

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

Wall Street Forced the U.S. Into
Last War on April 6th.
Make This a Day of
Struggle Against
Imperialist War

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Manufacturing Soviet 'Atrocities' for War Against the Workers' Republic

A NEW flood of Bolshevik "atrocities" tales has been issued from the lie factories of the capitalist press. Every day a new horror is being invented. The most lurid tale, however, comes from the Roumanian cities near the Soviet frontier. There isn't a day but a report is circulated about peasants trying to run away from the Soviet Union, making their escape over the frozen Dniester River and being "mowed down" by the frontier guards.

Yesterday the record was broken by the New York Times, with its wire-less dispatch from Bessarabia to the effect that 1,000 Moldavians, men, women and children, had been shot down in the past three months. Hair-raising details are quoted. Names and places are cited to make the story more plausible. The sob-story of "mother and daughter" dying at the hands of the horrible bolsheviks is not missing.

But the liars become tangled in their own lies. They do not make their fabrications tally. One time they say that it is the wealthy peasants, the kulaks, who are trying to escape from the Soviet "inferno." Yesterday's Times informer broadcasted the news that the Soviets "are now campaigning against the serfdoms, or farmers of moderate means." But only a few days ago a story was told about Soviet red soldiers shooting down 300 women assembled to defend their church.

The stories are as old as they are lying. The Soviet government is not "campaigning" against peasants of moderate means. It is not now conducting any specific campaign in favor of the peasants joining collective farms. The process of collectivization in Ukraine is nearly completed. The few remaining individual peasants are eager to join of their own accord because the collective farms secure their members a better living than do the individual farms. There is no compulsion. There is no drive in this respect.

There is no drive to destroy churches, either. Everybody is free to worship. The Soviet government is only conducting an educational drive to make it clear to the masses that religion is a tool of poisoning their minds. No churches are burned down against the wish of the worshippers. Church buildings are turned to better use only by decision of an overwhelming majority of the local population. In such cases there is no struggle. There are no battles between red army men and worshippers in any place of the Soviet Union.

All these stories are vicious lies, clumsy and foolish inventions. This renewed outburst of "atrocities" tales about the Soviet Union, of horrors against religion, of shooting down "thousands" is a means of stirring prejudices among the masses against the Workers' Republic—at a time when the Japanese imperialist hordes are being mobilized along the Soviet border in preparation for a murderous attack. It has been tried more than once before. A similar crop of "news" appeared in the spring of 1930 when war preparations against the USSR were progressing rapidly. Similar tales were told by the thousand at the time when the attack on the Chinese-Eastern Railway was planned in 1929. Recently tales of Comrade Stalin's "illness" show that this also recurs every spring. There is no end to the fertile imagination of the hired scribblers.

It is not in vain that this lying crusade has now been undertaken. It indicates more than anything else that war preparations are made feverishly. The fact that the rumors come from Roumania only show that Roumania is to be one of the major factors in the attack on the Soviet Union from the west.

The American imperialist swith their press lackeys hope to befuddle the masses with these fabrications. The truth about the Workers' Republic, however, penetrates thru the fog of capitalist propaganda. The truth is reaching the American masses. The workers begin to realize that the Soviet Union is the land of real proletarian freedom, that it is the land where there is no unemployment, no misery, no starvation, that it is the land where industry and agriculture are increasing enormously, thus improving the life of the masses, that it is the land where there are no bosses, no Mellons, no Rockefellers, no Hoovers but where the workers themselves are their own rulers under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This smoke screen of poison propaganda is a war measure against the Soviet Union. The next step will be an attack with artillery and poison gases.

The workers must halt that attack. They can do so if they fight with united forces.

April 6 is the day of mass mobilization against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. Into the streets on April 6th!

FIGHT the "Block-Aid" Spies and Robbers! Save the Daily Worker!

WILL the workers support the "block-aid" system when they know that it is a system of spying and robbery?

Will the workers support the "block-aid" system when they know that it is a fraud, that it is not even meant as a "block-aid"?

The boss press does not point out to the workers that workers will be intimidated, by the threat of being fired, to solicit and to give more money to the relief fakers. The boss press does not point out that directions for "block-aiders" state clearly that "it is undesirable that any block should select as its beneficiary a family living on that block."

Only the workers' paper, the Daily Worker, points out to the workers what is this new system of hijacking and robbery.

The Daily Worker must be spread to hundreds of thousands of workers to point out to them the truth about these spy and police terror committees, which will, when the time comes, be so easily changed into DRAFT committees.

The Daily Worker must not go under in this critical time of boss terror and boss war that is not only shown by the "block-aid" movement, but also by the massacre in Detroit, and the slugging and brutality in Chicago, New York, Washington, and Harlan, and finally by the brazen decision of the Southern ruling class to go through with the lynching of the Scottsboro children.

Save the Daily Worker to expose this increased boss terror. Save the Daily Worker to unite the workers to fight starvation and war plots, and to block the "block-aid" system of spying and robbery.

Your coupon is on page three. Cut it out. Mail it in with your half dollar. Get your fellow worker to give a half dollar, and mail in the coupon with your bill.

400 JOBLESS DELEGATES AT OHIO MEET

3500 March With Delegation to State House

Expose 'NoHunger' Lie
Legislature Rejects Demands

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 29.—Over four hundred delegates met in a convention of the unemployed here simultaneously with the special session of the legislature for relief. Thirty-five hundred workers demonstrated and marched with the delegation to the state capitol to expose the lie of Governor White that there is "no starvation" in Ohio. The delegates are demanding unemployment insurance. A committee was elected to see the governor and the legislature with the demands. The demands were rejected.

The demonstration demanded the immediate release of the Scottsboro boys. The delegates discussed and planned a further increase in the struggle for unemployment insurance.

ANTI-BLOCK AID MEET ATTACKED BY ARMED THUGS

Bosses Fear Effect of Drive Against Fake Block Aid

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A meeting of workers from the blocks of 35th to 57th Streets on the west side, continuing the Anti-Block-Aid campaign and growing out of the Bryant Hall Anti-Block-Aid meeting last Friday, was attacked by a gang of thugs last night.

The attack was instigated by Tammany Hall and the bosses, who are feeling the effects of the Anti-Block-Aid campaign and enraged to see their efforts to fool the workers into participating in the block aid hoax, exposed by the counter-campaign led by the Mid-Town Unemployed Council.

The attack took place in the headquarters of the Council, at 418 West 53rd Street.

A terrific battle took place, with the workers putting such a militant resistance that the thugs were beaten off twice. After being routed the first time, they returned with iron pipes and tried a second assault, slugging the workers, including women and children. But each time the workers fought so bravely that the thugs got the worst of the fray.

The workers instead of being intimidated by this attack should be encouraged and stirred to a greater determination to expose and fight the block aid as a spy system aimed to blackmail militant workers, line them up for war and bleed them of their last penny. The assault is clear proof that the anti-block aid campaign has gotten under the bosses' skins and they are afraid of its effect.

Morgan, Thomas and the Block-Fakers

Part II
Norman Thomas, Socialist, Openly Assists Police and Fascists

Just as Morgan knew what he was doing, so too Norman Thomas, the socialist, knew that he was aiding a fascist plan. Thomas, in a broadcast, said: "It (block-faking) is an attempt by volunteers to enlist systematic support for the work bureau and other relief, which on the whole is being as well and humanly administered as funds permit and which may cease operation without this aid... There is assurance that funds will be decently used. I hope block-aiding will open men's eyes to the miseries around them, but above all to the magnitude of the lie that we are meeting the situation by charity."

Hitler in Germany is able to maintain his organization greatly through the financial support that he gets from the finance-capitalists, which he does out to the unemployed. The Emergency Relief Bureau has made a specialty of helping the white collar slaves. Thomas has been particularly interested in them—as the League of Industrial Democracy is. The hope of the fascists is that they will be able to fascitize this section, by giving them relief, and use them against the workers in the shops' case of strikers, and against the unemployed workers. Thus Thomas gives open assistance to the fascists.

But not only that. Thomas knows that the funds for the relief are being obtained through fraudulent means—that the workers are being led to do so to the expenditure of the funds for relief of a ready case in the neighborhood. Thomas knows that the "charitable" police are directly involved in the plan. Thus

"REHEARSAL" OF WAR TERROR IN WASHINGTON



Police viciously clubbed and mauled women and men and young workers in demonstration against the robber war on China and imperialist war plots against the Soviet Union.

I. L. D. Pushes Plans for Scottsboro Appeal to U.S. Supreme Court

Workers Urged to Organize Mass Campaign to Back Fight in Court Against Lynch Verdicts

BULLETIN
To carry the fight against the vicious Scottsboro lynch verdicts to the U. S. Supreme Court, the International Labor Defense must have \$10,000 at once. Several organizations, including the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, have pledged their help in raising this fund. All workers and sympathetic elements are urged to rush contributions immediately to the Scottsboro Defense Fund, Room 411, 80 East 11th St. New York City.

The International Labor Defense announced yesterday that Walter Pollack, nationally famous New York attorney, will make the appeal as chief of Counsel to the United States Supreme Court against the decision of the Alabama Supreme Court affirming the lynch verdicts against seven of the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys. Associated with Pollack will be the five I. L. D. attorneys who have been working on the case, including Gen. George W. Chamlee of Chattanooga, Joseph Brodsky and Irving Schwab, who argued the appeal before the Alabama Supreme Court.

Pollack has had the widest experience in arguing cases before the United States Supreme Court.

