valley prisoners threatened with deportation to unconditional release in the United States.

The John Reed Club presented a powerful Paris Commune play. The San Francisco workers are being mobilized for the Saturday, March 25 parade and demonstration at Governor Rolph's residence to demand the freedom of Mooney, Billings and the Imperial Valley prisoners.

GENERAL STRIKE CALL ISSUED IN CUBA FOR THURS.

NEW YORK.—The National Workers Confederation of Cuba, the revolutionary workers organization, is preparing a general strike all over Cuba for this Thursday, March 24th, in support of 15,000 tobacco workers out on strike for several months against a wage cut. The butcher government of Machado in order to stop the general strike preparations, is keeping close watch on all union halls. On Sunday, March 19th, over sixty workers were arrested on suspicion of organizing the general strike and locked up in the Principe Port. The government has announced that all foreign born workers involved in organizing strikes and demonstrations will be expelled.

The Anti-Imperialist League of the United States calls on all workers organizations, particularly the tobacco workers of Tampa, to collect funds for the tobacco workers strike and send them through us to the strikers directly. Protests against the arrests and announced deportations should be made, sending telegrams to President Machado, Havana, Cuba. Telegrams of solidarity with the National Workers Confederation of Cuba should be sent through the Anti-Imperialist League.

Cards Protesting Foreign-Born Bills Issued in New York

The Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born requests all workers' organizations to get protest cards against persecution and deportation of foreign-born. The cards are issued by the Protection of Foreign-Born, and International Labor Defense.

These cards should be addressed to the Immigration and Naturalization Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Cards should also be addressed to Secretary of Labor Doak, White House, Washington, D. C., also to the congressman of your district.

All workers should carry along post cards with them which should be distributed among native and foreign-born residents all over the country.

Organizations are asked to send telegrams to the Immigration Committee to register their protest against the anti-foreign born bills. Get your post cards at 32 Union Square, Room 805, send in your order today.

Japanese to Cite Soviet Union As Menace at Geneva

Japanese military experts and delegates to the sham "disarmament" conference of the League of Nations at Geneva are reported to have formulated proposals opposing any reduction or limitation whatever of Japan's armed forces. The proposals are to be put forward under the hypocritical pretext that Japan must have "security" against the menace of Russia and China.

This is an attempt by the Japanese imperialists to justify their bestial butchery of the Chinese masses, to camouflage their present robber war against China and their plans of war against the Soviet Union under the hypocritical pretext of "self defense" and "security." A Geneva dispatch reports:

"Japan will ask the disarmament conference to consider a special security in the Far East in view of the unusual circumstances existing in Russia and China."

"This situation involves the fact that Japan's two neighbors are Russia and China. The first has a political, social and military organization which is different from similar organizations in other countries, the Japanese point out, while the second is unable to maintain order in her own domain, they insist."

"The Japanese will demand that the conference consider these circumstances when discussing disarmament or limitation of arms of Far Eastern nations, thus implying that Japan will not be in a position to reduce her military machine unless she receives a guaranty of security. In some ways this proposition is similar to the French disarmament thesis, which places guarantee of national security before limitation of arms."

A Moscow dispatch to the New York Tribune reports that the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow yesterday answered the protests of the Soviet Union on the concentration of

Fake Opposition to Sales Tax Abandoned; Bill to Pass

WASHINGTON.—The result of the various secret conferences held by the Ways and Means Committee, together with the demagogic opponents of the sales tax in the House of Representatives, has been announced as being a complete certainty that the sales tax will pass the House of Representatives when it comes up for vote Wednesday.

The hypocritical fight put up against the sales tax, by means of which the capitalists intend to put the burden of the bankruptcy of the American government on the shoulders of the toiling masses to the tune of \$600,000,000, has disappeared. La Guardia, leading demagogue in the House and leader of the "opposition" to the sales tax, is reported to have dropped his opposition as soon as an announcement was made that certain articles of mass consumption would be technically exempted from the sales tax.

Later, in order to maintain his mask of being the "guardian of the interests of the workers," La Guardia came out with a tardy statement that he would continue his fight "on principle."

