

Inflation and A Drastic Production Fall

THE downward plunge of the economic crisis in the United States that within the past ten days has brought the reeling financial structure down to collapse was the signal for intensifying along the line the fierce drive against the toiling masses. The new Wall Street hunger and war cabinet of Roosevelt has invoked the 1917 "trading with the enemy act," a war measure, to justify this higher offensive against the working class. The closing of the banks, the declaration of a "state of emergency," was accompanied by the drastic curtailing of production in all industry—with the result that production generally hit a new low level this week. Steel production has fallen to from 15 to 16 per cent of capacity from the approximately 20 per cent near the close of February. According to the Journal of Commerce "further recession is on the way. Automobile production has sunk again. The tire industry is approaching new lows. General Tire and Rubber is suspended; Goodyear is on a two day basis with curtailed staffs; Firestone is on a three-day basis. Lead and zinc production is approaching a standstill. Car loadings will show a sharp decline this week. Farmers are hard hit because their produce shipped on consignment rots at the terminals—hence the farmers will bear the loss. Oil fields in Oklahoma are closed down by order of the governor; all other fields have drastically curtailed production. Coal production rapidly sinks. Every industry, without exception, shows sharp declines.

On top of this terrific increase in the army of unemployed, there is occurring a price rise, with food-stuffs taking the lead. Already the dollar has begun to sink in value because it is quite certain that the gold backing for the dollar is at this moment lower than in any post-war period. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, Mark Sullivan, writes "at this moment some inflation exists." Sullivan also points the rise in "prices of goods, which is already an early stage of inflation." The pen valet, Walter Lippman, in his column in the Tribune, a few days ago hailed this financial catastrophe as "a good crisis," tries to evade the term inflation by talking about "managed currency" which shall be resorted to "with a view to causing a rise in prices."

That the proposals of the Roosevelt secretary of the treasury, William H. Woodin, to start the printing presses at Washington turning out a new issue of currency to the tune of some two billion dollars, without having real gold backing are "essentially the same thing as guaranteed clearing house certificates and rests upon the same logic" is admitted by yesterday's Wall Street Journal. This new issue of currency is under the Glass-Steagall act and is based upon "liquid assets of a group of banks, the identity of which has not been revealed. This means issuing currency upon a shrinking gold basis, and is nothing other than inflation.

It is impossible too strongly to emphasize this terrific attack upon the standards of life of the toiling masses. If the capitalists and their government have their way we are entering upon a stage of the most frightful and devastating hunger, misery and general destitution this country has ever witnessed.

The fight to beat back this offensive is a fight for life for the workers, the farmers, the ex-soldiers and the new strata of the population that has over-night been crushed down into the ranks of the starving millions.

To carry out effectively this fight there must be at once an increase in the nation-wide campaign for immediate emergency unemployed relief, for unemployment insurance, for emergency relief to the impoverished farmers, for the payment of the soldiers' bonus, for pay at full of the small depositors who are impoverished by the bank crash. The point has been reached where conditions today cry out not merely for resistance to the capitalist offensive—but a fight against the Wall Street bandit gang must be raised to such a stage that we can turn the defensive struggle into a counter-offensive to compel the capitalist class and the government not merely to stop this drive but to compel them to come across with the means of life for the masses.

They All Agree

THE capitalist class finds it necessary to convince the workers that inflation is a blessing for them. Who else could do it better for the capitalists than Mr. Green, than Mr. Norman Thomas?

Norman Thomas is really one of the first pioneers in the fight for inflation. A year ago he tried to convince the workers that inflation would improve their conditions. Only a few months ago in the January 21st issue of the New Leader, Thomas wrote:

"Far better than voluntary piece-meal inflation, under which scrip facilitates the primitive method of barter, would be the CONTROLLED INFLATION (our emphasis) provided by the Socialist plan for granting each worker a maintenance wage with which to buy what he most needs." (Our emphasis.)

To be sure, in order to retain his mask as leader of the workers, he calls it "controlled inflation." But even Mr. Roosevelt and the capitalist press, in order to fool the workers as to the danger of inflation, also speak of a controlled inflation and "controlled currency."

Mr. Green delivered yesterday a speech at the New York Board of Trade. In that speech we find Mr. Green in full accord, naturally, with the basic ideas expressed by the socialist, Norman Thomas. Mr. Green said:

"There must be an increase in wages and commodity prices before unemployment can be overcome."

Here Green openly favors a rise in commodity prices. In other words he favors inflation which instantly raises first of all the prices of the first necessities of the workers. Of course in order to appear as a labor leader he treacherously speaks in the same breath of an "increase in wages" and a "rise in commodity prices." It is a well established fact that whenever currency is inflated the rise in wages always lags far behind the rise in commodity prices. Even if there could be an increase in wages, the rise in prices would immediately wipe it out.

Isn't it clear that in order to fight this new and fiercer attack of the bosses on the standard of living of the masses, it is necessary to fight their agents in the working class? Isn't it clear that if the working class is not to surrender to this attack of the Roosevelt administration it must rid itself of the agents of the bosses, the Norman Thomases and the Greens?

The Press and Banking Crisis

THE nation-wide banking crisis has once more revealed in striking fashion the role of the capitalist press.

Up till the last minute these mouthpieces of the bosses were busy trying that a bank "holiday" would be declared. Now they are conjuring the barrage of lies and evasions to prepare the ground for the Wall Street hunger drive. They are hiding the fact that plans are on foot to swindle millions of workers, farmers, small business and professional people out of a large part of their deposits. They are hiding the fact that the inflationary measures now being put through by the Roosevelt government at the dictation of the bankers will sharply raise the cost of living and result in sweeping wage- and relief-cuts for the overwhelming majority of the population.

The banking crisis has also brought sharply to the foreground the role of the workers' press. The Daily Worker is the only daily paper in England that from the very beginning of the "holiday" epidemic exposed the swindle plans of the bankers and called for organized struggle to protect the deposits and living standards of the masses of this country.

The Daily Worker has been compelled to carry on this work under the handicap of a daily bitter struggle for its own existence. The campaign to raise a \$50,000 fund to save the "Daily" was made necessary by an acute financial situation that was threatening to crush it. The Communist Party and every worker has reason to feel proud that despite the terrific impoverishment of the masses, nearly \$17,000 has been raised in the campaign so far.

Yet we must point out that this is far from the sum needed to meet the immediate pressing needs of the paper. The sharp drop in contributions during recent days and the banking crisis, which has made it impossible for the "Daily" to cash about \$1,000 received in checks, makes necessary drastic measures to keep the Daily Worker alive. The National Daily Worker Tag Days this Saturday and Sunday, March 11 and 13, must make up for the deficiencies so far. This is a political act, not simply a money-raising proposition.

