

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

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

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ALA. CHIEF JUSTICE ADMITS SCOTTSBORO TRIAL UNFAIR

The Negro and White Masses Must Save the Scottsboro Boys!

THE decision of the Alabama Supreme Court upholding the death verdict against seven of the nine innocent Negro boys framed up at Scottsboro, Alabama—is a ghastly confession of intention to put through a lynching in legal forms.

Let the masses of Negroes—let the workers and tenant farmers, black and white—understand this declaration of war against the toiling masses! It is a forerunner of the most terrific struggles in America. It is a declaration which overshadows the famous decision of more than three-quarters of a century ago concerning the Negro slave, Dred Scott.

The Supreme Court decided that the Negro slave must be returned to his master. But that "final word" was overruled by the roar of cannon in the American Civil War of 1861!

The murderous decision of the Alabama Supreme Court will also be overruled!

Already the mass actions of the Negro and white workers in all American cities—and in fact the international actions of the working class—have already scored a partial victory in securing even the little that has been won. We must see that even in the face of the ghastly determination of the capitalist courts to slaughter these nine innocent Negro children—nevertheless the unanimity of the Alabama Supreme Court decision was broken. The fact that the Chief Justice of the Court dissented from the callous crime of the majority decision and declared that the circumstances must

"impress the judicial mind with the conclusion that they did not get a fair and even impartial trial that is required and contemplated by our constitution."

is a result of the tremendous mass pressure that has already been exercised by the agitation of the International Labor Defense, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and by masses of black and white workers under the leadership of the Communist Party.

We are not blind to the role of demagoguery, which plays the part of giving an air of "fairness" to capitalist courts which nevertheless continue to grind out murderous verdicts against the exploited masses. But nevertheless certain facts, such as, first, the delay won against the first sentence of death which would otherwise have been carried out last summer, and second, the present division of the Supreme Court, are a demonstration of the fact that the masses can compel the heartless ruling class to withhold its hand in some of the worst of the murder drives against our class.

It is true that the appeal to the United States Supreme Court which will now be taken by the International Labor Defense with the support of the Communist Party, is an appeal from a capitalist court to another capitalist court, and the same hatred toward the Negro masses and the working class will govern whatever actions are taken by the United States Supreme Court. But the masses can and must compel the ruling class to hesitate in this contemplated historic murder of nine innocent Negro children as a means of terrorizing a whole nation of slaves!

In every street, in every city and town, in every industrial center—the ten thousand fold masses must turn out to voice their wrath against this crime of the ruling class. Let the voice of the black and white masses be heard, not only in protest against the direct murderers of our children but also against the loathsome assistant lynchers—the scoundrels of the type that lead the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People." All can see the fruits of the cowardly corruption of the renegade Negro leaders and white millionaire leaders of the N.A.A.C.P.—who support capitalism at the cost of the lives of innocent children of the Negro people! Let the masses demonstrate to the N.A.A.C.P. leaders the masses' attitude toward those who make agreements with prosecutors to assist in booming business of a Southern town by the attraction of a framed up "Nigger trial" and the death of innocent boys! Let the masses of Negro and white workers show what they think of Mr. Walter White and Mr. William Pickens, who are responsible for a dishonest "defense" attorney who openly joined the prosecution by refusing in the juror's presence to ask for a verdict of acquittal against these innocent boys!

Let the denunciation of this bloody crime ring around the world! Out on to the streets! Hold your mass demonstrations in every city and town! Negro workers and white workers—turn out by hundreds of thousands in the great demonstration of April 6 which will be a demonstration against imperialist war and at the same time a demonstration against the bloody murder verdict on the innocent Negro boys of Scottsboro!

Help Daily Worker Build Up Mass Fight for Scottsboro Boys

THE fate of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys is in the hands of the masses of workers of America. Mass demonstrations, mightier than ever before, must be the immediate answer to the workers to the brutal challenge flung down by the Alabama State Supreme Court. The Daily Worker, our only nationwide daily paper, must continue and intensify its fight to swell the mass demonstration for the release of these Negro children of the working class. The Daily Worker must not go under in this critical time.

Send in your half dollars, comrades, to keep our paper alive. Send in your half dollars to keep up the fight against all boss murder and terror.

More Japanese troops advance to the Soviet border. The bosses have just loaned \$8,000,000 to Poland to speed up the preparations for war against the workers' fatherland in the West. The Japanese "socialist" betrayers, who have just voted war credits for the robbery and butchery in Manchuria, are repeating the betrayal of the yellow "socialists" in the last war, and are showing how these fakery will act in all countries when the bosses launch their attack against our fatherland.

Yet today, when the Daily Worker must be EXPANDED to intensify the fight against every form of boss terror and treachery, today the Daily Worker has to be cut from six pages to four pages. Valuable news, valuable explanations of the workers' fighting front, have to be cut out because lack of money has cut out two pages of the Daily Worker.

And the danger to the existence of even this four page Daily Worker is growing.

Your coupon is on page three. Cut it out and mail it with a half dollar. Get a half dollar from your fellow worker and mail the coupon with a dollar bill. Fight boss terror. Fight boss war plots. Send in your

JAPANESE HOLD USSR R.R. STOCK

Block Movement of Trains on Chinese Eastern Ry.

Harbin Observers See Open War Move in Japanese Act

Furthering their policy of deliberate provocation against the Soviet Union, the Japanese yesterday moved to prevent the movement of Soviet equipment over the Chinese Eastern Railway toward the Siberian frontier. The Chinese Eastern Railway is jointly owned by China and the Soviet Union. Much of the moving stock is solely owned by the Soviet Union.

The Japanese puppet government in Manchuria a few days ago raised the question that a number of locomotives and freight trains which had crossed the Soviet border had been retained on the Soviet side of the frontier. The Soviet government explained that this stock had been temporarily loaned for operation on the Chinese Eastern Railway. A Darien dispatch to the New York Times reports:

"The inhabitants of Harbin believe that the expected Russo-Japanese clash is likely to result from today's order of the Chinese president of the jointly-owned Chinese Eastern Railway to the police to prevent more locomotive and freight trains being taken across the frontier into Siberia. This railroad official was selected by the Japanese."

Hand in hand with this latest provocation against the Soviet Union, the Nippon Dempo News Agency sent out dispatches from Tokyo claiming Soviet troop concentrations on the Siberian frontier. The dispatch says that "several divisions" of the Red Army had arrived "in the Far East" and that heavy guns, airplanes and tanks were enroute to the frontier "in large numbers."

The Soviet government has not tried to hide the fact that it has deemed it necessary because of the Japanese war moves on the Siberian border to strengthen its garrison forces in Siberia. The Soviet government, however, has denied that it is carrying out any concentration of troops.

The Japanese lies about Soviet troop concentrations are designed to cover up and "justify" their own admitted concentration of troops on the Soviet frontier. The Japanese war inciters are rapidly moving toward armed intervention against the successful construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union.

The reactionary aims of the Japanese imperialists have been brazenly stated in documents by high Japanese military officers, as well as in the notorious Tanaka Document of 1927, and in the recent pamphlet "Presenting Japan's Side of the Case" published by the Japanese Association in China.

Workers! Rally to the defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Soviet districts! Stop the robber war against China! Demand Hands Off China! Hands Off the Soviet Union! Demonstrate on April 6 against the criminal inciters of war!