That this fight and the so-called victory of the "insurgent group" means absolutely nothing as far as the actual levying of the sales tax on the masses is concerned, was made clear in the Kiplinger Washington letter, a document mailed privately to a limited number of millionaires and corporation directors.

"Tax action is dictated largely by politics, group and sectional politics more than party politics. You will see many strange votes shortly—politics. Proposals and counter-proposals will be confusing. When the smoke clears the bill will have been passed."

The same letter also explodes the lame excuse that the sales tax, the latest blow at the living standards of the masses, will be merely a temporary one. Behind diplomatic talk of abandoning the sales tax after one year, the politicians and financiers state frankly that the sales tax will, from now on, be a permanent feature in the campaign of reducing the conditions of life of the already starving millions.

"SALES TAX WILL BE PERMANENT, despite current assurances that it is only for a year or two. It is a major change in our past taxation practices. Whether it is 'good' or 'bad' depends on what substitutes can be devised, for there is no doubt that the treasury must have at least a billion a year additional revenue, and even this amount probably will not balance the budget in the next fiscal year."

The pressure of mass resentment against this extortionate theft of their last remaining dollars by means of the sales tax is having its effect on the capitalist politicians in a widespread campaign of demagoguery in the House of Representatives.

Representative Long, after making a hypocritical plea for taxation of the rich rather than the masses, concluded, very significantly, with a note of fear and warning to the capitalists at the growing struggles of the working class against hunger and misery. He ended his speech with the following statement:

"Take it from the profits: Mr. Morgan, Rockefeller and Baker would sleep considerably safer to-night with \$100,000,000 under their pillows than they are going to sleep during the next ten years with a billion or two billion dollars under their pillows."

You've Killed Four

By ROSE ROSEN
You've kept our stomachs empty,
Only to plug it full of lead.
We asked for a little food,
You sprayed us with a hose instead.

Unite, you black and white,
And workers of all races!
How much longer shall we endure
The bombs thrown in our faces!

The fight for freedom goes on!
Murderers, do you hear?
You've killed warm and more and more!
But you can't kill us all; don't jeer!

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You will find it warm and cozy
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You can rest in the proletarian comradeship atmosphere provided in 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.
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WHY THEY MARCHED IN DETROIT

By a Ford Worker
Grim, in the lashing cold wind, five thousand workers marched to Ford's on Monday, March 7th. Many workers who did not participate did not realize the meaning of the march, the causes, the hopes. Ford, today, completely unmasked and recognized as the most typical specimen of a calculating and cruel class, had promised time and again and publicly announced through the servile press that he was hiring thousands of men, that all he was concerned with was the happiness and welfare of his men.

As early as three years ago, when unemployment was already great, he had announced the hiring of 75,000 men. From all over the country came flocking the hungry, the hopeful. When the crowds from all the states came to the gates asking for jobs, after standing in the bitter cold all night, and some even part of the day before, hydrants were turned on them, and those that were not quick in leaving were clubbed mercilessly.

Meanwhile, within the factory, the amount of work required of each man was mounting geometrically. The speed-up in every department was infernal, and the profits for the man that we shall brand forever a murderer was mounting constantly.

Lay-offs
Then came the lay-offs. Those lay-offs were denied or ignored by the press and by Ford, but we know better. With lay-offs came a stricter discipline in that already penitentiary-like factory and their wage-cuts. Men who had worked most of their lives within those walls and who had the illusion of having gained a life-long right to employment were fired, thrown on the scrap heap. The others were kept within mailing reach with promises, with short periods of employment.

In many departments, men were required to come to work daily for an hour or two. Often they were not even allowed to start working. No concern was felt for the expense of transportation, often quite high. There are men who must spend as high as forty cents daily to go and come from work. Often the total weekly earnings were less than the transportation expenses. The number of unemployed kept on mounting, but the wealth of the murderer was not diminishing.

False statements given to the knowing press were eagerly published informing the public of a rise in the employment of men, in the payroll. These statements were given out with the purpose of lulling the unemployed into the hope of a general resumption of work. They were meant to stop the growing resentment against Ford.