The Tag Days will be successful only if the Party apparatus in every district throws its full energies into putting them over. They will be successful only if every sympathetic organization rallies its membership for active participation. They will be successful only if every reader of the "Daily" sets aside Saturday and Sunday for house-to-house canvassing and street collections to save his fighting paper.

The emergency is very great. Now more than ever is the leadership of the Daily Worker needed. Let us put all our efforts into raising thousands of dollars for the "Daily" on Saturday and Sunday.

Negro Workers Refuse To Scab at "Mission"

NEW YORK.—Six Negro marine workers, brought to the Jane Street "mission" to do forced labor in place of paid relief workers, refused to work after they were approached by the House Committee. This refusal is a spur to the general demonstration of marine workers in New York on March 29, against the hunger decree of the Haight Committee to stop relief on April 1st.

Fifteen men were taken off relief by Captain Page at the Jane Street mission as a challenge to the workers there. Tomorrow's Daily will report what action took place last night as these seamen signified their intention not to meekly submit. Page is trying to stagger all the 200 men out of the mission by March 15.

1-Demand Your Full Wages in Old Currency Values; 2-For Raise in Pay and Jobless Aid, Against Food Price Rise; 3-Small Depositors Demand Repayment at Full Value

Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

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ONLY BY SUCCESSFUL TAG DAYS CAN "DAILY" APPEAR MONDAY!

To All Readers and Friends of the Daily Worker:

WE do not want to suspend the Daily Worker. Now when the capitalist crisis has plunged to new depths, when the Wall Street bankers, through their government at Washington, are planning a new onslaught on the living standards of the masses, it would be criminal to allow the "Daily" to go under.

Receipts in the financial drive have dropped disastrously—only \$155 Wednesday and \$268 yesterday.

The banking crisis has struck a serious blow at the "Daily": about \$1,200 received in checks cannot be cashed.

Not enough funds are on hand to pay for paper, press work, composition, etc., and the people we owe this money to refuse to wait any longer.

Readers and friends, the situation is so critical that we do not know whether there will be any Daily Worker Monday.

TO assure the appearance of the "Daily" on Monday and the following days, the National Daily Worker Tag Days tomorrow and Sunday must be made an overwhelming suc-

cess. The Tag Days must make up for the slowing down of the drive.

We appeal to every reader to get out on the streets tomorrow and Sunday for intensive collections for the Daily Worker.

We appeal to every sympathetic organization to rally its membership for the Tag Days.

We appeal to the Communist Party leadership in every district to throw all its forces into the Tag Day collections and mobilize the widest possible participation.

Funds are needed at once to enable the "Daily" to appear Monday. Bring collected money immediately or speed money orders to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER.

Robert Minor
William Weiner
C. A. Hathaway

Received Yesterday \$268.54 Total to Date \$17,043.45

CONGRESS PLANS HUNGER DRIVE Roosevelt Demogogy As Cover

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Congress opened at noon today with an address of President Roosevelt to both houses, which is a definite call to action for carrying out the fiercest attacks against the toiling masses. With his customary demagoguery, Roosevelt, in his message tries to make the people believe that the action of the government in helping the big bankers and owners of industry impose greater burdens upon the workers and farmers and impoverished masses generally—

New Masses of Workers Are Laid Off As Food Prices Rise in Big Inflation Drive of Bankers

TOILERS HIT BY FOOD PRICE RISE Workers Must Fight New Attacks

NEW YORK, March 9.—With inflation certain as a result of the new currency policy of the U. S. Treasury, the cost of living is showing an irregular but definite upward tendency. Added to this is the deliberate effort of the produce and food companies to withhold foodstuffs from the market for the purpose of creating a food shortage and an excuse for price boosting.

The fact that currency has been bottled up in the banks and that masses of workers have received their pay in checks which they have been unable to cash or have received no pay at all, has temporarily delayed

FORCING PEOPLE HOLDING GOLD TO TURN IT OVER TO THE BANKERS Wall St. Gov't of Roosevelt Using Mailed Fist On Bankers' Victims

NEW YORK, March 9.—It is estimated that the government will turn out a special issue of not less than two billion dollars in new currency, backed by so-called liquid deposits, which means further inflation on top of that which has been going on for several weeks. Prices of necessities of life are rising, while industry is throwing additional masses of workers out of jobs.

The situation demands the most drastic action on the part of all the unemployed and part-time workers, the farmers, the impoverished intellectual and the bankrupt depositors to compel the government and the threats are so much bluff.

Statements are issued to the effect

POLICE ASSAULT FOLTIS-FISCHER PICKET PARADE Club Viciously In Effort To Enforce No-Strike Edict

NEW YORK.—With clubs swinging 50 police mounted and on foot broke through a mass picket line in front of the Foltis-Fischer cafeteria on 34th Street at 6 p. m. yesterday while all around the cafeteria were police cars in which were tear gas and hand machine guns.

The workers started marching from Seventh Avenue on 34th Street and even before they reached the cafeteria they were attacked by Tammany's uniformed gangsters who brutally struck the militant workers and tore up some of their signs. The workers then mobilized on 8th Avenue and 34th Street and again started to march towards the cafeteria. The mounted police then charged onto the sidewalk and tried to run the workers down. The foot police also began to club, singling out those that carried signs.

Fight Contempt Writ

This demonstration was held in protest to the jailing, on trumped up charges, of a number of active strike workers and several patrons of the restaurant who sympathized with the strikers at the time the workers were called out to strike. It was also in protest of the Contempt of Court action which has been brought against a number of the union leaders. The charge by which this action was taken was that the court had ordered the union to stop picketing the cafeterias which are in bankruptcy under the receivership of the Irving Trust Co. This the union refused to do and in consequence many of the union leaders were held in contempt of court.

This action is of importance not only to the workers involved in this strike, but to the entire labor movement. If these contempt proceedings should be carried through and a judgment brought against these union leaders, it will mean that any firm finding itself in a similar position will be able to put itself in a similar position and thus prevent the workers from striking and picketing.

The actions, both civil and criminal, are being taken against Sam Kramberg, the strike leader, Jay Rubin, the secretary of the union, Peter Leo, J. Lersbacher, Angelo Bares and others. One worker, Fred Burns, was sentenced to six months for disorderly conduct. His crime was sympathizing with the strikers. Jack Cory was given a three month sentence on the same charge. J. Klein, L. Doran and other workers involved in the strike were given three month sentences.