While retaining the best legal talent to push the fight in the courts against the lynch verdicts, the I. L. D. points out that the fight in the

courts can only be successful if backed by the most tremendous mass protests of workers and sympathizers throughout the country. The United States Supreme Court is controlled by the same Negro-baiting, anti-working-class bosses responsible for the savage-terror against the Negro masses, for the brutal attacks on Negro and white workers fighting against starvation and imperialist war.

Working-class and sympathetic organizations continue to send protests to Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama, and Chief Justice John C. Anderson of the Alabama Supreme Court, Ala. Last night the following protest was sent by a mass meeting held in Harlem at the call of the Nat Turner Group of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights:

"Negro and white workers assembled in mass meeting at St. Luke's Hall on March 24 protest against the infamous decision upholding outrageous frame-up and legal lynching of innocent Negro boys at Scottsboro. We demand the immediate and unconditional release of the nine innocent boys. We endorse and pledge ourselves to support the mass campaign led by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights to free the Scottsboro boys."

On April 6, Negro and white workers will demonstrate throughout the country against the lynch verdicts and against the robber war of Japanese imperialism on China and the preparations of world imperialism for armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

Students Meet to Plan National Fight On Terror To Demand Freedom of Scottsboro Boys

See Page 3 for news on Student Delegation to Kentucky.

NEW YORK.—The national conference of the National Student League will be concluded today with the completion of the last of the three sessions held this week. The program committee will report to the 45 delegates representing 19 eastern and midwestern colleges and universities, following which there will be a discussion and election of a national committee and a resident national board.

The delegates to the conference heard the report of Homer Barton, one of the National Student League delegates to Kentucky. Barton had returned earlier than the rest of the delegation who are expected to arrive in New York Thursday and will be greeted by a mass meeting of students at Columbia University. Barton told the delegates of the forcible stoppage of the student delegation and the two attempts made by it to cross the Kentucky state line. Describing the armed band which had blocked the highway and the threats of lynching, Barton told of the ejection of Walter B. Smith, Bell County prosecutor from the second bus, together with two deputy sheriffs and a Knoxville reporter.

Following Barton's report, Harry Games of the Daily Worker editorial staff spoke on the "Student and the Economic Crisis."

Tuesday's session was devoted to reports of the individual college delegates, and a discussion of the policy and activities of the National Student League in the struggle against imperialism.

The conference decided to set aside the following two weeks for an intensive anti-war campaign in all the colleges, to culminate in the holding of mass protest meetings before the Japanese embassies, to adopt a national Scottsboro Protest Week in the last week of April, and to prepare for active participation in the May First and National Youth Day demonstrations.

This conference is the first of its kind and symbolizes the growing radicalization of the students in the various colleges and universities. The national program of the National Student League will be finally ratified and adopted together with a concrete plan of action based on the direct participation of the National Student League in all the struggles of the working class.

14 Tennessee Coal Strike Organizers In Court on Monday

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 29.—A writ of habeas corpus was granted for Monday morning in Tazewell, Tenn., where 14 National Miners Union organizers were arrested. The trial will be held at one o'clock. Nine were released. Five are held on charges of sedition and carrying a gun and will be brought before the grand jury on April 18. They are Tom Johnson, Frank Stewart, Bige Wilson, Bill Henegar and Silas Byrge. Bail for each has been set at \$1,750.

The six Kentucky prisoners released on bond arrived in Knoxville last night.

HARBIN OBSERVERS SEE JAPAN GETTING READY FOR ATTACK ON SOVIET UNION

Japanese Troop Disposition Arranged for Rapid Onslaught at Five Points of the Siberian Frontier

Workers! Demonstrate April 6th Against Imperialist War and for the Defense of the Soviet Union!

With the approach of warm weather and the catastrophic deepening of the crisis in Japan, the Japanese imperialists are rapidly completing their military dispositions in Manchuria and Korea for an armed attack on the Soviet Union. Harbin dispatches report that Japanese troops are so disposed as to enable a rapid onslaught against workers' Russia from five different points along the Manchurian Siberian and Korean-Siberian frontiers. The tactical nature of these troop dispositions are so evident that observers in Harbin have greeted with the most open skepticism the hypocritical statements of the Japanese of their "peaceful intentions" toward the Soviet Union.

A Harbin dispatch to the New York World-Telegram reports:

"General Hasebe's statement that Japan does not want a quarrel with the Soviets is greatly discredited in view of troop movements, because such heavy concentrations are not required for protection of Japanese interests." In the meantime, the Japanese violators of Manchuria and Korea are facing a growing revolutionary movement in both countries. A Darrin dispatch reports widespread uprisings by Korean workers and peasants, led by Communists, in Kirin Province on the borders of Korea. The town of Patungkou has been seized by the Communists, who are reported to have captured large stores of arms and munitions. Symptomatic uprisings are reported in Korea.

Kirin Province troops garrisoning the walled city of Nungan revolted, yesterday, joining a force of 5,000 insurgent troops who were besieging the city. The garrison numbers 1,500 troops. The troops of General Wan Teh-lin, one of the Chinese tools of the Japanese invaders, are also in revolt. Insurgent forces yesterday penetrated to within 35 miles of Changchun, the capital of the new puppet state set up in Manchuria by Japanese bayonets. Insurgent troops have successfully beaten back Japanese attacks on the city of Fuyu, from which the Japanese were driven on March 16. The insurgents are said to be in full control of the district south of Fuyu, and to have occupied several other towns, including Quarlhousu.

Red partisan troops of Chinese and Korean workers and peasants are reported to be actively campaigning against the Japanese invaders in man yidistricts of Manchuria.

Washington Court Gives Vicious Sentences to Anti-War Demonstrators

Four Washington Defendants, Including Workers Still in Hospital, Up for Trial April 6th

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The Washington boss court today proceeded with the frame-up of 19 more of the workers arrested last Saturday after the police had murderously attacked a demonstration held before the Japanese Embassy. The demonstration protested the robber war of Japanese imperialism against China, and the plans of world imperialism for armed intervention against the successful construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union.

Eight of the workers were sentenced to 60 days or \$300 the Japanese Embassy. The demonstration protested the robber war of Japanese imperialism against China, and the plans of world imperialism for armed intervention against the successful construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union.

Eight of the workers were sentenced to 60 days of 300 fine each. Eleven were sentenced to 30 days or \$100 fine. Among the defendants were several workers who served in the army and navy in the recent World War. These workers took the stand and sharply exposed the criminal war plots of the bosses to plunge the world into a new and bloodier slaughter. They voiced the opposition of the working-class to the preparations for a new war, directed especially against the Soviet Union.

Four other workers are held on assault charges in addition to the charge of "disorderly conduct and parading without a permit." The four are Joan Hardy, who was knocked unconscious by a policeman with a punch in the jaw, Kastrow, Siskind and Kennedy. Kastrow, who is still in the hospital suffering from the brutal beating he received, could not appear in court at the hearing.

The trial of these four workers is set for April 6, National Anti-War Day.

The workers of the whole country must pour out into the street on April 6 in militant protests against the war preparations of the imperialists, against the brutal attack by the Hoover police on workers demonstrating against the butchery of the Chinese masses and the war provocations against the Soviet Union! All out April 6th! Demand, Hands off China! Hands off the Soviet Union! Smash the war plots of the bosses!

All workers, Negro and white are therefore urged to attend the Brighton Beach demonstration Friday evening April First.

What have you done in the half-dollar campaign?
Have you ordered your bundle of the Anti-War Edition of the Daily Worker for April 27?

Rank and File of A.F.L. Demand Unemployment Relief Before Board of Aldermen

NEW YORK.—A delegation of members from Local 57 A. F. of L. unions in New York went yesterday to the Board of Aldermen to present demands for immediate relief for the unemployed to the city government.

The New York Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance notified the Board of Aldermen to present demands for immediate relief for the unemployed to the city government. The committee is determined to force the Board of Aldermen to set the date for the hearing at an early date. The committee declared that at the hearing they will have representatives from all local A. F. of L. unions.

The committee demands: 1. That the Board of Aldermen shall go on record in favor of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. 2. Money which was appropriated from the bankers for construction which has been delayed shall be immediately used for the construction of buildings especially workers houses. This fund amounts to \$132,000,000.

Dressmakers to Plan Spread of Shop Strikes in New York

NEW YORK.—The membership meeting of the dressmakers called by the Industrial Union for Thursday night at Webster Hall will thoroughly analyze the conduct and the results of the united front strike and lay down plans for spreading the organization drive that is now going on. Ben Gold, secretary of the union, will give the main report which will be thoroughly discussed by the members.

During the last 2 days, 13 new shops came down on strike. Of these, about 5 have already settled on the basis of some improvements in their conditions. The Industrial Union calls on the dressmakers who are working in open shops not to remain working under miserable conditions, but to follow the example of the workers who have struck and those who are striking with the Industrial Union and gain improved conditions.

Concrete plans for drawing the open shop workers into this work will be discussed at the membership meeting. All dressmakers are called to come to this meeting. Bring along with you workers from international and open shops who will be welcome at this meeting. The United Front Committee of Action elected at the united front dress conference will meet Wednesday night at the headquarters of the United Front Committee, 68 W. 37th St. At this meeting the committee will take steps to put into effect the plans discussed at the meeting.

Knitgoods Membership Meet Thursday
A membership meeting of the knitgoods department of the Industrial Union will be held Thursday, right after work, at the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St. At this meeting...