The American Legion Convention
At the time of the American Legion convention last September, Ford made a great gesture for four days. Many thousands were put to work, and word was allowed to spread that employment would soon reach a new record! The gapping legionnaires that went through the plant carried home stories of great employment, of what some call prosperity.

But before the fifth and vomit of the drunken legion hoodlums brought to our shores by Frank Murphy could be mopped off the streets of Detroit all those men were laid off and still are. The winter saw hunger and despair in those homes. The city of Detroit, at the behest of Mayor Murphy, had made a pact with Henry Ford and the Wall Street banks that relief to the hungry would be cut to nothing in exchange of

loans used mainly to pay interest to the bankers themselves.

The Slash in Wages
Then came the wage cut last November. A more complete subjection by the press, a more cynical attitude by the Ford Motor Company, could not be imagined. Men of great skill and experience, men who had been the most useful in the building of the industry, found their wages literally cut in half. From \$10 and \$12, they were cut to \$5. And if the slightest sign of disappointment was evidenced, they were coldly discharged.

And still the speed-up was mounting, the discipline stricter. We began to realize that no matter how bad hell may be, it can always be made worse. Such a ruthless cut was first denied, and later called a readjustment. A howl went up in the factory, but the lack of organization among the workers made it impossible to crystallize the anger into action.

The Slash in Unemployment Relief
Throughout the winter, the conditions became worse. The demand for action against Ford, the liar, the thief, the ruthless exploiter, and against Murphy, the vile demagogue of the whip and club, as ready as the tear and the soft word became insistent.

The March
Then, the Hunger March was organized. The intention was to present demands of the unemployed to Henry Ford, and also to demonstrate the power of organization before the factory. No incendiary intention, no desire nor preparation for any violent action, but the steered determination to present the demands. The rest is known. The massacre at Baby Creek, a thousand dollars worth of gas bombs were used, and although the anger among the marchers was great, the police were put in flight with stones and sticks found on the ground. Before the plant, fire hose, revolvers, shot guns, machine guns.

In the presence of Edsel Ford, Charles Sorenson, Harry Bennett, ex-Governor Green, and some officers of Henry Ford, the massacre was prepared, carried out. There was no justification. The guards were within the gates, behind the fences. The crowd of workers had stopped and was being rallied by Alfred Goetz, who was advising the workers to go back, as we had accomplished our task, when fire broke loose from several points. As the workers began to retreat, another protruded firing machine gun fire mowed the crowd down. The workers were no less than 300 feet from the guns. No plea of self defense could justify the slaughter. The action of the service-men of the Detroit and Dearborn police was most vicious.

After the massacre, the wounded and the dying that were not rescued in time by the workers were allowed to remain on the ground for as long as fifteen minutes, while the cops stood by idling.

The Press and Courts Conspire
The very day of the massacre, the tools of capitalist justice tried to charge the murdered, the wounded and leaders with criminal syndicalism, while the murderers were congratulated. The fact is too obscene. The workers are not fooled by it. Our action, the anger within the plant, the wage-cuts, and the lay-offs to come will build the Auto Workers Union. The blood of the victims will cement the Union. Their example will be our beacon, and the Ford Motor Company will be made to come to terms.

A Book Review

SUCCESSFUL LIVING IN THE MACHINE AGE, by Edward A. Filene, in collaboration with Charles W. Wood.

Simon & Schuster, \$2.50

By M. R. FELIX
THE "author" of this book is the chief owner of the enormous Boston department store, Filene's, and has a finger in another dozen juicy pies. His collaborator (a polite name for a literary prostitute who writes books for rich men) is Charles W. Wood, ex-Socialist, ex-muckraker, and present booster of Mr. Filene.

Mr. Filene has a burning message to give the world, and so important does he think it, that he has given up active management of Filene's to devote his time to talking before Manufacturers' Associations and Chamber of Commerce banquets, conferences with labor fakers, and "writing" this kind of clap-trap.

The message of Mr. Filene is that Communism can be headed off by American capitalism. "If these business leaders only knew it, they could make America absolutely immune to communist propaganda.... All that they would have to do would be to tackle the problem of unemployment.... It is not a problem, to be sure, which can be solved in a day; but if American business would once promise to solve it... that in itself would fasten the attention of both workers and unemployed upon the business program, and distract it from the agitators who now get a hearing...." (My emphasis.)

