

WORKERS  
OF THE WORLD,  
UNITE!

# Daily Worker

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

Intensify the Struggle Against Imperialist War! Protest the Slaughter of the Chinese People! Expose the Shameless Provocations Against the Soviet Union by Japanese Imperialism Supported by American Imperialism!

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## DARROW BARS NATIVES FROM HAWAII TRIAL JURY; ACTS AS IMPERIALIST TOOL

N. A. A. C. P. Candidate for Attorney in Scottsboro Case Shows Vile Race Hatred

Use Liberal Face to Cover up Oppression of Hawaiian Masses

Clarence Darrow, chief counsel of the four white Americans who admittedly lynched a young Hawaiian worker, is fighting to exclude all natives from the jury in the trial which has opened in Honolulu. He has peremptorily challenged all natives on the panel and is seeking to have an all-white jury which would whitewash the murderers of the young Hawaiian worker, Joe Kahanawai, Jr. A Honolulu dispatch on the trial to the New York World-Telegram reports:

"Sharp drawn racial lines embittered the alleged honor slaying trial of four Americans today as the defense used peremptory challenges to obtain a jury of whites and prosecutors favored Orientals and half-castes."

"Darrow excused one half-caste after another, occasionally a Japanese or Chinese with them."

Darrow was the latest candidate of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for "defense" attorney in the Scottsboro case in their attempt to betray the Scottsboro boys and to soft-peddle the vital issues in the case. Darrow is now stirring up race hatred against the Hawaiian masses and defending white lynchings who have proudly admitted their crime and have tried to excuse it with the usual lie of "rape" against colored men. Stephen Roddy, another "defense" candidate of the NAACP is a Klansman who betrayed the boys at the mock trial in Scottsboro, Ala., and attempted to have the boys plead guilty to the lying framed-up charge of "raping" two white prostitutes.

## Mooney Decision Again Postponed by Governor Rolph

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Ex-Judge Matt Sullivan has announced that he will present his recommendation to Gov. Rolph on the question of a pardon for Tom Mooney on April 7.

Rolph has stated that he will enter his decision between the 7th and 21st when he leaves for a national conference of governors at Richmond, Va.

Tom Mooney's aged mother, Mrs. Mary Mooney, has just concluded a tour of the country as part of the campaign of the International Labor Defense in rousing the masses for the demand for the release of Mooney. Hundreds of mass protest meetings have been held throughout the country.

## "Intelligence, Courage and Good Will"

PREMIER TARDIEU of France has just visited Prime Minister MacDonald, bringing to the front in the sharpest form the whole problem of the further breakdown of capitalism, of the deepening swamp of the reparations problems, of the war debts and the world financial crisis. The London conference is an outgrowth of the Hoover moratorium of June, 1931, that was to end the world crisis and stabilize capitalism.

Today in the visit of Tardieu, in the attempted formation of new alliances of the imperialist powers, in the creation of a Danubian Economic Union, in the feverish attempts to patch up an agreement on reparations and war debts before the termination of the Hoover moratorium, we see that all the factors of the capitalist crisis are more pronounced.

The secret conversations of the "socialist" MacDonald, and Tardieu, leader of the anti-Soviet war forces in France, were announced to prepare some sort of agreement for the Lausanne conference to take place in June, which will again attempt to solve the burning problems of reparations and war debts, the German crisis and the related financial and economic debacle of capitalism. It is an attempt, the New York Times states, "to salvage world economy."

Capitalism faces, in the words of the New York Times Berlin correspondent, "ruinous economic warfare, with the slogan 'Each for himself and against everybody else.'"

All the great expectations of the Hoover millennium have collapsed. The glowing promises of the capitalist press in June of 1931 have crumbled. The economic crisis of world capitalism is worse than ever before. In every capitalist country the financial crisis is tenfold greater. In June of 1931 the Daily Worker pointed out that the Hoover moratorium would fall, that it would be followed by a severer crisis, more unemployment, greater wage-cuts, more rapid war preparations. All this is here today.

We recall that in 1931, when the republican and democrat parties united behind Hoover to put through the moratorium—the American socialist party declared it was a "good thing"—the leading capitalists promised wonders. Owen D. Young said: "It is most encouraging. It only takes intelligence, courage and good will to make a prosperous world." Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that the moratorium was supported by "all of those who desire to see more stable conditions established in the world at large, with resulting benefits to our own people." Another Wall Street banker, Warburg, said it was "constructive in the highest sense and it may mark the turning point in the economic disorganization menacing the entire world."

The situation of world capitalism today completely refutes these lying promises of the capitalists. The "resulting benefits to our own people" have been translated into life to mean greater mass starvation for the masses. The "turning point" is the turning point to deeper crisis and to more ferocious war preparations.

It is extremely significant that in speaking about the Danube Economic Union, in the discussion of world problems of "peace and economic security," the "socialist" MacDonald and his collaborator, Tardieu, organizer of the war against the Soviet Union via Poland and Rumania, that these two imperialist representatives were entirely silent on the question of the war in the Far East. Not one word is said about the Soviet Union, the fact that the Danube Economic Union is directed mainly against the Soviet Union. The countries forming the Danube Economic Union are the French imperialist springboards for war against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Reports from Washington say that "a united front in Europe on the debt question have not been lacking." From Basle, the home of the Bank of International Settlements, comes the report that the "big issue is the establishment of a united Anglo-French front toward the United States in the form of a joint statement to be issued as soon as the Lausanne conference has settled the reparations question that neither the British nor the French will pay the United States except from their reparations income."

In Washington, while conflicting reports are made about a very mysterious visit of Secretary of State Stimson either to Geneva or Lausanne, spokesmen close to Hoover express "confidence that the agitation in this direction (a united front of the European capitalist powers against the United States on war debts) would not get far."

Above all stands the fact that the chaos which Hoover was supposed to have wiped out nearly one year ago is today worse than ever. More and more the capitalists seek a way out through united action for war against the Soviet Union. This is the main agreement of French and Japanese imperialism; this is the agreement which MacDonald and Tardieu are perfecting; it is the cement which the imperialists will use to unite for the anti-Soviet offensive and themselves in their present situation of intensified crisis.

The vague statements about "solidarity" of the imperialist bandits which come so freely from both MacDonald and Tardieu should warn the workers that in their desperation the capitalists will seek by all means the road to war—war against the Soviet Union—as a way out.

## Tear Gas Striking Students

Students In Pitched Battle With Athletes On Columbia Campus

4000 Mass Near Library

NEW YORK—The overwhelming majority of almost 4000 Columbia students voted by a show of hands to support the fight being led by the National Student League for the reinstatement of Reed Harris, expelled student editor. The vote was taken at a mass meeting on the steps of the Columbia library at the height of the one-day protest strike called by the National Students League.

A militant battle was put up by the strikers against the attacks of the athletic crowd. When a football man attempted to pull down a streamer reading "Free Speech," hung on the library steps, he was immediately surrounded by a mass of students, who threw him to the ground. Only the interference of the faculty members saved him from a beating.

The students in Avery Hall barricaded themselves to prevent the athletes from tearing down the streamers which they had tied on the outside of the building. With the athletes hurling bags of water and small tear gas bombs manufactured in the college laboratory, the students fought for over 15 minutes near the entrance to Avery Hall.

The janitor of the building, under instructions from the faculty, locked the door of the building after desks had been smashed, tables overturned and chairs hurled around the rooms.

During the mass meeting, the athletes who had been throwing eggs at the speakers were singled out by the student strikers and fist fights broke out which continued throughout the afternoon.

Although there is no report as yet on the actual number of students who struck, the support given the student strike committee indicates wide support of the strike call.

The only section of the students opposed to the strike was the "football crowd," who with the encouragement of the faculty, acted as a fascist group. A number of the student pickets were attacked and unsuccessful efforts made to break up the campus meeting by throwing eggs and apples at the speakers.

In addition to the broad student support of the "free speech" fight, more than twenty professors and instructors signed a petition demanding Harris' reinstatement. About 12 of them dismissed their classes as evidence of their support of the National Student League strike call.

Long, streaming banners were hung from the windows of Avery Hall, reading: "No Gagging," "Free Speech," "Reinstate Reed Harris." The pickets carried placards denouncing President Butler, and demanding the immediate and unconditional reinstatement of Harris.

Robert Hall, leader of the student delegation to Kentucky and member of the National Executive Committee of the National Student League was chairman of the meeting. One of the students read a long list of affidavits from student workers in the college cafeteria charging grafting, rotten quality of food, high prices, and underpayment of the workers.

The expulsion of Harris served as an object lesson to hundreds of students that the mythical "academic freedom" about which the hypocritical liberal Butler spoke was non-existent when it came into conflict with the interests of the financiers who control the entire capitalist educational system.

## Illinois Mine Officials Betray on Wage Cut

The negotiations which are now proceeding in the Illinois coal fields between the operators and the officials of the U. M. W. A. on the question of a wage-cut seem to be definitely settled, according to a special dispatch from Chicago to the World-Telegram.

The union officials are ready to consent to a wage reduction. The dispatch states: "The coal operators are asking for a substantial reduction in wage scales. While the miners' union is understood to be ready to consent to a wage reduction the dispute hinges on how much reduction should be made in order to give the mine owners a competitive scale with the non-union fields."

This information reveals the correctness of the policy followed by the

## Newfoundland Jobless Storm Parliament; Force Premier to Resign

15,000 Workers Drive Out Parliament Members With Sticks and Stones

Threaten to Throw Sir Richard Squires In Sea If Relief Is Not Forthcoming

A surging mass of 15,000 hungry unemployed workers, demanding relief from the government, stormed the parliament building in St. Johns, Newfoundland, yesterday driving to cover the police and parliament members and forcing Prime Minister Sir Richard A. Squires to resign. The workers took complete control of the parliament buildings and threatened to tear the Prime Minister and the Inspector General of Police to pieces and throw them in the sea if the demands for relief for the jobless were not granted.

The demonstration lasted over two hours. Kicking down doors and smashing windows, the aroused workers swept upstairs and entered the chamber of the parliament through the strangers' gallery. The speaker, frightened by the onrush of workers, adjourned the meeting and members fled to adjoining rooms, barricading doors behind them.

Men, women and children beat off a police attack with sticks and stones. The workers broke up furniture, chairs and desks and defended themselves with the remnants. Women broke windows and threw typewriters and furniture at the fleeing police.

Before Sir Richard made his escape the crowd threatened to throw him into the harbor. Only two weeks ago the workers threatened to throw him out of a window if he refused to order increased unemployment relief.

After Sir Richard was smuggled out of the building he was defended by a fat priest, the Rev. Pippy, who took the side of the bosses and police against the workers. Pippy appealed to the workers to starve quietly.