What's On—

- WEDNESDAY—An open forum will be held at the Tremont Workers Club, 2075 Clinton Avenue, Bronx, at 8 p.m. Subject: "The Sham of the Block Aid Committee." Admission free.
- A special meeting of all hospital workers to mobilize the membership for the New York City Hospital Convention and to make preparations for the anti-war demonstration on April 6, will be held at 108 East 14th Street, at 8 p.m.
- A meeting of Bronx carpenters will be held at 1325 Southern Boulevard, at 8 p.m. There will be a lecture at the Brownsville Workers Club, 118 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, at 8 p.m. All workers are invited to attend.
- YCL Unit No. 6 will have an open meeting at 216 East 14th Street, 3rd floor, at 8 p.m. A discussion non the war danger will be held. All young workers are invited.
- Comrade James W. Ford will speak on "The Role of the Negro in the Class Struggle," at Lafayette Hall, 165 West 111th Street, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.
- West Bronx Branch, F. S. U., will hold an important membership meeting at Paradise Manor, 11 West Mt. Eden Avenue, at 8 p.m.
- Marcel Scherer, National Secretary of the F. S. U., will speak on the "Second Five Year Plan," at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the New York District, F. S. U.
- A rehearsal of the Prolet-Buchne will be held at the Hungarian Workers Home, 320 East 81st Street, at 8 p.m. All workers are invited.
- Bronx Section Executive of the I. L. D. will meet at 1400 Boston Road, at 8:15 p.m. All reps must attend.
- F. C. L. Unit 4 will hold an open night at 700 Boston Road, at 8 p.m. All young workers are invited.
- Intror Youth Branch No. 461, I. W. O., will meet at 1013 East Tremont Avenue, Bronx, at 8:30 p.m.
- Spartacus Youth Branch No. 465, I. W. O., will meet at 1 Fulton Avenue, Middle Village, at 8 p.m.
- Intror Youth Branch No. 464, I. W. O., will meet at 1109 45th Street, Brooklyn, at 8 p.m.
- Bensonhurst Youth Branch No. 465, I. W. O., will meet at 2005 70th Street, at 8:30 p.m.
- Williamsburg Youth Branch No. 451, I. W. O., will meet at 226 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 p.m.
- A meeting of the Bill Haywood Branch, I. L. D., will be held at 140 Neptune Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 p.m. Comrade Kaplan will speak.

N.Y. Trade Unions Prepare for Huge Anti-War Rallies

NEW YORK.—Over two hundred functionaries of the TUUL unions and leaders met last Saturday to take up the war situation. Comrades Amter and Steuben outlined in detail our immediate tasks. Special emphasis in the reports was laid on the building of the Maritime Workers Union, Metal Workers League, Transport League, and the establishing of a Chemical League.

MASS PRESSURE WINS RELIEF Smash City's New Starvation Order

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The starvation order of the Home Relief Bureau to cut relief was smashed to pieces yesterday by the organized mass pressure of the Unemployed Councils.

In the Bronx a young worker, barred from the Home Relief Bureau at P. S. 42, Washington and Tremont Streets, not only was admitted to the bureau but received immediate relief when he appealed to the Unemployed Council.

A committee of ten workers from the Unemployed Council backed the youth and overcame the obstacles of a strongarm man, a cop and the evasions of Hennessy, the head supervisor, and forced him to give the young worker a food card and a promise to pay his rental, while dozens of other workers who came along waited in vain for relief.

This lesson of organization was brought home sharply to the waiting workers, and many promised to organize in the Unemployed Councils and to join the mass demonstration in front of the Bronx Borough Hall, 3rd Avenue and Tremont, April 9, and demand relief instead of waiting for relief.

In the same way, seven workers, married and single, won relief from the bureau at Houston and Essex. The supervisor tried to evade the issue and make the workers leave. She can do this with individual workers, but it was of no avail with the mass committee from the Downtown Unemployed Council. The workers were firm and militantly demand relief, there and then.

For two and a half hours the committee fought with the supervisor. Aggressive mass pressure won.

The following were the workers who received relief. Mike Kolosowski, 401 East 8th Street, registered since Feb. 14 but with no results; Nathan Krouse, 125 Clinton Street, a single worker; Max Michofsky, 217 East 6th Street, also a single worker.

The bureau told these workers to go to the Hias bread-line, but the committee of workers changed their order. Labarto and Martello, two workers' wives with families; Adam Mathus, a single worker. All of these workers had been registered for some time.

It is significant to see that though Commissioner Taylor explicitly said that single workers were to get no relief, in these cases the bureaus broke the order.

PIASTRO SOLOIST UNDER BEECHAM THIS WEEK

Thomas Beecham will conduct the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall when Misha Piastro, concertmaster of the orchestra, will be the soloist in the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto. The program includes the Mozart Symphony in D major, Koehel 504; Rimsky-Korsakoff's symphonic suite, "Antar," and Mozart's Overture to "Marriage of Figaro."

Letter to Relief Bureau Heads U.U.L. TO LAUNCH DRIVE FOR NEW MEMBERS APR. 1st

TO: ALL DISTRICT BUREAU SUPERVISORS FROM: G.M. COPPERTHWAITE, CASE SUPERVISOR

REGARDING RELIEF

Commissioner Taylor has decided that there must be a re-trenchment temporarily in regard to relief, as the amount appropriated will not cover if the relief expended is not closely watched. He has decided that the following will be the best way to accomplish this:

1. IN THE MATTER OF THE NEWLY FOOD ORDERS. If there are no outstanding illnesses of a great number of children it will be permissible to skip occasionally the second food order, alternating families, that is not to skip the same family too often.
2. **RENTS.** If the family is under care and the rent has been paid for 2 months and February hold off as long as possible on the March rent, however, the Commissioner does not wish any dispossessions.

These instructions do not pertain to "Vagrants" families as the money for their relief comes from a separate fund.

Central Office feels that as this may only be a temporary measure it will be best not to offer any explanation to the client except that they will receive their next food order on their next regular day, that is, if a client receives food on Monday and Wednesday and the Monday order was skipped, he will get his order on the following Wednesday.

We realize that this explanation is inadequate and we hope that the procedure will soon be changed. Confidentially, there has been a meeting of nutritionists to consider a revision of the food allowance.

Will you kindly inform the Case Supervisor immediately of the reaction of the clients, that is, if there are any riots or demonstrations?

G.M. COPPERTHWAITE
CASE SUPERVISOR

1. PREFERENCE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO FAMILIES RATHER THAN TO SINGLE PEOPLE.

NEW YORK.—As part of the "Block Aid" system, supported by the socialists through their leader Norman Thomas, the Home Relief Bureau has sent out a confidential letter to all precinct bureau supervisors declaring that "there must be a re-trenchment" in relief.

The letter, a reproduction of which is published in this issue of the Daily Worker, is an order to all unemployed workers getting a few scraps of food from the Home Relief Bureau, to eat less. It specifically states:

"If there are no outstanding illnesses of course, a minor illness like malnutrition of starvation isn't counted) or a great number of children, it will be permissible to skip occasionally the second food order, alternating families, that is not to skip the same families too often."

This hunger order, a part of the whole scheme of the capitalists to cut down on the starvation rations of the unemployed and to save money of the city government to be used to pay interest on bonds, also contains the important information to watch out and see the reaction of the unemployed. The letter says:

ATTACK WORKERS WITH LEAFLETS Afraid of Message to Cab Drivers

NEW YORK.—Thugs attacked a committee from the Transportation Workers Industrial Union at the order of the bosses to stop the distribution of leaflets to cab drivers at the Terminal Cab Garage, 19th St. and 11th Avenue, calling on the drivers to organize and fight for better conditions.

The Terminal Company is owned by Raskob, friend of Al Smith and head of the Democratic party.

The committee of workers battled the thugs and forced them to retreat. Three car loads of detectives arrived to reinforce them and the combined force again attacked the committee. Two workers were injured in the cowardly, uneven assault, but the workers fought valiantly and before the battle was over a thug was stretched on the ground.

"You can bet your life we'll be back," said the workers when they retreated.

MORGAN, THOMAS AND THE BLOCK-FAKERS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

party stands branded as open social fascists, open allies of finance capital in exploiting the misery of the unemployed, open allies of the fascists in building up fascist organization of a "semi-permanent character" to be used in "future emergencies!" These "emergencies" are known: not for relief, but for attacking the hungry, miserable workers who demand bread; to break the strikes of the workers who will not accept wage cuts that bring them to the brink of starvation; to attack demonstrations of white and Negro workers who protest against discrimination and lynching; to attack foreign-born workers who will not accept the hell starvation of the United States as paradise.

And above all, to whip the workers into line in war against the Soviet Union, which also interwar the socialists are preparing, and which work they will now do in open cooperation with the fascist finance capitalists of this country.

(To be concluded)

AMUSEMENTS

LAST DAY! LAST DAY! LAST DAY!

The Romance That Thrilled All Russia!
AMKINO PRESENTS LATEST RUSSIAN SOUND FILM

'COSSACKS OF THE DON'

Based on the Soviet Novel, "The Quiet River Don," by Michael Scholokhov
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Ev. 8:40, Mats. Thu., Sat. Tel. Pe 6-6100

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Bankers Meeting Ends Tax Revolt; Congress Lined Up

At a midnight meeting of representatives of the bankers of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Federal Reserve Bank, a tax bill so disastrous to the American masses that its contents are being kept secret was drawn up and has been presented to Congress. Coming from the real American White House, situated in Wall Street, the bill has ended the "revolt" against the sales tax and has united all factions of both parties, who have already voted for the first draft.

Hiding under a mask of non-partisanship, Speaker Garner, who is being boosted for the Democratic presidential candidate, made an appeal to both parties and to the "progressives" led by LaGuardia to back the tax bill. Garner, with the emotion of the true politician in his voice and his eye on the presidential election, said that he was willing to go along with the committee. "I shall support every one of the items suggested by the gentleman from Georgia."