And what kind of ballyhoo shall the capitalists use in promising to solve the unemployment problem, in order to "distract attention from the agitators"? Mr. Filene's slogan for the capitalist demagogue is "production for the masses".

"Genuine mass production industries must make prices lower and lower and wages higher and higher, while constantly shortening the workday and bringing to the masses not only more money but more time in which to use and enjoy the ever-increasing volume of industrial products."

And how does Mr. Filene promise to bring this about? Why, by the goodness of the businessmen of America! Sometimes Mr. Filene says they will do it because mass consumption will make business profits greater and greater. But Mr. Filene knows as well as anybody else that real mass consumption means the disappearance of private profits. For profits is just this, the fattest slice of what they have produced and are prevented from consuming, which the capitalist keeps for himself. So Filene trots out another explanation of why business men will bring about a social system of mass production and consumption: that business men will see that in an economy of mass consumption and production private fortunes will offer few advantages.

Behold, the usual trick of taking over the Communist end, a classless society of mass production and consumption, and trying to pretend to get to that end without the Communist road of class struggle, proletarian dictatorship and

socialist construction. Instead, Mr. Filene would like us to believe that business men will, somewhere along the road, expropriate themselves! Of course, says Mr. Filene, the process of organizing the country for the benefit of the masses, will require stern measures and strict discipline at the hands of Big Business. Behind Mr. Filene's fatuous smile, we find the grinning death's head of Fascism.

Do not laugh at this mixture of Mussolini and the Second International. We see in it the latest rationalization of capitalist ideology, which has been crystallizing over the last ten years. It is Henry Ford's panacea for capitalist crises, which he enunciated before the depression. But if you think that the depression means the end of Ford and Filene's theory, you are mistaken. That theory has just been enunciated again, with the necessary additional rationalizations required by the depression, by Lincoln Steffens. In the same breath in which he speaks of "our victory in Russia" and of how much he learned from Bolshevism, and of how liberalism is bankrupt, this "radical" Steffens declares that "the only movement I see that is moving in a hopeful direction here" is—the mass consumption bunk of Ford and Filene! And he tells us that it was not the inevitable contradictions of capitalism that caused the depression but the temporary failure of the capitalists to apply Ford and Filene's notions!

"There were not enough of these prophets to establish and hold up this buying power, this time. They were defeated, like us liberals, this time. But they say they are going at it again, next time, and they see in the dark of this discouraging depression that there is great extravagance and waste in their overhead." (My emphasis.)

Not capitalism, but high overhead costs, are given as the explanation of the depression! Here comes another cat out of the bag. In the name of eventual benefits to the masses, these "prophets" will try to force on the workers further and further industrial rationalization, leading to more and more unemployment. And this, at present only in the case of Steffens, but later no doubt by others, will be promoted, as indeed capitalist "planning" already is, in the name of the Soviet Union!

But we mustn't laugh at this idiotic mixture. For in all likelihood it will be the reigning capitalist ideology during the next period. The insidious slogans of "Mass Production and Consumption" and "Social Planning" will be proclaimed within the capitalist class by men like Ford and Filene, among intellectuals and liberals by men like Lincoln Steffens and Stuart Chase, and among the working classes by the progressives and the Socialists. We must prepare to fight this damnable united front against Communism.

Every shop, mine and factory a fertile field for Daily Worker subscriptions.

WHILE WORKERS' CHILDREN STARVE



NEWS ITEM:—Hoover spends \$4,000 per year on milk—daily milk bill \$12.35. "Our star customer," says Merrill O. Maughan, executive secretary of the Milk Council, Inc.

