

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

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

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

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MAKE APRIL 6 GIANT ANTI-WAR DAY THROUGHOUT NATION

On April 6th--A Mass Answer!

THE bloody suppression of the anti-war demonstration before the Japanese Embassy in Washington last Saturday, will arouse the fiercest indignation among the wide masses of the American people.

By murderously attacking the American workers, boys and girls, white and colored, the Hoover police emphasized the full collaboration of American imperialism with the Japanese imperialists to suppress revolutionary China and carry out armed intervention against the successful building of socialism in the Soviet Union and against the growing Chinese Soviet districts.

All the bourgeois press admits the special brutality and unbridled savagery with which the Washington police attacked this peaceful demonstration against Japanese imperialism and its bestial butchery of the Chinese masses, and for the withdrawal of all imperialist armed forces from China.

Washington and New York newspapers carry pictures graphically showing workers being punched and clubbed by the police, knocked unconscious, kicked and pummeled as they lay on the sidewalks.

One photograph in the Washington Times shows five policemen and detectives beating a girl after hurling her to the pavement. Another photograph in the Washington Herald shows a detective savagely clubbing a girl worker. This is cynically captioned "An Unequal Fight".

After the suppression of the demonstration, the Japanese Embassy officials who had watched approvingly from behind partly closed blinds of the Embassy, rushed to congratulate the police. The murderous Japanese police in their savage terror against the revolutionary Japanese workers could not have done better.

The clubbing by American police of American workers because they dare protest against the Japanese imperialist who have dared to unleash a new robber war emphasizes the collaboration of United States imperialism with the Japanese imperialist bandits in suppressing the struggles of their "own" masses. The hiding of police in the basement of the Japanese Embassy, which could only occur with the permission of the Japanese Embassy, further reveals this shameless collaboration.

Only the war speculators, the munition makers, the hyenas of war and the most vicious imperialist cliques which seek to justify their own murderous actions against the people of Haiti, Nicaragua, Philippines, etc., will approve the Japanese slaughter in Shanghai and Manchuria. These same people are the only ones who will attempt to justify the bloody attacks by the police on workers and intellectuals expressing their indignation against the bestial crimes of Japanese imperialism.

The huge majority of the population of the United States are against police brutality, against imperialist war, and against the brazen violation of the rights of the people and the cynical declaration that these rights will again be violated in the future.

But silent indignation is not sufficient. Silence only encourages Japanese imperialism and those who are trying to cover up their crimes. All honest elements should organize indignant protests against the Japanese slaughter of Chinese workers and peasants against their monstrous war provocations against the Soviet Union and against the defense of Japanese imperialism by the American ruling class and its police agents.

On April 6, the day in which American imperialism entered the last world war, the entire country should be swept by a wave of mass demonstrations against the effort to plunge the world into a new and bloodier slaughter. Let the Wall Street rulers know that those who labor in the factories, those who suffer hunger and pain while the rich parasites revel in luxury--will not stand for another world slaughter to enrich the Wall Street bankers. Let them know that those who bleed on the battle fields will not tolerate their criminal war plotting. Let the American imperialist bandits and clubbers of American men and women know that we will not tolerate the new robber war which the Japanese imperialists have dared to unleash on the tevery borders of the Soviet Union. Let the anger of the masses be aroused throughout the country. Let them express their determination not to die for the profits of Morgan, Rockefeller, and the other Wall Street parasites. Into the streets on April 6.

Stop to robber war against China! Demand the withdrawal of all imperialist armed forces from China! Defend the Chinese masses! Defend the Soviet Union! Support the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese and Japanese masses!

Build Solidarity with 50 Cents to the Daily Worker

THE bosses stick together. Uniformed thugs in Washington rallied Saturday to the defense of the Japanese butchers when their clubs rained blows down upon the heads of workers protesting against the armed invasion of Manchuria the attack against the Chinese masses, and the war provocations against the Soviet Union.

In Detroit, in Kentucky, in Alabama, in New York City, all over the United States, and all thru the world, the bosses are showing their united front of terror and starvation against the workers.

Only the united front of the workers can smash this capitalist machine which grinds out death and starvation. The solidarity of the workers, built up by their nationwide paper, the Daily Worker, will break through the wall of boss press lies and boss police terror.

The Daily Worker is still menaced by suspension because of lack of funds. Half dollars are coming in, but not fast enough. At the Daily Worker banquet in New York Sunday night, \$500 was donated to the Daily Worker, but even that cannot fill the big hole in our funds.

We have debts, comrades. We must pay them immediately, or we go under. We cannot go under at this time. The workers cannot at this time lose the only nationwide paper that rallies the masses to free the nine Scottsboro Negro boys.

Your coupon is on page three. Cut it out. Fill it with a half dollar to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St. Get your neighbor or shopmate to contribute a half dollar, and mail a dollar bill in with the coupon. Act now, comrades, and build up the solidarity of the working class.

HOOVER'S THUGS CLUBBING A YOUNG GIRL IN DEFENSE OF JAPANESE ROBBERS



WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28--Hearing on the case of four workers arrested in Saturday's demonstration and charged with assault, took place today, with one of the workers still in the hospital. The three workers who were able to appear in court pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial which has been set for April 6--Anti-War Day. The three are Hardy, Siskind

and Kennedy. They are held on \$500 bail. Ivan Kastrow, the fourth worker, was unable to appear because of injuries received as a result of the murderous police attack on the demonstrators. In addition to these four, ten other workers were arraigned today on charges of disorderly conduct and parading without a permit. The trial will continue tomorrow (. Tuesday)

The judge was openly hostile and vicious to the workers. The court also tried to frame up William Dorsey, Negro worker, on a vagrancy charge. Joan Hardy, young worker of Baltimore, who was beaten unconscious by the police and kicked as she lay on the pavement, defended the right of the workers to demonstrate and exposed American imperialism in its support of the Japanese

butchery of the Chinese masses. So openly brutal was the police attack on the demonstration, that even some of the local bourgeois press have been forced to make a gesture of condemning the police. A mass protest meeting has been called for Friday night, April 1, at Musicians' Hall, 1006 East St., N.W., Washington.

RAILROAD AND TEXTILE WORKER ON DELEGATION A.F.L. Unions to Endorse Delegate to Soviet Union

NEW YORK, N. Y.--The campaign of the Friends of the Soviet Union to send 50 worker delegates, elected by members themselves, to the May 1 celebration in the Soviet Union is penetrating A. F. of L. locals. A textile and railroad worker were elected last week.

The textile delegate was elected by the workers in his mill in Kensington, Pa., and will be endorsed by six A. F. of L. locals, including the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and the Carpet Weavers, despite the resistance put up by the officials.

This worker has been active in developing struggles of the hosiery workers for better conditions. During the last strike has among the leading workers who exposed the strike-breaking role of Muste and the officials of the United Textile Workers.

In Minneapolis the railroad trainmen in the Northwestern shop have elected M. O. Jacobson, a brakeman, as their delegate. The local union of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen ordered his nomination and have decided to donate \$300 to cover the expense of the trip.

Both of these delegates are ex-servicemen and their election shows that the interest in the Soviet Union is becoming deeper among the former soldiers and among the active workers in the ranks of the A. F. of L. unions.

BRONX ANTI-WAR MEETS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NITE

Prepares for Huge
Demonstration On
April 2nd

Under the leadership of the United Front Anti-War Committee of the Bronx, three indoor mass meetings will be held Thursday and Friday, March 31, and April 1, for a big open air demonstration and parade on April 2nd, against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. The meeting on Thursday will be held at 1610 Boston Road. On Friday, at 3882 Third Ave. and at 2703 Bronx Park East. All meetings start at 8 p.m.

Prosecutor Incites Lynch Violence Against Students

Governor Horton Defends Attack On Students; Raises "Red Issue"

- 1--Student delegation interviewing Governor Laffoon to demand entrance into Harlan County.
- 2--Governor Horton of Tennessee tells students they are Bolsheviks and they have no rights in Tennessee.
- 3--Delegation makes application for Federal injunction to clear the interstate highway.
- 4--Entire delegation to appear Wednesday before Senatorial committee to demand investigation.
- 5--National Conference of National Student League now in session in New York hears report from Homer Barton on Kentucky trip; sends telegram of protest to Senator Costigan and Gov. Laffoon; issues call for college students and instructors throughout the country to send protest telegrams to Kentucky, Tennessee and Washington.

Governor Henry H. Horton of Tennessee answered the demands of the students delegation that their constitutional rights be guaranteed and that they be allowed to travel in the state of Tennessee as follows: "We don't want a bunch of Bolsheviks, Communists or anarchists interfering with the peace of Tennessee citizens."

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.--An open incitation to lynch violence against the National Student League delegation to the Kentucky coal fields was the gist of a statement made by Walter B. Smith, Bell County prosecutor to the committee of four students who interviewed him yesterday.

The students went to Pineville from Knoxville for an explanation of the denial to them of elementary rights guaranteed to citizens under the United States constitution of travelling along public highways and crossing from one state to another. The Four students had been sent by the student delegation

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Morgan, Thomas and the Block-Fakers

By I. AMTIER
One of the most shameful acts of deceiving the workers and the people in the neighborhoods is being put across in New York City. Although on the one hand, Roosevelt denies that there is any starvation in the state of New York, the statistics and capitalist papers record cases daily of starvation, suicide, crime, etc., caused by hunger and starvation. J. P. Morgan knows that the situation is desperate--or as he said in his "only" radio talk: "We have reached a point where the aid of governments or the gifts of individuals, no matter how generous, are insufficient to meet the conditions which have come upon us. So we must all do our bit." So Morgan tries to escape the obligation that he and his fellow capitalists have, to maintain the unemployed in the country, and working hand in hand with the other fakers, liars, grafters and racketeers of the Emergency Relief Committee, he proposes to shift the burden on to the backs of the workers in the neighborhoods. This is to be done by means of the block-aid scheme.