Masses of workers then proceeded to the home of the Prime Minister where they held a meeting demanding that he resign.

Meetings were held throughout St. Johns and resolutions adopted demanding immediate relief for the starving.

Shortly before the demonstration, the government reduced the food ration of the unemployed to \$1.60 per unit per month. The resolution adopted by the workers stated the reduced ration was not enough to maintain life. They demanded an immediate increase in relief and the resignation of the premier.

The police and government forces are reported in a state of demoralization and the government leaders have mobilized fascist veterans associations to act as police and help put over the starvation program.

"This is not a riot, it is a revolution," said Sir John R. Bennett,



Mrs. Janie Patterson of Haywood, whose 17-year-old son, Chaywood, is one of the 7 Scottsboro boys whose appeal for a new trial the Alabama Supreme Court turned down last week. Mrs. Patterson has toured the country, urging Negro and white workers to smash this ghastly frame-up.

## Protest Frame-Up of Paterson Workers at Meet. Friday, Apr. 8

PATERSON, N. J.—A meeting to protest the outrageous frame-up of Lieb and Gershenowitz, two textile workers, will be held Friday, April 8, in Carpenters Hall, 57 Van Houten St., at 8 p.m.

The workers are guilty of only one thing, that of organizing the textile workers against their intolerable conditions. For this they must appear on April 18 to answer charges of assault and murder. As in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti the boss' court is trying to first convict them on an assault charge to make it easier to convict them on murder.

former Acting Premier, as he watched the workers crash into the parliament building.

## 90 P.C. of Miners in Ohio W. Va. Strike Zone Out; NMU Gains More Support

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, April 6.—Ninety per cent of the miners are out on strike in Eastern Ohio and the West Virginia Panhandle. Two treacherous miners from Lansing, Ohio, on their way to picket the Costanzo mine in West Virginia, were stopped by police this morning.

Metro Septich, organizer of the National Miners' Union, who was picketing the Costanzo mine while carrying out the united front policy of the N. M. U., was arrested this morning.

Two writers, Charles and Adelaide Walker, bearing credentials from a magazine and Columbia University, were taken to the police station. "We don't care about magazines," the police chief said. "Get out of town or we'll lock you up."

"West Virginia seems to have adopted the fascist tactics of Kentucky in order to break the strike," Walker said on being interviewed.

One thousand miners at a U.M.W. meeting Tuesday night at Powhatan, the largest mine in Ohio, were addressed by two National Miners' Union organizers, who exposed the officials and the fake demand for a uniform wage scale.

They urged the miners to adopt the program of the National Miners' Union in the struggle against wage-cuts, calling for a checkweighman and recognition of a mine committee elected by all the miners. They called on all mines to elect united front strike committees.

Four mines at Amsterdam, with 900 men, are all out. A National Miners' Union local meeting last night in Amsterdam turned into a general mass meeting and 71 joined the National Miners' Union. A rank and file committee was elected to call a mass meeting Friday.

Today the National Miners' Union issued a leaflet calling for strike at the Constanzo Mines and Four Mines in the upper panhandle district. Strike sentiment is spreading. The National Miners' Union is preparing for strike in Western Pennsylvania, Indiana County and Westmoreland County, while gaining strength in the strategic Avella section near West Virginia.

## TRIAL OF 4 IN CAPITAL POSTPONED

Boss Lawyer Says Cops Brutal at Anti-War Demonstration

Hoover Aided Debuchi

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The trial of the four demonstrators accused of assault on March 12 was postponed until tomorrow. The official reason given by the state for postponement was the military parade and the fact that the cops had to participate in it. This, however, was proved by the defense attorney as a lie, and it was brought out by the defense that the cops involved in the case did not participate in the parade.

One of the reasons for the postponement was the appearance of the statement in the afternoon press of U. S. supreme court Justice by Walter Dellhorn, the secretary Stone to the effect that the police were especially brutal on the demonstrators and that he was ready to testify for the defense.

Mr. Dellhorn stated that he believes from what he saw that the police used more violence than was necessary and that after the fight was over, he heard a patrolman say he was sorry he hadn't got a few licks at the demonstrators.

The statement of the secretary to the justice further exposes the brutality of the police and the common action of the Hoover administration with Ambassador Debuchi, the representative of Japanese imperialism. Under the pressure of the sentiment against war and brutal attack of the police, Debuchi came out with a statement claiming that newspapers exaggerated what actually took place at the demonstration.

However, the press published on the front page a picture showing Joan Hardy weighing approximately 100 pounds being attacked by a 200 pound policeman. The chief of police, of course, could not contradict the picture.

Another reason for postponement is the attitude of some of the bourgeois liberal newspapers which expect, through this brutal attack on the demonstration the encouragement given and still being given to the Japanese in their butchery of Chinese workers and peasants and the war provocations on the Soviet Union.

The obvious agreement between the administration and Debuchi is another indication of the unity between the imperialist powers, in spite of their antagonisms, to make war on the Soviet Union.

## SCOTTSBORO PROTEST MEETING IN STATEN ISLAND THURSDAY

NEW YORK.—The workers of Staten Island are invited to attend with their friends, a mighty protest demonstration against the frame-up of the nine Scottsboro boys and the decision handed down by the Alabama Supreme Court, upholding the lynch verdicts against 7 of the 9 innocent boys.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. The principle speaker will be Tom Truesdale of the district office of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

## Urge Workers Organizations to Send Delegates to Emergency Jobless Conf.

Eight organizations have already lined up in the emergency campaign to fight against the edicts issued one after the other by Tammany Hall and the boss class of New York to cut unemployment relief. These decrees mean without exaggeration starvation to tens of thousands of men, women and children. With the slashes in relief came the announcement that all relief may be stopped by June 1st with the closing of the Home Relief Bureau.

In this serious situation the Unemployed Council of Greater New York immediately after an emergency meeting laid out a plan of action to rally the hundreds of thousands of unemployed in a mass fight for immediate cash relief, an increase in the city budget, etc.

The Workers International Relief, International Labor Defense, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, Women's Council, International Workers' Order, Trade Union Unity Council, Communist Party and Young Communist Party and Young Communist League endorse this plan.

An important part of the plan of action calls for an emergency mass conference of workers' organizations to be held Saturday, April 9th, 1:30 p. m., at 5 East 19th Street. The conference will take steps to put the plan into motion rapidly.

The seriousness of the unemployed situation at this moment is apparent to every worker and the Council asks that every mass organization respond to the call to attend the conference. Due to the lack of time and the hurried need for the campaign it was impossible to send delegates to visit every organization. The Council therefore asks that organizations and workers attend the conference without these visits and to spread the call.

## DEATH PENALTY FOR ANTI-SOVIET WAR PLOTTERS

Soviet Supreme Court Sentences Stern and Vassiliev to Face Firing Squad for Attempt On Life of German Diplomats

The mass Anti-War Scottsboro protest meeting in the Bronx Coliseum is still going on as the Daily Worker goes to press. Full details will be printed in tomorrow's edition.

By MYRA PAGE, European Correspondent of the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, April 6.—Vassiliev and Judas Stern, the two plotters who attempted to involve the Soviet Union in war by assassinating the German Ambassador to Moscow were sentenced to be shot by the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. The sentence of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. in the case of Stern and Vassiliev establishes that in 1928 Vsevolod Lubarsky, Polish citizen who arrived from Moscow as a Polish diplomatic messenger, organized together with his sister Shelkova Lubarskaya, Borise Lubarsky, Lev Lubarsky and other persons, counter-revolutionary terrorist groups.

The sentence further charges that this group, its members and Lev Lubarsky assassinated Senior Inspector of the Red Army Shaposhnikov on August 16, 1928, and that part of the members of this group were convicted in 1929 while others continued their terrorist counter-revolutionary activities. It charges that at the end of 1931 this terrorist group of Vsevolod Lubarsky, considering that the most important means of overthrowing the Soviet Government is by means of armed intervention against the U.S.S.R., which may happen as a result of the aggravation of the foreign political situation of the U.S.S.R., decided to assassinate the German ambassador to Moscow, Von Dirksen, for the purpose of breaking diplomatic relations between Germany and the Soviet Union.

It also establishes the fact that Vassiliev was charged by this group to organize this terrorist act and the latter was entrusted with the execution of this act. Stern fully shared the viewpoint of Vassiliev and his followers.

Stern, together with Vassiliev, worked out the plan for this terrorist act. Stating further that certain circumstances accompanying this attempt and the fact that Vassiliev instructed Stern as to the technique of execution of this terrorist act, the sentence established the guilt of Vassiliev as being an enemy of the Soviet government and a member of a counter-revolutionary terrorist group formed by the functionaries of the state institutions of the Polish Republic.

Vsevolod Lubarsky organized this terrorist act against the German ambassador for the purpose of aggravating the foreign political situation of the U.S.S.R. Accusing Stern of being an enemy of the Soviet government who committed this act together with Vassiliev, and considering that terrorist acts against diplomatic representatives of states having normal relations with the Soviet Union represents the gravest crime demanding the most rigid punishment, the Collegium of the Supreme Court sentenced Vassiliev and Stern to be shot.

## Alabama Lynchers Try to Stop Growing Flood of Protests Against Scottsboro Verdicts

Attorney General Knight Tells Telegraph Companies to Stop Receiving Messages; Nation-Wide Demonstrations Today

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 5.—Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight attempted yesterday to stop the flood of protest cables and telegrams pouring in on the Alabama Supreme Court expressing the indignation of workers and intellectuals throughout the whole world against the recent decision of the court upholding the lynch verdicts against seven of the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys. Knight notified the telegram companies that they would be cited for "contempt of court" if they continued to accept and deliver protest cables and telegrams.

Knight opposed the appeal for a new trial for the boys, openly howling for the blood of the boys, in spite of the overwhelming evidence presented by the attorneys of the International Labor Defense of the innocence of the boys, the frame-up nature of the "rape" charges against them and the lynch character of the mock trial in the lower court at Scottsboro, Ala. Knight is the son of one of the Justices of the Alabama Supreme Court which denied a new trial for the boys.

Since the announcement of the decision of the Alabama Supreme Court, protest cables and telegrams have poured in from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries. The capitalist press two weeks ago admitted that at that time over 600 protest telegrams and cables had been received. The present action of the Alabama attorney shows that the flood of protests is still continuing. This is an indication of the tremendous growth of the world-wide mass movement in defense of the Scottsboro boys and the oppressed Negro masses. This movement is throwing fear into the hearts of the Alabama lynchers.