Fight Goes On

A committee has been appointed to organize a movement against this contempt action. This committee includes Jay Rubin and Sam Kramberg of the Food Workers Industrial Union. An Overgard of the Trade Union Unity Council of Greater N. Y. City

Forewarned of Roosevelt's planned attack on the toilers the "forgotten men" of the U. S. demonstrated against hunger on inauguration day. Photo shows section of the 40,000 in New York.

measures for their benefit.

Becomes Banking Dictator.

There is no doubt that the puppets of Wall Streets who make up the congress and senate will approve without question the proposals of Roosevelt, the most outstanding of which is to give the executive full power over the banks.

Inflation Will Be Rushed.

Roosevelt proposed amendments to the federal reserve act to enable inflation of the currency. He describes this as providing "such additional currency, adequately secured, as it may become necessary to issue."

This will result in immediate increase in prices that have already begun to soar and will force on the hunger rations additional millions of men, women and children.

Food Prices Up In City Despite Plentiful Stock

MARCH 9, 1933

While most of the capitalist press is trying to suppress the above fact the above headline in the N. Y. Herald Tribune lets the cat out of the bag.

the inevitable sharp rise in food prices, yet the immediate necessities of life, such as meat, butter, vegetables and fruits moved higher yesterday in the retail and wholesale markets. Coffee sugar and tea have risen in price in many sections of the city in the past few days, and wholesalers predict a general price advance.

Wholesale canners are not quoting prices on canned goods, expecting to gouge the working masses for all they can as soon as money is released. Unemployed workers living on the starvation doles of the relief agencies, as well as employed workers, will find their food supplies dwindling each week as the attacks of the government and the bosses on their living standards increase.

The march will be organized around the following chief demands: (1) immediate payment of the balance due on the adjusted compensation certificates (bonus); (2) no cuts in disability compensation or allowances; (3) immediate remedial relief for unemployed and farmers.

CLOAK JOINT BOARD DELEGATES EXPOSE CHIEFS AT WED. MEETING

Cooper Points to Piece Work, Wage Cuts Put Over by Treacheries of I.L.G.W. Leaders

NEW YORK.—Left wing delegates of Locals 9 and 1 of the International Ladies Garment Workers made a bitter fight Wednesday in the cloak-makers' joint board against the treachery and open sell-out carried through by the Joint Board officials, which have reduced the conditions of the workers in the cloak trade to abject slavery. In a powerful speech, Cooper, manager of Local 9, and other delegates exposed the fact that piece work is widespread in the trade, that the wages of the workers have reached a starvation point, that the bosses are merciless in carrying through wage cuts, and that the joint board ignores all the complaints

MacDonald Runs to France for "Formula"

GENEVA, March 9.—It is generally admitted in imperialist circles here that the "disarmament" conference is on the point of collapse, although the British Prime Minister, MacDonald, is leading a frantic effort to continue this colossal swindle of the toiling masses who bear the burden and misery of imperialism.

In addition to the action of the National City Bank, until recently headed by the crooked Charles H. Mitchell, in "divorcing" itself from its creature and affiliate, the National City Company, the Chase National, the biggest bank in America, has "divorced" itself from its security affiliate, the Chase National Securities Corporation. This action was taken because the Chase National is in about the same fix as the National City.

In a statement, Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the governing board of Chase National, delivered a broadside against smaller banks, proposing that all of them be put under the federal reserve, with the government responsible for guaranteeing the uninterrupted flow of dividends to Wall Street and the use of the mailed fist against the victims of the bankers.

MacDonald, the founder of Scientific Socialism, the theory on the basis of which all successful workers' revolutionary action is founded, has in the Communist Parties of all lands his pupils and successors. The New York District of the Party asks all workers' organizations to each come in a body to the mass meeting in honor of Marx.

ANOTHER BONUS MARCH PLANNED

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Veterans throughout the country will join in another bonus march to Washington, to converge in the capitol on May 12. Announcement of plans for the new march has just been made by the Veterans National Liaison Committee, the rank and file elected by the last bonus marchers' conference, held December 8.

The Liaison Committee announced that the march was decided on after 250,000 veterans had been consulted directly and many more thousands indirectly. The overwhelming sentiment of these veterans was for the march.

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He informed them that the left wing delegates of Local 9 will not cover up or keep quiet about these activities, that they will expose the role of the officials before the members and mobilize the workers in the cloak trade in struggle against these bureaucrats, who are serving the interests of the bosses, and mobilize them for a real struggle for the establishment of week work and union conditions in the cloak trade.

Meeting, Sunday

NEW YORK.—Max Bedacht, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; C. A. Hathaway, District organizer of the Party, will be the main speakers at the Fifth Anniversary Memorial meeting of the death of Karl Marx. The meeting will be Sunday at 7:30 p. m. in St. Nicholas Arena, 66 St. and Columbus Ave. Charles Alexander will be chairman.

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300 STUDENTS IN MEETING DEMAND MOONEY FREEDOM

Elect Delegates To Sunday Conference; Mass Rally Tonight

BULLETIN NEW YORK.—A Tom Mooney Demonstration will take place tonight at Union Square, 6:30 p.m., to be followed by a parade from the Square to Hennington Hall, 214 East Second Street. A John Reed Club artist will give a chalk talk on a wagon along the line of march.

NEW YORK.—Three hundred students of the City College meeting in the Chemistry Building heard a representative of the Tom Mooney Defense Committee and elected four delegates to the Tom Mooney Conference scheduled to take place at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, Sunday, March 12, at 10 a.m.

Speaking for the Defense Committee, J. West gave a thorough account of the frame-up which resulted in the imprisonment of Mooney and Billings, and called upon the students to endorse the struggle for Mooney's freedom by taking active part in the preparations for the Free Tom Mooney Conference taking place in Chicago on April 30, May 1 and 2.

The election of the student delegates was the natural outcome of the spirit which characterized the meeting and their unanimous determination to participate in the fight for Mooney's freedom.

Walker Reilly, one of the students recently expelled from the City College together with 18 others, linked up the struggle for Tom Mooney with the struggles which the students themselves had waged.

He pointed out that the reinstatement of the 19 who had been expelled was won by means of mass pressure, and drew the conclusion that mass pressure alone will reinstate Mooney into the ranks of the workers.

Prepare for Conference Tonight, in further preparation for the Mooney Conference, a mass meeting is taking place at Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Collier Lament, Israel Amter, J. B. Matthews and Louis B. Scott are scheduled to speak.

Hold Meet Sunday Even while the conference may still be in progress, a meeting will take place under the auspices of the Irish American Alliance, called for Sunday, March 12, 3:30 p.m., at the Main Ballroom, Estonian Hall, 27 West 118th Street.

Citizens Urge Support An appeal for the support of Sunday's Conference at Irving Plaza and endorsement of the Free Tom Mooney Congress in Chicago, was issued by the Trade Union Unity Council of New York City.