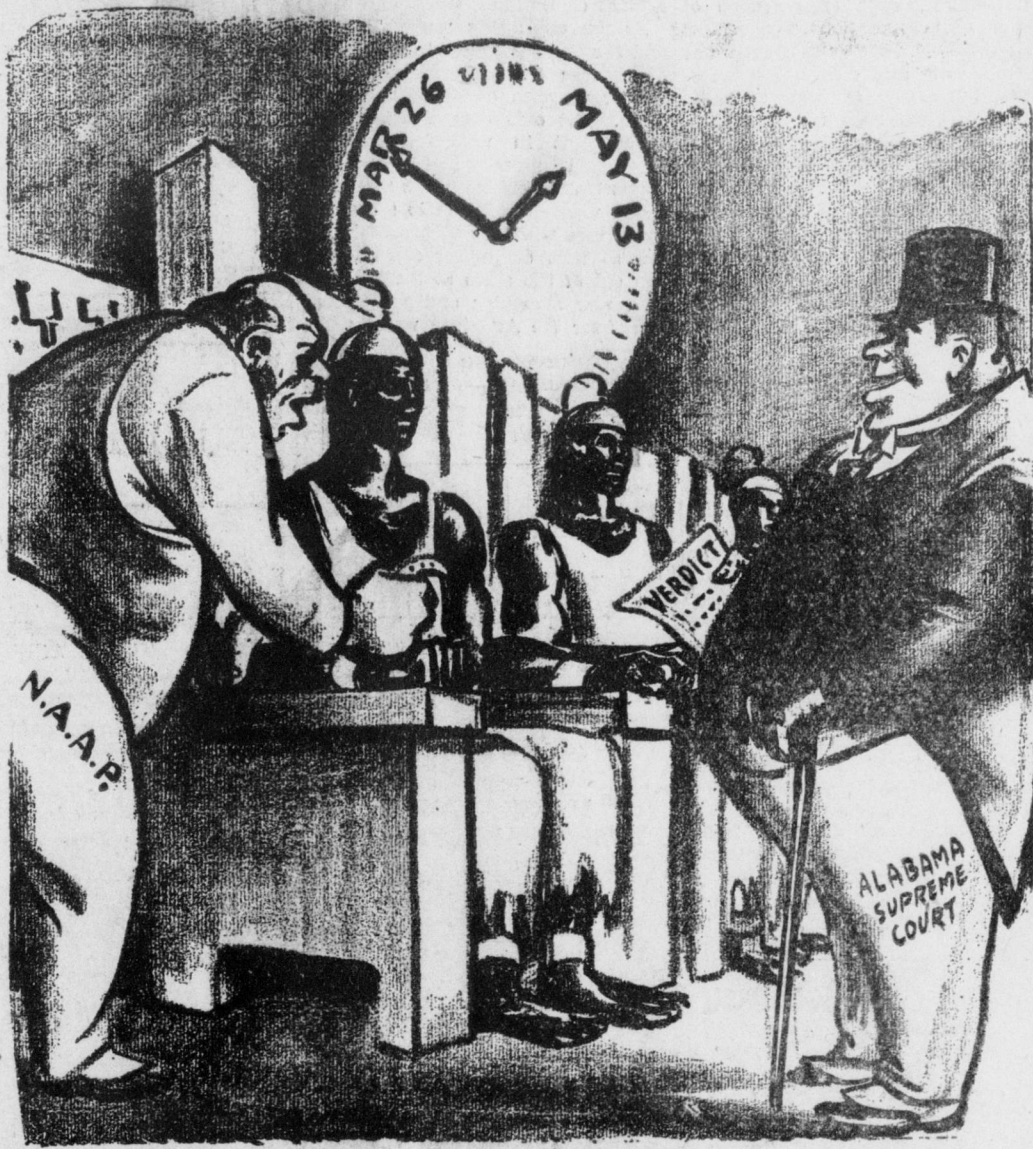
Support the revolutionary struggles of the Japanese and Chinese masses!

Vote Down Sales Tax; Prepare New Robbery Scheme

WASHINGTON.—The sales tax clause of the new revenue act, under whose provisions the workers, farmers and middle class would have been forced to bear the burden of the Treasury crisis, was defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 223 to 153.

The defeat came as a result of the pressure exerted on the representatives by the petit-bourgeoisie and the small manufacturers. With the deepening crisis and the rapid narrowing of purchasing power of the masses, it would have made it more difficult to pass the tax on to the masses. To bear the tax completely or even in a

N. A. A. C. P.—"I'M ALMOST DONE, BOSS!"



Governor Roosevelt "Overlooks" Starvation in New York State

NEW YORK.—J. P. Morgan admitted over the radio that there was mass starvation in New York City, even though his tool, Senator Bingham got 39 governors to wire that there was "no starvation" in the United States.

Governor Roosevelt of New York reported with regard to the starving jobless in his state "that accurate statistics were not available." (New York Times, March 17, 1932).

Jobless workers themselves could give Gov. Roosevelt plenty of information as to the numbers that are starving in this richest of all the states, but we will let capitalist welfare bureaus and official "relief" agents tell the story.

Less than a week after Gov. Roosevelt's evasion of the question on starvation in his state, the New York Times carried an appeal by Chairman Peter S. Duryea of the Food Relief Division in New York City, as follows:

"Mr. Duryea explained that a survey of 24,160 unemployed families had shown that 17,926 were subsisting on starvation rations and asked the housewives of New York to bear this in mind as they do their daily shopping."

Thus the official food relief agent himself admits that nearly 18,000 families—over 70,000 persons—are barely existing on starvation rations in the world's richest city. His appeal was accompanied by a statement from Chairman Harvey D. Gibson of

the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee asserting:

"The condition of the hungry unemployed would not be improved immediately even if there should be an upturn in business."

Family Reported Starving by Neighbors

The Welfare Council of New York City in January issued the following memorandum on a typical case in the Brownsville workers' section of Brooklyn:

"Investigator found 5 small children home while mother was out looking for vegetables 'under push-carts'. Family had moved into one room. Father sleeping at Municipal Lodging House because he could get more to eat there than at home and frequently brought food from there in pockets for children and wife. Only other food they had for weeks came from under push-carts. When investigator returned to Home Relief Bureau, applications had been temporarily discontinued."

Comptroller Charles W. Berry had ordered the bureaus closed because he said relief was not necessary.

Charles H. Johnson, State Commissioner of Social Welfare, officially

Anthracite Strike Is Going Strong

SCRANTON, Pa.—While Maloney, so-called insurgent leader of the anthracite coal miners' strike, is already negotiating with Boylan, U. M. W. A. sellout expert and Maloney's arch "enemy," the rank and file committee is continuing to spread its program of struggle throughout the field. The capitalist press is spreading the lie that the strike is broken. This is untrue. The strike is going strong. The Rank and File Committee is rallying the miners to repudiate the sellout negotiations of Boylan and Maloney and continue the struggle under rank and file leadership.

The Rank and File Committee has been warning the miners that the demand for equalization of work is merely a means of setting the unemployed against the employed and at best would divide the hunger among the miners. Against this the rank and file program demands a minimum of three days work for all miners and unemployment insurance to be paid by the coal operators and the state.

appointed by Gov. Roosevelt himself, speaking before the New York Section of the Women's Department of the National Civic Federation (of which Matthew Woll is chairman) admitted the situation in all the larger cities in the following:

"The larger cities, including New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, and Albany—having a total population of 10,308,900—have reported they need outside aid to meet the heavy demands for relief... Building concerns in New York reported that building construction is 15 per cent lower than it was in 1931 and 62 per cent of skilled labor is unemployed now!" —World-Telegram, Feb. 25, 1932.

Desperate conditions in villages only 100 miles from New York City are described by Gertrude Springer, social worker, writing in the Survey of January 15, 1932.

"They have no resources, no leadership, no vitality... What will become of them no one knows. They need a good deal more than food and fuel and clothing."

Jobless Textile Worker a Suicide
In the textile city of Cohoes, this welfare agent found a typical situation, with more and more people daily joining the ranks of the destitute:

"The out-of-work people who had lived long enough on dried beans and water were growing articulate. On November 14 an unemployed man, despairing at the plight of his wife and three children, killed himself."

Such suicides are recorded daily in the New York capitalist press. Men and women have killed themselves rather than starve and see their children starve.

20,000 A.F.L. Locals Get Jobless Insurance Appeal

NEW YORK—Appeals have been sent to 20,000 A. F. of L. locals to back up a referendum in the A. F. of L. for unemployment insurance. The resolution, signed by the 57 A. F. of L. locals who initiated the drive under the name of the New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, Room 336, 799 Broadway, New York, has since been endorsed by 60 more A. F. of L. locals. Every day brings reports of new locals lining up in the fight.

The resolution in part reads: "There are 12,000,000 totally unemployed workers and at least 10,000,000 working only part time in the

NATION-WIDE FIGHT SPURRED TO SAVE BOYS

Majority Opinion of Alabama Supreme Court
Brazenly Denies All Rights of Oppressed Negro Masses

The International Labor Defense announced yesterday that a motion for an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court will be filed at once by George W. Chamlee, Chattanooga attorney of the I.L.D., against the decision of the Alabama Supreme Court in upholding the lynch death sentences against seven of the eight innocent Scottsboro boys sentenced to burn in the electric chair in one of the most outrageous frame-ups even in the history of the murderous capitalist system.

The Alabama Supreme Court by 6 to 1 affirmed the savage death verdicts handed out in a tense lynch atmosphere by the lower court at Scottsboro, Ala. Chief Justice John C. Anderson in dissenting from the opinion of the majority admitted that the defendants did not get a fair and impartial trial. He wrote in part:

"At to whether or not these defendants are guilty is not a question of first importance, the real one being did they get a fair and impartial trial as contemplated by the bill of rights."