Yesterday, 450 Negro and white workers (at a mass meeting in the Jerusalem Baptist Church at Youngstown, Ohio, cheered the ILD for its militant defense tactics in the case

# UMW Local Demands Release of Frank Borich, Mine Leader

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—Following a speech by Arthur Herchy of the Rank and File Committee, U. M. W. local 913 of the Peabody Mine No. 59 passed a resolution demanding the immediate release of Frank Borich, national secretary of the National Miners Union. Borich, who was arrested after a raid on the national headquarters of the N. M. U. in Pittsburgh by federal immigration authorities, is being held for deportation.

The resolution adopted by local 913 was sent to Secretary of Labor Doak, who is directly responsible for the raid and Borich's arrest and to Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

The miners cheered Herchy's calling for a fight to defeat the wage cuts in the Illinois fields and for a strike against the policy of Walker and Lewis of the U. M. W. A.

The arrest of Borich significantly came at a moment when the mine operators are fastening new and huge wage slashes upon the backs of the already starving miners.

Miners all over see in this act the hands of the coal operators and their tools to snatch Borich from the ranks of the miners and to deprive them of one of their leaders in the fight against the bosses' attacks. There is very strong evidence that the U. M. W. A. were the initiators in the attempt to deport Borich.

Only the N. M. U. is exposing the conditions of the miners and is organizing them to repulse the attacks, irrespective of their union affiliation. It is because of this that the local and federal government make the most brutal attacks against the N. M. U. and their leaders.

Dozens have been arrested and jailed.

# 20 DELEGATES ELECTED FOR MAY 1ST TRIP

Secretary of A. F. L. Building Trades in Minn. Elected

The campaign to elect a May 1 delegation to bring the greetings of the American Workers to the Soviet workers has won the support of wide masses throughout the country including many A.F.L. unions. Already 20 delegates have been elected and election of the remaining 30 is to be reported from Kentucky, Western Pennsylvania, and other industrial centers.

Walter Frank, secretary of the Building Trades Council of Minneapolis, has been elected by the building trades workers in that city as their representative. He was endorsed by O. T. Folland, president of the council, who said in part: "Brother Frank has been a constant fighter for the workers' cause. He has a following among the A.F.L. union not exceeded by any individual in this section. No one will give us a clearer picture of conditions as they are in the Soviet Union." "The endorsement of Frank," Folland continued, "represents conservatively 3,000 workers."

An anthracite miner was elected by miners of Locust Mountain in Shenandoah, Pa. A meeting of the UMWA Wm. Penn mine local will be held tonight to endorse him.

Workers of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Elizabeth, N. J., will meet at 408 Court St. Thursday, at 8 p.m., to elect their delegate, Marcel Scherer, national secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union, will speak. A special factory gate meeting at noon has been arranged to mobilize the workers.

Workers of the Anaconda Wire Works in Yonkers, N. Y., will hold a mass meeting Friday night to choose their representative on the delegation.

Wire workers in Sacramento, Cal., have elected a delegate already. He has received the endorsement of his union of wire workers and awaits the endorsement by the Building Trades Council of that city.

Funds are urgently needed to ensure that the delegation will sail on April 19. The F.S.U. asks that organization who that have elected delegates to rush in their money to the national office, 80 E. 11th St. All workers are asked to collect for the American Worker Delegation and send with donations, greetings and resolutions in support of the Soviet workers and a pledge to fight against the war provocations of the imperialist bloc.

# LEON JANNEY IN PERSON AT HIPPODROME

Leon Janney, noted boy actor of the screen heads the stage show of the Hippodrome beginning Saturday. Young Janney is presenting caricatures of well known stars. Other acts include: Bart Walton; "Pals of the Past," youths from 65 to 80 years of age including Danny Simmons, Josephine Sabel, Annie Hart, Blondie Newcombe and Lombard brothers; Bobby Gillette with Shirley Richards; Van Horn and Inez; Dean and Joyce and their rhythm dancers; Parker A.E. niUeK-dmyg ? ? ? ? ? Wemberg; and the Demati harlequins; "Girl Crazy" featuring Bert Wheeler, Mitzl Green, Eddie Quillan and Ketty Kelly is the film attraction.

Zane Grey is planning another expedition in quest of big fish. "This time it will be the Indian Ocean, in search of new specimens. His picture "Second Sea Adventures," now being shown at the Cameo Theatre will be held over a second week.

Sergel M. Eisenstein, noted Soviet motion picture director, arrived in New York during the week and will remain here until April 14 to attend the American premiere showing of the latest Soviet talkie, "White Mountains," at the Cameo Theatre. Eisenstein is anxious to extend this courtesy to Yudekevitch, director of "Golden Mountains," as he and Yudekevitch started their theatrical careers together. Another member of this group was Nikolai Ekk, director of "Road to Life." The trio received their first opportunity when they joined the Meyerhold Theatre in 1920. Yudekevitch and Ekk remained in the theatre until two weeks ago, but Eisenstein broke with Meyerhold in

# Show Soviet Family Life at Burnside

The lecture and slides, "24 Hours with the Soviet Family" by Philip, banned in White Plains because it reveals the lies of the capitalist press about the Soviet Union, will be shown on Thursday evening, April 7, at Burnside Manor, 71-85 W. Burnside Ave., at 8 p.m. Frank Siegel, district organizer of the F.S.U., who was arrested in White Plains, will give the lecture.

The picture shows the life of an average worker and his family in Moscow, from the time he wakes up in the morning until he goes to bed.

# General Electric Delegate to Get Mass Send-Off

Workers Show Great Interest in Soviet; Police Interfere

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—A final mass meeting for the send-off of Alexander Trainor, the elected workers' delegate from the General Electric plant to go to the Soviet Union in answer to an invitation of the Metal Workers Union of the Electro-rod in Moscow will be held Friday April 8, at 269 State St.

Trainor is a machinist from the tool room in shop 17 and was elected by 200 workers, 90 per cent of whom were General Electric workers, at a mass meeting on March 18, when the invitation of the Soviet workers was accepted. Many more workers anxious to attend were prevented by police intimidation and the fear of being blacklisted.

The police are doing everything possible to prevent the workers from rallying to the campaign. Workers are being continually arrested for distributing leaflets. A reign of intimidation was instituted with active workers arrested and framed on vagrancy charges. The fear of the bosses of the intense interest shown by the workers in the Soviet Union was further evidenced by the slander against Trainor in the capitalist press.

They have tried to make him appear in the light of a sinister "red agitator."

The General Electric workers are interested in the Electro-rod because while there are mass layoffs and drastic wage cuts in the General Electric, there is no unemployment in the Soviet Union where wages are rising.

Why are the city and police so interested in keeping us away from the meetings while the General Electric can send their engineers and products to the Soviet Union without question? the workers are asking.

A campaign is now going on involving all departments to secure financial support for Trainor's trip. Leaflets are being broadcast throughout the plant explaining the purpose of the delegation and exposing the actions of the press, also inviting all workers to send in questions for the delegate to secure first hand answers from the Russian workers.

# Meeting of Readers 'Soviet Russia Today' to Be Held on Sunday

The readers and friends of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today" have been invited to an open "selfcriticism" meeting to be held in Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Plaza, Sunday, April 10, at 2 p. m.

"You know how valuable self-criticism has been in the Soviet Union in achieving the success of the Five Year Plan" states the editorial committee. "It should be a valuable means of correcting the error and shortcomings of our journal." In order to make the magazine an effective weapon for the defense of the Soviet Union. "We want to aid our readers in improving Soviet Russia Today" they stated.

Smash the illusions of the pacifists in the struggle against war. Learn to struggle in the revolutionary way against war. Read "Revolutionary Struggle Against War Versus Pacifism," by A. Bittelman, five cents.

1924 and joined the newly formed motion picture trust.

# U.S. Labor Department Joins Labor Fakers of Sheet Metal Workers Local 28 Against Jobless Insurance

THE revolt in the Sheet Metal Workers Local 28 of the International Association is becoming bigger and deeper. It has grown out of the fight for unemployed relief. For years and years the present gang has ruled this local union with an iron fist. Any one who ever dared to accuse the officials was either fined, beaten, or he got all of those things, to start from the last—beaten and fined. Anyone who was only suspected of being against them was and is even now not sure of his job.

The main object of this bureaucratic gang was to make as much money from their jobs as possible. And they did make money! Were it possible to investigate their bank books, the members would find out how their \$110-\$125 per week they could save so much money.

The officials have been carrying on their racket as long as the men of the local could get a job. But building workers were among the first to be hit by the crisis. The bosses, with the union officials in their pocket, began to slash the wages to a point where men are today working for five-six dollars a day instead of for the scale of \$13-20 a day. There are today over 50 per cent unemployed out of the 2,800 members.

These bureaucrats of the union saw the rising revolt on the part of the men, and they instituted a system of relief whereby those who worked three days paid \$2 a week and those who made four or five days paid \$4.

But how did the officials distribute the relief funds? It is enough to say that the men on the relief committee received \$9 for every meeting they attended, while on the average the unemployed received \$1.50 a week!

This was not all. Those who were pro-administration received more—some received over \$300 and some only \$25. That wouldn't have been bad either. The worst of it was that they introduced the same system as the charity institutions—to investigate everyone in his home, thus trying to make beggars out of the unemployed. This shameful tactic enraged the unemployed and at every meeting of the local, they became bolder in their attack on the administration.

When the bureaucrats saw that the spirit of revolt gripped the whole local, they offered a new proposal. They decided to appoint a new committee of ten, to work out an unemployed plan. They thought they would appoint five Jewish members and five gentiles out of the disorganized opposition, expecting that the Jewish and gentile workers would never agree.

But they miscalculated. The committee began to function like a clock. They brought in a plan to assess 10 per cent on all those who work and 30 per cent on the officials' salaries. Thus creating a fund to be able to pay \$9 a week to every unemployed.

When the officials heard of this plan, they came out point blank against it. It meant \$35

a week from their wages. At the special meeting called for the purpose of taking up the plan, the bureaucrats therefore, declared that unless there is a 100 per cent vote there will be no plan. Out of over 2,500 men, only 139 voted against the plan.

But whom did the bureaucrats find as their allies and defenders? The whole socialist clique. One named Tuvin, who organized the Bosses Association of Tinmiths and Roofers, and thus controlled the jobs together with the bureaucrats, shed crocodile tears over the robbery of assessing those who work. The other socialist delegate, Cohen, was very active, even to the extent of using physical arguments. And Julius Gerber secretary of the Socialists in New York, came to help out the bureaucrats by proposing to take up the whole plan, each part separate, instead of as a whole. More than that, he never came out against the administration, but always told the opposition that while he is with them in principle (!) yet he is against their tactics.

The reason is obvious. He has a printing shop and does the printing for these bureaucrats. It is plain, the socialists in Local 28 are pursuing the policy of their leader, Norman Thomas, in the Electricians Union and in other unions, everywhere supporting the racketeers!