WHAT'S ON IMPORTANT NOTE: In view of the critical financial situation in the Daily Worker, organizations are urgently asked to enclose money, at the rate of one cent a word per insertion, with announcements.

Friday (Manhattan)

JOHN REED CLUB—Opening Night Exhibition of Old Masters who used painting as means of propaganda, at 450 Sixth Ave., 8:30 p.m. Speaker: J. B. Matthews.

PIERRE DEGEYTER CLUB—Illustrated lecture by Henry Cowell, composer, on "Kopi Music and Relation to Proletarian Music," at 55 West 19th St. Admission 15 cents. 8:15 p.m.

RED DANCERS' Studio Party tonight, 9 p.m., at 77 Fifth Ave. Entertainment—dancing—refreshments. Admission 25 cents.

MEMBERSHIP MEETING—Hasten Progressive Youth Club, 1538 Madison Ave., 8:30 p.m.

MEETING of Yorkville Workers Club, 1536 Third Ave., tonight 8 p.m. Yorkville workers urged to attend.

LECTURE by Walter Trumbull tonight at Prospect Workers Club, 1157 Southern Boulevard. Subject: "Latest Developments in Germany." All invited.

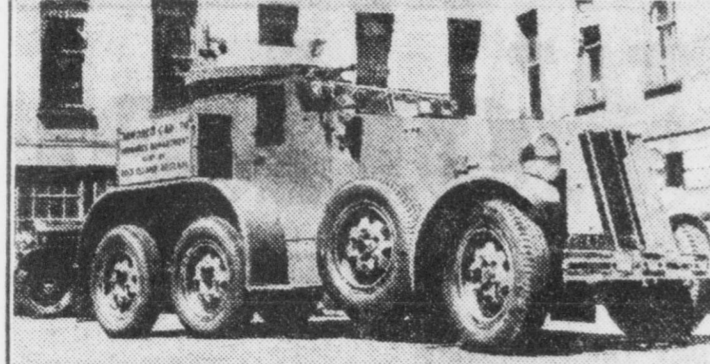
BANKING SITUATION will be discussed at important meeting Pelham Parkway Workers Club, 2129 Gruger Ave., near Lydian, 8 p.m. Subject: "Bank and American Working Class."

LECTURE by Fred Bienenkapp tonight at Tremont Workers Club, 2075 Clinton St., 8 p.m. Subject: "Marx and American Working Class."

LECTURE by Mrs. Winter (Mrs. Lincoln Stephens) tonight at Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Subject: "Women and Children in Soviet Union." 8:30 p.m.

LECTURE by Lison Oak, editor "Soviet Russia Today," at Concourse Workers Club, 1549 Jerome Ave., subject "Theatre and Class Struggle."

No Funds For the Jobless, But—



While Congress refuses unemployment insurance or relief, while Roosevelt declares a bank holiday which cheats thousands of workers of their wages, the U. S. government finds plenty of money for such armored cars as the above. This one is pictured before the White House ready to shoot up any workers' demonstration.

Workers Rally in Struggle for Wage Payments; Three Mass Meetings Sun., Mon.

NEW YORK.—Section 1 of the Communist Party is distributing thousands of leaflets, mobilizing workers and small businessmen and small depositors to a mass meeting on the financial situation on Monday, March 13, at Hennington Hall, 214 East Second Street, near Avenue B.

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Fake Pay Checks; Banks Hoard Cash, Workers Penniless

NEW YORK.—The Marine Workers Industrial Union reports that pay checks given seamen, bergamens and longshoremen are not being cashed by the banks. They are calling on all harbor workers to organize with them and force the banks to make payment.

The crew of the S. S. Black Gull of the American Diamond Line are selling to Antwerp, Belgium on the old articles. This is in direct violation of the U. S. Shipping Laws, which states that ships coming to port must pay off the crew and have new articles for the next trip.

The Scammell of the Moore McCormick Line has not paid the crew the stand-by pay for seven days.

Hotel Workers Get Checks NEW YORK.—A worker in the Oliver Cromwell Hotel informs us that all the hotels are paying in check and that the banks are not recognizing these checks nor paying on them.

Half Pay at Western Union NEW YORK.—All employees of the Western Union were suddenly notified last night, pay day, that they would receive vouchers for only half their pay.

Stage and Screen "POLISH TERROR" NEW SOVIET FILM OPENS SUNDAY AT ACME

The Polish "Terror" (Tara Tria-sylo), a new Soviet production, will have its American premiere on Sunday at the Acme Theatre. The film gives a graphic picture of the revolt of the peasants and toilers against the grasping and reactionary Ukrainian landowners and lords of the Ukraine.

The picture was produced in the U. S. S. R. by Wufu and is a Soviet Ukrainian production. The picture features A. Buchma, star of "Jimmie Higgins" and has English titles.

The same program presents the pictures of the Unemployment Demonstration of last Saturday, giving a close-up picture of the different delegations including Boro Park, Staten Island, Bronx, Pioneers, etc.

HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN FILM AT THE LABOR TEMPLE The third presentation of the History of the Russian Film by the Workers Film-Photo League and the Workers International Relief this Saturday evening at the Labor Temple will be chosen to represent the late period in the North.

TONIGHT AT 8:30 SYMPOSIUM "CAN THE YOUTH FIGHT WAR?"

Don Henderson (Columbia University), J. B. Matthews (Sec'y Fellowship of Reconciliation), Prof. Margaret Schlaugh (N.Y.U.) CHAIRMAN American Youth Federation 122 Second Ave., N. Y. C.

Do Not Miss the most interesting RUSSIAN AFFAIR of the season

"NOVY MIR" ANNIVERSARY CONCERT AND BALL Saturday, March 11 at MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 East 4th St., New York

PROGRAM: 1. MILDRED KAY—Youthful Russian Dancer. 2. "GEORGE FROM TEXAS"—Dramatic Sketch composed by C. Kissel, staged by C. Asarsky. 3. S. SHILFMAN—Famous Radio-Celloist.

GRAND BAZAAR for the "Daily Worker" Krueger's Auditorium, MARCH 11 and 12

UKRAINIAN MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA CONCERT—JOHN REED CLUB RESTAURANT—BEST FOOD SERVED DANCING—SATURDAY NIGHT

MARK MEMORIAL MEETING under auspices of John Reed Club, Revolutionary Writers Federation, Pen and Hammer, and National Students League will be held at John Reed Club, 450 Sixth Ave., Sunday, 2:30 p.m.

Leninist Teachings on Struggle Against Imperialist War

The Struggle Against Imperialist War and the Tasks of the Communist Party, Resolution of the VI World Congress of the Communist International, July-August, 1928, 15 cents.