Hijacking, Blackmailing Is the Method. The committee composed of such leading lights as George F. Baker, Cornelius N. Bliss, H. P. Davison, Dr. Fostick, General Harbord, E. R. Harriman, Robert A. Lovett, Elihu Root, Jr., Myron C. Taylor, Colonel Arthur Woods--bankers army officers and sky pilots--and of course Harvey D. Gibson and Wilton Lloyd-Smith--proposes to hijack the workers in the neighborhoods, intimidate them and threaten them with discredit if they do not contribute to the relief fund. That they will find out where an employed worker works and have the firm exert pressure, even to the point of threatening to fire him, is obvious. The "volunteers"

are instructed to make note of "agitators" and trouble-makers.

The plan of organization provides: 1) That each district shall have a district chairman. "He will be a district of high standing". In each district there will also be a district secretary. "This paid secretary will be a carefully selected so-called 'white collar worker'." He will be a man who has held a responsible place in the business or professional world. He will be a man who has commanded a substantial salary or return from his business interests.

These people are not only selected from among the tens of thousands of office and bank executives who have been thrown out of work owing to the crisis, but forces will also be obtained from other sources. Thus the bulletin of the "block community organization" instructs the district secretaries to "call upon large insurance agencies, bond houses and other firms employing large groups of salesmen and endeavor to obtain the co-operation of such organizations in covering the various districts." "Block-aiders", it says, "recruited from sales forces will be experienced solicitors." And if any of these "experienced" forces working for the insurance companies should refuse,--out they go into the ranks of the unemployed!

This organization is not a temporary institution. On the contrary, it is regarded as a "semi-permanent asset of our city...and can be held together for any future time of need." Thus the ranks of the fascists are being built up.

There were not sufficient "volunteers" for the work in the beginning. It was notable that the Tammany

Marine Workers Endorse Congress

Plan Shindig April 1st
To Greet Congress

NEW YORK--At a mass meeting held Sunday night marine workers of New York adopted a resolution endorsing the World Unity Congress being called in Hamburg by the International of Seamen and Harbor Workers, May 20th, and plans were also made to give the Congress a warm greeting at an International Shindig to be held April 1st, Irving Plaza, at 8 p.m.

The mass meeting in New York adopted a resolution, which reads in part: "This meeting recognizes the necessity of creating an international fighting front of all Marine Transport Workers, and therefore the necessity of organizing the World Congress.

"In order that all marine workers shall know of the Congress, we pledge ourselves to spread the call and discuss the Congress with other seamen and longshoremen in all ports we may come to, and win them for International Unity.

"Aboard ship we shall form Congress committees for the purpose of actively taking part in the preparations for and collection of finances for the coming Congress.

"Long live the International Solidarity of the Marine Workers!" "On to the World Unity Congress!"

DEMONSTRATIONS IN ALL CITIES TO PROTEST AGAINST SCOTTSBORO LYNCH VERDICT

Pittsburgh and Canadian Organizations Protest Decision of Alabama Supreme Court Upholding Scottsboro Death Sentences

Tens of Thousands to Raise Demand April 6 for Freedom of Negro Boys

Tens of thousands of workers pouring into the streets on April 6 to demonstrate their anger against the imperialist war inciters will protest the vicious decision of the Alabama Supreme Court in upholding the lynch verdicts against 7 of the 9 innocent Scottsboro Negro children. Negro and white workers are increasingly realizing that the savage terror against the working class, directed with particular brutality against the Negro masses, is a part of the war preparations of the American ruling class and of the starvation offensive against the working class. Anti-war demonstrations already have been

arranged in scores of cities for April 6. These demonstrations will all raise the demand for the release of the Scottsboro boys with demands against the imperialist war preparations, against the robber war on China, for defense of the Chinese masses and for the Soviet Union.

Protests against the lynch decision continued yesterday to pour in on the Alabama boss court lynchers. The Canadian Labor Defense League sent the following telegram from its headquarters at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada:

"We of the Canadian Labor Defense League, protest against the decision of the Supreme Court of your state, in that they upheld the decision of your courts to execute seven innocent Negro boys on the decision of your lower courts to execute seven innocent Negro boys on the flimsiest evidence.

"That seven workers can be executed on such evidence fills us with anger and disgust. We vigorously protest these lynch verdicts. We pledge our energetic support to the Negro and white workers of the United States carrying on a fight against this attempt to murder seven innocent working-class youths."

The Negro and white workers in the Hill Branch of the Workers' International Relief in Pittsburgh sent the following protest to Governor B. M. Miller at Montgomery, Ala.:

"Workers' International Relief in meeting today condemn the attempt to legally murder seven of the Scottsboro boys. We demand a new trial for all of the boys, with Negro and white workers on the jury, and unconditional release for these victims of class justice."

Similar protest already have been received from workers in the Soviet Union, in Germany and other distant countries.

6 Kentucky Strike Leaders Are Released on Bail

PINEVILLE, Ky., March 28--Six of those in jail here since January 4th because of their activity in leading the Kentucky-Tennessee coal strike were released on bond today. They are Margaret Fontaine, Mrs. Dorothy Weber, John Harvey, Julia Parker, Norma Martin and Ann Barton. Vera Smith and Doris Parks are still held in the Harlan County jail. A large group of strike leaders and striking miners are still held in the Pineville, Middlesboro and Harlan jails in Kentucky, and in the Hazleton, Tenn., county jail on various charges.

SPREAD LIES TO HIDE JAPAN'S WAR MOVES ON U.S.S.R.

Revolt of Manchurian
Masses Grows

The Japanese yesterday made a further attempt to force into the background the fact of their huge troop concentration on the Soviet frontiers by broadcasting a statement "from an undisclosed source" that the Soviet Government was erecting "semi-permanent entrenched fortifications" on the Siberian border near Pogranitchnaya.

At the same time the Riga lie factory sent out a report that the Stalingrad tractor plant "has been converted to the manufacture of war tanks."

Numerous admissions that the Japanese are preparing to attack the Soviet Union have appeared in the imperialist press. These admissions include statements by Washington officials and foreign diplomats in all parts of the world. The Japanese themselves have openly admitted their troop concentrations on the Soviet frontiers. Japanese military leaders have called for an immediate attack on the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government has made no secret that it has strengthened its frontier garrisons to meet the Japanese threats. The imperialists are now trying to interpret these defense measures as "provocative acts."

In the meantime, the Japanese invaders of Manchuria are faced with a growing revolt against their brutal attempts to subjugate the Manchurian masses. A Dairien dispatch reports the further growth of the armed struggle of Manchurian peasants and soldiers against the Japanese and their Chinese militarist puppets.

A large insurgent force is reported gathering for an attack on the Japanese forces in Harbin. Other insurgent forces have attacked the Japanese in Hallin, a city on the Chinese Eastern Railway about 150 miles east of Harbin.

A force of Chinese and Korean Communists is reported to have inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese invaders.

T.U.U.L. CALLS ON MASSES TO FIGHT LYNCH VERDICTS

NEW YORK--The National Office of the Trade Union Unity League yesterday sent the following protest telegram to Governor B. M. Miller and the Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court:

"We vehemently protest action of State Supreme Court in upholding the Scottsboro brutal lynch death verdicts. We denounce this cold-blooded crime and the whole system of lynch murder designed to terrorize Negro toilers who suffer most from wage-cuts and unemployment. We wholeheartedly endorse and pledge full support to the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights in fighting this outrageous anti-Negro, anti-working-class attack of Alabama landlords and capitalists. We pledge to mobilize organizations of the Trade Union Unity League and the broadest number of Negro and white workers for fight. We demand immediate, unconditional release of these innocent victims of class justice and national oppression."

At the same time, the National Bureau of the Trade Union Unity League sent out directives to its unions and leagues and district secretaries to immediately send telegrams and resolutions of protest to Governor B. M. Miller and to Chief Justice Anderson, Montgomery, Ala. Directives were included to organize Scottsboro Defense Committees in all local unions, which shall co-operate with the I. L. D. and the L. S. N. R. in developing a broad mass movement in defense of the Scottsboro boys and for their release.

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Eyewitness Tells of Brutal Attack on Workers by Hoover's Cops at Japanese Embassy in Washington

The Daily Worker presents today an eye-witness account of the brutal police attack on Negro and white workers demonstrating in Washington last Saturday against the robber war of Japanese imperialism on China and the impudently announced plans of world imperialism for armed intervention against the successful building of Socialism in the Soviet Union. The account follows:

Police reserves rushed up with clubs and blackjacks and began clubbing the front ranks of the parade. For ten minutes the workers' defense corps leading the demonstration resisted the attack bare-handed against odds of three to one. Three policemen went down and four others were injured by indignant workers before the workers were clubbed into insensibility.

Police stood over the prone bodies of Negro and white girls, kicking the hand hitting them with blackjacks. Twenty-two workers were beaten and arrested for "parading without a permit and disorderly conduct." Most of them were so badly hurt that they had to be carried into the patrol wagons. The most vicious Negro was directed against the Negro comrades delegates of the Unemployed Councils of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

This writer witnessed one Negro, lying unconscious on the sidewalk, moaning with pain, being kicked in the groin by one cop, while another

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Call Dressmakers to Vote Down Zimmerman Clique in Local 22

NEW YORK.—Tonight, right after work, a membership meeting of Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. is being called at Bryant Hall, 42nd St. and 6th Avenue. At this meeting the fake "progressives," the Blustein-Zimmerman administration, which put through their "scientific" wage-cut settlement, which means starvation for the dressmakers, will once more come before the dressmakers and, under the pretence of a so-called "opposition" they will try to cover up their treachery with revolutionary phrases and ask the dressmakers to elect them once more so that they can continue to sell out and betray the dressmakers.

Knitgoods Meeting Thursday
A membership meeting of the knitgoods department of the Industrial Union will be held Thursday, right after work, at the office of the union, 131 West 38th Street. At this meeting plans for a general campaign that will lead up to a mass strike in the knitgoods trade will be discussed. All knitgoods workers are called upon to come.

Organization Drive in Fur and Dress Trade
Despite the rain, the organizational activities of the Industrial Union continued throughout the day. A number of dress and fur shops came down on strike and in some instances negotiations are already going on for a settlement.

The left wing opposition, which has persistently carried on a fight against the class collaboration policies and has worked for unity before the strike and during the strike, calls on the workers to come to this meeting to voice their opinion against these misleaders, to nominate and elect rank and file workers who believe in a union that fights for the interests of the workers and will mobilize and lead the dressmakers in a struggle for union conditions. Every dressmaker, member of Local 22, must come to this meeting without fail.