Since the relief plan of the Committee of Ten was declared illegal, the bureaucrats never completed any of the meetings. They adjourn the meeting at 9 or 9:30.

When their term in office expired last December, they refused to call a special meeting for nominations. In this case as well as in the case of the Unemployed Relief Plan, the International Association supported the gang in office. If it were not for their support, the bureaucrats would never dare to violate the most elementary laws of local autonomy. In spite of the fact that the membership invited the president of the International Association from Washington to straighten out the present difficulties, he refused. He has been in New York many times, but never dared to face the revolting membership. In the face of a threat to expel everyone who will dare to participate in the elections, over 500 members participated in the election.

The bureaucratic gang in office, together with Hinze—president of the International Association, as well as the rest of the International brought charges immediately against those who ran on the ticket. And although the opposition opposed taking the whole question to court, knowing that the \$160,000 in the treasury which this gang is controlling and using without giving any financial report, the opposition was forced to take the case to court. The membership, the majority of whom are native born, and legally inclined, expressed their opinion at many rank and file meetings—where nearly a thousand men participated, that if the gang, together with the International Association refuses to listen to

them to take the case even to a capitalist court, not having any illusions, that the court will be with them.

When the clique realized that they would have to face the court, they came to court with the charge that the opposition are "Reds" and receive funds from outside. Meanwhile the Labor Department stepped in.

And here comes the open strikebreaking role of the government. Secretary Doak instructed his agents in New York under the auspices of the spy agent, Mr. Brown, to question those whose names were given over to them by the combined bureaucratic clique of New York and Washington. The cry of a "Red Danger" scared neither the leaders of the opposition nor the membership.

On the contrary, the rank and file say if to fight against corruption for unemployed relief, and for local autonomy is a Communist fight, then they are Communist!

Nothing can scare them now, they say, since they have nothing to lose. Secretary Doak together with the whole government can not stop them from fighting for bread, for their wives and children! If Doak thinks that he will succeed in stopping this fight, he is badly mistaken. For this is a fight against hunger and misery!

But why did Secretary Doak find it necessary to step into this fight? The answer is plain. Hoover and Wall Street are against social insurance for the unemployed workers. Therefore President Green and the whole leadership of the American Federation of Labor are against it. If this local will accept a local unemployed relief plan, they will then demand that the federal government should provide it for them. These fakers of local 28 are also fighting against any system of relief that may touch their pocket.

We can see therefore that the fight of Ruel and clique against unemployment relief is Doak's fight. Why shouldn't he help a friend in need. And there is another reason why Secretary Doak came to help these fakers. That is, there is to be taken up in all locals of the A. F. of L., the National Rank and File Referendum on Government Unemployment Insurance. Doak thinks that his strikebreaking tactics in this local 28 will stop the men from fighting for this referendum and make them accept the present proposed wage-cut of 25 to 40 per cent for the building trades workers, which the bosses with the help of the Building Trades Council leaders are trying to put into effect on May 1, 1932.

Court decision or no court decision the men will continue the fight. The main thing now is not to send in a new set of officials that will be not better than the present fakers. The membership will have to organize themselves in a strong organization to fight for local autonomy which takes in all other demands. Organization is Struggle! Don't weaken your ranks!

We shall deal with the coming elections in another article.

# Gun Bars Workers Demanding Relief

(Based on Labor and Textiles, by Dunn and Hardy.)

The imperialist war of 1914-18 brought textile mills to the highest peaks of prosperity. Profits were enormous during the war and the immediate post-war boom. Large regular cash and extra cash dividends were declared by practically all companies and many paid amazing stock dividends and heaped up great surpluses. Fortunes were made overnight by textile investors. Stock values were inflated in expectation of higher profits. In woolen and worsted mills, beginning with 1916, profits were little short of fabulous. . . As profits continued or expanded, big dividends were paid and prices of mill shares soared to unprecedented heights.

Enormous profits were made by cotton and wool companies in 1916 and 1917. Thirty cotton manufacturers examined, showed a percentage of net income to capital stock ranging from 24 to 212. Profits of 44 companies making unfinished print cloth ranged from 15 to 165 per cent, and similar profits were shown in other cotton lines. Out of 45 woolen and worsted manufacturing, dyeing and finishing companies, 16 made over 100 per cent on their capital stock. Some of the high rates were 205 per cent, 213 per cent, 451 per cent, 265 per cent, 297 per cent, 338 per cent, 411 per cent, 451 per cent, and 490 per cent, while the peak profit was made by a company that recorded 1,770 per cent for 1917, the year the United States entered the war. American Woolen Co. was shown to have made a net income of \$28,560,342 (48 per cent on its inflated capitalization) or nearly \$15,000,000 more than it exhibited in its annual report for that year. In other words it concealed more than half of its profits from the public. New Jersey Worsted Spinning Co., one of the firms against which the Passaic strikers

# War Profits in Textiles

fought in 1926, averaged net profits of 53 per cent a year for 16 years. During the war years 1916-17, they rose to 105 per cent.

Net profits on stockholders' invested capital (including capital stock and undistributed surplus) in a group of combed cotton yarn spinning mills, North and South, increased from 3.2 per cent in 1914 to 43.4 per cent in 1919. For eight similar companies studied by the Federal Trade Commission the net profit rate averaged about 30 per cent a year during the same six-year period.

The total net profits of 625 textile firms in Philadelphia, chiefly engaged in some branch of cotton and wool manufacturing, amounted in 1918 to 117 per cent of their combined invested capital. In 1919 it was 95 per cent. The profits of these mills nearly quadrupled their normal amounts during the boom period, 1915-1919. In the cotton goods (56 concerns) profits increased over sevenfold.

Thirty representative cotton manufacturing concerns made 32.5 per cent net income after all interest charges has been paid in 1916, while

# Protest Against Robber War

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—Over 1,200 took part in a preliminary anti-war and unemployment demonstrations this morning at the Ford plant here. Many of the workers pledged to take part in the larger demonstration against war this afternoon.

The workers militantly defended the speakers from attack by the police. Paul Cline, district organizer of the Communist Party, Phillips of the Young Communist League and Kahler of the Unemployed Council spoke. Considerable literature was sold during the demonstration.

In 1917 they made 42.5 per cent. From 1914 to 1918 inclusive, eight of the chief cotton companies averaged about 30 per cent on their already heavily inflated capital.

In 1919 some 21 cotton mills in Spartanburg County, South Carolina having a total capital stock of \$8,908,900, paid stock dividends amounting to \$6,058,000 in addition to cash dividends amounting to \$2,099,900, or a total payment of nearly 100 per cent in cash or stock to their shareholders.

# AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents **TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD**  
A New Play by BERNARD SHAW  
GUILD THEATRE, 524 St. W. of B'way.  
Eve. 8:30 Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30

The Theatre Guild Presents **REUNION IN VIENNA**  
A Comedy  
By ROBERT B. SHERWOOD  
Martin Beck THEATRE, 45th St. & Ave. C  
Ev. 8:40. Mat. Thu., Sat. Tel. Pe 6-8100

# COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

By **ELMER RICE PAUL MUNI**  
Thon. W. 45 St. Ev. 8:20  
Plymouth Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

# THE CAMEO

["ZANE GREY (Himself) in "South Sea Adventures"]

# NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

**RKO Always a Good Show**  
**JEFFERSON** Prop. by M. G. M.  
**FRANKLIN** Prop. by M. G. M.

WEDNESDAY TO FRIDAY  
"Wayward"  
with NANCY CARROLL, RICHARD ARIEN and PAULINE FREDERICK  
—EXTRA FEATURE AT JEFFERSON—  
"FREIGHTERS OF DESTINY," with TOM KENNEDY

NEW LOW PRICES  
MATS. 15 Cents | EVES. 25 Cents  
Except Sat., Sun., and Holidays

EAST SIDE  
NOW PLAYING  
FIRST RUSSIAN TALKIE  
Drama of Russia's "Wild Children"

**ROAD TO LIFE**  
(Titles in English Also—ART AND CULTURE IN U.S.S.R.)  
**ACME THEATRE** 14th St. & UNION SQ.

# TODAY

We will celebrate the achievements of the DRESS STRIKE and mobilize for further struggles in the Needle Industry!

# Needle Trades BAZAAR

at the **STAR CASINO—107th St. and Park Ave.**  
Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday  
APRIL 7th | APRIL 8th | APRIL 9th | APRIL 10th  
20c | 25c | 50c | 25c  
COMBINATION TICKET (For All 4 Days) 75 CENTS  
Collect Articles for the Bazaar!  
BAZAAR OFFICE—131 West 28th St., N. Y. C.

# COURT TURNS OUT EVICTIONS LIKE FACTORY

Given Ten Days to All Cases; Cold to Any Appeals

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"It reminded me of a slaughter house" said a worker who just been ordered evicted by the court at 268 Madison Avenue.

Quite an apt apt of describing it, if anyone had seen the machine-like way of slugging live-stock over the head and killing them at the Chicago stockyard. There was at least 80 cases of workers with eviction notices in court today. Old women, young housewives, mothers with children, tired and worried looking men, all of the working-class with notices to leave the shelter and go . . . where they did not know. There only hope now was to appeal to the mercy on the court. The court sat up on a high bench distant and forbidding.

Each worker had his tale of suffering. Of long unemployment, of bare existence of starvation of sick children at home, of old mother at home and no relief from the city and government. All had the stories ready to tell the judge to be saved from eviction. Perhaps for hours they had formulated the accounts of their condition to tell judge to make clear to him that they should not be evicted.

"Alfred Sacks" called the court clerk. A young worker stepped up, ready to tell the judge that he was unemployed for a long time, had no money, had no place to go etc. Not one word was he allowed to say "10 days" said the judge, it was stamped on a paper.

A worker's wife with a child in her arms. She too with her story, more heart rending than the young man preceding her. "10 days announced," the judge. The women stood a moment wanting to plead, beg if need be. "Move along, move along" commanded the clerk.

Next, and next and next and so on to the end of all the cases with the indifferent precision of a printing press, the stamp marked down the ten days. The slight noise of the stamp was the only answer the workers got to the vain hope of appealing to the courts owned, controlled and dictated by the landlord.

# Benjamin to Speak at Prospect Club

Herbert Benjamin, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils, will speak on unemployment insurance and expose the Block Aid drive at the Prospect Workers Club, 1157 So. Blvd., April 7, at 8 p.m. The meeting was arranged by the Blvd. Unemployed Council.

In order to defend the Soviet Union you must defend it also against the propaganda attacks of the capitalists. For "ammunition," read "Anti-Soviet Lies," by Max Bedacht, ten cents.