A Review, by HY KRAVIF The resolution of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International on the Struggle Against War and the Tasks of the Communist Party is an historic document which will help every worker to understand in a clearer light the growing struggles against the imperialist powers, the danger of an imperialist war, and the preparations for intervention against the Soviet Union.

"War is inseparable from capitalism," states the thesis of the World Congress. Therefore, "Communists do not regard the struggle against such a war as being separate from the class struggle." It follows that only the overthrow of capitalism can really abolish war.

WORK AMONG YOUTH AND WOMEN Then there is the work among the youth and women, both of which have been sadly neglected. On this point the Sixth Congress said: "The greatest efforts must be exerted—not only by the youth organizations, but by all Communist organizations, military schools, etc. (the Communists) must organize work for the political education of these young workers and for the disintegration of the bourgeois military organizations." Industrial working women and workers' wives, too, must and can be reached only through incessant activity.

"ANTI-MILITARIST activity; work in the army and navy; work among the recruits and reservists and in bourgeois defense organizations, in which the proletarian element is strongly represented, must constitute an inseparable part of the general revolutionary mass activity of the party and must embrace the whole of the working class," declares the thesis. Furthermore, it points out that Communists reject the individual actions of "refusal to bear arms," "refusal to shoot," and the rest of the empty slogan of pacifists and their like.

"The Communist Party must understand that bare and empty propaganda of peace, unaccompanied by the revolutionary actions of the masses, is only capable of sowing illusions, or depriving the proletariat by imbuing it with confidence in the policy of the bourgeoisie, and their agents in the working class, and of making the working class a playing-in the hands of the bourgeois governments."

This calls for: "Factory and trade union activity . . . concentrated primarily in raising funds for the Daily Worker."

Organizations Participating in Raising Funds for the Daily Worker

Wintchewsky Memorial Meeting Organized by three I.W.O. Branches

LECTURE by MAX BEDACHT Member Central Executive Committee Communist Party "Fascism and Communism in Germany"

TONIGHT, 8:30 P. M. Brownsville Youth Center 105 Thattford Ave., Brooklyn Admission 15c

East Side Workers Club 165 East Broadway, N. Y. Movie Showing "Ten Days That Shook the World"

"The Struggle for Bread" TONIGHT, 8 P. M.

TONIGHT Lecture by CLARENCE A. HATHAWAY "The Role of the Press"

PARTY SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 8:30 P. M. PEN & HAMMER CLUB 111 WEST 21ST STREET

10 DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD Dancing—Refreshments—Adm. 25c BARN DANCE & WHIST TOURNAMENT

CONCERT & DINNER SUNDAY, MARCH 12th, at 2 P. M. ARRANGED BY UNIT 25

CONCERT & DANCE SATURDAY, MARCH 11th, at 8 P. M. EAST SIDE WORKERS CLUB 158 East Broadway

Mass Picket Party Laundry Today, 4 P.M.

NEW YORK.—Mass picketing will be conducted on a large scale by the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union can mobilize. The picket demonstration begins at 4 p.m. at 149th Street and Eagle Avenue.

The strikers warn against the tactic the company has adopted of letting patrons the strike is settled.

SEAMEN WILL RESIST EVICTION NEW YORK.—The Finnish Seamen's Committee has informed that Roosevelt Hospital, owners of the building at 315 Pearl Street at which there are 30 Finnish sailors living that the men will resist eviction and refer them to the consul for collection of rent due.

NOTICE—The photos on the second page of yesterday's Daily Worker were taken by the Workers Film and Photo League.

AMUSEMENTS

Eugene Lyons, Moscow Correspondent of VARIETY says of SHAME: "If it reaches America, as doubtless it will, audiences there are slated for a treat, such as they received from 'Road to Life' last year. A first rate film!"

"DAVID GOLDBER" AND "THE GREAT TENOR" WITH EMIL JANNINGS (ENGLISH TITLES) "Unemployed Demonstration" SHOWING Delegations from BORO PARK, STATEN ISLAND, BRONX, PIONEERS, etc.

ACME THEATRE 15c 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. 14th Street & Union Square Continuous from 9 a.m.—Last Show 10:30 p.m.

YIDDISH ART THEATRE, 24 Av. 812 EVERY NIGHT—MATS SAT. & SUN. Maurice Schwartz's "Yoshe Kalb" "Great Production" "Will hold you spellbound."—World-Telegram

SYMPOSIUM TONITE New Trial for Mooney Corliss Lamont (Well-known Liberal Lecturer and Teacher) Israel Amter (Member Central Executive Committee Communist Party)

SQUARE CAFETERIA GRILL 848 BROADWAY Welcomes Worker Center Comrades Telephone STUYVESANT 9-9254

HELLEN'S RESTAURANT 116 University Place CORNER 12TH ST., NEW YORK CITY Brieftcase lost on trip back from Albany.

Do You Know of the Reduction in Rates at CAMP NITGEDAIGET BEACON, N. Y. Special Program Every Week-End \$12.50 Includes Tax

DR. JULIUS LITVINSKY 107 Bristol Street (Bet. Fifth & Sixth Aves.) 9:15 p.m. PHONE: DICKENS 2-3013

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

ANNOUNCEMENT Dr. Louis L. Schwartz SUGAR DENTIST The removal of his office to larger quarters at 1 Union Square (8th Floor) Suite 805 Tel. ALGONQUY 4-9405

MEET FOUR COMRADES AT THE Cooperative Dining Club ALLERTON AVENUE Cor. Broad Park East Pure Foods Proletarian Tables For Brownsville Proletarians SOKAL CAFETERIA 1689 PITKIN AVENUE

Marx, Lenin and Stalin Explain Capitalist Crises

The crash of the financial structure of the United States has intensified the interest of the masses of workers in the causes of capitalist crises and what is the workers' way out. The following quotations from writings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin are worth careful study and throw a clear light into places that capi-



KARL MARX

talist economists have always tried keep dark. "The last cause of all real crises always remains the poverty of restricted consumption of all the masses as compared to the tendency of capitalist production to develop the productive forces in such a way that only the absolute power of consumption of the entire society would be their limit." Capital, Vol. 1-Karl Marx.

"For many a decade past the history of industry and commerce is but the history of the revolt of modern productive forces against modern conditions of production, against the property relations that are the conditions for the existence of the bourgeoisie and of its rule. It is enough to mention the commercial crises that by their periodical return put the existence of the entire bourgeois society on trial, each time more threateningly.

"In these crises a great part not only of the existing products, but also of the previously created productive forces are periodically destroyed. In these crises there breaks out an epidemic that, in all earlier epochs would have seemed an absurdity—the epidemic of over-production.