At the meeting of the joint executive committee, where the situation of the union was reviewed, all members present expressed enthusiasm over the steady growth of the Industrial Union. It was decided that a meeting of the shop delegate council should be called, where proposals for the election of new trade boards and general officers will be decided upon.

Two workers who were arrested during the dress strike on charges of "disorderly conduct" yesterday received two-day sentences in Brooklyn.

Dress Cutters Meet Tonight
A meeting of the dress cutters of the Industrial Union will be held tonight right after work at the union office. At this meeting the cutters will discuss the results of the dress strike and the problems confronting the dressmakers at the present time, especially the cutters. Cutters are called upon to come to this meeting and bring other workers along with them.

TRADE UNIONS PROTEST ALA. LYNCH VERDICT

Wire Protests to President and Alabama Governor

NEW YORK.—The following telegram was unanimously endorsed by the delegates from the unions, leagues, opposition groups and shop groups present at the Anti-War Conference of the T. U. U. C. on Saturday, March 26th, and was sent to President Hoover in Washington, D. C., and Governor Miller of Alabama, whose Supreme Court upheld the lynch verdict of the Scottsboro court.

The telegram reads: "Conference of militant trade union leaders representing seven thousand organized workers held in New York March 26th vehemently protest savage verdict Alabama Supreme Court against eight Scottsboro Negro boys. This is attack against the struggling Negro masses together with white workers against degradation, exploitation, Jimcrowism, lynchings, hunger and war program of American bosses. We pledge to mobilize tens of thousands white and Negro workers to defeat your barbarous verdict to send Scottsboro boys to set them free. Scottsboro boys not die.

Signed, JOHN STEUBEN, Organizer, Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York."

The T.U.U.L. Membership Drive Starts April First

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity League membership drive in the New York District officially begins on April 1 and will continue until the end of May. The unions, industrial leagues, and shop groups are now finishing up their plans in regards to shop committees, work quotas for new members, discussions at membership meetings, etc. Special union conferences are being organized where the recruiting drive will be the main point on the order of business. The Organization Department of the Trade Union Unity Council has just reviewed the recruiting activities of each union and league for the months of January and February. The total number of workers recruited in January is 1049 and in February, 1368, which makes it a total of 2417 new members. The Needle Trades Union is the best, next comes the Building Trades League, followed by the Shoe Workers Union, and printing trades are the worst. The T.U.U.C. is now preparing its entire apparatus for the recruiting drive.



The Holy Trinity, Norman Thomas, Morgan, and the American Legion, join in the "block aid" robbery.

Morgan, Thomas and the Block-Fakers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

henchmen did not recognize the possibilities in the work. Therefore the emergency relief heads went to Tammany Hall, and those who refused to "volunteer" in the beginning soon "VOLUNTEERED". This is building up a permanent fascist organization under the guise of "relief."

Spry One of Its Main Functions.
The bulletin (February 5, 1932) states that the district organization shall "furnish a complete and detailed record as to each city block of available citizens, their capabilities, and other useful information." What this information is may be gathered from the warning of Police Commissioner Mulrooney, who instructed a meeting of investigators, to "report about the neighbors who advocate Unemployment Insurance or the organization of Unemployed Councils." In view of the fact that the Tammany police are directly involved in the block-aid work, the ferreting out of agitators and advocates of Unemployment Insurance will be an integral part of the block-fakers' work.

Relief Not to Go to Needy in Block.
One of the most shameful and brazen aspects of the block-faking plan is the fact that the fascist bosses of the scheme are asking and lying to workers in the blocks as to what will become of the money collected. For some weeks they have been spreading far and wide the slogan "help a needy case in the neighborhood." This is a lie. The directions state quite clearly: "Selection of Cases. It is undesirable that any block should select as its beneficiary a family living in that block. There are some 20,000 cases in the five boroughs already investi-

gated and certified as in urgent and immediate need, and these families are in their obligation under this plan."

In other words, the whole plan is working UNDER FALSE PRETENSES—and all funds are obtained through fraud. The Emergency Relief Bureau, the city Tammany administration and the Roosevelt government have no intention of taking care of the unemployed through taxation of the rich. Not having succeeded in obtaining enough through the workers in the shops, they are determined that the workers in the neighborhoods shall through fascist methods be compelled to contribute—NOT to the relief of immediate needy cases in the neighborhood, but of the 20,000 starving families that up to the present have obtained nothing—but work.

This is further demonstrated in the instruction to the block treasurer, not to keep the money in the neighborhood, but to deposit it in a bank, which "will send its own check weekly to the treasurer of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, 29 Broadway." Is this not clear robbery, fakery, hijacking, blackmailing, spring work? Does this not show the building up of a fascist organization of a "semi-permanent" character to be used "for a future emergency?" Morgan knew what he was doing when he spoke over the radio for the block-faking scheme. He knew that he was laying the basis of a fascist organization with its tentacles in every block of the city to take care of agitators for Unemployment Insurance and for the building up of Unemployed Councils. In other words to take care of radical and revolutionary workers!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

ANN HARDING IN "PRESTIGE" AT JEFFERSON THEATRE

Franklin is now showing, "The Lost Squadron," with Richard Dix, Mary Astor, Robert Armstrong and Joel McCrea. For one day only, Wednesday, the main presentation is, "Working Girls," with Paul Lukas, "Buddy" Rogers and Frances Dee. For Thursday and Friday, the Franklin will offer Ann Harding in her latest picture "Prestige," with Adolphe Menjou and Melvyn Douglas.

Charles Beahm, co-author of "Jarnegan," and author of the story upon which the play "Society Girl" was based, announces that he has completed a new play, "Cocktail Party," which he subtitled "an ironic comedy."

"Cossacks of the Don," Soviet film, will finish its engagement at the Cameo Theatre Thursday night. Zane Grey's "Adventures of the South Seas," a 15,000 mile cruise hunting the biggest game of the sea, begins a week's run on Friday.

The Europa will present today the American premiere of "The Theft of the Mona Lisa," a German musical film drama. On the same program, the Europa will present the Serge Eisenstein sound short, "Romance Sentimentale," produced by the famous Russian director of "Potemkin." The Trans-Lux Theatre on Broadway devoted to short subjects is now showing: "Manhattan Marines," a Sportlight film; "Family Shores," a fable cartoon; "Children of the Sun," a Vagabond travel film; "Antique Shop," with Burns and Allen and "Dream House," with Bing Crosby. At the Trans-Lux News Reel Theatre the chief item shown in the change caused by the troops in the working class section of Shanghai, and scenes of the 19th Route Army retiring from the front.

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

LAST 4 DAYS
"Soviet's Challenge"
Adapted from "THE 25th YEAR" An Authentic Fictionalization of the Progress and "Movements of the U.S.S.R."
ADDED ATTRACTION
"Songs of the Cossacks"
—Starting Saturday, April 2—
"ROAD TO LIFE"
First Russian Talkie
ACME THEATRE
14TH ST. & UNION SQUARE

F.S.U. Organizer In White Plains Court Today at 9 O'clock

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Frank Siegel, District Organizer of the F. S. U., who was arrested last week in White Plains on a trumped-up charge of showing slides without the license needed for such a showing,

AMUSEMENTS

The Romance That Thrilled All Russia!
2nd WEEK!
THE LATEST MOTION PICTURE FROM SOVIET RUSSIA
Amkino Presents—American Premiere
The First Real Portrayal of Cossack Life
"COSSACKS OF THE DON"
Directed by OLGA FREDBRASHENSKAYA—Only woman director in Russia, who produced "THE VILLAGE OF SIN"
A SOUND FILM—TITLES IN ENGLISH
R K O CAMEO 42nd St. and Broadway

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER
By DENIS JOHNSON
GUILD THEATRE, 224 St. W. of W. Way, Ets. 8-10, Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:45

The Theatre Guild Presents
REUNION IN VIENNA
A Comedy
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St. & 8 Ave. Ets. 8-10, Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:45

PARTY SUPPORTS F.S.U. DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION

Important That Facts of U. S. S. R. Be Told to American Workers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York District Secretariat of the Communist Party has issued the following statement regarding the delegation of 50 American workers to the Soviet Union.

"The Friends of the Soviet Union is organizing a workers delegation to send to the Soviet Union in order that these workers with their own eyes may see what is taking place in the Fatherland of the working class. At a time when the United States Government is considering an embargo against Soviet products, at a time of extensive preparation for war against the Soviet Union, at a time of every kind of provocation in all countries regarding alleged "atrocities" in the Soviet Union, it is most important that the workers of the United States of basic industry go to the Soviet Union so that they may see what is taking place in that country.

Bosses Fear Success
"The tremendous up-building of socialism in the Soviet Union, the successful completion of the first Five-Year Plan and the embarkment upon the second Five-Year Plan are not only filling the capitalists with fear, but at the same time are arousing the wonder and admiration of the workers all over the world. At a time of the deepest economic crisis in the capitalist countries, that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union should be able under the leadership of the Communist Party to build up this new system, even though with difficulty, is impressing the minds of American workers as well as the workers of other countries, and therefore they wish to see what is going on there.

From Basic Industry
"The Friends of the Soviet Union, District New York, is sending delegates from heavy industry and from big shops to the Soviet Union. The delegates will be from the General Electric of Schenectady, Singer Sewing Machine plant, Anaconda Copper Company, at Hastings, "Amalgamated" Clothing Company of New York and a Negro longshoreman.

"Meetings are being held in and around these plants, but it is necessary that the workers all over the District gather funds so that this delegation may be able to go to the Soviet Union without any financial handicap.

Report Back
"These workers upon their return will hold meetings all over the District, explaining to the workers who have sent them and to the vast masses of workers, organized and unorganized, members of the revolutionary unions and the A. F. of L. white and Negro, what they have seen in the Soviet Union. This will be the second delegation that has come back from the Soviet Union and will spread the facts about what is taking place there.

DISTRICT SECRETARIAT COMMUNIST PARTY."

will be tried here today at 9 o'clock. This charge was made, despite the fact that practically every church and club in White Plains operates such a machine, which is small and harmless and can be easily operated by a child of 3. The size of the film is from 2 to 3 feet.