# Workers' Clubs Should Advertise in the "Daily"

**Intern'l Workers Order**  
DENTAL DEPARTMENT  
80 FIFTH AVENUE  
15th FLOOR  
All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

**MELROSE DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT**  
Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.  
1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX (near 174th St. Station)  
TELEPHONE INTERVALE 9-0149

**Garden Restaurant**  
233 EAST 13TH ST.  
EXCELLENT MEALS AND SERVICE  
NO TIPPING  
Tel. Tompkins Sq. 6-9797

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

**Parkway Cafeteria**  
The Only Strictly Vegetarian Cafeteria in Brownsville  
WE SERVE GOOD FOOD A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU  
1638 PITKIN AVE.  
Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Phone Dickens 2-7653

**SOLVE SANDWICH LUNCH**  
103 University Place  
(Just Around the Corner)  
Telephone Tompkins Square 6-9780-9781

**Comrade Rose Chester**  
Let your father know where you are stopping as he is rather worried. Also communicate with him.

**HARLAN MINERS SPEAK**  
The whole story of terrorism in the Kentucky coal fields, told by the miners themselves, by Theodore Dreiser, John Dos Passos, Anna Rochester, Melvin Levy, Sherwood Anderson and others.  
All profits from the sale of this book will be turned over by the publishers for relief of miners and their families. \$2.00  
Harcourt, Brace & Co., 383 Madison Ave., N.Y.

**Save the Daily Worker CONCERT and DANCE**  
Given under the joint auspices of L. W. O. BRANCH 132—YOUTH BRANCH 401—WOMEN'S COUNCIL 28 and SHULE 14 of the IWO  
1013 Tremont Ave., Bronx (Near West Farms)  
Saturday April 9th  
ADMISSION 25c  
All proceeds for the Daily Worker, Kentucky Miners and Dress Strike

**CONCERT and DANCE**  
Will be held under the auspices of UNITS 6, 8, 11 of SECTION 7  
Saturday April 9th  
1113 Brighton Beach Ave. Brooklyn  
Musical Program Refreshments  
ADMISSION 25c  
All proceeds for the Daily Worker

**Save the Daily Worker CONCERT and DANCE**  
Saturday April 9th  
At 8:00 P. M. at  
105 Jackson St., Newark  
Excellent Jazz Band and Musical Program  
Dancing and Refreshments  
ADMISSION 35c  
Come and Bring Your Friends

**Vida Obrera Bazaar**  
will be held  
APRIL 23rd and 24th  
At UKRAINIAN HALL  
1538 MADISON AVENUE  
(104th and 105th Sts.)  
United Front Committee desires to have some entertainment by comrades from the John Reed Club. Communicate with VIDA OBREERA 2336 THIRD AVENUE

**Report all Daily Worker Affairs to this column**

# GET ORDERS NOW, SEND FUNDS, FOR MAY DAY ISSUE

In the mass demonstrations yesterday against imperialist war the Daily Worker played an important part in spreading the significance of April 6th to the workers of the United States: In the still mightier mass demonstrations on May 1st, in which workers will participate throughout the entire world, the Daily Worker is also called upon to play a leading role.

Every day the Daily Worker spreads the news of the boss war plots, of the boss police terror, nad



of the bosses' attacks against the workers' standards of living. This day to day activity is a vital factor in rallying the workers to May Day demonstrations when the workers see concrete proof of their solidarity and power in their fight against murder and starvation.

Especially on May 1 it is important to spread the message of solidarity. That is why ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND copies of the Daily Worker eight-page issue will be published on that day.

We have gone ahead with our plans for this big issue. We have gone ahead because we are confident of the workers' support. We are confident that the workers will support us with bundle orders, paid in advance, nad with contributions for May Day greetings.

Cut out the coupon on page three. Send your contributions. Make permanent the results of the workers' demonstrations. Build an unshakable workers' united revolutionary front.

## AMERICAN WOMEN IN USSR SAYS WORKERS' POWER IS SUPERIOR

### Workers in Soviet Unions Determined to Defend Their Revolutionary Gains

The following letter was written by an American woman who has been in the Soviet Union several months. She has toured extensively throughout the U. S. S. R. visiting the factories, farms and workers' homes. The enthusiasm expressed in this letter is typical of the enthusiasm expressed by thousands of workers who have visited the Soviet Union.

This defense will come the world revolution. Yesterday came fifty women for the International Women's Day celebration, from various European countries. There were some social democrats among them. These women are going to go back with their eyes opened and they do know how to speak and they are going to speak.

The workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. have sent an invitation to the American workers to send a delegation to visit them on May 1 this year. The friends of the Soviet Union, 799 Broadway, New York City is now holding meetings throughout the country in unions and workers fraternal organizations to elect workers to the delegation.

Workers everywhere should assist picking the delegates and participate in the mass elections and endorsements of the delegation.

Dear Friend:— I have another extension of my visa to May 22nd, and I am leaving for a sanatorium March 15th, near Moscow for one month. After that, maybe I shall again go South.

Yes, the imperialist war is rolling up. We hear the echo from China. The march on the S. U. has already started, but the S. U. is ready and I am optimistic enough to believe that the workers of the world are also ready to defend the S. U. and out of

## Workers Blasts War Prosperity Legend

GRENVILLE, S. D. Desj. Comrades: In 1917 a few million of us American youth, the cream of the nation, were shipped across the water like cattle in boats that were only fit for cattle to be shot at and fight a war for Wall Street.

of whom are broken down, must now beg, borrow and steal to scrape up a mere existence. This is the prosperity that the workers got out of the last war. Tell that to the worker who says that war will bring prosperity.

## Rolph Lies About Starvation In Calif.

(By a Worker Correspondent) SACRAMENTO, Cal. — Governor Rolph says that nobody is starving in the state of California. He admits that there are 500,000 out of work. He even lies here. There are in the state of California at the present time over 900,000 unemployed.

ity Funds are exhausted. Two hundred families were turned away by the Land Commission without food.

Workers are getting sick and are dying from the rotten diet at the Salvation Army kitchen. They took one worker from the soup line to the hospital where he died. After he died the doctors examined his stomach and found that it contained half-cooked mildewed beans. They stated that this food caused his death.

## 150 Unemployed Live on Hartford Dumps

(By a Workers Correspondent) HARTFORD, Conn.—About 150 workers are living on a dump here which is located near the Colt Patent Fire Arms Co., one of the country's largest war industries.

## WORKERS ARRESTED PROTESTING FORD MURDERS



Five workers arrested in Detroit after a demonstration in front of a Ford agency where the new Ford models were being exhibited.

Left to right they are: Joseph Pawlowski, Max Jelfoyek, Edward Growy and Bronislaw Mironski. Hundreds of workers were in the demonstration. Bricks and stones were hurled through the windows of the display room, expressing the wrath of the Detroit masses against the murder of their class brothers by Ford in the March 7 Hunger March.

## 'Times' Makes Up for Dull Day By Stupid Anti-Soviet Lies

In their efforts to prove that the "Soviet system is not so hot after all" the capitalist newspapers are going wild with lies. Yesterday was an off day in Rumanian, Finnish and Berlin stories of massacres, revolts and baby-eating in Moscow, so the financial editor of the New York Times decided to pinch hit.

American Fishes and other "red-meatners" refuse to give the Soviet Union terms that are as favorable as those gotten in Europe. They have put as many obstacles as possible in the way of Soviet trade, so the trade goes elsewhere. And American workers lose the jobs which Soviet orders have been giving and could continue to give.

In the column set aside to prove that business is getting better every day this "authority" points out that Russian imports from the United States in February decreased by \$79,500,000, or 90 per cent, from the preceding February. This, according to the Times, proves "the evident breakdown of Russia's impossible Five-Year Plan."

## Boy Sees Need of Comic Strip in "Daily"

Brooklyn, N. Y. I am a boy 11 years of age. I am a pupil in Public School 80 of Coney Island. By chance I got the Daily Worker. I have seen the paper twice. I think it is a very fine and interesting paper. I suggest, however, that you have a comic strip.

EDITORIAL NOTE:—We agree with the young comrade. Ryan Walker, the comic strip man, is now in the Soviet Union. When he returns we hope to continue the strips.

## HAIL MAY DAY ISSUE

Hail the MAY DAY DAILY WORKER, the most important issue of the Daily Worker during the year! Every greeting received in the form of half-dollars is a direct slam against boss terror, bosses' war, hunger, misery, unemployment! Get your greetings now!

Prepare to spread the sales of the MAY DAY DAILY WORKER into every workers' neighborhood, block, ship, shop, mine and factory! The MAY DAY DAILY WORKER will have eight solid pages, full of greetings, stories, articles, letters from workers in all the basic industries. The MAY DAY DAILY WORKER will contain the name of every worker and every workers' organization that has contributed to help SAVE THE MAY DAY WORKER!



Of this historic issue 100,000 copies will be printed and sold! Prepare now to get this biggest issue of the year into your shop and neighborhood! Order bundles! Get commercial ads! Get subscribers! Send a greeting yourself, and get your friends and other workers to send greetings! Hail the MAY DAY DAILY WORKER!

### HALF DOLLAR CAMPAIGN

Half dollars roll in now and the Daily Worker has received more than half of its \$50,000 Fighting Fund directly as a tribute of support from the working class of the United States!

Half dollars are now coming in faster than ever from all districts, with the exception of North and South Carolina. Philadelphia and Denver are slow, but are perking up!

New York remains stationary for the day, having collected 40 per cent of its entire quota, far ahead of all other districts! Now all the half-dollar energy of the workers must be turned into the drive for the greatest MAY DAY DAILY WORKER in the history of the American working class!

All workers who have given half dollars will be listed, but this does not exclude them from sending an additional greeting to the MAY DAY DAILY WORKER!

Hundreds of thousands of workers all over the world will celebrate May Day, and the American workers will not be behind, and neither will the militant organ of the American workers, the Daily Worker!

All workers' clubs who have not given their five dollars worth of half-dollars may do so now! Get one of the Fighting Fund certificates! Have your club greeting in the MAY DAY DAILY WORKER! WATCH THIS DAILY REPORT!