"It may be that neither of the foregoing reasons, is standing alone, should reverse these cases, but when considered in connection with each other, they must collectively impress the judicial mind with the conclusion that they did not get a fair and impartial trial that is required and contemplated by our Constitution."

While admitting that the trial was unfair, Chief Justice Anderson has nothing to say on the denial of the basic rights of the Negro masses and of the Scottsboro defendants in the refusal to permit Negroes to serve on juries in the South. The other justices scouted this fundamental right of the Negro masses, hypocritically declaring that the "exclusion of the Negroes from the venire" did not deprive the defendants of their rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. These justices brazenly declared that "the State of Alabama has the right within constitutional limitations, to fix the qualifications for jurors."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Amter Speaks Today To Delegates At T.U. U.C. Anti-War Meet

NEW YORK.—Comrade I. Amter, district organizer of the Communist Party, will make the main report on the struggle against imperialist war at the Trade Union Unity Council meeting today, called for National Anti-War Day.

The following comrades must be present at the meeting: all TUC delegates, members of executive committees and trade boards of unions, leagues and opposition groups, secretaries and chairmen of shop groups, secretaries of opposition groups, secretaries of Unemployed Councils.

The meeting will take place at the TUC headquarters, 5 East 19th Street, at 3 p.m.

20,000 A.F.L. Locals Get Jobless Insurance Appeal

United States and the industrial crisis gets deeper from month to month, with the employers throwing further millions of workers into unemployment.

"The relief policies of the government, local, state and national, leaving to each community the care of its own unemployed by means of charity collections, have failed totally to relieve the famished condition of the workers and their families.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

LYNCH DECISION ROUSES FURIOUS MASS ANGER

4,000 in Angry Protest
in Detroit; Soviet
Workers Cable

Angry protests against the upholding of the Alabama Supreme Court of the savage lynch sentences against seven of the Scottsboro boys are already pouring in from all parts of the world.

In Detroit, last night, 4,000 Negro and white workers joined in denouncing the murderous decision of the Alabama Supreme Court and in pledging the most active support to the mass fight to save the boys and against the rotten capitalist system which is attempting to carry through this vile act of terrorism against the working class and the enslaved Negro masses of the South. The workers greeted Mrs. Violet Montgomery, mother of one of the boys, and Mrs. Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney, with a tremendous ovation, rising to their feet and cheering for over five minutes the two working class mothers.

The meeting was held at the Cass Technical High School, under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, the organization which is leading to smash the frame-up against Mooney and the Scottsboro boys.

From Soviet Karelia, of the United Soviet Socialist Republics, where the masses have wiped out capitalism with its race hatreds and national oppression, comes the following cable to the I. L. D. and the workers of the United States:

"We, the women workers residing in Golljowja and Urtidi in the city of Petrozavodsk cable our most emphatic protest against the barbarous terrorizing of our class. We demand the immediate release of the 7 Negro youths sentenced to be electrocuted by the tyrannical class justice of the American capitalists. We also demand the release of Tom Mooney, serving a life sentence in California in spite of the general admission of his innocence.

"We came to Soviet Karelia to build Socialism and are always ready to defend the first workers' Socialist Fatherland and to help all class war victims in capitalist countries by strengthening the hand of our international organization, the International Red Aid.

"Hands off the innocent Negro youths! Amnesty for all class war prisoners! Long live international solidarity!"

From Moscow comes the following protest cable from the magazine and newspaper workers:

"A meeting of the united magazine and newspaper workers join in protesting against the Scottsboro lynchers, race persecution and fascist terror. We demand unconditional release of innocent Negro youths. We send greetings to workers of all nationalities and races in America."

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

"SCOTTSBORO LIMITED" AT "DAILY" BANQUET, MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 E. 4th ST., SUNDAY NIGHT

Attendance Limited at Daily Worker Banquet at Lyceum Tomorrow

Attendance is limited at the Daily Worker Banquet Sunday night at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, to delegates from working-class and Party organizations, but it is essential that as many organizations as possible be present.

Final check-up in the Daily Worker campaign will be made, and reports and speeches made by leading members of the Communist Party, including a member of the staff of the Daily Worker, district functionaries, and officials of the trade union and mass organizations.

Because of the dastardly news from Scottsboro, the play by Langston Hughes, the famous Negro poet, "Scottsboro Limited," will have an unexpected and significant appeal. It will be performed by Negroes of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Several musical numbers will complete the program.

DRESS SHOP CONFERENCE TODAY WILL LAY BASE FOR BROAD UNITED FRONT

NEW YORK.—Today, one o'clock, the shop conference of dressmakers will take place at Webster Hall, 11th St. between Third and Fourth Ave. This conference coming after the United Front Strike and the fake strike of the International will be a real gathering of workers to review the happenings of the last few weeks, to analyze these strike and on the basis of this analysis to work out a program of common action to fight against the wage cuts, against the misery that exists in the vast majority of the shops in the dress trade.

national who had laid hopes in the so-called strike, now realize that it was nothing but a fraud, and are now beginning to understand why the leaders of the International stood in the way of united and are beginning to think seriously about the urgent need of united action on the part of all workers in order to improve the standards in the dress shops. It is expected that this conference will be a real expression of the needs and desires of the dressmakers. The conference will mark a new and broader phase of the united front work among the dressmakers.

20,000 A. F. OF L. LOCALS GET UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEAL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) recently again been repeated by Green and his fellow officials at their conference in Washington endorsing the Costigan-LaFollette bill which calls for individual relief of \$375,000,000 for the 12,000,000 unemployed workers, which would give about \$30 to a family for the next two years, which obviously means slow starvation, and which rejects and fights against government unemployment insurance is against the interests of the membership of the A. F. of L. and of the workers generally, abandoning them as it does to the present actual starvation.

against any race, color, age or political opinion. No worker shall be deprived of unemployment insurance because of refusal to take the place of strikers or to work for less than union rates of pay.

"Insurance at the expense of the employers and the government—That the full funds for unemployment insurance shall be raised by the government from funds now set aside for war preparations and by taxation upon the capital and profits of corporations and trusts and also by sharply upward taxation upon all incomes over \$5,000 a year. In no instance shall there be any contributions levied upon the workers in any form whatsoever for this insurance.

"Administration by the workers—That the unemployment insurance fund shall be administered and controlled by the workers, through committees elected by the workers themselves.

"For other forms of social insurance—That social insurance be paid to workers to the amount of full wages to compensate for loss of wages through sickness, accident, old age, maternity, etc."

"That our local union registers its disagreement with the decision of the A. F. of L. Vancouver convention against unemployment insurance and goes on record in favor of the following National Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill:

"Immediate unemployment insurance at full wages (on the basis of the yearly average)—That a system of federal government unemployment insurance be immediately established by an act of Congress and made immediately effective, guaranteeing full wages to all workers wholly or partly unemployed through no fault of their own, for the entire period of unemployment (since the so-called high wages of the American workers is only a myth, their wages were only about \$20 a week at the height of prosperity).

"For all workers, no discrimination—That unemployment insurance be paid to every unemployed worker, adult and youth, whether industrial or agricultural, office employees and all other categories of wage labor, native or foreign born, citizen or non-citizen, white and Negro, men and women, and without discrimination

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IND. LEAGUE Special membership meeting of the Building and Construction Workers Ind. League, Saturday, March 26, at 2 p.m., at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street (4th floor).

DURABLE STRIKERS' REUNION AND DANCE TONIGHT The Metal Workers Industrial League calls upon all workers to come to the Durable Strikers Reunion Dance, to be held tonight at 8 p.m. at WIR Center, 16 West 21st Street. Admission free!

To Demonstrate Before Japanese Embassy in Wash. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—A mass protest demonstration against the robber war on China and imperialist preparations for armed intervention against the successful building of Socialism in the Soviet Union will take place Saturday noon at 1 o'clock in front of the Japanese Embassy at 2514 Massachusetts Avenue. The demonstration is arranged by the Washington branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

The Negro and white workers of Washington are called upon to turn out in a tremendous militant demonstration against the boss war preparations, for the defense of the Chinese Soviet Districts and the Soviet Union and against the partition of China.