"Society suddenly finds itself put back into a state of momentary barbarism; it appears as if a famine, a universal war of devastation had cut off the supply of every means of subsistence; industry and commerce seem to be destroyed; and why? Because there is too much civilization, too much means of subsistence, too much industry, too much commerce.

"The productive forces at the disposal of society no longer tend to further the development of the conditions of bourgeois property; on the contrary, they have become too powerful for these conditions, by which they are fettered, and no sooner do they overcome these fetters than they bring disorder into the whole of bourgeois society, endanger the existence of bourgeois property." (Communist Manifesto)

"And how does the bourgeoisie get over these crises? On one hand by enforced destruction of a mass of productive forces; on the other, by the conquest of new markets, and by the more thorough exploitation of the old ones. That is to say, by paying the way for more extensive and destructive crises, and by diminishing the means whereby crises are prevented." (our emphasis) Communist Manifesto.

"The statement that combines do away with crises is only a tale for the marines, used by the bourgeois economists who set out to justify capitalism at all costs. On the contrary, when monopoly appears in certain branches of industry, it increases and intensifies the chaos proper to capitalist production as a whole." (Lenin, Imperialism)

"In order to win the game of competition and squeeze out more profits the capitalists are forced to develop technique, to apply rationalization, intensify the exploitation of the workers, and raise the productive capacity of the entire society. In order not to fall behind one another all the capitalists are obliged, in one way or another, to enter this path of furious development of productive capacities. But the home and foreign market, the purchasing power of millions of workers and peasants, who in the last analysis are the basic purchasers, remain at a low level. Hence, the well-known results,

repeated more or less periodically, of commodities remaining unsold, production reduced, unemployment increased, wages lowered and thereby the contradiction between the level of production and the level of purchasing demand still further intensified." (Stalin in the Report to the 16th Congress of the C. P. S. U.)

"The basis and cause of economic crisis of production lie in the very system of capitalist economy. The basis of the crisis lies in the contradiction between the social character of production and the capitalist form of appropriation of the results of production. The expression of this basic contradiction of capitalism is the contradiction between the colossal growth in the productive capacity of capitalism, calculated to secure the maximum of capitalist profit, and the relative reduction of purchasing capacity among millions of toilers, whose standard of living the capitalists are all the time trying to keep within the limits of the lowest possible minimum." (Stalin in the report of the 16th Congress of the C. P. S. U.)

Editor of Daily Worker, Dear Sir: I wish to make a suggestion to you which, if adopted would, I believe, result in a greater efficiency of the 'Worker' in winning workers to Communism. I know from personal experience that many people buy a copy of the 'Worker' in the park, just to see what this Communism is all about, and I regret to say that after reading that single issue of the paper they are usually not much the wiser. Certainly they read of happenings all along the labor front and the Communist interpretations of the news but they do not learn what Communism is and I suppose they simply come to the conclusion that Communism is just another party with a different brand of campaign promises. Now why doesn't the 'Worker' tell them what Communism is and thus bring to the Party some percentage of those usual readers? My suggestion is that in every issue of the 'Worker' and, in fact, in every issue of all Communist literature a clear statement be made of the principles and ultimate aims of Communism, particularly with reference to America, what Communism is and what it is not and why it is preferable to the 'Socialism' of the American Socialist Party. Let the language be of the simplest and let the statement have a permanent, prominent place in the paper and I am sure it will help to make a bigger Communist Party and a bigger circulation for the 'Worker'.

Yours truly, J. L.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The suggestion offered by J. L. is a very good one. In this connection, we have pointed some quotations from Marx on the theory of the crisis, and we will try to print in the future simple theoretical articles on the fundamental principles of Communism.

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The "Privileged" Position of American Labor



United Front Action of Unemployed Exposes Misleaders

Musteite Heads Stopped by Rank and File from Sabotaging Hunger March

By CARL REEVE
IN POTTSVILLE, Pa., there is an unemployed organization, the Unemployed Union, in which Robert Cullum, a young graduate of Brookwood Labor College, is trying to put into effect the teachings of Muste. This organization meets in the Socialist Party hall, and while the inspiration of the establishment of the organization was the splendid work being done by the Shenandoah Unemployed Council (also in Schuylkill County), the Unemployed Union has on its executive committee a number of members of the Socialist Party.

When the Shenandoah Unemployed Council launched a county demonstration to the county commissioners at the Schuylkill County court house in Pottsville, for February 15, the question of the united front between the Unemployed Council of Shenandoah and the Unemployed Union in Pottsville came up.

At the first meeting this week between the executive committee of the Unemployed Union and the representatives of the Unemployed Council, Cullum displayed the following differences with the Unemployed Council:

1. He was reluctant to endorse the State Hunger March to Harrisburg (which takes place on March 1), saying he wanted to think it over and to discuss it first privately with the Unemployed Union.

2. He did not want the county demonstration to have banners for the release of Tom Mooney or the release of the Scottsboro Boys.

3. He did not take a clear stand on the workers unemployment insurance bill but spoke of demanding "workers' compensation."

But after we had discussed and explained the program of the State Hunger March to Harrisburg (I represented the national committee of the Unemployed Council in this meeting), every member of the executive committee of the Unemployed Union present stated their agreement with the State Hunger March and its demands. They stated they would take up the question in the Unemployed Union the following day, also the question of the banners.

RANK AND FILE VOTE FOR UNITY
The next day, Tuesday, February 14, the Unemployed Union was having a mass meeting in the High School at which L. Heimbach, of the Allentown Unemployed League, also a Muste organization, was the advertised speaker. And here the splendid understanding of the rank and file members of the Unemployed Union and of the Socialist Party of the need for unity showed itself. The Unemployed Union held a meeting and endorsed the demands of the State Hunger March and decided to send ten delegates on the State Hunger March. They also invited Peter Paul of the Shenandoah Unemployed Council and myself to speak with Heimbach at the High School meeting that night.

The meeting at the High School Tuesday night of about 700 workers showed the solidarity of the unemployed workers in the struggle for relief. At this meeting, I explained the role of the Unemployed Council. The resolution which I introduced endorsing the demands of the State Hunger March on March 1st, and calling for delegates was unanimously and enthusiastically passed.

that the Mooney banner and the Scottsboro banner should be carried at the Courthouse demonstration on the following day. Peter Paul effectively told the Unemployed Council of Shenandoah no relief for the workers and prevented evictions because of its militant policy and because it works on the basis of mass demonstrations and large committees.

MISLEADERS HIDE VITAL ISSUES.
This meeting again showed the hesitancy and fear of the two Muste organizers, Cullum and Heimbach. Heimbach, in his speech, did not mention the State Hunger March. He confined his remarks almost entirely to the commissary plan, as did chairman Cullum. Both organizers worked on the basis of fear to give a complete program to the workers, of hiding vital issues from the workers because "they would not understand."