The secret of LaGuardia's conversion lies in the midnight meeting of New York bankers in Washington. The Congressional committee has not released the features of the bill, but the capitalist press thinks that some of the features include taxes on automobiles, radio, cosmetics and also an increase in postage rates.

The sales tax, which meant an attack on the standard of living of the workers and also hit wide masses of small business people, was so boldly put together that the congressmen took fright at what faced them at home. They rejected it in the form that it was presented. Now the main features will be introduced again gradually and the matter rushed through in record time.

At the same time that these taxes were being added, President Hoover announced that the bonus bill would not be signed.

Mayor Grants Demand of Worcester Jobless to HouseHungermarch

BOSTON, Mass.—The Worcester Hunger March Committee at the city hall and presented the demand that the city provide food and lodgings for State Hunger Marchers, who are to stop over in Waltham on their way to Boston for May 1st and 2nd.

Under pressure of unemployed and employed workers, the mayor was forced to take cognizance of this movement and granted the demand.

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Quality—Cleanliness—Moderate Prices
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We hope to greet you as before.

THE MORGAN-THOMAS BLOCK-AIDERS FEAR WYKOFF ST. WORKERS

Worker Tells of Experiences on the South Brooklyn Hunger Front

Hungry and Embittered, Mothers Declare Readiness to Fight for Food

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—We knocked at one door in a dilapidated tenement house on Wykoff St., South Brooklyn. Although this building has been standing for over a half century, the work-tenants have not as yet been blessed with the "benefits" of the Edison Company's electricity!

A young working-class mother answered our questions and listened eagerly to our message. The same story here as in almost every other house in the neighborhood. Gas cut off. No money to pay rent. Deep in debt to the grocer, the butcher and the baker. The Morgan-Thomas "Block-Aiders" fear to tread on Wykoff Street, because there are no nickels and dimes to collect to save the millions in the pockets of the capitalists.

"My husband has been out of work so long I can't remember when it was he brought home a pay envelope," one woman said, with bitterness in her voice. "My boys have to stay home from school because they have no pants to wear."

Hungry Children.

We peered through the front door and met the wide-open eyes of little children staring at us in the darkness. Unkempt, sleepy-eyed, hunger-ridden faces sitting around the house with not a shred of clothing on! Naked! In the richest country in the world, and warehouses bursting with food and clothing; but because the bosses cannot make a profit they prefer to let the needs of life rot and decay.

No Help From Home Relief. "The Home Relief Bureau promised to investigate our case, but so far we haven't heard from them." In desperation she took the children directly to the office of the bureau. "They told me the kids didn't look as if they needed help. Do they have to look like skeletons before they can

get clothes and something to eat, I replied."

An embittered workingclass mother listened for the first time to our side of the unemployment issue and the need for immediate relief. We told her that only through the solidarity of the workers, not only in the neighborhood but throughout the city can genuine immediate relief be wrung from the boss-controlled charity agencies. And for this purpose we are organizing demonstrations of all the workingclass families in the neighborhood to march down to the Home Relief Bureau in one solid mass, not to beg but to demand in no uncertain terms food and clothing for ourselves and our children.

An expression of hope crossed her face. Here at last is an organization (the Unemployed Council) that can do something real and concrete for the unemployed workers.

"You can count me in on the demonstration," she answered, in a spirit of comradeship and solidarity for the Unemployed Council, and one of disgust and contempt for the capitalist-controlled charity mongers. With slight variations, we heard the same story of struggle against starvation in the other homes we visited, the same welcome to our message.

Scores Silence of Press on Mine Strike

Shenandoah, Pa. Dear Editor: Please allow me a little space in the columns of your valuable paper to publish an article which might let the people or public know what is really taking place in the anthracite region at the present time, just to show the people how the miners are being discriminated against by the operators and the district officers who are double crossing us every way they can. It seems to me that this is about the only paper which will publish the truth; our local paper and the paper in the vicinity of my locality are absolutely against the miners and speak for the operators and the officers who class us as the insurgents. Well we might be insurgent, but we are insuring the right remedy. The miners are carrying on a militant fight against the state troopers sent in by the bosses, and our own district president has a lot to do with their coming here also. The men are forcing the strike against their growing grievances and hunger. Yesterday five of our local boys were arrested while on picket duty and were put in jail until \$500 bail was furnished and held for court, the

men cannot talk to any one, for just as soon as we do get a club broken over our head by the troopers. The boys who are being held did not do the damage that the paper states. Some of the older miners tell me that they were never treated so rough by the troopers as they are now.

Now the collieries in Mahanoy City, Shamokin and Silver Creek are abandoned for one year to 18 months and the committee of the above collieries were called into conferences by the operators to take a cut in wages at a flat rate of \$3.96 per day. This committee refused even if they are hard up but they would not work for such a price.

Then the business men say the men are lazy and don't want to work. Well, they see one part of the story, but not the other. The paper here will not print the piece to benefit the miners so that the public will know what is really going on and taking place. They can not see where the company broke the contract first by offering such a rate for the miners, but they see when the miners violated the contract for the papers states so. Funny isn't it.

To Hold Open Hearing On Starvation In Kansas City, April 5th

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An open hearing of misery and starvation in the Armourdale section of Kansas City, Kansas, is being arranged by the Unemployed Council for Tuesday, April 5.

For the last few months the Family Service of Kansas City has been consistently chocking off relief and forcing the unemployed workers and their children to get along on less and less food. Milk is unknown to the Armourdale children. An open challenge is being issued to Mayor McCombs, to Mr. Kent, the head of the Family Service, and to Mrs. Twenty. The hearing will take place at the Workers Center, 751 Orange Street.

CRISIS TO LAST LONG TIME SAYS HOOVER ADVISER

Strawn Says Workers to Pay More Taxes

NEW YORK.—The economic crisis will last a long time and "no human being could predict when the depression would end," said Silas H. Strawn, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and close friend of Hoover, in a speech at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Monday night.

Strawn insisted that "government expenditures" be cut down, but omitted mentioning the cutting down of war expenditures. He wants all relief work cut down, and at the same time taxes increased, because, he said, "the government budget must be balanced in some way."

Strawn said that the cost of government had risen from \$3,000,000,000 in 1913 to \$13,000,000,000 in 1931. But he did not point out that the increase in war expenditures has grown faster than any other expenditures and that in the city and state government at least half of the expenditures go for grafting capitalist politicians.

Tennessee Governor Defends Gun Thugs Against Student

Governor of Kentucky Refuses to Assure Safety to Delegation

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—"We don't want Bolsheviks, Anarchists and Communists entering the state of Tennessee. We have our lives and property to protect. If students wish to come here, the proper way is through invitation. Otherwise they should stay out!"

This was the answer given to the committee sent by the National Student League delegation to Kentucky by Governor Horton of Tennessee. The committee had come to protest against the use of Tennessee officials in forcing them out of the state of Kentucky and to demand guarantee of safe passage through Tennessee.

Previous to making this statement, answered by Robert Hall, Columbia University student, who pointed out that the National Student League was not a Communist organization. Governor Horton threatened the students with arrest on vagrancy charges if they remained in Tennessee. He flatly refused to take any steps to insure their safety.

Claiming that he could call the militia out only in case of a "great uprising," Horton denied the right of the students to travel from one state to another over a Federal highway and announced that he would take no action against the use of armed force to compel the student delegation across the Kentucky state line.

"The Governor," he said, "can't take up every case of assault and battery. I don't know about Kentucky, but you have no right in Tennessee to go into coal mines that belong to private individuals unless you have the owners' permission. We have mine inspectors to make investigations. Private property belongs to individuals, and any one who goes on that property without permission commits a crime."

This was an open defense of the use of armed force to deny the student delegation the elementary rights guaranteed them under the Constitution. The refusal to take action against the violation of those rights emphasized once again the complete solidarity of the government, state and federal, with the coal operators. At Frankfort, a second student delegation read a petition listing the charges of the students against the Kentucky officials to Governor Laffoon.

Bom Hall speaking for the National Student League, demanded that our proceedings be started against Walter S. Smith, County Attorney of Bell County and that the whole situation be investigated.

Governor Laffoon refused to take any such action. Under the guise of a kindly, paternal manner he definitely turned down all the demands of the students and supported the fascist attack of the Bell County thugs and deputy sheriffs upon the National Student League delegation. In reply to the statement of the governor that the students were just as safe as he was, Robert Hall asked whether Laffoon would guarantee their safety in Kentucky. The Governor denied that he would, saying: "No, I can't guarantee safety to anybody in Kentucky; I cannot guarantee you safety if you return to the Harlan or Bell County coal fields, nor I can guarantee you safety until you leave the state. I don't know what you can do about having Smith or any of the officials arrested there."

This was a clear self-exposure of Laffoon's demagogic attempt to make the students believe he sympathized with them while simultaneously refusing to take any steps for insuring their safety.

Despite the fact that the students have been on the road almost steadily for the last twenty-seven hours, they intend travelling to Washington through West Virginia. A petition has been drawn up demanding a Federal investigation of the entire matter and Congressional action for guaranteeing of their rights to travel through Harlan and Bell Counties. It was announced last night that Governor Laffoon had received over 3,000 protest telegrams from college clubs, professors, student organizations and friends and relatives of the students all over the country. Senator La Follette received a telegram signed by eleven professors in Columbia University including three important departmental heads asking that he move for a Federal investigation of conditions in Harlan and Bell Counties.

Unemployed T a K e Over Council and Denounce Grafters

RICHMOND, Cal. — Following demonstration and parade 250 unemployed workers laid the following demands before the Richmond City Council and by their organized pressure won immediate action: 1. 75 weekly cash relief for the head of each family, \$3 extra for each dependent; 2. No evictions of unemployed or part time workers; 3. Gas, electric and water bills of unemployed and part time workers to be paid by the city; 4. No discrimination against Negro foreign-born, young workers or single workers; 5. The stoppage of payments of installments on houses, furniture and cars for unemployed and part time workers during period of unemployment.