SOVIET INDUSTRY IN 1931

THE development of Soviet industry, particularly heavy industry, during 1931 and the industrial program for this year were dealt with at considerable length in a report given by G. K. Ordzhonikidze, Commissar for Heavy Industry, at the conference of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., at the end of January. Last year the output of state large-scale industry as a whole totaled 27.1 billion rubles (\$14 billion), an increase of 21.7 per cent over 1930 and 38 per cent above the figure set for the third year of the Five-Year Plan. Taking the main divisions of industry, production was as follows: heavy industry—11.8 billion rubles, a gain of 28.7 per cent over 1930 and 68.6 per cent over the original third-year schedule; the lumber industry—2.5 billion rubles, a gain of 12.6 per cent over 1930; light industry—7.6 billion rubles, an increase of 13.6 per cent; the food industry—5.2 billion rubles, a 26.4 per cent growth. Industry as a whole fell below the control figures (annual program) for 1931, which had been set at a figure far in excess of the Five-Year Plan.

Especially high gains in production were registered last year by the electrical industry (61.5 per cent) and machine-building industry (40 per cent). Certain branches of the latter industry recorded even greater gains: tractors (215 per cent), automobiles (140 per cent), and machine tools (73 per cent). The 1931 output in the oil, electrical, rubber and machine-building industries exceeded the original schedules for 1932-33, the last year of the Five-Year Plan, by a considerable margin. Output in a number of other industries, including coal and peat, was in excess of that set by the Plan for the third year. The iron and steel industry alone failed to show an increase over 1930.

Output of Consumers' Goods.
Despite the fact that the main emphasis was still placed on heavy industry, considerable progress was made last year in increasing the supply of consumers' goods, such as food, clothing, and articles of general use. As stated above, the output of the food industry totaled 5.2 billion rubles, an increase of more than 26 per cent over 1930, while that of light industry, including the textile, shoe and leather, rubber and soap industries, amounted to 7.6 billion rubles, or 13 per cent over 1930. Due to an insufficient supply of raw materials, the cotton textile mills had to run at about 40 per cent below capacity. As a result, the output of cotton textiles remained about stable (at 2.3 billion rubles), while that of cotton yarn showed an increase of only 3 per cent (308,000 metric tons as against 294,000 in 1930). Woolen cloth, with an output of 132.7 million meters, showed an increase of 3 per cent; silk goods, with 18.5 million meters, of 44 per cent.

In spite of the limited growth in the output of textiles, the supply of ready-made clothes in 1931 showed a large increase. Thus, production in the clothing industry amounted to 1.8 billion rubles, or 53 per cent over 1930, while that of knit goods reached 400 million rubles, a gain of 29.5 per cent. The output of rubbers was 54 million pairs, an increase of 27 per cent over 1930 and double the 1913 output; that of leather shoes was 77 million pairs, 12 per cent over 1930 and four and one-half times the 1913 output (16.9 million pairs, including handcraft production). Shoe production closely approximated the goal set by the Five-Year Plan for 1932-33 (80 million pairs) and considerably exceeded that set by the Plan for the third year (60 million). Even as regards soap, about the scarcity of which there has been so much comment, the output in 1931 was nearly double the 1913 figure (182,000 tons as against 94,000). However, the supply of consumers' goods still falls far short of meeting the demands of the population. The output of consumers' goods still falls far short of meeting the demands of the population. The output of consumers' goods this year is scheduled to show an increase of 29 per cent over 1931, while by 1937 it is expected to amount to from two to three times this year's output.

Difficulties in Iron and Steel Industry.
The lagging behind of the iron and steel industry was due chiefly to the failure of the transportation system to deliver to the metallurgical plants regularly and on time adequate supplies and raw materials, to an extreme shortage of engineers and technicians, and to the great difficulties involved in maintaining and increasing output at a time when many of the old plants were in process of being thoroughly overhauled and expanded. Irregularity in receipt of materials such as coke, ore, fluorspar, magnesite, fire-clay, dolomite, and limestone is especially

disastrous for metallurgical plants, where it not only disrupts production but also subjects the furnace to serious deterioration. Among other factors to which the low output in the iron and steel industry in 1931 is attributed are insufficient coal supply, the tendency toward equalizing wages, which was not seriously combated until the latter part of 1931, and unsatisfactory conditions as regards food, clothing, and shelter for the workers. The radical measures instituted in the second half of the year to overcome these shortcomings, together with the great increase in the total capacity of metallurgical plants, are expected to make possible the fulfillment of the large program of production set for this year.