Neither speaker mentioned the coming wage cuts in the coal fields. Neither mentioned the Mooney or Scottsboro cases (until Cullum put the vote on the carrying of the banners). Neither mentioned the necessity of unified national struggle of the unemployed.

Heimbach spoke vaguely about unemployment insurance, but did not mention the workers unemployment insurance bill or the two national hunger marches for this bill.

Cullum did not even announce to the audience the decision of his organization, the Unemployed Union, to send 10 delegates to the State Hunger March to Harrisburg. I was forced to announce the decision of his organization.

At the Schuylkill County demonstration to the county commissioners in Pottsville, the Unemployed Union was organized, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Red trade unions, in the Tian-Shan coal mines near Peiping, 20,000 workers taking part in it. This strike was directed against the compulsory collection of membership dues to the yellow (Kuomintang) union and demanded a rise in wages. The strike was accompanied by bloody clashes with the police and Kuomintang troops. The strikers beat to death the leader of the Yellow trade union, secured the release of the arrested labour delegates, and gained an increase in wages.

ISSUE PAPER IN FACE OF TERROR
In Japan the Communist Party publishes an illegal central organ entitled "Sekki" ("Red Banner"). This organ is being regularly confiscated by the police. In March the office of "Sekki" was smashed up and two issues were confiscated. In April three printers were arrested and the police found a trace of the illegal printing shop. In October the distributing machinery of the journal was broken up. Nevertheless the central organ of the Japanese Communist Party regularly appears two or three times each month in an edition of tens of thousands.

HEROISM OF JAPANESE C. P.
The Communist Party of Japan has been carrying on with the greatest courage an open anti-war campaign with defeatist slogans ever since the beginning of the war. On the anti-war day of August 1, 1932, the Communists and the revolutionary workers brought out on the streets of Tokio several thousand workers despite the fact that thousands of policemen had been mobilized and patrolled the city with machine-guns.

In Tokyo, in the Koto labour quarters, on Mikawadima street, a demonstration of 2,000 people took place while another demonstration involving a thousand persons marched through Tendaybin. For the first time in the history of Japan a demonstration of 350 persons broke through the centre of the city and marched along Ginza street. Communist and revolutionary workers in groups of thirty to forty, held six meetings near the factory gates demanding the cessation of the war. The working-class population supported the demonstrators by shouting revolutionary slogans.

On July 26, 1932, 2,000 people demonstrated in the district of Koto, and a similar demonstration

the following day at the courthouse in Pottsville, this attempt to hold the workers back was again shown by Heimbach in his speech. Peter Onick, chairman of the Shenandoah Unemployed Council, was chairman of the meeting, and when Onick spoke of the splendid demonstration of solidarity of the Unemployed Union in this united front demonstration, there was loud applause.

But again Heimbach did not mention the State Hunger March and again I was forced to announce the decision of the Unemployed Union to send 10 delegates to Harrisburg. At this united front demonstration, where in spite of snow and cold, about 500 to 600 workers marched through the main streets of Pottsville to the courthouse 10 delegates were elected to the State Hunger March.

The county commissioners who had promised to receive our committee, ran away, leaving a clerk to meet the committee.

The Unemployed Council of Schuylkill County is going to organize a mass march on the county courthouse in Pottsville on March 1st. The State Hunger March is ended, and under the leadership of the Communist Party and Red trade unions, in the Tian-Shan coal mines near Peiping, 20,000 workers taking part in it. This strike was directed against the compulsory collection of membership dues to the yellow (Kuomintang) union and demanded a rise in wages. The strike was accompanied by bloody clashes with the police and Kuomintang troops. The strikers beat to death the leader of the Yellow trade union, secured the release of the arrested labour delegates, and gained an increase in wages.

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HEROISM OF WORKERS INDICATES RISE OF REVOLUTIONARY UPSURGE

Anti-War Activities Carried on by Chinese Toilers in Face of Death

Japanese Workers Demonstrate Against War, Peasants Seize Land, Soldiers Mutiny

Deeds of heroism in the organized struggle of workers against the capitalist hunger and war are a symptom of the growing wave of revolutionary upsurge throughout the world. The following examples of the revolutionary work of the Chinese and Japanese workers show how the masses are preparing for the decisive battle for power in this period of the end of capitalist stabilization.

II STRIKE OF CHINESE TEXTILE WORKERS

In China during the Japanese attack upon Shanghai a textile workers' strike was organized at the beginning of February, 1932, in all the Japanese mills, under the leadership of the Communist Party, with the demand for higher wages and the evacuation of the Japanese forces. The strike affected 40,000 workers and lasted four months, including two-and-a-half months after the cessation of hostilities. The strike was conducted under the threat of Japanese and Kuomintang bayonets and under conditions of the cruelest starvation. Despite all this, there was no case of strike-breaking on the part of the unemployed.

CHINESE CHAUFFEURS FIGHT JAPANESE

Several Chinese chauffeurs who were forced by the Japanese during the fighting, to transport Japanese soldiers and ammunition, drove their machines into the Yangtze River, causing the soldiers to be drowned together with the ammunition, and losing their own lives.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS DEFTY DEATH

Chinese telephone operators in British concessions, and in the international settlement in Shanghai during the Japanese offensive refused to work, under penalty of death, for the Japanese military forces. Some of them were shot yet others remain away from work.

HEROISM OF CHINESE C. P.

During the same advance upon Shanghai, when the Communist cells broke up as a result of the hostilities, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent instructors to Shanghai who restored the cells in the factories. These cells carried on work among the soldiers of the 19th Army as a result of which soldiers committees were formed in the army. If the 19th Army put up a stiff resistance to the Japanese onslaught it was due, in no small measure, to the work of the Communists.

COAL MINERS DEFTY TERROR

In August-September, 1932, a strike (the fifth in the course of one year) was organized, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Red trade unions, in the Tian-Shan coal mines near Peiping, 20,000 workers taking part in it. This strike was directed against the compulsory collection of membership dues to the yellow (Kuomintang) union and demanded a rise in wages. The strike was accompanied by bloody clashes with the police and Kuomintang troops. The strikers beat to death the leader of the Yellow trade union, secured the release of the arrested labour delegates, and gained an increase in wages.

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upon Communists. In the Sildzang district 300 young men marched with red banners and were arrested, but the workers snatched the banners from the arrested and continued to demonstrate with their banners in front of the police.