The White Plains authorities are determined to prevent workers from learning about the conditions of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union—especially now, in the midst of the dire unemployment and need in White Plains.

The F. S. U. will fight this case, which is a direct attack upon workers' rights.

Have you ordered your bundle of the Anti-War Edition of the Daily Worker for April 2?

Foster to Speak On Scottsboro Case At Brighton Beach Fri.

NEW YORK.—William Z. Foster will speak at 3034 Ocean Parkway, Brighton Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y., next Friday evening, 8 p.m., April 1, on the Scottsboro case.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama is that these innocent Scottsboro boys must burn on May 13. In spite of conclusive evidence of their innocence the Supreme Court of Alabama has upheld the death verdicts of this crude and vicious frame-up. This decision will go down in history along side the Dred Scott decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1856, declaring that a Negro cannot be looked upon as a human being, but is only a chattel, no different from a piece of furniture.

All Negro and white workers are urged to attend the above meeting in Brighton Beach and learn from Comrade Foster of the latest developments of the case.

Young Workers to Protest Against Guatemala Terror

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Downtown Section of the Young Communist League will stage a mass demonstration in front of the Guatemalan consulate, 17 Battery Place, Thursday, March 31st, 12 noon, to protest the murdering and jailing of thousands of militant revolutionary workers, young workers and peasants of Guatemala and Salvador.

The capitalist class of Guatemala and Salvador, not content with murdering our Comrade Wainwright, a leader of the workers and peasants of Guatemala, is holding in jail thousands of revolutionary workers, young workers and peasants for daring to fight against the miserable conditions and virtual peonage that they have to bear both from their own bosses and the agents of American and British imperialism.

Young workers, demonstrate in front of the Guatemalan consulate, 17 Battery Place, Thursday, March 31st, at 12 o'clock noon.

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

What have you done in the half-dollar campaign?

LABOR SPORT TOURNAMENT

Compete for Place In Chicago Counter Olympics

The Counter-Olympic basketball elimination tournament will get under way in New York, Saturday, April 2. This event is the opening gun in the trials for the International Workers Athletic Meet, to be held in Chicago this summer.

About forty teams will engage in an all-day tournament to decide the championships in each borough. Borough champs will meet to decide the city champions, who will, in turn, meet the champs of Philadelphia and New England to decide regional supremacy. The regional winners will compete in the international finals in Chicago as one of the features of the International Workers Athletic Meet.

The workingclass athletes competing in this meet are doing so on the basis of a struggle against the Olympics to be held in Los Angeles this summer.

They recognize that the Olympics are a stage for specially trained circus performers, used by the bosses to keep the minds of young workers off their grievances, and to whip up a national chauvinist and war spirit among them. They see also that the same government which is playing a major part in the preparations for the Olympics is the same state government that conducts a vicious campaign of terror against militant workers, and has been keeping Mooney and Billings in jail for 16 years on a noxious frame-up; that the Soviet Union has not been invited to the Olympics, and that the boss policy of jim-crowism is carried out in Olympic competition.

All worker-sportsmen should recognize this anti-workingclass nature of the Olympics and should join the campaign against it by competing in the events of the International Workers Athletic Meet. For entry blanks and further information, write to: N. Y. Counter-Olympic Committee, 16 West 21st Street, New York City.

Stop the robber war against the Chinese people. Demonstrate on APRIL 6th against imperialist war.

Workers' Clubs Should Advertise in the "Daily"

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant
190 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food

Intern'l Workers Order
DENTAL DEPARTMENT
1 UNION SQUARE
5TH FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

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

COHEN'S CUT RATE OPTICIANS
Eyes Examined by Registered Opticians
White gold rims \$1.50 117 Orchard St.
Shell rims \$1.00 Near Delancey

Garden Restaurant
323 EAST 13TH ST.
EXCELLENT MEALS and SERVICE
NO TIPPING
Tel. Tompkins Sq. 6-9707

Parkway Cafeteria
The Only Strictly Vegetarian Cafeteria in Brownsville
WE SERVE GOOD FOOD
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

B. BARTHEL RADIO ENGINEER
Expert Repair and Service
SPECIAL RATES FOR WORKERS
211 W. 58th St. Tel. Circle 7-4563

1638 PITKIN AVE.
Near Hopkinton Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Dickens 2-7653

A new World War is being launched by world imperialism. On APRIL 6 demonstrate against imperialist war

MELROSE DAIRY RESTAURANT
Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., BROOKLYN
(Near 174th St. Station)
TELEPHONE INTERVALE 8-3169

ORDER YOUR BUNDLES NOW of the Special Anti-War Issue of the Daily Worker, Saturday, April 2nd

The April Second Edition of the Daily Worker will be a special Anti-War number with articles by workers in the War Industries, Marine, Metal and Chemical worker write about their conditions of work and the struggles of stop war! Sizzling articles by War Veterans! War Preparations Exposed! Warnings of War!

ORDER YOUR BUNDLES NOW SEND CASH WITH ORDER
Name
Street
City State
No. of copies of Anti-War Edition
Send to Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City.

ANTHRACITE MINERS URGED TO CARRY ON RANK AND FILE FIGHT

Demand Abolition of Speed-Up and Check-Off and No Discrimination

(By a Worker Correspondent)
MINERSVILLE, Pa.—The living conditions of the miners throughout the anthracite regions, are growing worse daily. At least one third of the miners are totally unemployed, with most of the others working only part time. Very few are working full time and those that are working, are working at starvation wages. Wage cut after wage cut has been forced upon them, until many of them, who were once known as the aristocrats of labor, are now working for as low as \$2 per day, despite the fact that they had a contract signed by the coal operators and the UMWA officials a couple of years ago that the wages and working conditions would not be changed for a period of five years and seven months.

Yet the bureaucratic officials of the U. M. W. of A. insist that the operators have not broken the contract. Therefore they refuse the miners the right to strike, with the excuse that if they strike, they, the miners will be breaking the contract, and the operators will use it as an excuse to cut the wages.

Conditions have reached such a stage, that the capitalist press (which in the Anthracite is the most reactionary of any in the U. S.) is forced to print, accounts of miners' children dying of starvation. Now there has arisen another variety of misleaders, who call themselves insurgent leaders playing upon the misery of the starving miners, by pretending to lead them in a strike for equalization of work, which they tell the miners will divide the work equally among the miners and relieve all their misery, but the program they offer, is enough to prove to any worker that they are not sincere. They say equalization of work without specifying any certain amount of work per week for each miner.

They are holding mass meetings and telling the miners to come out on strike, without offering them any instructions on how to carry on the strike. They tell the miners to go on the picket line, but fail to go and

lead them on the picket line, as a result it is mostly a strike of the unemployed against the unemployed. Another trick they use to aid the operators, is to refuse to take the maintenance men out of the mines, which, if done, would force the operators to settle or the mines would be rendered useless.

One has only to look at who these so-called leaders are and to look at their former record to tell that they are only looking for a soft job for themselves. The instigator of the movement in District 1 is Maloney and his lieutenant, Shuster, who has already misled two strikes in District 1, and turned their grievances over to the official Boylan machine to be settled in favor of the operators. The ringleader in getting the movement started in District 9 is Dorghy who played the same game in District 9 that Maloney and Co. did in District 1.

Build Rank and File Control
The rank and file committee of miners which is now working in all sections of the coal fields is calling on the miners to repudiate the fake leaders and take the struggle in their own hands. This can be done by the miners in each local union of 25 members electing a committee to lead the struggle. Each local strike committee should at once elect a rank and file body of 5 to compose a general strike committee to carry on the struggle for the following demands:

1. The equalization of work on the basis of 4 days per week for every miner at the union rate of wages.
2. The reopening of all mines closed as discrimination to force wage-outs and the closing of all washeries.
3. Abolition of the speed-up in the mines.
4. Abolition of the check-off.
5. That all miners permanently unemployed through the exhaustion of their mines, be given immediate cash relief paid by the coal operators and the state and federal governments.

Murphy Cuts Out Relief for Children

Detroit, Mich.
Dear Comrades:
While Mayor Murphy called a Child Health Conference in continuation of President Hoover's enterprise, the welfare hand-out was cut twenty-five per cent. This is, according to Murphy, a scientific management of the Detroit Welfare Department. The lunches that were given to the school kids have been cut out entirely. And on top of that the school kids will have to buy more paper tablets, because the school authorities must economize and have stopped the supply of paper which formerly was given the kids in the schools. Last year the City Controller, Roosevelt, discovered that a man can exist on a sum of \$1.25 per week,

but who discovered that a man can live on the sum of 80 cents per week, no one seems to know. The mayor gives no more, that's all there is to it. He has to save the bankers. To hell with the working class—is his motto. He will call a Child Health Conference, and the fools will say to themselves, "Is not this Murphy a great man?" Like hell they will say that. They will organize, and they are doing it right along. The workers are flocking into the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the Unemployed Councils and the Young Pioneers. They are fools no more, and they won't be fooled all of the time! F. S.

Forced Labor for Kansas City Unemployed

(By a Worker Correspondent)
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Helping Hand Institute has a false reputation of giving adequate relief to single unemployed workers. It is a commercial charitable institution. The name, home address, occupation, physical ability, etc., must be given when registering. Three days is the time limit for any one. Although it can be arbitrarily cut down when one fails to work. The institution holds about 500 workers who sleep in double deck beds. There is no place to hang the clothes. We must sleep on the floor. There are rooms rented out at hotel rates. The food is inadequate, consisting

of oatmeal, three slices of bread and coffee in the morning, and soup or stew, bread and coffee at noon and night. Every one is expected to work for his meals and lodging. The institute has made arrangements with the Kansas City Terminal Co to cut away a rock bluff and cut the stone into ballast. One hundred workers cut this stone for 10c a box. Ordinarily a contractor would do this work, but it is cheaper to have the unemployed work in the form of meager food and rotten lodging, which costs much less than what is earned. Nearly three-fourths of the unemployed workers in the institute are less than 40 years old, one-eighth are less than 20 years old. Negroes are segregated.