Meeting Rooms and Hall TO HIRE Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc. 347 E. 72nd St. New York Telephone: Rhineland 5097

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Queens County Labor Lyceum Assn., Inc. SILVER JUBILEE Saturday Eve., April 2 At 8 o'clock Queens County Labor Lyceum Forest and Putnam Aves. Ridgewood, Brooklyn, N. Y. MUSIC BY MARAT MERTEN ENTERTAINMENT—DANCE Admission 50c Including Hatcheck

Thomas Joins J.P. Morgan; Backs "Block-Aid" Racket

NEW YORK.—To back up the appeal of J. P. Morgan who supported the "Block-Aid" drive against the unemployed, it was proper and fitting that Norman Thomas, introduced by Haywood Brown, should represent the Socialist party in a radio talk in the Wall Street scheme to save the profits of the rich from the demand of 12,000,000 unemployed for relief.

"Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, will continue the radio appeal for support of the campaign with a broadcast tonight," said J. P. Morgan's newspaper, the New York Evening Post. Yes, "continue the radio appeal" started by J. P. Morgan himself, head of a group of banks and corporations who control \$75,000,000,000. Morgan's speech was made openly and directly—so recognized by many of the capitalist newspapers—to keep the unemployed from demanding relief at the expense of their.

Norman Thomas supported this drive, to save the profits of the bosses, to fight against unemployment insurance. "I do not believe that the "Block-Aid" system is the great spy system that the Communists profess it would be," said Thomas, his preacher voice quaking with emotion. He wants the workers to believe that Morgan, the financier of all the fascist powers in the world, the head of the steel trust, with its gigantic spy system, is a white lamb when it comes to feeding the unemployed. No more despicable role has yet been played in the United States by a socialist than this latest line-up of Thomas with Morgan—the open fusion of the Socialists with the most vicious enemies of the American workers—the Fords, Mellons, Rockefellers, and the Morgans.

Thomas tried to wring tears from his hearers about the suffering of the unemployed. "They may become violent," was his theme. Thomas wants the unemployed to starve gracefully, quietly, without making any "unreasonable" demands from the rich. The "Block-Aid" system, Thomas in his unbounded generosity admitted, was no "solution for the relief problem," but, he said, "it is

Sat. Eve., March 26th WORKERS NEWSREEL "KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE 1932" SOVIET FILM "BLACK SEA MUTINY" WORKERS LABORATORY THEATRE "FIGHT AGAINST STARVATION" LABOR TEMPLE Fourth St. and Second Ave.

Proceeds FOR KENTUCKY MINERS 7 and 9 P. M. ADMISSION 35c

FOUR DAY BAZAAR FRIDAY, MARCH 26 SAT., MARCH 27—Entertainment SUNDAY MARCH 28—MUSIC Various Articles at any price! Restaurant Service—Open day, night Good Fresh Meals Come and enjoy yourself in a Revolutionary Atmosphere Brownsville Workers Center 1813 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn

COSTUME DANCE given by the "The Followers of the Trial" Tremont Workers' Center 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx

Saturday, March 26th at 8 P. M. All Proceeds for the Daily Worker ADMISSION 35 CENTS

Int'l Workers Order OPTICIANS

Paradise Manor 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave. (Corner Jerome Ave., Bronx) USPICES—English and Youth City comm. International Workers Order ADMISSION 15 CENTS

SOLLINS' RESTAURANT 116 EAST 14TH STREET 5-Course Lunch 55 Cents Regular Dinner 65 Cents

COHEN'S CUT RATE OPTICIANS

Harlem Youth Dance WITH STRIKING DRESSMAKERS Saturday, March 26th at 8:30 P. M. NEW HARLEM CASINO 116th St. and Lenox Ave. Negro Jazz Band—Dance till 3 ADMISSION 35 CENTS

DAILY WORKER CONCERT and LECTURE I. AMTER of the Communist Party Will be the Speaker Sun., March 27, 8 p.m. WOLFEN'S HALL Fourth Street Lakewood, N. J. "WAR AND THE DAILY WORKER" AUSPICES—C. P. of Lakewood, N. J.

MAX BEDACHT Lecture "The Way Out of the Crisis" Sunday, March 27th at 7:30 P. M. PARADISE MANOR 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave. (Corner Jerome Ave., Bronx) USPICES—English and Youth City comm. International Workers Order ADMISSION 15 CENTS

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something to keep the unemployed from joining violent demonstrations. "They have been patient, but they must not be insulted too much," said Thomas.

It must have done Morgan's heart good, as he sat in his palatial library on Madison Avenue, where his luxurious furniture and nicknacks, valued at millions, are enough to feed thousands of unemployed families, to hear the Socialist sky-pilot plead with the unemployed to starve quietly, to accept the "Block-Aid" system of blacklisting, to follow the wishes of J. P. Morgan and to refrain from any revolutionary action against capitalism.

As the crisis gets worse, Thomas and the Socialist party become more openly the best supporters of the hunger program of American capitalism. Not only does Thomas back Wall Street in preparing war for new colonial plunder and against the Soviet Union, but he wants the American workers at home to starve in accordance with the wishes of Morgan so that capitalism can find a way out of the crisis at the expense of a new slaughter and new mass misery for the American workers.

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Report all Daily Worker Affairs to this column

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U. S. Entered World War on April 6th--Make It A Day of Demonstration Against Imperialist War

THOUSANDS STARVING IN LAWRENCE, MASS.; FAMILIES DENIED AID

Thugs With Guns Drive Workers in Washington Textile Mills

Workers Prepare Giant Hunger March to Demand Unemployment Insurance

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Lawrence is a city where until recently all the business men and small time Hoovers have been bragging about prosperity. Today for a majority of the workers Lawrence is a place of hopeless starvation and misery.

Refused Aid A family, an aged couple and two children of school age, were refused help because this man's son in law was getting a \$6 check weekly from the city.

Another family who happened to be friends with David Burke, the head of the charity department, got a check for themselves and their son-in-law. Two weeks after they got relief the man bought his wife a fur coat. What is a worker going to do?

Discrimination The mill owners discriminate. If a worker gets a job he gets wage cut.

Important Article on German Elections Today On Page 4

On page 4 of today's issue of the Daily Worker there is published an important article on the recent presidential elections in Germany. This article takes on added importance for American workers, in view of the fact that this year presidential elections will take place in the United States.

TAMPA WORKERS BREAK TERROR; HOLD MEETING

Expose "Cultural" Exec. Committee As Stool Pigeons

TAMPA, Fla., March 24.—For the first time in months the workers here broke through the reign of terror and attended an open meeting on March 18, called by the International Labor Defense.

Despite the presence of two carloads of cops, including Police Chief Logan, the meeting did not falter and the 125 workers present passed resolution demanding the freedom of the 15 workers arrested in this same hall Nov. 7th, when the celebration of the Russian Revolution was raided and attacked by the police.

The meeting demanded the release of all class war prisoners and protested the massacre in Detroit in the assaults in Chicago.

The committee elected to go from house to house and collect funds for the Tampa prisoners netted \$95.20. This is high testimony to the solidarity and fighting spirit of the Tampa workers, who although in terrible conditions have responded time after time to the call for support.

A number of the workers have been discharged from their jobs for having attended the March 18th meeting.

A meeting of the "Cultural" on Tuesday, March 22nd, to which all tobacco workers are members further exposed the open alliance of all but 3 on the executive committee with the police and the tobacco manufacturers.

Worker branded them as stool pigeons. The executive committee tried to stem the workers anger by sending the meeting by saying that the immigration officers were there to find a New York organizer, one of whom was in the hall the entire time.

Open intimidation, house to house threats of deportation increased following the Tuesday meeting.

YCL ORGANIZER IN BOSTON GETS 1-YEAR JAIL TERM

BOSTON, Mass.—Irving Keith, district organizer of the Young Communist League in the Boston district was sentenced to one year in jail on the notorious Deer Island hebbel for his participation in the leadership of the February 4th demonstration for Unemployment Insurance.

The specific charge on which Keith was jailed was "inciting to riot." Four other workers arrested at the same time as Keith were given sentences from three to nine months and one was placed on two years probation.

Keith made a public statement to the members of the Young Communist League and to the young workers generally of which part is printed below:

"I have been sentenced to serve one year as a result of my arrest in connection with the Unemployment Insurance demonstration of Feb. 4. Though I am in jail, I want you comrades to know that I am still with you in the struggle.

"The bosses have murdered our comrades in Kentucky and Detroit. They send us to jail. But our answer as young Communists must be to intensify our daily activity, organize the young workers and lead them in struggle.

"My jail sentence comes at a time when the League is engaged in the Harry Simms Recruiting Drive. The best answer and the best protest against the boss class terror is to recruit young workers by the hundreds and thousands into the ranks of the Young Communist League."

With Communist Greetings, IRVING KEITH, District Organizer, Boston.