Total Cash Received	No. of Clubs	Quota of Half-Dollars Received	March 15 to April 7	Balance to Go	Percentage of Quota
\$ 725.11	1. Boston	1,851	315	1,536	17.
12,869.83	2. New York	18,903	7,537	11,266	40.
910.60	3. Philadelphia	6,437	256	6,181	4.
260.79	4. Buffalo	2,818	202	2,616	7.1
308.13	5. Pittsburgh	2,057	172	1,885	8.3
1,247.80	6. Cleveland	6,273	779	5,494	12.2
1,468.77	7. Detroit	6,221	1,189	5,032	18.7
1,814.13	8. Chicago	11,332	2,057	9,175	18.3
440.24	9. Minneapolis	3,273	152	3,121	4.3
81.61	10. Kansas City	1,485	48	1,437	3.2
16.51	11. N. & S. Dakota	279	12	267	4.3
264.89	12. Seattle	2,351	80	2,271	3.4
690.46	13. San Francisco	2,708	66	2,642	2.5
457.28	15. Connecticut	1,896	310	1,586	16.2
17.10	16. N. S. Carolina	269	5	264	1.
108.45	17. South	125	41	84	32.8
72.50	18. Butte	282	35	247	12.9
167.95	19. Denver	482	27	455	4.3
\$21,922.19		68,225	13,264	54,961	20.09
146.51	Miscellaneous				
\$22,068.70					

## IMPERIALISTS PUSH PLAN TO SEIZE SHANGHAI

### United States Bosses in Robber Move Against China

The famous Canton Nineteenth Route Army, which heroically defended Shanghai against the Japanese invaders until betrayed by the Nanking Kuomintang government, is reported battling Nanking troops on the new Chinese lines outside of Shanghai.

Spontaneous defense actions of Nanking rank and file soldiers against the Japanese are also reported as of frequent occurrence along the entire front.

The robber aims of the imperialist attack on China is openly admitted in a Shanghai dispatch to the New York Tribune. The dispatch reports that American, British and French imperialists are supporting the Japanese proposal to rob China of its principal city, Shanghai, together with a large surrounding territory. The dispatch says:

"While China and Japan are fruitlessly discussing peace terms here, substantial foreign business interests, represented by prominent American, British and French nationals, are agitating seriously for a plan to create a free port of Shanghai under a charter from the Chinese government. The idea has been discussed for many years, and the present agitation apparently is prompted by belief that there is a golden opportunity now to put it into effect because of China's embarrassment as a result of the Japanese military occupation of greater Shanghai."

This represents a further development of the aims of the imperialist brigands for the looting and dismemberment of China and the crushing of the Chinese Revolution. The plan was recently proposed by the Japanese who made no secret of the fact that it was directed toward establishing a military base at Shanghai against the national revolutionary fight and against the growing power of the Chinese Soviet districts in Central and South China.

The Kuomintang betrayers of China are still maneuvering in the sham peace negotiations with the Japanese not yet daring to carry out the orders of the imperialists for complete surrender to the Japanese demands.

The Kuomintang militarists at Hankow have clamped down a strict censorship of news from that city, where a few days ago it was reported that the Chinese Red Army had engaged a Kuomintang army in a terrific battle which at that time already had been going on for seven days.

## Woolworth Death Did Not Stop Her from Gaining New Millions

The brains which are claimed by school teachers to be the reason why murderers like Henry Ford get rich were so great in the case of Mrs. Frank Woolworth that even after she lay dead and her carcass eaten by worms, her fortune continued to grow to the tune of eighteen and a half million dollars. This has been revealed through a dispute between the New York State tax commission and the heirs of the widow of the five and ten cent store ruler. This, no doubt, will serve as a great inspiration to the girls who work twelve hours a day in the five and ten for \$10 and \$12 a week. If they continue their "faithful" toil the brains of Mrs. Woolworth's daughter will be still more brilliant.

Recently the Woolworth company was shown to be an active supporter of the Hitler fascists in Germany. Millions of dollars were thrown to this murderer for his good work in trying to suppress the German working-class movement. It seems as if the patriotism they demand of the workers doesn't prevent the Woolworth magnates from giving their support to foreign cut-throats. When it comes to exploitation of workers they believe in internationalism.

Your half dollar will pay for a May Day greeting in the Daily Worker!

## TOKYO DIPLOMAT ADMITS TANAKA DOCUMENT EXISTS

### Document Laid Plans for Robber War on China, Attack on U. S. S. R.

The existence of the secret Tanaka Document which outlined the plans for the present Japanese robber war on China and for the seizure of the Soviet Far Eastern territory is admitted by Fusanosuke Kuhara, who was minister of communications in the Tanaka cabinet. The Tanaka document was exposed several months ago by the world Communist press. The Japanese imperialists then attempted to deny its existence. A Tokyo dispatch to the New York Times, reporting on an article in the Tokyo magazine Bungei Shinju by the former Japanese minister of communications states:

"A curious secret chapter in the history of Japan's Manchuria policy has been disclosed for the first time by Fusanosuke Kuhara, who was minister of communications at the time of the events he describes in the Tokyo magazine Bungei Shinju (Literature All Year Round)."

"Mr. Kuhara shows how General Tanaka, who was premier of the cabinet in which the former served originally formulated many of the plans now being carried out in Manchuria . . ."

"Mr. Kuhara says that General Tanaka resigned from the army and entered politics to promote his grand scheme for Manchuria . . . He became premier in 1927 and summoned a Far Eastern Conference, at which he is said to have drawn up a memorial to the Emperor regarding his Manchurian policy and to have made the necessary arrangements for definite settlement of the question."

Seating Japan, a policy towards the Soviet Union and China, the Tanaka Document declares:

"If we look into the future we must admit the inevitability of war with Russia on the fields of North Manchuria" (page 740) "Sooner or later we shall have to fight here against Soviet Russia. The fight will take place in Giron" (page 741). "The Chinese Eastern Railway will become ours just as the Southern-Manchurian railway became ours, and we shall seize Giron as we seized as we seized Darien" (page 739) "In order to conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia" (page 735) . . . a more dangerous factor is the fact that the Chinese people may wake up one fine day. . . . When we remember that the Chinese are our only purchasers, we must fear that day when China unites and her industry begins to flourish" (page 735).

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## DEATH PENALTY FOR ANTI-SOVIET WAR PLOTTERS

By MYRA PAGE.  
European Correspondent of the Daily Worker  
MOSCOW, April 6.—After an interval, the court which is trying Judas Stern and Vassiliev held a closed session admitting members of the German and Polish Consulates and representatives of the Soviet Foreign Office. An open session was resumed afterwards where documents were produced showing that Vsevolod Lubarsky sent his agents to Shelkov masquerading as relatives after the execution of Shelkov offering material assistance to the children and advising that they be sent to Poland.

The defending lawyers then questioned the accused. Vassiliev again asserted that Stern was prepared to commit this terrorist act while Vassiliev again asserted that Stern was prepared to commit this terrorist act while Vassiliev only directed the act against Von Dirksen.

The defending counsel asked what would he have done if Stern were not agreeable to committing this deed. He replied, "I would have continued to seek another."

Regarding the intention to kill Von Dirksen particularly, Vassiliev again stressed that he had imperative instructions from the third party whom he refused to name "on principle".

Replying to a question from the defending counsel, Vassiliev again declared himself an enemy of the Soviet government. The presiding judge asked the accused whether he desired to make a supplementary statement. Vassiliev replied no. Stern again tried to affirm that the attack was his personal affair and that he had no confederates.

With a disjointed mutter he denied his testimony at the preliminary examination. When shown the protocol with his signature, also a document where he asks that a defending counsel be appointed and a clear reply demanded, whether he signed or did not sign, or whether perhaps another person signed for him, he incoherently muttered in reply, "I don't admit it."

All present clearly realized that he was acting like a fool. Finally Stern stated he wished to explain his motives for attack, but stood two or three minutes, fumbled some papers, and sat down without saying a word. The examination is now finished. After an interval, the counsels will be heard.

MOSCOW, April 6.—Having established in his accusing speech the indisputable fact of the attempt to assassinate the German ambassador to the Soviet Union by Stern and Vassiliev, Krylenko pointed out that this fact should not be considered isolated and that the threads of this crime originated in a congested atmosphere of international life.

The attempt took place at a moment when the international situation is becoming ever more complicated and he seeds of controversies ever more threatening of bloody conflict.

Stressing the fact that the Soviet Government is adhering in these matters to its firm policy of peace, Krylenko pointed out that the Soviet Union has numerous enemies. The recent trials of the Industrial Party and Mensheviks revealed that be-

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# THE REVOLUTIONARY MASS STRIKE OF THE POLISH PROLETARIAT

By W. STASSIAK

THE 16th of March forms a new important stage in the development of the revolutionary movement in Poland, a big step forward on the way to the mobilization of the masses for the fight for the revolutionary way out of the capitalist crisis.

A long series of powerful strike struggles which developed throughout the whole winter in the most important industrial districts and an increased disintegration in the fascist camp accelerated the growth of the revolutionary crisis in Poland. The heroic strike of 40,000 miners in Dombrova has already lasted a month. The fight of the timber workers of Bialowicz has just ended in a victory. For two weeks the glass workers of Petrikau occupied the factory, and the workers of the most important industrial centers (railway workers, metal workers, municipal workers, landworkers, etc.) inspired by the fight of the miners, likewise made ready for a strike. And precisely at this moment, the social fascist lackeys of the bourgeoisie, the P.P.S., came forward with a new manoeuvre. The P.P.S. proclaimed for the 16th of March a one day general strike against the new laws of the fascist government aiming at liquidating the rest of the social achievements.

What was the aim which the social fascist leaders set out to achieve by means of this manoeuvre? The central organ of the P.P.S., the "Robotnik," in its issue of March 17, gives a plain answer to this question:

"Contrary to all rumors which called forth so much concern and excitement among our authorities, we declare that our strike was only to express the feeling of solidarity of the working class, that it was to be only a peaceful demonstration."

The P.P.S. has already repeatedly employed this method of the "one-day protest strike"; this was the case, for example, with the one-day protest strike of the municipal workers proclaimed by the P.P.S. on March 1 last. This strike was to give vent to the accumulated discontent and revolutionary energy, and thereby prevent the inevitable longer strike of the municipal workers in the whole of Poland.

The proclamation of the general strike on March 16 by the P.P.S. had also this time a similar aim. It was a clear expression of their feverish preparations to fulfill the historical role of the social democracy as chief saviour of capitalism from the threatening revolution. The Communist Party of Poland immediately saw through this manoeuvre and called upon the masses to frustrate it.

The counter-revolutionary and preventive character of the manoeuvre of the P.P.S. was clearly exposed already during the preparatory campaign for 16th of March. The P.P.S. endeavored in every way to keep back from the strike every important category of workers, in order in this way to break the back of the general strike.

The P.P.S. bureaucrat Podnieszinski declared to the Warsaw tramway that the P.P.S. would agree to the tramway workers participating in the strike only if the workers themselves produced 800 signatures in favor of it. At a factory meeting in the "Parovos" factory the delegation of the P.P.S. brought forward a resolution against taking part in the strike. At the meeting of the workers of the State tobacco factory in Warsaw, the secretary of the Central Commission of the social fascist trade unions, Sdanowski, proposed that passive resistance should be practiced. He thereby wished to keep back the workers from street demonstrations. But his proposal was unanimously rejected and condemned.