New Steel Mill Construction.
As regards construction work in the iron and steel industry, 1931 witnessed big achievements, constituting the basis for a rapid increase in production this year and the coming years. In addition to the Magnitogorsk and Kuznetz plants, which have been constructed at a cost of hundreds of millions of rubles, several other new steel mills will start operations this year, including Krivoy Rog, Kosogorsk, Lipetsk, Zaporozhye, and Mariupol. Moreover, several plants in the Ukraine have undergone such extensive reconstruction that they practically constitute new plants. For instance, the Makeyevka plant, which in the pre-war period produced 230,000 tons of pig iron annually, produced 402,000 tons in 1931, is scheduled to produce 670,000 tons in 1932, and when reconstruction work is complete, will have an annual capacity of 1,500,000 tons. In the current year 26 new blast furnaces are scheduled to start operations and to produce 2.8 million tons of pig iron. Their total capacity is set at 7.4 million tons.

Construction and reconstruction work on plants producing high-grade steel, of great importance to the machine-building industry, resulted in a doubling of output in 1931 (300,000 tons, as compared with 150,000 tons in 1930). The output this year is expected to reach 660,000 tons, while the full capacity of such plants now under construction or in process of reconstruction totals 1,500,000 tons.

Other Industrial Construction.
Extensive construction work was carried on in all branches of industry in 1931. Total capital investments in electrification and large-scale industry under the Supreme Economic Council amounted to 7 billion rubles (\$3.5 billion), as compared with 6.1 billion rubles in the preceding year and one-quarter years. New plants with a total value of 5.5 billion rubles in the preceding two and one-quarter years. Among the new plants completed last year were a number of very large works built and equipped in accordance with the latest technique and having exceptional significance for future industrial development. A few of them are listed below:

- Nizhni Novgorod automobile plant 140,000 automobiles
- Moscow ("AMMO") automobile plant 30,000 trucks
- Khar'kov tractor works .. 50,000 tractors
- Saratov combine works .. 20,000 combines
- Ural machine-building plant (first section)
- Moscow machine-tool plant 6,200 screw machines
- Nizhni Novgorod machine-tool plant 12,500 milling
- Ural copper-smelting plant 20,000 tons copper

A number of plants practically completed in 1931 commenced operations in January of this year. Among the most noteworthy of these are: the Magnitogorsk steel mill, the Berezinskii chemical plant, and the Moscow ball-bearing plant. Many other large factories upon which the main construction work was carried out in 1931 will be completed and start operations this year.

Sixty new coal mines were opened last year, with a total capacity of 28 million tons. Four of these have an annual capacity of 1 million tons each. Capital investments in the coal industry last year amounted to 627 million rubles (\$323 million), or nearly double those in 1930 (320 million rubles).

Last year there were completed a number of new electric power plants, with a combined capacity of one million kilowatts, as much as in the two preceding years and nearly equal to the total capacity of all plants in 1913. Some of the most important of the new stations are: Zuevo, 150,000 kw, present capacity; Kashira, 100,000 kw; Nigres, 94,000 kw; Ivrges, 72,000 kw; Leningrad (2nd plant), 48,000 kw; Cheliabinsk, 48,000 kw; and Magnitogorsk, 36,000 kw.

The necessity of accompanying the construction of these new plants with a mastery of the technique required to operate them successfully was stressed by Ordzhonikidze. Considerable progress was made in this direction in 1931. The difficulties undergone in operating the Stalingrad tractor plant were not only overcome last year, but the experience gained served to obviate similar trouble during the early months of operation of other new plants. Thus, the Kharkov plant, which commenced operations in October, 1931, was already producing 50 tractors per day after four months of operation, whereas it took the Stalingrad plant ten months to reach this rate of output.

Progress has also been made in mastering the technique of mechanized coal mining. This was a prime factor in raising the output of the Donetz Basin mines from 70-75,000 tons per day in the Fall of 1930 to 140-144,000 tons per day in January of this year. In 1931 mechanized production constituted 87 per cent of the total output, while in 1932 this percentage is set at 72 for all coal mines and at 81 for the Donetz Basin mines.