Salvation Army Supplies Scab Labor

(By a Worker Correspondent)
New York.
Daily Worker:
Due to the prosperity of Mr. Herbert Hoover's administration I was forced to walk the streets of New York last night. At 5 a. m. I was standing at 59th St. and Broadway wondering how I could get something to eat for my last nickel. I started down to the Bowery, a place I had not been in many years. I stopped in front of a restaurant next door to the Salvation Army. There was a sign in the window which said, "Coffee and Rolls 5 Cents." I had to travel all the way from

59th St. to get something to eat with my last five cents. After having the coffee and stale buns I walked out of the restaurant. There were about twenty men standing in front of the door. A Salvation Army man came over and asked them if they wanted to work. They asked what kind of work it was. The Salvation Army man said that it was unloading lumber. The pay, he said, would be 20 cents an hour. It turned out that this job was the hardest kind of labor that only the most physically fit could do. The Salvation Army got a rake-off for supplying this scab labor.

Workers Foil Sheriff's Eviction Plan

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHICAGO, Ill.—On March 21, Mr. Starr, supervisor of the Morgan St. stop house, 1210 Morgan St., came down to the basement and announced that there was a boss who wanted six good men to do some easy work. The job, he said, would last fifteen minutes and the wages would be 25 cents. The men surged upstairs to get the job. The boss, who happened to be a sheriff in this case picked out the six "good" men and led them out. After travelling a few blocks he

stopped in front of a building and cheerfully told the workers that they were to throw the furniture of a certain family who could not pay their rent into the street. The boys were stunned for a few seconds. They gave one another a recognizing look. The six of them stepped toward the sheriff and told him that they were always ready to put the furniture of an evicted family back into the house. "We do not put it in," said one of his six.

Socialists Patronize Scab Restaurant

Daily Worker:
Until last December I was a member of the Young People's Socialist League and a scholarship student in the Rand School, and in this connection I was well acquainted with my fellow students and Yipsels. Upon learning the true role of the party and unions I joined the Young Communist League. Following the strike at the Crusader Cafeteria, which was lost because an injunction was taken out, I noticed these Yipsels and students eating there. Among them was Hanna Greiger, secretary of the Rand School Fellowship. —D. L.

SEAMEN REVOLT AGAINST RYAN'S SELL OUT PLAN

Plan Exposed By the Marine Workers Industrial Union

BALTIMORE.—A growing wave of rebellion is developing amongst the rank and file of the International Longshoremen's Association against the proposals of the officials to voluntarily accept a wage-cut from the shipowners April 1st. The sell-out plans have been exposed by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which has called upon the rank and file to reject the proposals, vote strike against the wage-cut, and to elect rank-and-file committees to fight the wage-cut.

The latest revolt occurred in Baltimore, where Ryan's proposals for a voluntary wage-cut were unanimously rejected by the rank-and-file of the I. L. A. at a special membership meeting, March 24th. At this meeting, Ryan appeared personally for the first time in any port, and begged the men to accept a 10-cent hourly reduction in pay and reduction of compensation from \$20 to \$17.50. No publicity was given for the special meeting, but the plans of the officials to put something over on the rank and file were defeated by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, who held a meeting at Locust Point, exposing the plans of the fakers and calling upon the workers to go to the meeting and vote strike against the proposals. As the longshoremen were going to the meeting a special leaflet was distributed to them. At the meeting Ryan launched an attack against the "reds," but the longshoremen followed the program of the M. W. I. U. and defeated the proposals of Ryan. Last Tuesday in Philadelphia the rank and file voted down the proposals and over a thousand longshoremen attended an open-air meeting called by the M. W. I. U. Thursday, and when the gangsters of Polly Baker attempted to break up the meeting they were prevented from doing so by the rank and file. This meeting is the best one that has been held on Delaware Avenue, and illustrates the growing rank and file movement and the increasing influence of the M. W. I. U. The latest maneuvers on the part of the officials have given greater emphasis to the coming world Unity Congress, and the I. L. A. longshoremen are discussing it and the election of a rank-and-file member of the I. L. A. to represent the longshoremen in Hamburg.

200 WORKERS DEMAND RELIEF

A.F.L. Backs Bosses; Calls Demands Foolish

UTICA, N. Y.—A group of 200 unemployed workers, hearing that relief funds were completely exhausted, and that they were faced with starvation went to City Hall and demanded to speak to Mayor Donnelly and to put their demands to the city. A committee of six was elected to draw up and present the demands. The demands were endorsed unanimously, providing a minimum cash relief of \$15, no evictions, free gas and electricity for the unemployed. The Mayor said they were "impossible," and asked they be placed on "file for consideration." At a mass meeting called the next day over 250 workers attended and decided to form an Unemployed Council. The city boss politicians are counting on the support of the A. F. of L., headed by Mike Walsh, present of the Trades Assembly, to help expose the demands of the workers. In an interview with the capitalist press, A. F. of L. leaders were quoted as saying that the demands of the starving workers for relief was "foolish," because all funds were exhausted. (Cable by Inprecor.) WARSAW, March 23. — As a result of the treachery of the reformists, plus the intense repression of the police, the strike of the Polish miners has been broken. About one thousand are still striking against victimization. The police made mass arrests in the mining districts. Have you ordered your bundle of the Anti-War Edition of the Daily Worker for April 2? What have you done in the half-dollar campaign?

ILD Starts Fight to Force Bail for 2 Youngest Scottsboro Boys

Demands Immediate Trial for Roy Wright and Eugene Williams With Change of Venue

Steps to secure the release on bail of two of the nine Scottsboro victims of boss terrorism and class justice will be taken tomorrow by attorneys of the International Labor Defense.

The two boys for whom bail will be sought are Roy Wright, 14, in whose case a mistrial was declared at the original farcical "trials" at Scottsboro, Alabama, and Eugene Williams, the only one of the eight condemned boys whose death sentence was reversed on March 24 by the Alabama Supreme Court, which was forced to recognize the arguments of the defense attorneys that the Scottsboro court had no jurisdiction over Eugene who is a juvenile.

The International Labor Defense attorneys are demanding immediate new trials for both boys, with a change of venue from the Scottsboro court. In its appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court against the seven verdicts against the other seven boys, the I.L.D. will cite the facts that the boys were tried in a lynch terror atmosphere, were denied time to notify their parents or secure attorneys for their defense, and were rushed to death sentences on the unsupported word of two white prostitutes who were coerced by the state authorities into falsely testifying that the boys had "raped" them. Even the chief justice of the Alabama Supreme

Court was forced to admit that the trial was unfair. A second base for the appeal will be the "exclusion of Negroes from the juries denied to the defendants 'equal protection of the law,' as provided by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution." While the I.L.D. plans to carry on the sharpest fight in the courts of the bosses against these murderous lynch verdicts, the I.L.D. has no legislative illusions. It knows that the U. S. Supreme Court is as much an instrument of ruling class oppression against the toiling masses as is the Alabama Supreme Court. The legal fight will be supplemented by a tremendous mass campaign throughout the country to rally ever broader sections of the working class and sympathetic elements for the mass fight which alone can stop the bloody hands of the fascist bosses. J. Louis Engdahl, general secretary of the I.L.D., yesterday branded as false impressions deliberately spread in the boss press that the appeal would be argued either by the NAACP or by the Civil Liberties Union, both of which have issued statements on the appeal of the press.

PROSECUTOR INCITES LYNCH VIOLENCE AGAINST STUDENTS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
after an armed band travelling in one hundred automobiles blocked the highways, forcibly stopped the two busses and a number of autos containing the college delegation and compelled them to cross back over the Kentucky-Tennessee state line. The following statement was made by the Bell County Prosecutor, in reply to a demand for an explanation of the conduct of armed thugs and county officials: "If you want a statement from me, here it is. 'I have been kind and patient with you and I have acted for your safety, BUT I SHALL OFFER YOU NO FURTHER PROTECTION, IF YOU HAVE NO BETTER SENSE THAN TO DELIBERATELY SEND YOUR HEAD IN THE FIRE, YOU WILL GIVE NOBODY TO BLAME BUT YOURSELVES. If you refuse my advice and spurn what attempts I have offered for your protection, then I guess there is no other remedy for a fool but to leave him to the consequences of his own folly.'"

To emphasize his open call to a lynch attack upon the students, Prosecutor Smith added that the next time the students entered Bell County the officials "would take no notice of their visit and leave them to the 'care' of the Benn County residents. We are doing you a favor. There is no telling what might happen then." After remaining in Knoxville to make sure no attempt was made upon the committee of four students sent to Pineville, the National Student League delegation left early yesterday morning over Jellico Road on their way to Frankfort, Ky., where they intend seeing Governor Laffoon. They will demand of him that he take immediate steps to guarantee their safe tour of the Kentucky coal fields. A second committee will see Governor Horton of Tennessee, demanding an explanation of the co-opera-

Eyewitness Tells of Brutal Attack in Washington

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
hit him over the head yelling "Get up you black bastard." Joan Hardy, delegate to the demonstration from the John Reed Club of Philadelphia, tried to come to the rescue of a Negro being beaten by three cops. One of them turned on her, and, as she shouted denunciation of police brutality, he brutally twisted her arm in an effort to make her shut up. Another policeman ran up and hit her over the head. She collapsed on the sidewalk. When the patrol wagon arrived she revived sufficiently to lead the twenty-two victims of police persecution in singing the International. Many workers among the crowd of five hundred joined in the singing. Marie Grossman and Dorothy Dare were two other young women, members of the Friends of the Soviet Union, who were badly beaten. While the police were raining blows on the heads of the workers, representatives of the capitalist press stood by laughing at the spectacle. Residents of this aristocratic neighborhood came out of their fine homes and cheered the police. The Japanese ambassador came out of the embassy and congratulated General Glassford, Superintendent of Washington Police, who had personal supervision of the murderous attack, on his excellent work in defending Japanese imperialism. Bernard Ades, lawyer for the International Labor Defense, went to police headquarters and demanded the right to see those arrested. He was informed by General Glassford that the 22 workers would not be allowed to have counsel and then he was thrown out of the building, protesting that his rights as a lawyer and the rights of the arrested workers were being violated.

ton was made clear, however, by the refusal of the U. S. attorney general to intervene on the ground that the entire matter was a "state affair." The attempt made by Donald Henderson, Columbia University instructor in economics and president of the National College Committee of the National Student League, to secure government action was met at Washington by a wall of stony silence. The Wall Street government, which sends its police to club peaceful demonstrators before the Japanese embassy in Washington and its troops to shoot down strikers in the coal fields, maintains "that it can do nothing for the students." Henderson conferred with Senator Costigan, author of a bill for the investigation of conditions in the Kentucky coal fields. Costigan refused to take any action and tried to cover up his defense of the actions of the Kentucky coal thugs and officials by lamely promising to bring his bill before the senate as soon as possible. Senator Logan of Kentucky told Henderson that he "had sympathy for the coal operators." Senator Barley of Kentucky absolutely refused to discuss the matter with Henderson. Sentiment in Knoxville is reported to be favorable to the students who have enlisted the sympathy of many people. Many business men in Knoxville feel that the publicity given the case, as also the case of the attack on the writers' delegation, has given the state a "black eye for business."