In Upper Silesia, in nearly all the big pits and foundries, the traitors in the P.P.S. likewise opposed workers would follow the slogan of the Communist Party calling for the continuation of the strike of the metal workers and the miners in the coal basin until victory is achieved.

We have not yet any complete reports on the events of 16th of March in the whole of Poland. But the reports on hand and the information published by the bourgeois press justify us in saying that in a number of centres the plans of the P.P.S. were frustrated and that there, under our leadership and partly under the elementary pressure of the masses, the strike assumed a revolutionary character.

In Warsaw, apart from the State arms factory, the stronghold of the P.P.S., the Paravos and some other works which did not take part in the strike, nearly the whole of the metal industry (29 factories, including one munition fac-

tory) struck, with the Lilpop and Norblin factories at the head, where the leading role of the Communist Party was clearly evident.

Especially in the Norblin and Lilpop works was the movement sharply directed against the P.P.S., and in reply to the decision of the P.P.S. in the Paravos factory not to take part in the strike, the workers in the two above-mentioned works on their part adopted a decision to proceed to the gates of the Paravos factory and not to allow the workers to enter. On the morning of March 16, 400 workers from Lilpop and 200 from Norblin, in spite of the fact that the leading workers among the staff were arrested, did actually march to the Paravos factory but were forcibly dispersed by the police.

In spite of the treacherous attitude of the P.P.S., the workers of the railway workshops in East Warsaw and also in Lemberg, Novil, Contche, Radom, Radomsk and other towns joined in the strike. Although the Communist Party did not succeed in drawing the municipal workers and the majority of the railway workers into the strike, the bourgeois press estimated the total number of workers who took part in the strike in Warsaw at 30 to 35 thousand. Stormy demonstrations and open air meetings took place throughout the whole day in Warsaw. Already early in the morning, about 3,000 workers gathered in the Theatre Square, and as they did not succeed in consequence of the concentration of police forces in holding a demonstration, they went to a neighboring square where a meeting took place. A Communist speaker and a number of other participants in the demonstration spoke, and in the workers' quarters demonstrations lasted the whole day.

In Upper Silesia, before the 16th of March, against the P.P.S. and on the proposal of the Revolutionary Trade Union Opposition, resolutions were adopted and strike pickets organized in 9 pits, in order to secure the carrying out of the strike. In all, 13 pits and 3 smelting works took part in the strike. Here one can definitely say that the strike was carried out thanks to the activity of the Communists and their leadership.

In the Dombrova coalfield, where the general strike of the miners is still going on, the workers in all the big factories and the Jewish workers in the small undertakings went on strike.

The strike embraced also the whole of the oil industry, about 60 per cent of the workers in Lodz and the neighborhood, in Bialystok, Cracow, Teschen (Silesia), Czenczochau, Vilna and many other towns, all transport workers in Gdynia and, what is particularly important, the workers in the munition factories in Starachowice, Czestochowa and other towns.

An important new feature of the political situation which became apparent on 16th of March was the participation of Polish social democratic workers in the street demonstrations of the Communist Party, the elementary striving of the masses, in spite of the terror of the government and the prohibition by the P.P.S., to go on the streets. Thus, for instance, in Warsaw, the workers circles of the P.P.S. of the Lilpop works adopted a decision regarding participation in the demonstration, whilst the Warsaw Conference of the P.P.S. youth on March 13, by a great majority, pronounced against the treachery of the leaders of the P.P.S.

The social democratic workers of Cracow demonstrated with the Communists against the fascist government and drove the P.P.S. leaders off the speaker's platform. The united front was strengthened by the joint stubborn fight against the police, during which one worker was killed and many were arrested by the police.

In Szybush the demonstrating masses forced their way into the town hall. After a long and fierce fight with the police, who were also aided by the military, three dead and many wounded lay on the ground. In a number of localities the peasants from the neighboring villages also took an active part in the demonstrations.

The leading role of the Communist Party of Poland in the strike in Warsaw, Upper Silesia and other districts, the street fights in Cracow, Zywice, Lipiny, etc., as well as the fact that about 200,000 took part in the political strike, prove that the movement was raised to a higher stage of the revolutionary mass strike, that the revolutionary mass strike confronts the Polish proletariat and its Communist Party as an immediate practical task as the most important instrument in the present stage for mobilizing the broadest masses of the people under the hegemony of the revolutionary proletariat for the fight against the fascist dictatorship, for drawing the masses into the armed insurrection, for decisive fights for political power.

"There is considerable likelihood of considerable difficulty in handling labor."—From "Important Tear Gas Announcement."



## THE FORD HUNGER MARCH AND THE NEXT TASK

### RESOLUTION OF THE DETROIT DISTRICT COMMITTEE

THE Daily Worker publishes the main sections of the Resolution of the Detroit District Committee on this important struggle of the auto workers:

The Hunger March on the Ford plant arose out of the terribly worsening conditions of the unemployed workers of Detroit and vicinity. Unemployment in the automobile industry has been rapidly increasing in spite of the much-advertised "revival" following the automobile show and the spring models. Ford issues sensational promises of employing 30,000 workers and spending \$300,000,000 on wages and materials, and ever since has been steadily laying off workers.

Steady lay-offs in other auto shops was accompanied by sharp wage-cuts. Those that remained working received one or two days a week. The Murphy administration, in co-operation with the Wall Street bankers, was steadily cutting down relief. "The poverty and hunger of the unemployed and part-time workers was reaching a breaking point. The program of relief and work drawn up by the Unemployed Councils and the Auto Workers' Union was rejected by the Murphy administration of Detroit.

This Hunger March demonstrated the readiness of the unemployed and part-time workers to struggle for jobs and relief in spite of the sub-freezing weather and the great distances from their homes to the Ford plant.

The savage attack on the Hunger March with tear gas, police clubs, cold streams of water and finally with revolvers and machine guns manned by Ford's private police, Dearborn police and the Detroit police unmasked the real policy of Henry Ford and the city administration of Detroit and Dearborn, the police of Hunger and Terror.

Out of the bloody massacre at Dearborn perpetrated by the armed thugs of Ford, Clyde Ford and Murphy, the heroic and militant defense of the hungry and desperate workers stands out as the shining example of the workers' courage and determination to fight against great odds for their rights.

The gunfire at the Ford River Rouge plant moved down the marching ranks of the unemployed workers and murdered in cold blood Joe York, the District Organizer of the Young Communist League; Joe Bussell, active member of the Young Communist League; Coleman Lenz, a member of the Unemployed Council, and Joe Deblasio, active member of the Communist Party. But it also destroyed the masks of hypocrisy and exposed the liberal pacifist phrases of Henry Ford, the "humanitarian," and Mayor Murphy, the "liberal friend of the workers."

The Ford Massacre has shown dramatically to hundreds of thousands, to millions of workers, how the profit-greedy capitalist class proposes to answer the growing movement for relief, jobs and unemployment insurance and the methods the capitalist governments are preparing to crush the rising resistance to wage-cuts, hunger and the hectic war preparations.

The Ford Massacre stands as a part and parcel of the national Hoover program of starvation and mass murder already being put into effect in Kentucky, Sootsboro, Cleveland, Chicago and other parts of the country. This Massacre is a forerunner of what the bosses hold in store for the working class, when war is declared on the Soviet Union. To the millions of workers all over the world the Ford myth of "class peace," high wages and benevolent paternalism of Ford is expressed in the bloody Massacre of unemployed workers.

The Ford Massacre has unleashed a mighty storm of angry protests on the part of the working class. This mighty protest movement was the grim answer of hundreds of thousands of workers that murderous terror and persecution of the working class will not be tolerated, and that the struggle for the demands of the Hunger March shall go on to victory.

Simultaneously with the mounting mass protest and mass support for the Communist Party, the Ford Massacre was followed by a complete mobilization of the capitalist class government machinery, its press and its open and concealed supporters. Over fifty workers, among them the wounded, were arrested, the offices of the Auto Workers' Union, Unemployed Councils, the Daily Worker and the Communist Party were raided,

all working-class leaders were sought by the police, the persecuting attorney Toy declared that the Hunger Marchers and working-class leaders would be charged with murder, criminal syndicalism, inciting to riot and unlawful assembly. The American Federation of Labor leaders and the socialist party blamed the Communist Party for the Massacre. Roger Baldwin, in the name of the Civil Liberties Union, made a hurried trip to Detroit to absolve Mayor Murphy of all blame, the proletarian party repudiated the Communist Party, the Hunger March leaders and all revolutionary workers' organizations, Father Coughlin absolved Henry Ford from all responsibility.

The Party places the direct guilt for the Massacre on the shoulders of Henry Ford and brands Mayor Murphy with the responsibility for the Massacre, pointing out that 150 of Murphy's police were dispatched to the Ford plant prior to the fatal shooting, that Murphy's police turned over the wounded workers to the Dearborn police after cursing and abusing them, that Murphy's police arrested workers collecting funds for the funeral, that Murphy already in November smashed two unemployed workers' demonstrations with police clubs and tear gas, that Murphy's police murdered two defenseless Negro workers in cold blood in Detroit one week before the Ford massacre, that Murphy is steadily cutting down the relief of the unemployed workers in Detroit, at the behest of the New York bankers and Detroit auto millionaires, that Murphy last year borrowed \$5,000,000 from Ford on condition to cut relief and finally that Murphy is a part of the capitalist class machine which exploits, starves, oppresses and terrorizes the working class.

The Ford Massacre was one of these intense attacks upon the working class which brought into sharp relief the class character and the policy of the capitalist state machinery and unveiled the social fascist agents of capitalism. It dramatically illustrated the consolidation of all fascist and social fascist forces into a united front attack upon the working class. This sudden and unexpected blow was not an accident, but arises directly out of the imperialist war preparations. The Ford Massacre exposes the bankruptcy of the Hoover starvation program and the collapse of the starvation relief system of Murphy opening a new perspective of struggles before the working class.

The successful mobilization of several hundred thousand workers in the protest movement at the Arena Gardens, at Ferry Hall at the funeral, at Grand Circus Park, at the Woodmere Cemetery, on the streets of Detroit and at scores of protest and memorial meetings is the illustration of the correctness of the Party line in this situation.

Under the Rotarian headline—"Smile, You Son-of-a-gun!"—the Los Angeles Times (the devil is said to do it, too) quotes scripture as follows:

"Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon; lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice."

Whether you've noticed it or not, this biblical text is the one the capitalist newspapers which are read by the workers are following. Mass starvation and mass struggles for relief and unemployment insurance are being "out," and don't appeal at all unless someone is killed—as at Dearborn, or are of such size that the local press dare not suppress accounts of them entirely.