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Chinese Troops Clash with Japanese Invaders in Defiance of Nanking

N. Y. Times Writer Lauds Chiang Kai-shek for Betrayal of Shanghai Defense, Says He Held Army for Use Against Reds

Admits Nanking Government Is Military Dictatorship Against the Chinese People

The praise of the imperialist world for the base betrayal of the heroic Chinese defenders of Shanghai, is tendered Chiang Kai-shek and the Nanking government in an article in yesterday's New York Times. The article is by George E. Sokolsky, feature writer of the Times. The article states:

"General Chiang faced the alternative of fighting the Japanese or being ready to fight the Communists. HE ACCEPTED THE LATTER COURSE, with that Fabian wisdom which explains the strength of his leadership."

The "strength of his leadership" consists in maintaining a bloody military dictatorship against the people of China, when, as Sokolsky admits, his "emergence to power is not welcomed by any large section of the Chinese people" and that his government controls "only an army, but no population," "only the capital city and no territory beyond it."

The article expresses the frantic alarm of world imperialism over the rising Soviet government in South China, where the Communist menace (to imperialism and its Kuomintang tools—Daily Worker) is becoming daily more serious.

The armies of the Nanking and Canton cliques of the Kuomintang are now attacking the Chinese Soviet districts, while the Japanese invaders of China are permitted to dig in and strengthen their positions around Shanghai. A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times reports that the Japanese are erecting brick and concrete airdromes and barracks, building military fortifications at the Woosung forts, constructing many military highways linking Woosung, Kiangwan, Nanziang, and Liuho, drilling artesian wells in the vicinity of Nanziang (about twelve and a half miles inland from Shanghai, and continuing to land huge quantities of munitions and arms.

New Split Threatens In Canton A new split is threatened between

the Nanking and Canton factions which recently united in order to present a united front against the revolutionary struggle of the toiling masses. British-inspired dispatches from Hongkong report a movement in Canton to split South China from the rest of China. This is in line with the plans of the imperialist powers for the carving up of China. The manoeuvres of the Kuomintang factions reflect the conflict of interests of the various imperialist powers controlling these factions. A secret conference of Sun Fo and other Canton leaders is reported to be taking place in Macao. General Chen Chia-tung, Cantonese military commander who had lined up with Chiang Kai-shek, is reported to have fled from Canton.

Increasing defiance by Chinese rank and file soldiers of their officers is indicated in the growing clashes between Chinese soldiers and the Japanese invaders on the Shanghai front. In spite of the efforts of the Kuomintang officials to prevent such conflicts, the Chinese soldiers seize every opportunity to attack the hated invaders. Such attacks are at present confined to small clashes and sniping by groups of soldiers.

The revolt in Manchuria continues to spread, with the Japanese suffering several reverses and many casualties. The Japanese invaders were driven out of another Manchurian town yesterday when Chinese insurgents captured the town of Ninguta, in Kirin Province, southeast of Harbin. Chinese insurgents also tore up the tracks of the South Manchurian Railway, near Tatun, southward of Changchun.

VOTE DOWN SALES TAX; PREPARE NEW ROBBER SCHEME

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

receiving consideration from the politicians who for years have been doing the bidding of organized wealth."

With the sales tax defeated, and but slight possibility for a reversion of vote when the vote is taken on the bill as a whole, a struggle has begun in the House over the question of what new taxes to levy in order to balance the huge budgetary deficit. Two proposals have been made, one for a tax on beer and the other for a return to the original bill for a series of "nuisance taxes" on amusements, admissions, auto, gas, electricity, checks, stock transfers, postal rates, phonographs and tobacco.

These taxes, while not as direct as the sales tax, can very easily be shifted onto the masses. Several of the taxes are levied on articles of mass consumption, such as tobacco, amusements, gas, electricity, etc. The others can be passed on by including them as items in overhead expense and using them as a basis for raising the prices of the various other articles.

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

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Schmies to Speak On the Next Ford Hunger March

DETROIT, Mich., March 25.—John Schmies, secretary of the Auto Workers Union and former candidate of the Communist Party for Mayor of Detroit, will speak at the Workers Educational Forum on Sunday, March 27th, at 7:30 p.m., at Northern High School, Woodward and Owen, on "Our Next Hunger March to Ford's."

First Group Of 150 Students Reaches Knoxville, Tenn.

Arrival Marked By New Threats of Terror

NEW YORK.—The first group of the delegation of 150 students who left under auspices of the National Students League to investigate the terror and starvation conditions in the Kentucky coal fields arrived in Knoxville last night and is awaiting the arrival of the second group before leaving for Harlan.

The arrival of the students was marked by a new outbreak of threats against them and warnings that they would be arrested if they attempted to hold mass meetings or make public speeches.

The original plan of Kentucky business men, shop keepers and mine owners to meet the student delegation at the Kentucky-Tennessee state line with an armed fascist band parading as college graduates has been dropped. The danger that the students may be attacked still exists however.

Declaring that the Bell County officials had denied the 150 college students protection against threats of violence as they prepared to enter the state on a survey of coal mining conditions there, the National College Committee of the National Student League wired William G. Mitchell, attorney General of the United States that he "take immediate steps to insure the safety of these American students and citizens travelling from one state to another."

The telegram signed by Donald Henderson, instructor in the economics department at Columbia University and president of the National Committee states in part:

"One hundred and fifty college students representing 25 leading colleges and universities throughout the country will cross the Kentucky-Tennessee line tomorrow and make a survey of conditions in the Kentucky coal areas. Press reports and threats by Bell County authorities imply violence."

The telegram cites the case of the writers' delegation that was attacked and as a result of which Waldo Frank and Allen Taub were seriously injured. The demands that immediate steps be taken to insure the safety of the students and that a repetition of such attack be prevented.

Student delegations from Mount Holyoke, Smith University, University of Chicago, University of Cincinnati, University of Pittsburgh and other mid-west and southern colleges are expected to arrive here this morning.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Three hundred workers in the I.A.C. Hall passed a resolution denouncing the murder of the Detroit unemployed and pledging to continue the fight against hunger and terrorism enforced by the bosses.

Concert, Samovar Tea Party L.L.D. BRANCH OF BROWNSVILLE Saturday, March 26th AMERICAN YOUTH CLUB 78 Thattford Ave., Brooklyn

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Havana Toilers Greet Ford Workers in Common Struggle

NEW YORK.—The Anti-Imperialist League has just received a letter from the National Workers Confederation of Cuba, dated March 14, addressed to the workers of the Ford factory in Detroit. The recent demonstration in Havana by the revolutionary workers before the Ford Agency, smashing the windows in protest against the murder of the four unemployed workers in Detroit, is a part of the campaign carried on by the Communist Party of Cuba, the National Workers Confederation of Cuba, and the International Labor Defense of that country.

The National Workers Confederation of Cuba demands the punishment of Ford for the murder and calls for the release of all working class prisoners in the U. S. The revolutionary workers of Cuba have carried on campaigns for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. Last summer the Trade Union Hall in Manzanillo was shut down for months because they held a mass meeting on behalf of the Scottsboro boys followed by a public demonstration. The letter says in part:

"The struggle of the American workers against Ford, Bethlehem Steel, Sinclair and other capitalist bandits is a part of the same struggle which we are carrying on against the imperialists, like Chadbourne in the sugar industry, Houston in Tobacco, Steinhart in street railways and other sharks in the service of Yankee finance capital.

"The working class of Cuba continues its fight bravely in spite of and against the barbarous fascist terror carried on by the butcher Machado, agent of Wall Street. "Long live the solidarity of the Proletariat of the United States, and the oppressed peoples of Latin America in their common struggle against Yankee imperialism!"

Poor Commissioner Gets Big Yearly Rake-Off in Duluth

DULUTH, Minn.—Here's a few of the conditions that I have seen personally in Duluth.

A Negro family of two, with the water and light shut off for months, getting only an \$8 grocery order each month, and each time the county charity gives him the grocery order, he threatens it will be the last.

Seven hundred men, women and children lined up for relief in the St. Louis County court house, and though there are empty court rooms with seats and the county commissioners meeting place with seats, yet these destitute workers are compelled to stand for hours before they can get their grocery order.

Poor Commissioner Gets His. While county relief is being cut down, A. P. Cook, county poor commissioner, finds relief work profitable for himself. In 1928, he received \$3,000 a year; in 1929, it was raised to \$3,200; in 1930, to \$4,200, and that is the salary that he is drawing now.

At an Unemployed Council meeting one of the members expressed the fear that his relief might be cut off if he belonged. One of the members of the council pointed to a member of the Communist Party who has let it be known publicly, and to the poor commissioner as well, that he is a member of the Party, and because of his militancy has been getting prompter service than the others.