The insistence of the students on their constitutional rights and the open fascist violation of those rights by the Kentucky coal operators has stirred up considerable support of the students. Several students of the Kentucky delegation returned to New York yesterday to report to the first national conference of the National Student League, which began yesterday and will continue for three days. One hundred delegates from 25 leading colleges and universities will attend the conference, at which a national committee and a resident national board will be elected. The draft program of the National Student League, based upon support of and participation in all the struggles of the working class, will be discussed and finally adopted. William Weinstone, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, is scheduled to speak on "The Student and the Crisis." Scott Nearing, famous author and lecturer, will speak on "War and the Students." The conference is being held at the headquarters of the National Student League at 102 W. 14th St. A conference was also scheduled last night at the home of Melvin Levy, one of the members of the Writers' Delegation beaten up in Kentucky a few weeks ago, with representatives of the National Student League, Civil Liberties Union, National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners and International Labor Defense. Dreiser is expected to attend the meeting, at which further action will be discussed on the entire affair.

Imperialists Admit Growth of Communist Power in China

The imperialist brigands and their Chinese Kuomintang tools admitted last Sunday that they have been placed in a desperate position by the tremendous growth of the revolutionary movement in China and the growing influence and power of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Soviet Districts.

The admission was made as a conference called for the purpose of "surveying China's internal condition." The conference was participated in by Kuomintang leaders and their imperialist masters, represented by the diplomatic agents of the United States, British, French and Japanese imperialism. A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times sadly admits that "the results of the survey arouse the gravest misgivings." The dispatch admits that the savage blood baths against the Chinese masses have failed to stem the revolutionary movement, which now threatens to sweep away the special position of the imperialist robbers and the last vestige of influence of their Kuomintang tools. The dispatch admits the complete bankruptcy of the Kuomintang, its loss of influence over the masses, the nation-wide dissatisfaction with the Kuomintang and its traitorous policies. The Chinese Soviet districts are growing in spite of the joint attacks by Kuomintang troops and imperialist gunboats. The dispatch says: "Communists in the Yangtze Basin admittedly are gaining strength despite regional military reverses. The ravages of last year's Yangtze floods have not been alleviated, the damages in many areas have been unrepaired, while renewed floods are feared." The dispatch admits that the Kuomintang leaders not only have done nothing to relieve the flood sufferers but are constantly imposing heavier taxes on the starving peasants. "Various provincial leaders are busy in their annual spring pastime of devising new taxes. Shan-

tung is levying surtaxes on salt and coal. Chekiang is levying a 'national emergency tax,' ostensibly to fortify the coast line, and other provincial leaders similarly are attempting to fill their depleted war chests. "Instead of having made any progress toward unification, army disbandment and reconstruction since the spring of last year, (Kuomintang) China today is in a worse condition in all respects than in March of 1931 and measurably nearer bankruptcy, while the approach of serious internal convulsions is hastening, due to the fact that the greater part of China's 3,000,000 soldiers have been unpaid for longer periods than ever before. Various Kuomintang factions are engaged in activities tending to the splitting up of China on the lines laid down by the imperialists. These factions represent the interests of their various imperialist masters, as well as their own grasping for power to further exploit the Chinese masses. Such movements are under way in Canton and North China, in Hupeh Province, Central China. In the latter province a new 'independent' government has just been established. It has assured the imperialists of its 'intentions' to wage 'a more active campaign against the Communists.' In the meantime, strong Chinese Red Armies are tightening the net around the seat of the new 'independent' government at Hankow. A Hankow dispatch reports that a kidnapping note sent to a Chinese banker has been traced to the executive secretary of the local Kuomintang party.

HALF DOLLAR CAMPAIGN

New York and Connecticut Lead the Country — South and Far West Are on the Tail End

With half-dollars pouring in from all over the country—and not yet fast enough to reach quotas by April first—the campaign to save the Daily Worker must drag on for couple of weeks more. This will give time to carry out the instructions by mail to all districts, representatives and organizations to mobilize all workers for the half-dollar campaign. The result of these instructions are just beginning to be felt. Every reader of the Daily Worker must give a half-dollar—and every group, branch or organization—\$5 or more! There is time to complete this drive in good revolutionary rivalry. There is time for all districts to reach their quotas before New York and Connecticut! WATCH THIS DAILY REPORT!

Total Cash Received March 29-30	District	Quota of Half Dollars	Amount Received March 29-30	Balance to Go	Percentage of Quota
\$ 662.41	1. Boston	1,851	175	1,676	9.4
11,659.20	2. New York	18,803	5,116	13,687	27.2
828.02	3. Philadelphia	6,437	93	6,344	1.4
193.74	4. Buffalo	3,818	69	2,112	3.1
259.68	5. Pittsburgh	2,087	76	1,981	3.6
1,147.71	6. Cleveland	6,273	567	5,706	9.2
1,288.03	7. Detroit	6,321	796	5,423	12.7
1,332.54	8. Chicago	11,232	896	10,336	7.9
393.19	9. Minneapolis	3,273	56	3,215	1.8
69.67	10. Kansas City	1,485	24	1,461	1.6
10.51	11. N. & S. Dakota	279	...	279	9.
239.79	12. Seattle	2,351	30	2,321	1.2
653.46	13. San Francisco	2,708	15	2,693	.5
419.83	15. Connecticut	1,896	236	1,660	12.4
15.40	16. N. & S. Carolina	269	...	269	0.
90.25	17. South	125	5	120	4.
63.75	18. Butte	282	19	273	6.2
164.75	19. Denver	492	31	471	4.2
\$19,492.53		68,225	8,200	60,025	12.
146.01	Miscellaneous				
19,638.54	Total				

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THE HORRORS AT SHANGHAI

By AGNES SMEDLEY (From the New York "Nation")

Shanghai, February 23. The incidents leading up to the war at Shanghai were many, all of them consequent upon the anti-Japanese boycott that followed on the heels of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and many of them involving deaths of both Chinese and Japanese. It can be quite certainly stated that Japanese agents provocateurs, as advance agents of the Japanese militarists, instigated many of these incidents, which finally culminated in the expected Japanese ultimatum to the Chinese authorities on January 20. The mayor of Chinese-administered Shanghai, carrying out the Nanking policy of non-action and dependence on the League of Nations, accepted the terms of this humiliating ultimatum on the afternoon of January 28, and immediately began the suppression of every kind of anti-Japanese activity among the Chinese population. British and American imperialist interests had also been advocating the suppression of the boycott as "unlawful"—fearing, of course, that it would some day be turned against themselves. Shortly after the acceptance of the Japanese ultimatum by the Chinese authorities the Shanghai Municipal Council, the administrative body of the foreign settlements, declared the existence of a "state of emergency." Most of the foreigners knew that the Japanese, now heavily reinforced in Shanghai by marines, cruisers, destroyers, and over 100 air bombers, were going to take military action, and the "state of emergency" practically meant that while the Japanese attacked the Chinese at the front, the other foreigners guarded their rear against the united action of the Chinese population. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 28th the Japanese admiral delivered an ultimatum to the Chinese military defenders of Shanghai, ordering them to withdraw from their defense positions; and before the Chinese had time even to read the document—that is, just thirty-five minutes later—the Japanese invasion began. That section of the International Settlement to which the Japanese had been assigned by the Shanghai Defense Forces as guard now became the base of the war operations undertaken by the Japanese against the Chinese.

The Japanese attempted to take possession of the Chinese city of Chapel, using every known method of warfare to obtain their end. They bombed and bombarded the North Station of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway; they bombed and burned to the ground the Commercial Press, the greatest Chinese publishing house and the greatest publishing house in the world; they also bombed and burned to ashes the famous Oriental library attached to the Press, in which there were some million volumes and ancient manuscripts, many of which can never be replaced. In the first encounters the invaders were driven back into the International Settlement, where the Chinese could not follow because this territory is supposed to be "neutral"—a neutrality which has now been exposed as nothing but a matter of force. Had the Chinese army followed up its victory and occupied that part of the Settlement, as they now had the legal right to do, they could have driven the Japanese from the city, and thus saved the lives of thousands of their people as well as the whole city of Chapel. But the commanders of the Chinese defense force, that is, the 19th Route Army, are not revolutionaries, and like many others of their class, they either fear foreigners too much, or, in common with many other rich Chinese, do not really wish to see Shanghai brought under Chinese sovereignty. They even gave out a statement that they could have taken the settlement, but did not care to violate its neutrality or do injury to foreign lives and property. The result was that the Japanese consolidated their position, brought more men-of-war, more air bombers, and more marines and troops into Shanghai, moved them right through the International Settlement, and began a reign of terror and atrocity.

During the early part of the struggle foreign newspapermen and other civilians could go right down into the war zone, watch the street fighting, and take pictures. What they saw was blazed across the pages of the foreign and Chinese press each day. Here we beheld Japanese marines, accompanied by lawless hands of Japanese civilians called "Ronins," the latter armed with guns, swords, knives, bayonets, or baseball bats, attacking the Chinese civilian population. The "Ronins" operating in gangs, would capture Chinese civilians, often tie them hand and foot, and then stab or beat them to death. An American consular official watched a Japanese marine catch a poor coolie and bayonet him, and every time the body showed signs of life, drive the bayonet through it from a new angle.