The demands were presented by Florence Crook, workers' candidate for the Board of Education, after which the workers took possession of the City Chambers and turned the council meeting into a worker's open forum.

Unemployed workers backed by shop workers from the Standard Oil, Sante Fe Railroad and Ford's took the floor denouncing the system of starvation forced upon the workers by the ruling class in Richmond, and demanding immediate relief for the needy case, particularly for 350 workers whose lights and gas have been turned off.

Two of the councilmen answered the workers and said that the demands were out of reason. Jack Irwin, field organizer for the Communist Party took the floor and completely exposed the graft of the company controlled Council, especially in their attack on Florence Crook by cutting off her relief, gas and lights.

Comrade Irwin told the City Councilmen and Mayor that if they did not give relief to the unemployed and cease their attacks on the foreign born that more and greater demonstrations would follow.

The pressure of the workers stopped further evasion of the demands by the officials and forced a promise of immediate action for all needy cases. The next morning unemployed workers who were in the demonstration were given food, and their lights and gas were turned on.

CANT EARN LIVING, KILLS SELF CHICAGO, March 28.—Unable to earn a living, Max Lipman, a silk salesman, killed himself. Lipman left a note to his wife explaining that he could no longer keep up payments on his insurance or earn his living expenses.

Bankers Propose 20 P.C. Cut for Lawrence Mass. City Workers

LAWRENCE, Mass.—A cut of 20 per cent for city employees was proposed by the bankers and manufacturers of Lawrence.

The A. W. Co. has cut the wages officially 10 per cent, but actually it amounted to as much as 40 per cent. Hundreds have been discriminated against and thousands work part-time. The 1,500 city employees haven't been paid for 10 weeks, the city has no money. The Boston banks and A. W. Co. would not agree to loan money to Lawrence, unless the wages of the city employees were cut 20 per cent.

The Unemployed Council and Trade Union Unity League Local called upon all city workers not to accept any wage-cuts and join in a united fight against wage-cuts and for unemployment insurance. Also, to send delegates to the Hunger March Conference, which will take place April 4, in preparation for the State Hunger March on May 1 and 2.

W.I.R. Tour Shows Mass Interest In Miners' Struggles

Ballam, Biedenkapp, to Speak in Minn., Penna and N. Y.

NEW YORK.—Two workers International Relief tours headed respectively by John J. Ballam, labor leader and editor and Fred J. Biedenkapp, national organizer for the Trade Union Unity League are sweeping across the country and drawing masses of workers to hear the story of the Kentucky strike and to take up the struggle for better conditions.

The Ballam tour which is now holding 34 meetings in Minnesota, Wisconsin, scored splendid results in many industrial towns. Indiana Harbor workers turned out to the largest indoor meeting ever held there with 700 workers enthusiastically cheering the Soviet films. In Hammond, Indiana 250 jammed a small hall and 100 stood three hours without leaving the room. In Cloquet, a paper mill and lumber town, the largest collection on record was taken for the Kentucky-Tennessee striking miners relief.

In Superior, March 26th more than 500 crowded in a hall with 250 seating capacity and all remained for three hours. W. I. R. branches were formed at every town.

Company stool pigeons infest all meetings. But the workers are not intimidated.

In the iron mine country, Ironwood, all tickets for the meeting have been sold out in advance. So intense is the interest in the struggle among the iron miners that the workers have insisted that three meetings be held during the weekend so that no one will miss the message of solidarity.

Ballam leaves for Southern Minnesota to open up new territory where five more meetings will be held upon completion of the Wisconsin lap.

Fred Biedenkapp swings his tour into the Pittsburgh district this weekend, holding meetings at McKeesport, March 29; Carnegie, March 30; Brownsville, March 31; Pittsburgh, Workers Center, 2157 Center Avenue, April 1; Ambridge, April 2.

Biedenkapp is scheduled to arrive in Jamestown, N. Y., for a mass meeting on April 4. The schedule for New York State is as follows: Binghamton, April 5; Utica, April 6; Syracuse, April 7; Niagara Falls, April 8; Buffalo, April 9; and Rochester April 10 at 2 p. m.

One Cent for Two Weeks Work, Pay of Ohio Miner

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—A coal miner of the Hocking valley Mining Company worked steadily for two weeks and received as his pay a check for 1 cent.

He loaded 53 tons of coal and received 45 cents for "deadwork," giving him a total of \$28.01 for two weeks of back-breaking work. Not satisfied with making the miner work for 14 a week, the company deducted \$20 for his store account, \$4 for rent, \$3 for coal, 4 cents for the burial fund, and he was docked 50 cents, making a total of \$28.

With the remaining penny the company told him to pay doctor bills, buy school books, clothing and other necessities for his children.

Defend the Soviet Union against the attack of the bosses!

Atlanta Workers Pack Court at Trial of Six

Prosecutor Demands Death Penalty As "Only Means" of Stamping Out Communism

ATLANTA, March 29.—Workers, two-thirds of them colored, packed the court room here on March 23 to demonstrate their protest against the efforts of the state of Georgia to burn six revolutionary workers in the chair for the "crime" of organizing white and Negro workers together in the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League. The six organizers are Gilbert Brady and Henry Storey, Negro workers; Ann Burlak, Mary Dalton, Joe Carr and M. H. Powers, white workers.

Oliver C. Hancock and W. A. McClelland, International Labor Defense attorneys defending the workers, challenged the constitutionality of the 1861 statute under which the state is seeking to railroad the six working-class organizers to the electric chair. The statute was enacted by the white ruling class as a measure for suppressing the struggles of the Negro slaves. It was later amended in 1866. It was dug up in 1930 for the purpose of preventing the joint organization of Negro and white workers for struggle for better conditions and against their common oppressors. The police court lawyer who dug up the antiquated statute committed suicide the day before the opening of the trial. Grover Fain, the policeman who led the raid on the workers' meeting, has since been kicked off the police force for drunkenness.

Assistant Solicitor-General John H. Hudson has demanded the death penalty for the arrested workers as the only means of "curbing" the growth of Communism in the South. The I.L.D. attorneys are demanding the removal of Hudson on the grounds of rabid prejudice against the defendants and of plain, unvarnished crookedness in the exercise of his office.

Local boss papers yesterday quoted Governor Richard B. Russell, Jr., to the effect that he "had no statement" to make on the charges against Hudson.

These local papers have been forced to admit that the attempt to railroad the six organizers to the electric chair has roused widespread indignation in Atlanta. The Atlanta Constitution states that the case has "aroused the ire of Communists and their sympathizers as well as the indignation of persons appealing for freedom of speech under the constitution."

Protests from working-class organizations are pouring in from all over the world. The Canadian Labor Defense League has sent the following protest, addressed to Governor Richard B. Russell, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.:

"We, of the Canadian Labor Defense League, protest vigorously against your law authorities. The contemptible methods of law officers in digging up old and obsolete laws to frame workers, who are fighting for their existence, we roundly condemn. We pledge ourselves to support the aroused workers of the United States in their struggle against this unbridled terrorism."

Along with the hunger march resolution, resolutions were adopted in connection with the Anti-War Week and for the release of all workers jailed in Boston.

At the second meeting which will take place on April 17, at 11 p. m. at 751 Washington St., Boston, all delegates elected for the Hunger March will be present.

What have you done in the half-dollar campaign?

At the second meeting which will take place on April 17, at 11 p. m. at 751 Washington St., Boston, all delegates elected for the Hunger March will be present.

HALF DOLLAR CAMPAIGN

New York, Detroit, Connecticut and Boston in the Lead—Momentum Now At Highest Pitch

Half dollars and more half dollars! Just 8,722 since March 16! But still not enough to reach quotas April 1st. The daily receipts of half dollars keeps growing and will increase for the next couple of weeks. The machinery of organization and long mailing lists set in motion is just getting into speed.

TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER! The drive must not stop at this time. All districts must reach their quotas. Most catch up with New York, Detroit, Connecticut and Boston! Which district will reach its quota first? Watch this daily report!

Total Cash Received March 16-28	District	Quota of Half Dollars	Received March 16-28	Balance to go	Percentage of Quota
\$ 671.47	1. Boston	1,851	193	1,658	10.4
11,894.32	2. New York	18,803	5,588	13,215	29.7
828.02	3. Philadelphia	6,437	93	6,344	1.4
193.74	4. Buffalo	2,818	69	2,749	2.4
260.18	5. Pittsburgh	2,057	77	1,980	3.7
1,147.71	6. Cleveland	6,273	567	5,706	9.0
1,290.63	7. Detroit	6,221	802	5,419	12.9
1,343.29	8. Chicago	11,232	917	10,315	8.1
393.49	9. Minneapolis	3,273	59	3,214	1.8
69.67	10. Kansas City	1,465	24	1,441	1.6
10.51	11. N. & S. Dakota	279	...	279	0.0
239.79	12. Seattle	2,351	30	2,321	1.2
657.21	13. San Francisco	2,708	22	2,686	0.8
419.83	15. Connecticut	1,896	236	1,660	12.4
15.40	16. N. & S. Carolina	269	...	269	0.0
90.25	17. South	125	5	120	4.0
63.75	18. Butte	292	19	273	6.2
164.75	19. Denver	492	21	471	4.2
\$19,754.21		68,226	8,722	59,503	12.8
146.01	Miscellaneous				
\$19,900.22					

You Should Get the New "Save the Daily Worker" Handsome Certificate!