Manufacture of New Types of Machinery.
A field in which exceptionally rapid advances were made last year is that of the manufacture of machinery formerly either not produced in the country at all or only in insignificant quantities. This necessitated not only the building of new plants but the thorough reconstruction of old factories. The share of the new types of machinery in the total output of the machine-building industry in 1931 amounted to over 25 per cent, as compared with 9 per cent in 1930.

The transition to new types of agricultural machinery (tractor drawn) has proceeded at an even more rapid pace. The share of such equipment in the total output of agricultural machinery was scheduled by the Five-Year Plan to reach 25 per cent in 1932-33. Last year it had already reached 61 per cent, and the program for 1932 is 76 per cent. By the end of 1931 the total output of tractor-drawn machinery totaled 378 million rubles (\$195 million), or 32 per cent in excess of the Plan for five years. Among the most important tractor-drawn machines manufactured in 1931 were: combines, windrowers, pick-ups, grain seeders, threshers and binders, cotton seeders and harvesters, haymowers, and beet-diggers.

In 1931 the production of tractors and automobiles, which only within the last few years has begun to take on commercial proportions, was about triple that of 1930. The number of automobiles manufactured rose from 8,500 to 20,500; tractors from 13,000 (125,000 hp.) to 41,000 (537,000 hp.).

The large-scale production of complicated equipment for power plants is also a new development. Generators driven by steam and hydraulic turbines were not manufactured at all prior to 1924. In 1931 steam turbo-generators up to 30,000 kilowatt capacity were produced. In 1930 the capacity of turbines manufactured amounted to 283,000 kw. and in 1931 to 753,000 kw. This latter figure was more than double the schedule set by the Five-Year Plan for the third year (300,000 kw.). In 1931 the manufacture of 62,000 hp. generators for Dneprostroy was commenced. Electric equipment of all kinds is now being produced, including high-voltage cables and transformers, large motors, etc.

New equipment for the metallurgical, mining, coal, and oil industries was manufactured in considerable quantities. In 1931 steam boilers were manufactured to a total of only 30,000 square meters. In 1930 their output reached 138,000 square meters and last year 207,000. The Five-Year Plan schedule for the third year was 145,000 square meters. In 1931 Soviet industries constructed the first two blooming mills and four casting machines. Other equipment manufactured for the first time in 1930 or 1931 included pipe stills, cracking equipment, concentrating equipment, and many types of tools and instruments. Machine tools were manufactured last year to a value of 55 million rubles, as compared with 8.9 million rubles in 1928-29 and 3.3 million rubles in 1913; hand tools and instruments were produced to a value of 171 million rubles, as against 131 million in 1930. The output of high-grade cutting and measuring tools and instruments increased by 100 per cent (31.7 million rubles in 1931, as against 15.9 million in 1930). Two new tool plants, with a combined production capacity of 110 million rubles, will start operations in Moscow this year.

Some Facts on the Sales Tax

By Labor Research Association

A sales tax is a tax on goods that are consumed by the masses of workers and farmers. It is a tax advocated by the rich and the capitalist and banker class to escape heavier taxes on incomes, gifts and estates.

The "manufacturers tax" section of the revenue bill now before Congress calls for a tax of 2 1/4% on a vast number of manufactured articles. The tax is paid by the manufacturer, but the price of the product consumed is raised by the amount of the tax, or more, and is thus passed on to the worker and farmer consumer.

This "silent tax," as proposed in the bill before Congress, would put a burden of some \$600,000,000 chiefly on the backs of consumers; not only this, but an additional estimated \$900,000,000 which wholesalers and retailers will add to the retail price of goods taxed.

Some of the commodities to be taxed are all kinds of clothes, including shoes and stockings, furniture, soaps and cleaning materials, lard, oil, household utensils of all kinds, medicine, ice, coal, and various canned products. As some one has put it, "everything will be taxed but Bibles, pigs' knuckles, and admission to the bread line."