During the first five days of the fighting around Chapel practically no prisoners were taken alive—they were shot, beaten, or stabbed to death. Since the Chinese defenders were a part of the 19th Route Army, a Cantonese army, no Cantonese civilian prisoner was left alive. The Japanese seem to have carried out a consistent policy of killing every intellectual they found. Despite the confusion I have learned that at least two of my own personal friends were murdered by the Japanese, one a writer recently returned from America who was doing absolutely nothing against the Japanese but who happened to be an intellectual and a Cantonese, and the other a friend who was beaten to death with an iron bar because a book by Bogdanov on proletarian literature was found in his room. Another acquaintance was condemned to death but was saved by a Japanese friend, the charge against him being that he was a Communist; the "evidence" against him was a tag bearing a number in the lining of his hat. This was a tag of the dry-cleaners, but the Japanese said it was a secret Communist number!

A German business man named Hans Krenn, trapped with his family for days in the war zone, finally escaped and told what he had seen. He had seen Japanese creep up to houses, set them on fire, and then when the families hiding inside were driven out by the flames, shoot them dead in their tracks—men, women and children. The Japanese seldom feel called upon to make an excuse for their atrocities, which they seem to regard as only a natural part of the business of killing. But when "sentimental" foreigners continued to describe the atrocities in the press, the Japanese excused their actions by saying that the houses of civilians had been used by Chinese snipers. It is not known how many thousands of Chinese civilians were killed. Mr. Krenn saw piles of dead bodies which hung, yelping dogs fed for days. The Chinese press reported that the Japanese unloaded into the river sixteen trucks of corpses in one day. The Japanese stored bodies, they

even bombed the miserable camps of flood refugees, filled with the old, sick, and impoverished, killing about fifty persons in one afternoon. A German friend of mine, a newspaperman, was taking a picture of a group of Japanese civilians who had captured a Chinese civilian and were busily engaged in stabbing him to death, when a marine saw my friend's intention, stepped up to him and stuck a Mauser against his nose!

When the Japanese extended their operations to the Wooning fort and the surrounding towns and villages at the mouth of the Whang-poo and the Yangtze, they repeated their actions in Shanghai. The foreign concessions and the Chinese territory beyond the Chinese lines are now filled with hundreds of thousands of refugees and with civilian and soldier wounded. It is said that fully 1,000,000 Chinese are homeless, or have suffered injuries or death. About 200,000 skilled workers in Shanghai are unemployed, which means that, with their families, 600,000 persons of this group alone are without the means of subsistence.

All of this is but the external view of the scene. There were many disgraceful events taking place in the rear of the heroic 19th Route Army. This army, though composed of Cantonese men and officers, has not been under the command of either the Nanking or Canton governments; instead, it has been under the sole orders of its commanders, who have taken it here and there according to their own personal military alliances. General Chiang Kai-shek has never commanded it and it is known as one of the stumbling blocks to his supremacy. Therefore, when the Nanking government, under Chiang Kai-shek and the so-called "leftist" Wang Chingwei, laid down a policy of non-action, the 19th Route Army commanders publicly announced that they would defend Chinese territory to the last. It is generally said by Chinese that Chiang Kai-shek sent two brigades of his own forces to Shanghai to disarm this Shanghai garrison, but the brigades arrived after the fighting had begun, and joined the defenders. In any case, nearly two weeks passed, and while the Shanghai defenders fought with a courage and heroism that aroused the astonishment even of the imperialists, General Chiang sent not one man, gun, or aeroplane as reinforcement. Nanking and Chiang Kai-shek aroused the hatred of most Chinese during this period, for not only did they sabotage the Shanghai defenders, but under the pretext of removing the capital inland Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chingwei fled to Loyang. Chinese sometimes remark cynically: "The first man to reach Loyang was Chiang; he ran that fast!"

The Cantonese Kuomintang clique, headed by Sun Fo and Eugene Chen, recently ousted from Nanking by Chiang and Wang, attempted to exploit the heroism of the Shanghai Chinese defenders in order to consolidate their own position. They sent appeals to Nanking for reinforcements and got replies that were evasive refusals; they gave money to the commanders of the 19th Route Army—many Chinese declared this was but an attempt to induce the commanders to withdraw their forces southward so that Chiang Kai-shek would have to fight the Japanese. Rumor had it that Sun Fo was trying to form a new government in Hangchow. It was known that Chiang Kai-shek's policy seemed to have as its objective the destruction of the 19th Route Army by the Japanese, while a rival Kuomintang clique desired nothing better than to see Chiang's own model division annihilated. Yet the brave young defenders of Shanghai territory thought they were fighting for the freedom of China, not knowing they were merely being used as pawns in a game of political cliques. During this period the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang consisted of about fifty members, and so extensive were their conflicts that they could not hold one united meeting, but instead gathered in separate halls. Only after nearly two weeks had passed, when he was being mercilessly exposed, and when he saw that he would lose control even of his own forces as well as of the 19th Route Army, did Chiang Kai-shek find it expedient to change his tactics and send reinforcements to Shanghai. The Chinese fighters that have since come to the rescue of the defenders have so far defeated the Japanese in every air battle.

Of course, both the foreign and the Chinese authorities passed decrees of martial law forbidding mass demonstrations and any kind of organization of the masses which might lead to revolt. The Chinese press, in both English and Chinese, constantly carried editorials warning the Japanese that their actions might lead to a Communist outbreak—a most undesirable thing for the Japanese! The American afternoon daily solemnly declared in one editorial that Japan "had struck at the very elements in China which the Japanese and the other powers were pledged to support"—that is, the corrupt, reactionary Chinese ruling class.

But despite all the precautions taken against mass action, there was and continues to be some revolutionary activity, although it is weak indeed. There have been some workers' demonstrations, broken up by the police; a number of organizations continue to exist and operate in secret or semi-secret—though closed down repeatedly, they always spring to life again. The strike committee of workers from the Japanese textile mills continues to exist, and the Cultural Federation of Chinese writers, artists, and social scientists has issued proclamations and is active. The walls of the city have also carried manifestoes of the Korean Revolutionary Committee. But the revolutionary movement, after five years of terror and under the continued repression of the Chinese and imperialist authorities, has not been able to acquire much strength in Shanghai.

If the demands of the invaders are not met, nobody seems to know what the Japanese will attempt to do. It may be that they will try to occupy all coastal and river ports and try to make a colony of China; or they may try to force the Chinese to declare war so they can later dictate peace terms; or perhaps they may intend to wage such a war of terrorization as will completely disintegrate Chinese society, and then to set a puppet in Nanking to sign any kind of treaty they wish. Certainly, foreigners in China seem to think that Japan is mistress of Asia, and their chief mental problem is what they should do about it. Some of the foreigners have no desire to see the Japanese make a colony of China and usurp foreign markets and privileges; yet at the same time most of them regard Japanese imperialism as a bulwark against Soviet Russia, and against Communism in Asia. The White Guard Russians, headed by the bandit leader Semenov, work openly with the Japanese, and while Russians in Shanghai have been building Japanese trenches and barbed wire and working on an aerodrome for them,

WE'RE BEHIND YOU BROTHER!



By ELLIS
Demonstrate April 6—Anti-War Day



Answering Comrade "W. O."

A letter from Brooklyn, signed only "W. O." relates to us something of the evolution of a young worker who finds out he was born too late to make use of valuable technical schooling in the ascendant period of American capitalism. Now all the technical knowledge he spent so much time on has no market.

We are sure that many another young fellow has made the same discovery, that's why we're writing this for him—and others like him. He, also like others, has long been puzzled over "things that seemed to violate his sense of reason" in social relations. Only he, perhaps a bit sooner than others, discovered the Communist movement in a general way.

He has read the Daily Worker for some time. He has been to mass meetings and heard our Party leaders speak, but—"I have not yet in any way become organizationally connected with the movement nor had any personal contact with any Party member." To wind up, he wishes to know how he could become useful.

Well, comrade (and all others in the same situation), although you were born too late to become a Babbitt during the rise of American capitalism, you have no reason to mourn over that. The age of monopoly, of imperialism, which has snuff you out of trying your way into the ranks of the exploiters with your technical training and "rugged individualism" has made them both useless.

But there is never a "social vacuum." As capitalism decays, in its efforts to save itself—by intensified exploitation and misery of the masses—it sets these masses into motion that can only result—when guided and organized by a Communist Party—in capitalism's overthrow and the establishment of workers' government power, under which all your technical training will be given full play. Even any "rugged individualism" as a part of the collective mass, will have for the first time a chance of expressions that will harmonize with and not injure, the welfare of others.

All that has been done and proven in Soviet Russia. But you are in America, and the first job for you and all like you—is to overthrow capitalism right here. We suggest that you join the Party. Clip this "Spark" out; attach it to a letter saying you want to join—only give your address this time—and mail to "Lena Davis, Org. Dept. Dist. 2, 50 East 13th Street, N. Y. City."

And then we'll see whether our bureaucrats will wait six months before they get some comrade started around to visit you. Once in the Party, the Party—in consultation with you—decides just where and how you may be useful to the movement, to your class, to yourself as a revolutionary worker. We can't decide that detail here. But your place is in the Party, come on in—and stay in!

Much Obligated

A comrade from Hamtramck, Mich., recently sent us a clipping from a paper issued by that little-known (and the less known the better for 'em) organization that calls itself the "proletarian party".

Seems as though these "proletarians," whose chief leader is a chap who, under one name, "teaches Marxism-Leninism," and under another name orders wage cuts as manager of a shoe factory as we recall, are sad at heart because the Communist Party fails to give its new members a theoretical training.

The clipping tells what are supposed to be facts of how some new members of the Communist Party in Kokomo, Indiana, and Toledo, Ohio, were not educated in Marxism or Leninism, and therefore dropped out of our Party. Of Toledo it is said: "These new members were left uneducated in the principles of Marxism and Leninism."

There probably is some truth in that, and our Party must correct its weakness on theoretical training, although what the "proletarian" party adds about these cases is a lot of hokey and counter-revolutionary propaganda. Do you doubt it? Well, in speaking about how our party handled things in Kokomo, it says:

"The C. P. sent speakers; but they were unsatisfactory; they knew very little Marxism; and their agitation was chiefly confined to screaming out such slogans as 'Down with the police! Kill the American Legion! (?) Defend the Soviet Union! Fight imperialist war! Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government! Demand unemployment insurance!'"