Further along in the "Times" article, the seditious slogan is given: "The cheerful idiot helps; he lifts the fact, at least." What a confession for capitalism! To be cheerful over its prospects one must be idiotic!

Well, the revolutionary worker has no need for idiocy. But he is cheerful because and only because he is revolutionary, and sees how by mass struggle to end capitalism and its idiocy, starvation and lying capitalist press.

To help swell profits of American capitalists a bill has been passed in the Senate and House directing the Secretary of War to purchase or contract for articles of AMERICAN growth, production or manufacture ONLY, even though such goods cost more, provided the excess in cost is not "unreasonable." Similar language appears in the Army appropriations act for 1933.

The most serious weakness in this movement lay in the Hunger March preparations. While the Ford Hunger March was set three months ago, during its entire preparations it was characterized by serious political and organizational underestimation. The Party was not mobilized and electrified with the importance of the March. Public hearings for Ford workers were not held, local leaflets not issued. Only during the last three weeks, when the Central Committee gave direct and detailed direction and members of the District Bureau personally undertook the carrying out of the preparations, were there signs of improvement. Our inability to develop struggles on local issues as the means to mobilize the masses for the Hunger March was the central weakness of the Party in the preparatory work.

The central task of the Party now is to consolidate this vast movement organizationally and direct it into channels of struggle for unemployment relief, unemployment insurance, against wage-cuts, against the war danger and against the growing terror, especially upon the Negro masses and foreign-born workers.

The central organizational task of the Party already raised in all the leaflets, slogans and mass meetings is the building of a powerful Auto Workers' Union, the Unemployed Councils and a mass Young Communist League, at the same time intensifying the recruitment of the best elements into the Communist Party.

The Hunger March and the protest movement against the Ford Massacre have been powerful instruments in developing the units of the employed and the unemployed. The sentiment for the Hunger March in the Ford factory expressed itself in hundreds of letters and discussions in the shop, in the collection of over \$350 from the Ford workers, over 500 application cards for the Auto Workers' Union during the first week and the large attendance of employed workers at the demonstration and the funeral.

The Party must now help to systematically build the Auto Workers' Union through all its activities, with special attention to the hundreds of shop connections secured during the Party recruiting drive. Every mass organization must become the center of recruiting for the Auto Workers' Union.

Best of Party forces must be assigned to the Union and Unemployed Council activities. While sustaining and raising the protest movements, the Party organization must intensify the struggles against evictions, for relief, for unemployment insurance and thereby continue the battle for demands of the Ford Hunger March.

The role of the youth in the Hunger March and the heavy losses to the Young Communist League must be emphasized and special assistance given to the recruiting campaign and the activities of the Young Communist League.

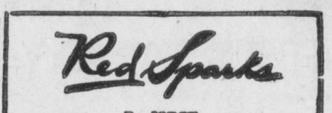
Side by side with the development of local struggles, building of shop groups and organizing this movement the great protest movement must be continued, sustained and directed into concrete struggles for the Hunger March demands.

The main movement must be directed against all efforts to frame-up the workers' leaders on criminal syndicalism charges, the terror which has slightly subsided into the mass pressure must be broken completely by continuing the offensive against all attacks upon the workers' rights. The International Labor Defense, which proved so valuable during the most intense terror, must now be built up into a powerful mass organization.

The Anti-War Conference will be linked up with the Ford Massacre and the April 6 demonstration must become another mighty protest against the Massacre as a part of the war preparations against the Soviet Union.

The campaign for the Unemployment Insurance Bill must become the medium of involving the vast masses in the day to day work of continuing the struggle for the Hunger March demands.

The Party must decisively combat the sectarian and terrorist illusions of some workers under the influence of the provocative suggestion of answering the Massacre with arms. This is the provocative policy of fascism, of Ford, Murphy, Spoliansky and their agents. The working class can stop the terror and murderous policy of the government with a mighty and organized mass movement, by a mass defense corps, by a powerful industrial union.



Via Scotts Bluff

A comrade at Henry, Nebraska, sends us pages 5 and 6 of the "Star-Herald" of Scotts Bluff, Nebraska, of March 13, giving a sample of the anti-Soviet propaganda being spread among the farmers there, best growers of largely German or Russian descent.

From that small burg, you can get "news" that appears nowhere else. Indeed the "Star Herald" should pride itself on "scoping" the big capitalist dailies on some of the most remarkable lying ye've seen. It is a supposed "letter" from a German in the Volga region of the Soviet Union, supposedly received by some German at Scotts Bluff, whose name is concealed.

"We are all well but half alive," are the words which begin the "letter," and they pretty well epitomize the contradictory nature of it. The supposed writer of it, who can be both "all well" and "half alive," is, if anything, a rich farmer or "kulak," or better said an ex-kulak. He complains bitterly that he has to work. And to the small farmers of Nebraska who work themselves, their wives and kids (we know, as our dad was a Nebraska farmer once!) from sunup to sundown, the added complaint is made that in the collective farm, which the writer says he is in, "the women and children work, too."

Somewhat surprising is the statement that "the buildings in our town are torn down. There are no more buildings"—after we've heard so much from all sources about Soviet construction. Another mystery is that the Communists "want us to go naked. We have no clothes." But still worse is told: "There is no food." When one considers that, according to such stories, this has been going on for 15 years one must marvel that anybody is even "half alive" and able to lie so astonishingly.

However, all this falsehood and nonsense is not the only thing in the Star Herald aimed to mislead the toiling farmers. On the same page is two and a half columns about the Lindbergh kidnaping as though the Nebraska beet growers had no kids of their own to worry about feeding, clothing and schooling.

And, on the other page a big headline says that "The Farmers' Most Vicious Enemies Are Drought and Grasshoppers." But if we know anything about farmers, their most vicious enemies—far worse than drought or grasshoppers—are bankers, landlords, the sugar companies (in the case of these beet growers)—and, last but not least, the prostitute editors of such lying sheets as the Scotts Bluff Star-Herald.

The comrade who sent us this asks for the name of German papers to offset these lies. Lee him or others write to "Der Arbeiter," 50 East 13th Street, New York City. From it you can also get many papers and books about the Soviet Union in German and, we think, some direct information put out by the Volga Germans refuting the lies of their kulaks.

## Coal Capitalists' Profits in 1931

By Labor Research Association

In spite of the serious general crisis, a few coal companies made profits in 1931. The most recent companies to report are the following:

Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Corp. had clear profits of \$1,390,295 after interest, depletion and other reserves, a sum larger by more than \$300,000 than its profits in 1930. It closed the year with cash, accounts receivable, and other so-called "current assets" of nearly \$26,000,000 and accounts payable and other immediate debts of only \$4,800,000. This very "satisfactory" situation was due largely to the operation of its new giant breaker at Locust Summit and the general campaign of cutting payrolls and other costs. The Locust Summit breaker replaced five smaller breakers. A second one is now under construction which will take the place of six to eight other breakers. All of which promises further profits for the capitalist and greater unemployment for the workers.

Lehigh Valley Coal Corp. also had a larger net income in 1931 than in 1930. The 1931 net profits were \$957,321. The company also paid \$1,655,362 of interest on bonds and other indebtedness. In February, 1932, the company closed down three mines, which had normally employed about 1,300 workers. This brings up to five the number of its "high-cost" mines which have been closed down in order to increase profits.

The Pennsylvania Coal Co., an Erie R. R. subsidiary, which leases coal properties to the Pittston Company for operation, is paying \$2,800,000 a year in dividends to the railroad. And the railroad states that the coal company is in a position to continue this dividend for two or three years longer in spite of the "present acute depression of the coal industry."

The M. A. Hanna Co. reports a net profit of \$1,377,925, after interest, depreciation, depletion, etc.

Westmoreland Coal Co. reports a net loss of \$7,315, but there is a joker in this report. This company is owned by another company (Westmoreland, Inc.), which was created for the sole purpose of taking over the stock of Westmoreland Coal Co. and the title to coal properties operating by Westmoreland Coal Co. The holding company (Westmoreland, Inc.), which is owned directly by individual capitalists, had net profits drawn from the earnings of its subsidiary and amounting to \$252,057.

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## Why Unemployment Insurance?

By ROBERT DUNN  
Labor Research Association

ON Dec. 6 and 7, 1931, a great National Hunger March of 1,670 delegates converged on Washington. It not only carried enthusiasm with it, but its leaders carried a folder full of facts which they intended to present to Congress or to Hoover. The police were ordered to keep them out of both the capitol and the White House. The facts the workers' delegates had to present covered in careful detail the starvation of workers, the slope, fops and charity hand-outs, as well as the concentration of wealth in the hands of the class that Hoover, Garner and the others serve. The undelivered speech of the Hunger March contained data on the exploitation of workers, on wage-cuts, on suicides, on increase of disease, on lay-offs, on war expenditures during as well as before the crisis. All this remained unsaid on Dec. 7.

But later the National Committee of Unemployed Councils of the U. S. were able to break into the hearings being held by the Committee on Manufactures of the U. S. Senate. Herbert Benjamin, the secretary, made a speech which scorched the congressmen in their comfortable seats. His broadside, directed at the parliamentarians, included most of this material that had been intended for use on Dec. 7. It was recognized as authoritative stuff and even the capitalist press reports were forced to quote from it.

This material was prepared in collaboration with the Labor Research Association, and its accuracy has been checked a number of times. In its final shape as a pamphlet called Poverty 'Midst Riches—Why We Demand Unemployment Insurance it gives on a well-rounded picture of the Hoover Hunger years just passed, as well as the beginnings of the current year of

still more acute starvation and terror against the working class. Not only the facts about malnutrition of children are given, but also the most up-to-date material on bank failures, speed-up, capitalist profits, "relief" systems, unemployment among women, lynching of Negroes and increases in accidents during the crisis.

This illustrated pamphlet of 46 pages is a permanent record of the great hunger march. The message it carries to the smug congressmen and the millionaire cabinet is that capitalism must go because it starves the working class.

It is a good pamphlet to use in answering the block-aiders, the reformists and the pin-pricking programs of the various uplifters who will be trying to mislead the workers in this year of misery, growing unrest and presidential elections. It is a pamphlet for the political campaign, a pamphlet indispensable in the campaign for social insurance and immediate relief for the unemployed.

It sells for five cents, to organizations in bundle orders of 100 or more at 3 1/2 cents, and should be ordered from the National Committee of Unemployed Councils, 16 W. 21st St., Room 402, New York City.

The War Policies Commission reports that it disapproves any constitutional amendment taking private property in war time without compensation.

A new bill has recently been introduced in Congress authorizing an appropriation up to \$15,000,000 to be spent for the construction and installation of military posts at strategic buildings and utilities needed in the coming war.