The tax will increase the price of goods not by a mere 2 1/4%, but by much more, even in some cases as high as 100%. For example, when a worker buys a hot dog or a bottle of pop, he may find that the retailer has raised the price of the article by from one to five cents, that is, from 20% to 100%. There has been a little experience in this country with this "tax" during the war days and the tax on "luxuries." Soda drinks rose in price from 5 to 7 and even 10 cents. The same would now apply under the sales tax law to much more necessary articles such as soap and the thousand and one things purchased by workers in cheap stores. The price of a 5-cent cake of soap will be raised by at least one cent, which makes an increase in price to the worker of 20% instead of the 2 1/4% which the manufacturer pays.

Some one may say that no tax is contemplated on raw foods. But the tax on such articles as gasoline will be passed on by the food manufacturers and dealers to the food consumers.

Taxes on building materials will be felt in increased rents. And taxes levied on such products as machinery, electricity and motor trucks which are not directly consumed by the workers, will be passed on to the cost of the finished article of food or clothing consumed by the worker.

Those who are poor and living from hand to mouth, and buying in small lots always pay more proportionately for what they buy than the rich. The workers will thus pay a much heavier tax than the rich. In fact a family whose cost of living uses up the full amount of its income, as is more and more the case, will be actually paying a tax upon every cent of its income, while the rich, whose incomes, of course, are much larger than what they spend, are exempt from the tax on this part of their income. And the richer the person is the greater the exemption.

Even the capitalist economist, Seligman, once admitted, "The sales tax represents an attempt to put an undue, an extravagant burden upon the consumer, instead of on the producer or the possessor of wealth."

Unemployment Increases and Wages Go Down in Textiles

By Labor Research Association.

The New York Times Annalist index of employment shows for textiles as a group a decline from 74.7 in January, 1931, to 71.1 in January, 1932. This is a drop of nearly 30% below the average employment of the 1923-25 period.

The figures of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics shows a similar drop, although they cover only up to December, 1931. In that month, employment in cotton goods manufacturing was 26.2% below that in 1926; but the total payrolls in the industry showed a much more drastic decline—43.2%—in the same period, reflecting not only the tens of thousands of workers laid off entirely, but also the great increase in part time work and the wage cuts for those who still had any jobs at all.

Woolen and worsted plants showed by December, 1931, a drop in employment of 34%, but a drop in payrolls of 43.2% below 1926. Carpets and rug plants showed a drop in employment of 36.9%, but wages dropped 45.1%. In silk goods the employment drop was 29.1% while payrolls dropped 42.1%. In the dyeing and finishing of textiles employment fell off only 17%, but wages were 28.5% below 1926.

Figures issued by the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts show something of the extent of both full unemployment and part time work in typical textile plants of that state. Reports from 49 cotton mills showed that the plants "normally" employ 33,294 workers; but in December they employed only 19,270, and in January only 17,374, and of these only 10,542 were employed full time. In woolen and worsted goods plants, normal employing 17,567, only 10,489 were employed in January, and only 7,382 of these had full time jobs. And in 8 silk goods plants where 3,237 are normally employed only 651 had full time jobs in January.

Average weekly earnings of cotton mill workers who had jobs in the reporting mills in Massachusetts in January were \$14.71; those of woolen and worsted workers were \$48.72; those of silk workers were \$13.60. The lowest average wages of any city in the state in December, 1931, were paid in New Bedford (\$13.91). In Fall River the average of the few plants reporting was \$15.24.

for the chemical industry has shown rapid development, and the new chemical plants—Voskresensk, Bobrsky, Berezinskii, etc.—are being largely equipped with Soviet machinery. Certain types of equipment, such as refrigerators, vacuum dryers, gas-holders, centrifugals, etc., were manufactured for the first time last year.

Improvements in working and living conditions resulted in a marked lessening of labor turnover and a considerable increase in productivity. However, the program as regards raising labor productivity and reducing production costs was not fulfilled in 1931, this constituting one of the chief shortcomings of industry last year. Nevertheless, even in this respect most branches of industry showed a decided improvement during the last half of the year, which presages the fulfillment of the program for 1932 (22 per cent increase in labor productivity and 7 per cent reduction in production costs).