THIS CERTIFICATE READS: "This is to certify that \$5.00 or more were added to the \$50,000 Fighting Fund to save the Daily Worker, the central organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A., through the revolutionary activities of..... (Seal) (Signed) Daily Worker Management Committee—Emanuel Levin."

To every worker or club collecting or contributing \$5.00 or more to the Daily Worker Fighting Fund, the above certificate will be issued. It is printed in two colors on bond paper, 8 1/2 by 11 inches, for suitable framing, a memento of the revolutionary effort to save the Daily Worker, during the historical months of January to April, 1932.

Every worker can easily get one by doing a little work in the present campaign to save the Daily Worker. Every worker will have the opportunity thus to help save the Daily Worker, and at the same time preserve the memory of this campaign with this handsome certificate.

Every Worker Should Have One!

Every Worker's Club Should Have One!

200 FIGHT TO STOP EVICTION

Women and Children Slugged by Police

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Over 200 workers, housewives and children, of the Bell Heights neighborhood, participated in a fight to stop an eviction of an unemployed woman and her small child. Although the furniture was not put back in the house, the workers, women and children put up such a valiant fight, that it forced the fake charities to get the worker a place to live.

When the Unemployed Council appeared to put back the furniture, the landlord immediately locked himself in the house and called the police, 20 policemen and plainclothes men responded to the call and immediately proceeded to bat up men, women and children.

They succeeded in breaking the demonstration by arresting the militant leaders of the Unemployed Council, Lillian Dinkin, Meyer Baylin and Bertha Goldstein. Baylin was released that night on \$100 bail. Lillian Dinkin and Bertha Goldstein, both members of the youth section of the Unemployed Council were turned over to the Juvenile Court. Both were released the next day.

The police received quite a shock to their "morals" when Lillian Dinkin, after being loaded in the squad car, raised her skirt and revealed badly bruised and swollen knees as the direct evidence of police brutality for the workers to see.

Workers! Join the Unemployed Council, Build Block Committees!

"Relief" Agency In Haverhill, Mass., Is Completely Closed

BOSTON, Mass.—Haverhill closed its emergency relief last Wednesday and 987 families remained without the few dollars a week, which was just about enough to keep off the specter of death.

The local unemployment committee is preparing a mass meeting to be called in the City Hall on April 11 to protest this action and force the city to give relief. Also, preparations are being made for a Hunger March Conference for April 14 at 2 Sheppard St., Haverhill. All organizations, employed and unemployed workers are urged to send delegates and make it a real fighting State Hunger March for May 1 and 2 in Boston.

Concert to Support Polish Prisoners

The Relief Committee for the support of the political prisoners in Mialstock, Poland, is arranging a concert, April 23, 8 p. m. at 2075 Clinton Ave.

All proceeds will go for relief work among the 12,000 political prisoners in Poland. Tickets may be obtained from Dr. H. Goodman, 1948 Prospect Ave., Bronx.

War is imminent! Order your bundle of the April 2 Daily Worker now!

When the Winter Winds Begin to Blow You will find it warm and cozy

Camp Nitgedaiget

You can rest in the proletarian comrades 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.

SPECIAL RATES FOR WEEK-ENDS
1 Day \$5.00
2 Days \$5.50
3 Days \$6.00
For further information call the COOPERATIVE OFFICE 2800 Bronx Park East Tel.—Waterbrook 3-1488

YOUR FIFTY CENTS WILL HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

WRAP THIS COUPON WITH YOUR 50 CENTS

Send to Daily Worker NEW YORK CITY

50 EAST 13th ST. Name City State

70,000 Half Dollars by April 1st

AFTER THE DEARBORN MASSACRE

By OAKLEY JOHNSON

(Reprinted from The New Republic)

DESPITE the first stories issued to the press by the police, the testimony now seems to show that the 3,000 demonstrators in the mass parade to the Ford Motor Company plant were unarmed, and that the Dearborn and Ford police, using not only revolvers but a machine gun, fired at them unnecessarily, even after the crowd had begun to turn back. Already the Civil Liberties Union is taking a hand in the case; the families of the victims are planning to institute civil suits against Henry Ford and the Ford Motor Company; and the "rioters" who were under arrest have been released without being required to give bond; public opinion, particularly in Detroit itself, is largely against Ford; the city administration blames Ford's own policies, and the repressive policies of the Dearborn administration, for the tragic outcome.

Briefly stated, the following appears to be substantially what occurred:

About 3,000 participants in an unemployed demonstration on Monday, March 7, marched with police permission along Fort Street from downtown Detroit to the Dearborn city limits. They were walking in orderly formation, four abreast, singing or joking, carrying banners. A few hundred women were among them. They stopped just before reaching Dearborn and were addressed by Alfred Goetz, who instructed them to remain orderly, to use no violence and to maintain "proletarian discipline." At the Dearborn limits they turned into Miller Road and were met by about fifty Dearborn police, who ordered them to turn back. No parade permit had been issued in Dearborn, in accordance with local policy toward radical demonstrations, although in Detroit the permit, under Murphy's liberal policy had been freely granted. The marchers insisted on going ahead. The police threw tear-gas bombs, using up, according to one report, tear gas worth \$1,750. Maddened by the gas, the crowd picked up stones and threw them at the police. The police retreated, made another stand, retreated again. Finally the police used their guns, killing one and wounding some others. Then Harry H. Bennett, chief of Ford's private police, drove his car into the crowd and fired either his revolver or his tear-gas gun at the demonstrators. He was hit by a rock, and was taken back toward factory gate number three by the police, who then, in conjunction with plain-clothes men in Ford's employ, opened up with their revolvers, wounding others. The crowd, several hundred feet from the gate, were then on the point of retreating, when the police and plain-clothes men opened fire again with a machine gun, killing three more and wounding over a score. The crowd broke and ran. The workers carried off some of their wounded fellow marchers, leaving the dead and others of the wounded lying in the road.

A score or so were arrested, and the wounded, taken to the Receiving Hospital and to other hospitals for treatment, were placed under technical arrest and chained to their beds. Maurice Sugar, attorney retained by the International Labor Defense for the arrested men, obtained their release on writs of habeas corpus.

On Friday night the Communists held an immense meeting in Arena Gardens, undisturbed by the police. Nearly six thousand people packed the hall and there were several speakers, including Biedenkapp of New York, and Alfred Goetz, one of the five men the authorities are supposed to be looking for. The police made no attempt to arrest Goetz. The meeting was in preparation for the funeral scheduled for the next day.

At Ferry Hall on Saturday afternoon the bodies lay in state. Above the coffins, against the wall, hung a huge red banner bearing a picture of Lenin. On one side was the motto, "Ford Gave Bullets for Bread," and on the other "Police Bullets Killed Them." Red roses were banked in front of the coffins. The band played the Russian funeral march of 1905. Rudolph Baker, Communist district organizer, in a brief address spoke of the lives of Joe York, Joe Busell, Joe De Blasio and Coleman Lenz—York had worked in Ohio coal mines, seventeen-year-old Busell had planned to go to the Soviet Union—and declared, "In the name of the district committee of the Communist party of Detroit, we lay the blame for these murders directly upon the shoulders of Henry Ford and Mayor Murphy."

At Grand Circus Park, an hour later, from the thirteenth floor of Eaton Tower, I watched the parade move down Woodward Avenue. Witnessed by several thousand spectators, the procession came slowly toward Grand Circus Park, the band in front playing the "Internationale," a massed square of workers carrying a huge red banner with the slogan in white letters, "Smash the Ford-Murphy Police Terror." The funeral cortege of a score of automobiles came next, and after it, as far as I could see up Woodward Avenue, workers in mass formation, carrying banners. At least 20,000 must have participated. According to The Detroit Times, a total of 30,000 gathered at Grand Circus Park.

The police had cleared all traffic off Woodward Avenue. For two hours no wheel moved on that street except those in the parade. The roars of the crowd, cheering their speakers and booing the police, arose in waves to the window at which I watched. The crowd divided, some remaining in the park to listen to speeches, others packing into the five hundred automobiles which drove up, like a huge Ford belt line, to carry the marchers to the cemetery.

It was bitter cold, but the late sun shone on the tall silver smokestacks of Ford's River Rouge plant, the smokestacks glistening against the sky like a huge pipe organ. Directly adjoining the road that passes the Ford factory, on the extreme edge of Woodmere Cemetery, a lot had been purchased. Here in one grave the bodies were buried, and here, it was announced, within sight of the Ford factory, not far from where the men had been shot to death, a monument would be erected, bearing an inscription to commemorate the manner of their killing.

In three successive interviews in his office, Mayor Murphy assured me that free speech and free assembly would be guaranteed in Detroit while he was mayor. "We don't ordinarily require Communists to get a permit," he declared. "In most cases they need only serve notice and there will be no interference." He said that while he had no wish to criticize the Dearborn administration, he believed that if they had had a similar policy in regard to radical demonstrations, the tragedy would not have occurred. "In Detroit," he said, "mass meetings and parades are held as a matter of right—police merely supervise and regulate." Further, all groups have been welcomed regularly at the City Hall to express their grievances on petition for

address." In the killings at the Ford plant, he maintained, "the Detroit police and the Detroit police were not involved. . . . The entire conflict was between the Dearborn police, the Ford police and the demonstrators."

Police Commissioner John K. Watkins (who is a former Rhodes scholar, confirmed Mayor Murphy's statements.

"You consider the privilege of demonstrating and holding public mass meetings of a municipal right in Detroit, don't you?" he was asked.

"Not only a municipal right, but a constitutional right, both state and national," the police commissioner replied.