Commissioner Warren Moore, red baiter and head of the police department, voted "no" on the request of the Workers' International Relief for a tag day. His excuse was that if there is any money available it should be used for the destitute of Duluth. And yet this local fascist refused to endorse unemployment insurance or any federal aid because that would be a "dole."

MAY FIRST AT DNEIPROSTROY 12 THRILLING DAYS 12 in the Soviet Union Itinerary including Leningrad, Moscow, Ivanovo Voznesensk, Collective Farm and May 1st Celebrations in Moscow. This tour \$230 up One way \$175 up Itinerary including Leningrad-Moscow-Kharkov-Viev and May 1st Celebrations at Dnieprostroy. This tour \$250 up One way \$195 up Shorter Tours as Low as \$155 Sailings on SS BREMEN—MAURETANIA—NEW YORK "World Tourist tours are complete from embarkation to termination of the tour in the U.S.S.R.; with a return steamship ticket from France on the round trip. WORLD TOURISTS, Inc. 175 Fifth Ave., New York Phone AL 4-6656-5797

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

Nation-Wide Fight Spurred To Save Boys

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

In an attempt to justify the frenzied speed with which the boys were rushed to "trial" and speeded thru to death sentences, the majority opinion drew a parallel with the trial of Czolgoz for the assassination of President McKinley. Significantly seizing on the name of Victoria Price, one of the two prostitutes who has stood up more brazenly in her boss-inspired lies that she was "raped" on the freight train by all nine of the Scottsboro boys, the majority opinion states in "justification" of its parallel with the Czolgoz case:

"But we are of the opinion that some things may happen to one worse than death, and if the evidence is so believed one of these things happened to this defenseless woman, Victoria Price, on that ill-fated journey from Stevenson, Ala., to Paintrock, Ala., on March 25, 1931."

The "evidence" was the unsupported testimony of the two prostitutes! The International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights issued a joint call yesterday to the entire working class to rally to the task of building a tremendous mass defense to smash the lynch verdict against these innocent working class children. Every organization and meeting of workers is urged to at once rush telegrams of protest to Gov. B. M. Miller, at Montgomery, Ala., and to the Alabama

HALF DOLLAR CAMPAIGN

Detroit and Chicago now to the front! Creeping up on Boston and New York! Kansas City awakens! Half dollars are more half dollars! In one day New York district sends in 195 of them! From all over the country the stream of half dollars comes, increasing into a torrent—to save the Daily Worker! Boston keeps up a slow but sure pace. Detroit sent in 409 half dollars since yesterday. Chicago is now on the map at last with almost 200 in one day. In all, 8,097 half dollars since the half dollars campaign started March 18! Those farthest in the rear are the districts of Dakotas, San Francisco, Seattle, Philadelphia, and the Carolinas. Some of these have not been heard from in two days. The tempo increases! Every worker at least one half dollar! Every workers' club at least \$5.00! All districts prepare! Catch up and pass New York! Watch this daily report!

Table with columns: District, Quota of Half Dollars, Amount Received, Percentage of Quota. Lists districts like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, etc.

ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN GERMANY

(Statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany)

FIVE million workers and toilers have expressed a bold determination for revolutionary class struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party on March 13 in the presidential elections.

During the election campaign extraordinary activity was shown by all classes and sections. This is expressed, for instance, by the great number of votes cast. This increase in the number of voting is in turn a sign of the increasing difficulties and insecurity of the position of the bourgeoisie in Germany.

The economic crisis in Germany is sharpened by the unbearable burdens imposed by the serfdom of Versailles. An army of six million unemployed are walking the streets of the German cities. Now, after the wage-cuts and the other starvation measures of the fourth emergency decree, finance capital, with the most active support of the social-democrats and trade union leaders, is preparing a fresh attack on the standard of living of the working class.

In the struggle against all forms of the bourgeois dictatorship, the revolutionary labor movement, under the leadership of the Communist Party, is strengthening, and the red united front, which today already embraces many millions, which is snatching ever greater masses of social democratic workers from the influence of the bourgeois dictatorship and its agents, the social-democratic leaders, is growing.

The overflowing demonstrations and meetings of the Communist Party in all parts of Germany; the heightened activity of all Communist organizations, of their members and of our revolutionary mass organizations; the fact that during the elections thousands of workers joined the Communist Party, that the Party has been able to organize a great number of new bases of support in the countryside, that it has gained a firm foothold among the village poor, that it is penetrating deeper and deeper into the ranks of the administrative employees and the toilers of the middle classes—all this demonstrates the fighting determination and active energy of that part of the working class which follows the leadership of the Communist Party.

The five million votes which were cast for the candidates of the Communist Party are of greater significance than the votes cast in the Reichstag elections in September 1930. They are votes which were cast in the sharpest antagonism to the social-democratic policy of the "lesser evil," for the leadership of the revolutionary class struggle, for the fight for Socialist Soviet Germany.

The Social-Democratic Party, with the assistance of the hypocritical manoeuvre represented by the slogan "Defeat Hitler," succeeded once more in deluding great sections of the working class into tolerating the Brüning-Severing-Dictatorship; masses who still do not

believe that Hindenburg's policy prepares the way for the open fascist dictatorship.

Never before have the significance and correctness of our strategic orientation toward the winning over of the majority of the working class, toward winning the workers away from Social-Democracy as the main support of the bourgeoisie, been so clearly demonstrated as in the present situation. The results of the elections show that the five million votes cast for the Communist Party numerically lay behind the objective possibilities offered by the present situation. The election results are unsatisfactory for the Communist Party. With Bolshevik self-criticism we must state that up to now we have been only partially successful in smashing the infamous manoeuvres of the Social Democratic Party, the deceptive talk of "the lesser evil," of "state capitalism," the policy of the "iron front," in convincing the millions of social democratic and unionized workers of the correctness of our policy and in winning them from the influence of Social Fascism.

In comparing the election results in the various districts, we find they have an unequal character. Whereas there has been a certain gain in the agricultural districts and in Southern Germany (increase in votes in Bavaria, Baden, Thuringia, and in parts of the Westphalian Rhineland) there has been a standstill, and even a slump in some other districts. The results in Berlin (a loss of 54,000 votes compared with the Reichstag elections), in Hamburg (a loss of 11,000 votes compared with the Reichstag elections, and even 44,000 compared with the municipal elections), in Upper Silesia (a loss of 8,000), and in Halle-Merseburg (a loss of 4,000), are completely unsatisfactory.

We must examine this situation with all the fearless self-criticism, which Bolshevism requires, in order to find out the reasons for it, and to do everything possible to overcome the shortcomings which have appeared as quickly and energetically as possible. The very fact that our votes increased in a number of districts shows that neither the inadequate results as a whole, nor the losses in certain districts can under any circumstances be explained by the false assertion: "In presidential elections we always get less votes than in parliamentary elections."

The real reasons why we lagged behind the favorable objective possibilities can rather be found, as the decisions of the February Plenum have already shown, in the following:

Our struggle for the united front of the proletariat can be successful only in proportion as we are able to organize and to lead the day-to-day struggles of the working class against the capitalist offensive. We were unable to place ourselves at the head of all the various forms of mass resistance against the boss offensive and the emergency decree dictatorship. We did not lead the struggle against social democracy and for the winning over of the social democratic and unionized masses of workers with sufficient sharpness and with sufficient ruthlessness (which is by no means synonymous with "strong" words). In carrying out our strategically main task—the winning over of the working class and the united front policy from below—we find great weaknesses. We must indissolubly link up the fight for the revolutionary way out with the day-to-day problems, and in the course of the struggle for the burning partial and daily demands of the factory workers and unemployed, we must expose the role of the social democratic party and the reformist trade union bureaucracy as socially the chief support of the bourgeoisie. We must understand much more clearly than before how to develop the initiative and the readiness to struggle of the masses, and to transform them into concrete action on the part of the proletariat. The fight against the social democratic party, both before and during this election campaign, was conducted in an unsatisfactory manner.

(To be Concluded.)

PORTRAIT OF MORGAN

By JOHN DOS PASSOS.

(From the novel, "1919.")