These slogans, to the "proletarian" party, are all wrong. What the "proletarian" party stands for is: "Long live the police! Hurry for the American Legion! Down with the Soviet Union! Give us imperialist war! Fascism rather than a Workers' and Farmers' Government! Community chests and starvation better than unemployment insurance!"

That, workers, is the program of the so-called "proletarian" party, which tries to kid you into thinking such a program can have anything to do with Marxism and Leninism! Judge parties their deeds, workers!

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.

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

Get them from your District Literature Agent, or direct from Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D. New York City. Organizations can get discounts for quantity orders.

The Coming Mass Layoff at the Western Electric

THE Western Electric bosses publish a periodical they call the "Western Electric News." A sub-heading unblushingly claims it to be "An Illustrated Magazine Devoted to the Interests of Western Electric Men and Women." Let us see.

The contents of the February issue include the following articles: Bell System Marvel, Communications in Washington's Day; Canned Salmon on the Roof; Pateboard Heroes; How Contract Bridge Should Not Be Played; Secrets of Surveying; Know the Book Plate; etc.

Here we see the bosses' dope-machine in action. In the years of 1929 to 1932, while they threw 25,000 of the workers out to starve and put the rest of them on the starvation diet of 3 days a week, yet the workers piled up for the bosses the following dividends:

1929, \$23,500,000 with total sales of \$410,949,000
1930, \$22,250,000 with total sales of \$361,478,400
1931, \$10,500,000 with total sales of \$229,000,000

It is of interest that while the sales of the Western Electric in the year 1930 dropped some \$90,000,000 over the preceding year, yet they were able by speed-up, wage-cuts, etc. to pay out practically the same dividends as the preceding year, some \$23,000,000. This is of interest to the workers. But the bosses don't want them to think of that; they would rather have the workers suffer and starve in silence... and learn how contract bridge should not be played or the why and wherefore of bookplates.

From the workers of the Western Electric Hawthorne Plant, in Chicago, every week 1-1-2 per cent is taken out of their pay for Emerson's Unemployment Relief. What does Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., a five billion dollar corporation and the biggest in the world, and of which the Western Electric is a subsidiary, give? Nothing, except his name as head of President Hoover's fake Emergency Relief Committee, announced last year with a hurrah and a lot of blah-blah as going to solve the unemployment distress.

In the Western Electric too poor to help the 40,000 workers who helped it pile up \$137,875,000 in dividends in the years of 1929 to 1932, but are now unemployed or working 2, 3 and 4 days a week? Here is the answer.

Ninety-eight per cent of the stock is owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. During the year of 1931 the A. T. & T. with its affiliates (the Bell System) showed gross revenues of \$1,075,757,273 which represented a decline of \$28,182,532 from the preceding year. Yet in spite of an increase of \$14,339,522 in taxes, and an increase of \$9,906,945 in the sum set aside for depreciation, the net earnings were \$237,106,449—a gain of \$1,365,178 over the preceding year. The net income available for common dividends was \$188,951,004.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. is one of the kingdoms within the Morgan empire, which for "foreign" domains has set up a subsidiary, the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. Western Electric is a province within the kingdom of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., supplying the Bell Telephone Company in the United States and Canada, with their equipment. Graybar Electric Co. has been created to distribute in the United States Western Electric products other than sound picture apparatus and for business outside of the Bell System.

Western Electric in turn has its own subsidiaries, the principal ones being:

Teletype Corporation of Chicago, acquired in 1930; Manufacturers' Junction Railway Co., at Hawthorne, Chicago; Electrical Research Products, Inc., chiefly for sale of sound picture apparatus. This in turn has 20 foreign subsidiaries. Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, owned jointly by Western Electric and the parent A. T. & T.

The Western Electric has warehouses and plants throughout the country. The main plants are: Hawthorne Plant, Chicago; Kearney Plant, Kearney, N. J.; Baltimore, Md. and one plant on the Pacific Coast. The current assets of the Western Electric (cash, accounts receivable, etc.) at the end of 1930 were \$149,442,870 and current liabilities (notes, ————, ————, etc.) only \$30,300,715.

It is the workers of the Western Electric who have piled up these riches, but what do they get now?—Wage cuts, lay-off, speed-up, etc. (see page 10). They also get the Western Electric News free... and a chance to get their picture in

the paper by joining a basketball or baseball team.

The spy system is just as bad at Western Electric as it is at Ford's, who murdered four unemployed workers that came peacefully asking for work and relief. The Personnel Department is connected with "Industrial Agencies" of all sorts, which supply gangsters and thugs to act as stool pigeons. It is well known that company spies have gotten into workers' homes under various pretexts in order to snoop around for anything they consider detrimental to their masters' interests. Only a short while ago this "patriotic" organization, which boasts of an American Legion Post, showed its understanding of the right of free speech, free thought, by firing two young workers who had been handed leaflets outside the Hawthorne plant gates, announcing the Lenin Memorial meeting, and who had taken the leaflets with them in the shop.

Every department has a large number of "rate men" who spend their time thinking up ever new ways of speeding up production and cutting wages. And since their jobs depend upon finding ways, new tortures are continually introduced. And things are getting worse!

The bonus has been cut to almost nothing. Installing of new machines and conveyors goes on continuously. During March the Wire Mill plant and sections of the Merchandise department cut the working days from 4 to 2, and

notices have already been posted that workers will have one extra week vacation without pay in July. Since the gross construction of the Bell System for 1932 contemplates a drop of \$59,000,000—from \$389,000,000 in 1931 to \$330,000,000 in 1932—most of which goes to buying the products of Western Electric this means a further slackening of production in its shops, and more layoffs.

To meet the still greater starvation and misery that is in store for Western Electric workers there is only one hope—the mass organization of the workers themselves. Not the company unions and clubs, not the bosses' educational and recreational bribes, but the solid front of the workers is the only solution for their problems.

The Metal Workers Industrial League and the Unemployed Council of Chicago are arranging a protest demonstration in front of the Hawthorne plant on Wednesday, March 30, 12.10 p. m. against the preparations by the company to lay off 3,000-4,000 workers in the beginning of April, against the cutting down of work days, against the vacation without pay, against the wage cuts and speed-up, against the paying by the workers into the Emerson's Emergency Relief Fund.

The telephone industry is also a war industry. By fighting for the everyday needs of the workers the Metal Workers Industrial League also raises the slogans against the imperialist war in China, for the withdrawal of American troops and battleships from Chinese territory, the driving out of the Japanese diplomatic agents from this country and for defense of the Soviet Union.

This demonstration should show to the workers of the Hawthorne plant that only by militant fight they can prevent the reducing of their standard of living by the company.

Profits in Torpedoes and Shrapnel

(By Labor Research Association)

One of the most important munitions manufacturers in the New York District is the E. W. Bliss Co. with a plant in Brooklyn that covers several city blocks. It has other plants in Salem, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa., and Middletown, Conn. Although it makes punch presses and other industrial machinery during peace time, it is also equipped to go into instant production, on the declaration of the next imperialist war, turning out torpedoes, projectiles, shrapnel and airplane engines. It is on the list of 17,000 companies with which the Procurement Planning Division of the U. S. War Department has placed "educational orders" for war materials. Tentative contracts have been drawn up and production on projectiles, shrapnel, torpedoes, etc., would go forward on telegraphic instructions from the War Department.

This company was one of the many American concerns that turned out munitions for other Allied countries as well during the World War, and it has plants in London and Paris equipped for this purpose; it has also a large export trade.

The results of its war-time, as well as its peace-time, business have been very satisfactory for its stockholders. The company paid dividends on its common stock at the annual rate of 10% from 1899 to April 1, 1911. With the war came a new tide of rich pickings for the parasites holding its 400,000 shares of common stock. Beginning with 1914, the year that war was declared in Europe, it paid "regular" dividends at the rate of 5% a year. But the extra cash dividends brought the total actual payments to the common stockholders up to the following percentages:

1915—20% 1918—48 3/4%
1916—38 3/4% 1919—45%
1917—38 3/4% 1920—30%

After 1920 and up to 1926 the company paid dividends on its common stock ranging from \$1 to \$2.20 a share on its new no-par shares. It paid in addition four different stock dividends in 1931 amounting to 2% each.

The actual amounts paid out in cash to various grades of holders of common and preferred stock came to about \$865,000 annually in 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930, and at the same rate for the first half of 1931. Dividends are paid every year on all three classes of its preferred stock at the rate of 8%, 7% and 6% respectively. Although the company has been hit by the crisis, it still has a surplus of \$16,000,000 in its treasury to take care of dividend payments, no matter how lean the current or future years may be. Both surplus and profits would, of course, rise sharply with the declaration of war.

One of the directors of the company is tied in closely with Rockefeller institutions, such as the Chase National Bank of New York, while others of its directors are involved in large power, banking, oil, textile and shipping concerns likewise thirsting for the profits of another imperialist war.

The vice-president of the company, F. D. MacKay, is, characteristically, a director of the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The company manufactured torpedoes for the United States Navy Department during the last war and recently was awarded a judgment against the government for \$556,000 for expenses entailed in this phase of its war work.

Mobilization for April 6th Through Mass Sale of Literature

One of the most effective agitational weapons—in fact an absolutely indispensable weapon—in our anti-war campaign is the extensive distribution of our anti-war literature among the masses of workers.

In our concentrated efforts to make April 6 the high point of our mass campaign against war and in defense of the Soviet Union and of the Chinese masses, the following seven pamphlets have been chosen from among the mass of pamphlets on war which are available, to concentrate on:

- "The Soviet Union Stands for Peace" by M. Litvinoff (Speech of Comrade Litvinoff at Geneva)one cent
- "War in China," by Ray Stewartten cents
- "Women and War," by Grace Hutchins, five cents
- "Anti-Soviet Lies and the Five-Year Plan," by Max Bedachtten cents
- "Chemical Warfare," by D. Cameronten cents
- "Revolutionary Struggle Against War, versus Pacifism," by A. Bittelmanfive cents

Red literature day, as a feature of anti-war week, should see a specially intensive effort, particularly in connection with house to house canvassing and in agitational work in the shops, to get these pamphlets into the hands of the workers.

Besides these strictly war pamphlets, we recommend the following, in order to connect up the campaign with unemployment and Scottsboro: "Unemployment Relief and Social Insurance," two cents