It happens that the Ford-Dearborn police policy is directly opposed to Mayor Murphy's, and at the last election Ford's candidate, John Lodge, was defeated by Murphy. Ford's factory is outside the city limits. He does not pay a cent of taxes to the city. Though Detroit has extended its territory in all directions, and is beginning to encircle Dearborn, Ford has steadily resisted the incorporation of Dearborn into the city of Detroit. He steadily refuses, it is said, to contribute to the City Welfare Department, although thousands of his former employees are dependent upon the Department for aid. Clyde Ford, the mayor of Dearborn, is a relative of Henry Ford's and owns a Ford agency. Henry Ford's frequent announcements that he is going to "open up," hire thousands more men, start prosperity going again, "risk all" in an effort to end the depression, and so forth—announcements which he does not carry out and apparently does not intend to—anger Detroit middle-class residents and business men, particularly since such announcements keep unemployed men pouring into Detroit seeking jobs which do not exist.

The majority of Detroiters support Murphy and hate Ford. Barbers, waitresses, clerks, most white-collar workers—not radical in any sense—say such things as, "I wish they'd tear down his whole factory. Maybe that would give the unemployed a job, building it up again." Murphy is backed solidly by the American Federation of Labor, by the Negroes because of his fairness as a judge in the trial some years ago of a Negro who defended his house against a mob and was tried for manslaughter, by the Catholic vote (after all, Murphy is Irish), and by a considerable proportion of the liberals, who remember in particular his post-war campaign against the war profiteers. Moreover, Murphy is ambitious. He is an old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democrat with modern political astuteness who is not above political maneuvering for his own ends. Here is his chance. The fight against Ford, if Murphy has the courage to take it up, will make an issue upon which he might climb far above the mayoralty of Detroit.

In this situation, however, Murphy is attacked very nearly as much as Ford. The world thinks of the Ford industries as being in Detroit, and of Frank Murphy, the mayor, as officially responsible. During the half hour that I sat in the mayor's office on Saturday, his secretary collected the telegrams that had arrived during the preceding few hours and I looked them over. Fourteen protests had come in that morning from various organizations and meetings condemning the murders. There was a telegram from the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union of Chicago, another from the YCL of Negaunee, Michigan, another from a branch of the International Workers' Order located somewhere in New York, another, a long resolution adopted at a mass meeting, from students and teachers in the Columbia Social Problems Club. The latter, referring to the fact of industrial depression and the peaceful nature of the unemployed demonstration at which the shooting occurred, declared that "the blame for this ruthless terrorism rests squarely upon the shoulders of Henry Ford and the municipal government of Detroit."

To a man like Frank Murphy, these things burn. He sent a long telegram to The Young Worker, organ of the Young Communist League. The League had bitterly protested the murder because three of the dead were members of the organization. The telegram was published on the front page of The Young Worker with a list of sharp and pertinent questions for Murphy to answer.

And, after all, Murphy, despite the fact that his city probably provides more freedom of speech than any other in the country, does have things to answer, or at least explain. He does not, probably, expect Communist support in his administration—after all, he favors a retention of capitalism, however much he would like to remove some of its features—but he does want them to let him alone. When telegrams continue to pour in and the demonstrators continue to link his name with Ford's—"the Ford-Murphy Police Terror"—he asks, plaintively, "How can they do this to me?"

It is not his fault, of course, that the Wayne County Council of the American Legion in the Detroit district secretly passed a resolution introduced by Leonard Coyne, an attorney, on the Ford "riot," saying, "we tender to the Ford Motor Company and other Wayne County industries the assistance of our organization and pledge them the support of all members in any further emergency." But it shows a situation which interpenetrates official Detroit. Miles N. Culehan, one of the assistant prosecutors in charge of the grand-jury investigation and an ex-service man, said in an interview with me and another journalist, "I don't care who knows it, but I say I wish they'd killed a few more of those damned rioters."

Furthermore, Hugh Quinn and three other Detroit detectives were present throughout the affair, and in the first edition of The Detroit Free Press Quinn is quoted as saying that Harry Bennett shot a man during the riot. But afterward, when quizzed severely by Murphy, Quinn denied everything, claiming that his presence in Dearborn was accidental and that he saw only stones flying in the air. Several raids on Communist Party and Trade Union Unity League headquarters were carried out during the next two or three days after the riot and some of these were made by Detroit police. This is explained on the ground that in Detroit the municipal police serve warrants issued by county officers not under the mayor's control (an explanation much weakened, however, by the fact that in at least one raid the police had no warrant).

More damaging to the mayor's claims are certain actions of the Detroit police reported by four injured demonstrators who were treated in hospitals: Robert Dorn, Harry Cruden, Eugene Macks and David Grey, young men varying in age from nineteen to twenty-seven. Grey was injured by a shot which grazed his scalp, but he was able to run away by himself and was treated

BLOCK "AID" COMMITTEE,—"Let Us In, We Want to Help You!"

By BURCK

Coal Operators' "Justice" Southern Style

By TOM JOHNSON

WE were arrested at about 8 o'clock Saturday night in a well planned raid on the meeting of the leading committee of the strike.

Deputies had surrounded the isolated farmhouse where the meeting was in progress and succeeded in sticking up two comrades outside the house before they could get the alarm. Some of us were in the kitchen still eating supper when the thugs stepped simultaneously through the front and rear doors with drawn pistols in their hands. A glance around showed deputies at each window with their guns leveled at us in the house.

We were searched, loaded into cars and driven to Tazewell jail the same night. Monday afternoon we got an excellent example of coal operator "justice"—Southern style.

At our hearing before the local magistrate we found two prosecutors on the job—Sheriff Riley (the same operators' tool who kidnaped Weber and Duncan and turned them over to the Harlan law for the blood money in it) and the magistrate himself. The first act of the "judge" was to deny me the right to testify or speak in court because I stated my disbelief in God. As I was protesting against this procedure one of the spectators, a local insurance agent named Piedmore, came up to the judge's bench and in a stage whisper called to the magistrate, "Let's hang him right now, in here."

The magistrate shook his head in disagreement, undoubtedly disarmed with the time and place suggested for the lynching and not with the proposal itself.

Tazewell is 15 miles from the nearest mine and consequently few miners were in court. Local business men and half-starved farmers made up the audience. This call for a lynching was unquestionably representative of the attitude of the business men toward the "Reds," but not of the farmers.

As the hearing proceeded, man after man from the executive took the stand to explain the purpose of the meeting and the long bitter struggle against starvation that lay behind it. The starvation conditions which led to the first spontaneous walk out in the spring of 1931; the coming of the U.M.W.A. and the betrayal of the strike; the fighting program of the National Miners Union; the murder of strikers and strike leaders by gun thugs; the reign of bloody terror throughout the fields, were brought out clearly in our comrades' testimony. And as they testified, it became apparent that the sentiment of the crowd—or a portion of it—was changing.

As the hearing drew to a close a farmer in tattered overalls stepped out from the crowd and asked permission of the magistrate to "say a word or two." It was immediately granted, the magistrate evidently expecting another outburst against the "Reds."

But the magistrate was to be disappointed. "Judge," the farmer said, "these men must be set free. I'm starving myself and I know what they are up against in the mines. These are good men. I know three of them myself. Why, last fall, when I was trying to get food for my family by peddling farm truck over in Middleboro, one of these men shared what we had in his house with me. These men are fighting for something to eat and they aren't criminals. I don't blame them for striking."

This was a different tune and one the judge decidedly did not like. The court was quickly cleared and we were marched back to jail. And what a jail! Picture a room 18 by 24 feet with wood and brick walls, once whitewashed and now covered with all manner of filth. In the center an iron cage 10 by 12 feet in which are crowded day and night seven men—men who sleep on the bare steel deck with their overcoats wrapped around them. In front of the cage and along one side are two bunks and two narrow cots on which the 12 men outside the cage try to sleep—and try with small success.

A rickety pot-bellied stove, a toilet outside the cage and one inside, complete the picture. In stinking hole, fairly alive with bugs of all descriptions, are jammed a total of 19 men.

Daily attempts are made to bribe or bulldoze some of our comrades into repudiating the union. One at a time the local comrades are called out and promised immediate release and a guaranteed job if only they will turn on the "Reds."

Tonight we were favored with a visit from Finley Donaldson, former N.M.U. member, bent steel pike, and now U.M.W.A. organizer. Accompanying this traitor was Turnbull, district president of the U.M.W. Donaldson was fairly chased from the door by the men he had come to see, after betraying them.

The days pass swiftly with a daily lecture and discussion on some phases of the class struggle. As we sit close to the stove at night, the walls fairly shake with the "N.M.U. Song," composed by our comrades here in jail.

As one of the boys just told me: "Jail isn't so bad when you're in jail with the best men in Kentucky."



WALL STREET'S leading organ, the New York Times, could find no more appropriate backer of the "Block-Aid" (or as the Unemployed Council calls it the "Blockade") system than Norman Thomas. J. P. Morgan, it is true, led a large group of powerful exploiters in praising the "Block-Aid" system of starvation, but the Times picked Norman Thomas to grace its editorial. They took Norman Thomas, leading socialist, to their bos-

om. Morgan is forgotten, all the other bosses are shoved into the background. Only the ministerial figure of the socialist leader with the torch of the socialist party in his uplifted hand appears in the Times' editorial. "As Mr. Thomas has defined this movement," begins the Times' editorial endorsing the socialist protection of the rich. Norman Thomas is brought into the breach to attack the unemployed, led by the Com-

munist, who demand unemployment insurance to come out of the huge fortunes of the rich, out of the war funds, and the government treasury. "He (Norman Thomas)," says the Times, "added the cautionary word that it is not a conspiracy of the rich to make the poor pay for unemployment relief, nor it is 'that great spy system the Communists profess to fear.'"