I commit my soul into the hands of my saviour, wrote John Pierpont Morgan in his will, in full confidence that having redeemed it and washed it in his most precious blood, he will present it faultless before my heavenly father, and I intreat my children to maintain and defend it at all hazards and at any cost of personal sacrifice the blessed doctrine of complete atonement for sin through the blood of Jesus Christ once offered and through that alone.

and into the hands of the house of Morgan represented by his son he committed when he died in Rome in 1913 the control of the Morgan interests in New York, Paris, and London, four national banks, three trust companies, three life insurance companies, ten railroad systems, three street railway companies, an express company, the International Mercantile Marine, power, on the cantilever principle, through interlocking directorates over eighteen other railroads, U. S. Steel, General Electric, American Tel. and Tel, five major industries; the interwoven cables of the Morgan Stillman Baker combination held credit up like a suspension bridge, thirteen percent of the banking resources of the world.

The first Morgan to make a pool was Joseph Morgan, a hotelkeeper in Hartford Connecticut who organized stagecoach lines and bought up Aetna Life Insurance stock in a time of panic caused by one of the big New York fires in the 1830;

his son Junius followed in his footsteps, first in the drygoods business, and then as partner to George Peabody, a Massachusetts banker who built up an enormous underwriting and mercantile business in London and became a friend of Queen Victoria;

Junius married the daughter of John Pierpont, a Boston preacher, poet, eccentric, and abolitionist; and their eldest son, John Pierpont Morgan

arrived in New York to make his fortune after being trained in England, going to school at Vevey, proving himself a crack mathematician at the University of Göttingen, a lanky morose young man of twenty, just in time for the panic of '57, (war and panics on the stock exchange, good growing weather for the House of Morgan)

When the guns started booming at Fort Sumpter, young Morgan turned some money over reselling condemned muskets to the U. S. army and began to make himself felt in the gold room in downtown New York; there was more in trading in gold than in trading in muskets; so much for the Civil War.

During the Franco-Prussian war Junius Morgan floated a huge bond issue for the French government at Tours.

At the same time young Morgan was fighting Jay Cooke and the German-Jew bankers in Frankfurt over the funding of the American war debt (he never did like the Germans or the Jews).

The panic of '75 ruined Jay Cooke and

made J. Pierpont Morgan the boss croupier of Wall Street; he united with the Philadelphia Drexels and built the Drexel building where for thirty years he sat in his glassed-in office, red-faced and insolent, writing at his desk, smoking great black cigars, or, if important issues were involved, playing solitaire in his inner office; he was famous for his few words. Yes, or No, and for his way of suddenly blowing up in a visitor's face and for the special gesture of the arm that meant, What do I get out of it?

In '77 Junius Morgan retired; J. Pierpont got himself made a member of the board of directors of the New York Central railroad and launched the first Corsair. He liked yachting and to have pretty actresses call him Commodore. He founded the Lying-in Hospital on Stuyvesant Square, and was fond of going into St. George's church and singing a hymn all alone in the afternoon quiet.

In the panic of '93, at no inconsiderable profit to himself Morgan saved the U. S. Treasury; gold was draining out, the country was ruined, the farmers were howling for a silver standard, Grover Cleveland and his cabinet were walking up and down in the blue room at the White House without being able to come to a decision, in Congress they were making speeches while the gold reserves melted in the Subtreasuries; poor people were starving; Coxey's army was marching to Washington; for a long time Grover Cleveland couldn't bring himself to call in the representative of the Wall Street money masters; Morgan

Every Christmas his librarian read him Dickens' A Christmas Carol from the original manuscript. He was fond of canary birds and pekinese dogs and liked to take pretty actresses yachting. Each Corsair was a finer vessel than the last. When he dined with King Edward he sat at His Majesty's right; he ate with the Kaiser tete a tete; he liked talking to cardinals or the pope, and never missed a conference of Episcopal bishops, Rome was his favorite city.

He liked choice cookery and old wines and pretty women and yachting, and going over his collections, now and then picking up a jewelled snuffbox and staring at it with his magpie's eyes.

He made a collection of the autographs of the rulers of France, sealed glass cases full of Babylonian tablets, coins, signets, statuettes, busts, Gallo-Roman bronzes, Merovingian jewels, miniatures, watches, tapestries, porcelains, cuneiform inscriptions, paintings by all the old masters, Dutch, Italian, Flemish, Spanish, manuscripts of the gospels and the Apocalypse, a collection of the works of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and the letters of Pliny the Younger.

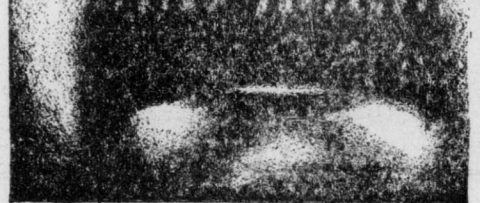
His collectors bought anything that was expensive or rare or had the glint of empire on it, and he had it brought to him and stared back at it with his magpie's eyes. Then it was put in a glass case.

The last year of his life he went up the Nile on a dahabiyeh and spent a long time staring at the great columns of the Temple of Karnak.

The panic of 1907 and the death of Harrison, his great opponent in railroad financing, in 1908, had left him the undisputed ruler of Wall Street, most powerful private citizen in the world:

an old man tired of the purple, suffering from gout, he had declined to go to Washington to answer the questions of the Pujo Committee during the Money Trust investigation: Yes, I did what seemed to me to be for the best interests of the country.

Wars and panics on the stock exchange Machine gunfire and arson Starvation, lice, cholera and typhus: Good growing weather for the House of Morgan.



Drawn by WILLIAM HERNANDEZ.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Press

By N. HONIG PART 2. (Conclusion).

By far the best of our union papers is the Food Worker. In it some fine features which are a vital necessity for all union papers and are lacking in practically all but the Food Worker. A department, "In the T.U.U.L.," devoted to the tasks and struggles of the other revolutionary unions; news of the Soviet Union, especially of the food workers and their conditions there, as contrasted to the conditions of the American food workers, activities of the Food Workers Union and its different sections; the fight for unemployment insurance and relief is featured; there are timely, political editorials.

The big criticism of the Food Worker is that it is a paper mostly of the lighter sections of the food industry—the cafeterias, hotels and restaurants—not sufficiently of the big food factories, the big bakeries, canneries, etc. It is also too much of a New York paper.

In important strike struggles, the Food Worker does not curl up, like the Mine Worker and Needle Worker, in the big Loft candy strike it made itself the organ of that strike.

In makeup and appearance it is the best of the union papers, but this is saying very, very little, when we consider the atrocious appearance of the union papers generally. Its circulation, considering the length of time it has appeared, is poor, even though it has had some sort of business management.

The Needle Worker is as hard to read as anything we have yet seen. Many a full page windy article, many a full page statement or resolution have helped to make its pages heavy. No worker correspondence to speak of; little about actual conditions in the industry, about the every-day problems of the workers; practically no news of needle trade centers other than New York; little about the fight against the right wing fakery; hardly anything about the problems of the Needle Worker must be credited with one important innovation—sections in the language dominant in the industry, such as Italian, Spanish and Yiddish. The Mine Worker should take a leaf from this and run South Slav, Polish and Italian sections.

The Office Worker has been in existence for some time. In appearance it is much more like a leaflet than a paper. Instead of the rather bulletin-like appearance it should assume the likeness of a newspaper. A very good point is that it usually

contains news and other material about the large department stores. Very little notice is taken of the conditions and problems of the workers in the big banks, insurance concerns, etc. Reflecting the union itself, the paper is almost a New York paper.

One weakness and a serious one is common to all our union papers. Thousands of copies are printed each month; hundreds of dollars are spent in printing them; yet it is doubtful if as much as \$200 is taken in through sales or subscriptions, by all of the papers put together, in any one month.

This is, of course, the test of whether a union paper is a mass paper and hence, whether it is serving the purpose for which it is published. The main reason for the lack of circulation of our union papers is the fact that no comrades are given the task of being responsible for the building of the papers, and therefore no nonunioning apparatus is set up within the unions to build the circulation of the papers. Another big reason too, is, of course, the fact that the average union paper contains so little to attract the masses of the workers in the industry to the paper.

Must Train Editors The main immediate task of the unions which issue papers is the selection of an intelligent and active worker of the union, for training and development in editing and managing in paper. Working closely with him will be the editor of Labor Unity, the central, directive organ of the Trade Union Unity League, which

should be the guiding spirit of the union papers. The unions should conduct collection and subscription campaigns for their organs. Agents should be elected in all districts, locals and in all shop groups of the unions. The agents in the locals and factory groups should select committees around themselves for the building of the papers. The agents and the committees should be responsible not only for the sale of the paper, but also for the writing of news and worker correspondence direct from the shops. In this way the union papers can be made mass papers.

The union papers should become the organs of the strike struggles which the unions conduct, and not merely this, but also in strikes which are not conducted by the union. Mass shop-gate sales based on worker correspondence will also build up the union papers.

Now as to the task of establishing union papers in metal and steel, textile, railroad, etc. Papers in these industries are a vital necessity. A paper, however should not be started without a preliminary campaign, to secure subscriptions, to set up agents for bundles, to take up collections. One of the most serious mistakes in the past has been the establishment of union papers in such industries as textile, metal, etc., in which the papers were started on such a shoestring basis, without any support from the workers, that only one issue could be printed, after which the papers had to be discontinued.

In the case of the metal workers paper, only one issue of which appeared, the workers who were induced to subscribe, became embittered against the union because they received only one issue for their money. This must be avoided. Much could be written, and indeed, needs to be written on the subject of the revolutionary trade union press, from the political, technical and management viewpoints. Space does not allow this here.

We will conclude by stating in brief what a good revolutionary union paper should contain: It should feature the day to day conditions, problems and struggles of the workers in the industry, through worker correspondents and exposes. It should feature the daily life of the Union, of all its sections and groups.

It should play up all strikes in the industry, make itself the organ of every strike. It should interest all sections of the industry, not merely the section in which the union happens to be strongest. The term "sections" is also meant geographically.

It should play up the problems and struggles of the unemployed, and connect them with the employed workers of the industry. It should devote sections to the Negroes, the women, the youth in the industry.

It should deal with the problems and struggles not only of the workers organized in the union, but also of the unorganized and the members of the reformist unions; it should expose the reformist misleaders.

It should, while primarily being an agitational organ, give directives on how to build shop groups, the united front, etc.

It must play up the war situation, concretely tying it up with the workers in the particular industry.

It should present news and articles on the conditions of the workers in the Soviet Union, especially in the particular industry.

It should be attractively made up and should be illustrated with pictures of interest to the workers in the industry, also with general class struggle pictures.

It should present news of the problems and struggles of the workers in the other industries and news of the other revolutionary unions.

It should carry international news, always playing up the mass struggles of workers in the same industry in other countries.

What Are Worker Delegates?

By ROY HUDSON

Members of the last workers' delegation were often asked by Russian workers: "Who elected you?" And in many cases we answered: "The American workers," and they would again ask, "But what factory did you work in, and were you elected by these workers, and are they interested in comparing conditions with ours?"

Thus, the Russian workers' conception of a delegate is: He must be elected by, represent, and be responsible to a definite group of workers. In the past many delegates have been "selected." Needless to say, these delegates do not represent anyone, and from the past results of the selections it is clear that the masses can elect far more competent delegates.

Other delegates have been elected at broad mass meetings. As a rule both the delegates and electors are unacquainted, consequently the delegates do not feel any responsibility because they do not know whom they are responsible to.

Furthermore, after the delegation is elected in such a manner, the electors disperse, they do not know the delegates personally, and soon the delegation is forgotten.

We have had enough of these "delegations." Furthermore, our perspective should not even be delegates elected by sympathetic workers, but to have sufficient workers interested in Soviet Russia to elect and send their own delegates to find out the truth. If they are interested, then the delegate will make him interested in his return.

A delegate elected by factory workers will be

known personally to all of his electors, and while he is gone will be the subject of much discussion, and they will anticipate his return and await the report.

The achievements of the working class and peasants are so great, and can be so easily understood by any honest worker, that a delegate will be forced to draw fundamental conclusions and his tour will be a political education and make of him a propagandist and defender of the Soviet Union. And remember that to many workers a report from a rank and file worker carries more weight than the finest orator.

A Workers' Delegation at present is very important. The American workers on visiting the Soviet Union will see the peaceful building of Socialism and why the bosses threaten a war to smash it.

The American workers' delegation of Negro and white workers for May 1, 1932, is a weapon which will help us fight foreign intervention. The reports of this delegation on their return will convince hundreds of thousands of workers that real life for the working class is only possible under the workers' system and that it is their task to rally in defense of the first workers' republic.

Uncover Starvation and Misery

The capitalist press, the agents of the ruling class has been publishing less and less news about unemployment. It hides the starvation of the unemployed workers' families. We must constantly expose the miserable treatment of families of the unemployed by the city governments and charity institutions. We must uncover all cases of starvation, undernourishment, sickness. We must publish these cases in our press, in the Daily Worker, in Labor Unity, tell them at all workers' meetings. Unemployed Councils should publish bulletins to inform all workers of the starvation and misery of the unemployed.

Call of Young Pioneers of America To Be Published In Daily Worker Monday

In Monday's issue of the Daily Worker there will be published a call of the Young Pioneers of America, "Fight Against Misery, Starvation, and Labor Among Children."

Support the Marine Workers Industrial Union

(Resolution of Politburo, Central Committee, C. P. U. S. A.)

THE building of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the development of its struggles among the seamen, longshoremen and harbor workers is one of the most basic tasks of the Party. This task becomes doubly important with the sharpening of the war danger. The published resolution of the Marine Workers Industrial Union should be studied carefully by the Party membership, especially in all sea and lake ports and the entire Party force devoted to the realization of this resolution.

One of the main tasks of the Marine Workers Industrial Union in the developing war situation is to prevent the shipment of munition that are now being sent to the Far East. To do this requires the developing of minorities within the A. F. of L. unions, and the building of united front movements with the A. F. of L. and unorganized workers. But the responsibility for this important political task must rest solely with the M.W.I.U. Fully responsible also are the Party districts in which there are shipping ports.

We must recognize and sharply emphasize the fact that the Party has not given sufficient attention to the building of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Notable instances of this neglect being in the Philadelphia, Boston and New Orleans longshoremen's strikes, in which the Party made a poor mobilization of its forces in addition to making a number of serious errors in policy. This weak mobilization must be overcome and a full realization developed on the part of the membership that this task is basic to the work of the Party as a whole. The resolution of the Marine Workers Industrial Union points out the fundamental necessity of the union developing struggles around the immediate economic demands of the workers, for an aggressive recruiting campaign with greatly added emphasis upon the organization of the longshoremen, for the organization of the unemployed workers and the linking up of their struggles with the unemployed generally, for intensifying the work in the reformist unions, for the development of a program of demands for the Negro workers, for stabilizing the organizational structure and financial system of the union. These points touch the basic weaknesses of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and our efforts must be directed towards correcting them along the lines indicated in the union resolution.

In the work on the waterfront, special attention must be given to combating syndicalist tendencies amongst the seamen. Such tendencies are strengthened by the nature of the seamen's occupation and background, that is, the migratory character of their work, their lack of home life and social contact with the rest of the community, their disfranchisement politically and the usual lack of participation in the general political activities of the working class, their consciousness of strong economic power in contrast with their political disfranchisement and isolation, etc. The syndicalist tendencies manifest themselves chiefly by an underestimation of the importance of political action, which anti-Party elements undertake to develop into direct opposition to our Party. It is necessary, therefore, to carry on an ideological campaign to liquidate such syndicalist illusions, and to pay special attention to drawing the marine workers into the general struggles of the working class, and to connect them up with the political and social life of the workers. Mass organization of the longshoremen will facilitate this linking of the seamen with the struggles of the body of the working class, as well as lending organizational stability to the union, because of the more steady residence of these workers.

It is necessary for the Party to break down the present tendencies towards isolating the marine work from the general work of the Party. One of the means to this end is to draw the leading Party members in the marine industry into the leading committees of the Party Districts, and also for the local Party leaders to participate actively in the work of the fraction, and to report regularly upon it to the District Bureaus.

The question of the organization of the Marine Workers Industrial Union should be kept prominently to the front in the local T.U.U.L.s and every effort made to mobilize the T.U.U.L.s locally for this work. Each Party district shall work out a program of building a special waterfront Party section, where possible, in line with the program adopted by District Two.

Fundamental to the solution of the problem of strengthening the Party work on the waterfront and for the Marine Workers Industrial Union to connect up the struggle of the marine workers with the rest of the working class is the initiation of a vigorous and persistent Party recruiting campaign among these workers. This is particularly necessary at this time in connection with the war danger.

Each coastal District and section shall work out a complete plan of action in line with the resolution of the union and of the Politburo. Steps shall be taken at once to put this into effect. At the next Plenums of the District committees in the coastal districts, the question of the building of the Marine Workers Industrial Union shall be on the agenda as a special order of business. The Politburo shall send representatives of the Org. Department of the Central Committee to the coastal districts to take up concretely this whole work, but in the meantime the work shall be begun by the Districts immediately, in line with this policy.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class! P. O. Box 87 Station D, New York City. Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

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