Now the well-to-do should not be made to feed the 12,000,000 unemployed and their families who sweated out the fortunes of the well-to-do, and the savior of the well-to-do is the unctuous Reverend Norman Thomas. After endorsing the Murphy murder system of Detroit, the next step of Mr. Thomas should be to wield a club or machine gun to stifle the demands of the hungry unemployed.

How Low Can Wages Go?

By HARRY GANNES

How low can the American capitalists cut wages?

The bosses are now experimenting (with the lives of tens of thousands of unemployed) to see how cheaply a worker can live and work to produce profits for the boss.

The results prove to the capitalists that the American workers can be forced to live on cootie rations, if there is no mass resistance.

In Niles, Ohio, 4,377 people, one-fourth of the entire population, lives on 4 1/2 cents a day, or at the rate of 1 1/4 cents a meal. The capitalist press refers to this as an achievement and as a solution of the unemployment relief problem.

There is a note of exultation in the following Associated Press dispatch from Niles, Ohio (N. Y. Times, March 28, 1932):

"This steel city of 16,000 population is feeding one-fourth of its residents, officials say, at the rate of about \$1 a month each, or 1 1/4 cents a meal, believed to be the lowest rates in the country for feeding the unemployed."

"Relief workers from other cities have come to learn how the unemployed here can be fed so cheaply." It is not only a question of driving the starvation rations of the unemployed to 1 1/4 cents a meal—an object lesson that is arousing the admiration of the "relief workers" of other cities, an achievement that Chiang Kai Shek even cannot boast of—but the result will show in the standard of living of the employed workers. The steel corporation, desiring to reduce costs, is learning that workers can live on meals costing 1 1/4 cents. Unless the workers resist wage cuts, the standard of living (or rather of starvation) of the unemployed will be the bosses' goal. The \$1 per month standard is an inspiration to the wage-cutting steel bosses.

This lesson of how much farther wages can be cut, and that a complete change will be forced in the living standards of the American

by a private physician. The next day, his head bandaged, he was arrested in a restaurant by a Detroit policeman, taken to police headquarters in Detroit, finger-printed, then turned over to Dearborn police, who finger-printed him again and kept him in jail a night before he was released. The cases of the other three are all similar. They were wounded by the firing, were taken to the Receiving Hospital for treatment, but under what is called "technical arrest." That is to say, they were handcuffed and chained to their beds during their stay in the hospital from Monday night till Friday afternoon. Under the terms of the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Maurice Sugar on Wednesday, all arrested persons were supposed to be released without charges and without bond not later than Thursday. These three were taken from the hospital Friday—and instead of being released were taken to Detroit police headquarters and fingerprinted. Then the Dearborn police were called, and the patrol took them to the Dearborn jail where all three were fingerprinted again, photographed, then placed in cells and with no charges against them were detained for four days, when they were released.

It was this many-sided and frequently obscure interworking of the Detroit police with the Dearborn police, as well as the desperate condition of the unemployed generally, against which the Communist delegation of fourteen, headed by George Kristalsky, protested vigorously when they appeared on Monday, March 14—one week after the massacre—before the Detroit Council and the mayor.

Meanwhile new machine guns have been purchased for the Dearborn police, and papers carry announcements that any other attempt at demonstrations will be met with a mass

workers unless mass resistance is organized, was indicated in a recent speech by Myron C. Taylor, head of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation.

Speaking in Boston on March 24, 1932, Mr. Taylor pictured a gloomy future for capitalism, and he made no bones about the fact that the worker would have to stand the brunt. There will be "a redistribution of work and a readjustment of living conditions throughout the country," he said. "Readjustment," in the language of the capitalists (remember the "readjustment" of wages in 1921-22) means a lowering of living conditions. He points out that a great number of workers will have to die off or move to out-of-the-way places and try to live as best they can, perhaps, on the \$1 a month with which Mr. Taylor's "relief workers" are experimenting in Niles, Ohio.

"It is difficult to see," said Mr. Taylor, "how in the present situation the large numbers that have migrated to the cities can all be given work at fair compensation."

But it is not only in the steel districts, or in other basic industries, that the capitalists are experimenting with the cootie standard of living for the American workers. In Tulsa, Oklahoma, it is with great pride that the Tulsa County Medical Society announces that 10,000 people live on a 6-cent a day ration and are "in the best of health."

"The secret of reducing the cost," declared John H. Leavell, Tulsa business man who heads the experimentation, "lies in the purchasing." The Tulsa County Medical Society declares that workers fed on these rations can work just as hard as any other workers, and this already gives the Tulsa "business men" the cue as to the level of wages.

As an example of the "luxurious" diet for the workers, Mr. Leavell points out that skim milk is bought in powdered form, costing on the average of 8-10 of a cent a quart. That this is a deadly form of taking milk doesn't seem to concern Mr. Leavell, because, after all, Mr. Taylor, speaking for the capitalist class, avers that "it is difficult to see how in the present

situation the large number that have migrated to the cities can all be given work."

The only meat the Tulsa workers get is "cheap grown beef (the embalmed beef of the Spanish-American war) ground and mixed with lean pork trimmings."

This, as Norman Thomas would say (as he did over the radio supporting the New York "Block-Aid" system) is "relief, which is, on the whole being as well and humanely administered as funds permit."

The condition of the great mass of unemployed workers, their starvation, is directly related to the standard of living of the workers still holding jobs or those on part time. The lower the level of starvation of the unemployed, the closer to the 6-cent a day level the capitalists can force the employed, the more powerfully does the condition of the unemployed become a drag on the standard of living of the whole working-class.

The main goal of the capitalists is to force the standard of living of the workers, precisely in the period of sharpening crisis, to the lowest conceivable level, and that has already been indicated by the Niles and Tulsa "experiments."

This shows more and more the necessity of the unity of the employed and unemployed in the struggle against wage cuts, in the fight for unemployment insurance, against starvation and the cootie standards being widely "studied" by the "relief workers." As Marx pointed out, the only way for the workers to stop the drastic slash in wages during a period of crisis is by unity of the employed and unemployed in struggle. "Cohesion between the employed and unemployed necessarily disturbs this 'unalloyed' operation of this law" (the showing down of wages and the increased exploitation of the workers in periods of crisis).

The capitalists on more than one occasion officially thanked the A. F. of L. officialdom for doing all it could to prevent mass resistance to the new "American standard of living," in the manner of Niles and Tulsa, and with the crisis entering new and sharper phases, with the past wage cuts merely whetting the appetite of the capitalists, unless the workers mobilize for determined resistance, the way is open for the most drastic lowering of the living conditions of the American workers.

Comrade Amter's 50th Birthday

By JACK PERILLA

COMRADE Amter can best be characterized as a Party man whose life has been bound up with Party activity. His loyalty and devotion has served as an inspiration to workers in every field and district in which he has worked. The greatest part of his life was bound up with the carrying out of mass work in the Revolutionary movement. He serves as an example of Bolshevik tenacity.

He was born in Colorado, of pioneer parents who emigrated to the United States more than 65 years ago. This pioneer spirit, which he gained from living on the ranches in the West, reflected itself in his future work in the Party, fearlessness, willingness to fight in spite of all difficulties, and to show an example to the comrades and workers with whom he has worked.

At an early age, he was forced to work at various occupations, such as in a cigar factory, errand boy, messenger, and various other tasks.

In 1902 he joined the Socialist party of Denver, Colorado, and there played a very active role. A few years after his entrance into the Socialist party, he transferred to the German Social-Democratic party, and there became an active propagandist. He participated in various phases of Party work until a short period prior to the outbreak of the World War.

On his return to the United States, he found

himself into the struggle against the imperialist World War, and carried on a bitter fight against the social patriots and against the social betrayers under the leadership of Hillquit.

He was one of the founders of the Communist Party, and since that time has played an active and leading role in all the struggles that the Party conducted. In 1920, he became the New York organizer of the underground Communist Party. At the same time, he was also the leader of the unemployed movement, both locally and nationally. In 1921, together with A. Jakura, he was arrested and imprisoned for Party activities.

When the famine took place in Soviet Russia, he played a leading role in organizing relief through the Friends of Soviet Russia in the United States. He then became the secretary of the national Red Aid.

In 1923, he was called upon by the Party to serve as its representative in the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

From 1925 to 1929, he was the district organizer for Ohio. It was in this district that he played the leading role in organizing the enslaved rubber workers of Akron, giving leadership to the organization of metal workers in Warren and Youngstown, and in 1927-28 directed the organization of the miners in East Ohio, and actively participated in the strike struggle there.

Comrade Amter always fought for the line of the Communist International, and schooled his co-workers in understanding the necessity of accepting the leadership of the World Party, the Comintern and of the Central Committee. Lovestone had great illusions as to the possibilities of getting the basic proletarians of this district for the support of his counter-revolutionary line. When the Communist International, together with the Central Committee of our Party acted in a decisive manner to exclude these renegades, the Communist Party of the Ohio district, lined up unanimously behind the Party. These workers were not given caucus leadership, and therefore in a true proletarian fashion, rejected these concealed enemies of the working class.

In 1929, Comrade Amter was called to the New York district to serve as the district organizer. He was a member of the March 6 delegation which symbolized a turning point in the struggle for unemployment insurance, and for this activity he served a six-months sentence, and even at the present time is still under parole for this charge.

Comrade Amter stands out as a symbol of mass work, shop work and unflinching loyalty to the Party. It is in this sense that we celebrate his 50th birthday. To many, the 50th birthday means the end of Party activities, but to our New York district organizer, it is only a beginning. His 50th birthday must serve as an inspiration to all our Party members and active revolutionaries.