REACH SOLDIERS WITH LEAFLETS

During the attack upon Shanghai a soldiers' revolutionary committee in Shanghai issued anti-war appeals and leaflets were thrown from a military airplane on the front. The Communist propaganda found its reverberation in the army. Thus 200 Japanese soldiers were shot in Manchuria for refusing to fight against their Chinese brethren (in Fushung).

STRIKE OF SUBWAY WORKERS

Strikes under war conditions and police terrorism assume a revolutionary form in Japan. In March 1932, the subway workers held a strike demanding that wages should be paid to the mobilized workers throughout the period of mobilisation, as well as higher pay for the women, etc. The strike had been prepared in secret.

The strikers accumulated a month's supply of food and on the eve of a holiday, when traffic is especially heavy, they descended into the tunnel, barricaded the entrance with four cars, built bar-

bed wire entanglements around the tunnel and sent an electric current through it, and posted pickets at the entrance which were known as "death detachments."

The police, in order to demonstrate the strikers, drove their families to the place of the strike, but the relatives instead of asking the strikers to go back to work, urged them to fight on stoically. The strike ended in victory.

PEASANTS' STRUGGLES IN JAPAN

The Communist Party of Japan developed considerable activity also in the village. In the prefecture of Okayama several hundred peasants attacked the police station twelve times and released the revolutionary leaders imprisoned there. In the prefecture of Toky, 350 persons, including women and children, attacked the police station demanding the release of the imprisoned revolutionary leaders. In this prefecture then Communist leaders last month captured the leadership of the peasant association and started a peasant revolt.

They encouraged the peasants to seize the property of the landlords and deal with the officials serving the landlords. On October 16 about 500 peasants held a demonstration in front of the police station of Yonage and on October 27 they attacked the police posts in the prefecture.

Scottsboro Mothers Wait for Boys to Come Home

By GRACE LUMPKIN

When the International Labor Defense sent representatives to Alabama, and hired lawyers to defend the nine Scottsboro boys, the mother of one of the boys wrote: "We thought we were alone in the world without friends, and suddenly we found people wantin' to defend our boys."

When the United States Supreme Court ordered a new trial for the Scottsboro boys another mother said,—"We are glad and happy over the new trial. You tell us the workers are glad. It is fine to know that others are rejoiced."

I would like to make a map of the South, the sort of animated map that is sometimes used in the movies. On the map, throughout the South, in Memphis, Tennessee, in Chattanooga, in Atlanta, I would like to draw, single and isolated, the sort of shack in which the mothers of the Scottsboro boys—working women—are forced by the rich owners of this country to live in misery and poverty. From these shacks and cabins, I would draw straight lines running toward and centering in Kilby prison in Alabama where the sons of those mothers lie in death cells waiting for another trial which will decide whether they are to be free, or are to be murdered in the electric chair. For it would be murder, since it has been proved that these boys are innocent.

If you have children, you probably know the anxiety of waiting for a small son or daughter who has not come home from school or from an errand on which you sent him. Has he been run over by a car or a truck, you ask yourself. It is getting dark. Why doesn't he come? You are tense with anxiety. If you have felt this distress, you will know, partly, what the mothers of these boys have gone through since their children left home nearly two years ago to find jobs.

You will know how they waited for word, and the misery which came to them when they heard that the boys, instead of finding jobs, found the death cells of a prison. These mothers are still waiting. And while they wait, isolated in their cabins, they are helped only by the fact that other mothers, other workers, are standing by them.

ON the map of the South with the cabins and the lines running toward Kilby prison, I would like to add other lines. These would come from places all over the world, and all over the United States, showing that workers in these places are rejoicing because of the new trial that has been set for the boys, rejoicing with those mothers, waiting in their cabins.

Mrs. Nefreia, a working woman, heard about the Scottsboro boys and their mothers. She came to the office of the International Labor Defense.

"I read and read the appeal," she said, "until I was crying and praying till I came here. I had a little boy once and he died. I know how I would feel if he was in the jail. I make four dollars washing clothes, but I gladly give three dollars to help the fight, so the poor boys get free and go home to their mothers."

NOT only our sympathy goes to these mothers, but, like Mrs. Nefreia, our money, our hard earned, scarce pennies and nickels should go to them through the International Labor Defense.

We have rejoiced over the new trial. Now it is necessary to work, so that in March, when that trial is carried on in Alabama there will be enough money to get in

through. So there can be a full and complete celebration of a full and complete victory.

If I were making that animated map of the South, I would draw another line, straight from Kilby prison in Alabama, to Atlanta, Georgia, where Angelo Herndon, another young Negro worker is in jail, sentenced to a living death on the chain gags.

Angelo Herndon wished to help unemployed white and Negro workers get the relief that the city of Atlanta had promised them. These workers were without food, and the city of Atlanta was keeping back \$6,000 which would give them food. Angelo Herndon led a crowd of white and Negro workers to the City Hall to demand that the city take that money to keep them alive.

The "City Fathers" of Atlanta were forced to give the food, but they revenged themselves by having Angelo Herndon arrested. They dug up an old law under which they could convict him.

Since these "Fathers" are interested in digging into the past, they might also remember that the Declaration of Independence says that every citizen has the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It is evident that they do not think workers are "citizens," and that they feel that anyone who leads workers toward life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, should be punished with a life that is really death, a life of hard work, of blows from a chain gang guard, of heavy chains and sweat box punishment.

In thinking of the Scottsboro boys, we must not forget this other boy who was brave enough to risk his life in order to lead these workers toward life.

It is a curious fact that the prosecutor who had Angelo Herndon arrested, while trying with all his power to send him to the chain gags, is a preacher. This preacher sings at church that hymn which says, "Rejoice ye pure in heart, rejoice, give thanks and sing." He believes that the "pure in heart" will go to heaven. He believes that workers who will accept starvation, who do not fight for the right to live, are "pure in heart." And if they do not fight, he promises them heaven when they die. He, really, leads them to death. Angelo Herndon wished to lead the workers to happiness on this earth, to life. For this the death preaching prosecutor is trying to arrest, give a death sentence to this young Negro.

We want, now our words, our fist upraised together, with all the money we can give, to save Angelo Herndon from the living death of this preacher and the rich people he represents—have prepared for them. We want to give Angelo Herndon life. Then we can rejoice. It will be workers rejoicing in life when we have freed the Scottsboro boys.

WE may never see them. We may never see their mothers. But we will feel that line drawing us to them, and not only to them, but to all workers who are thinking of life for the working class instead of death. We will look about us and say, when we have freed them—"This is not only my joy. It is the joy of the whole working class. Others are rejoiced."

But in order that we may say this, there is, between now and the trial of these young Negro workers, much to be done—pennies and nickels to get together. A steady stream of them must go down from the office of the International Labor Defense in New York to the offices in Atlanta and Alabama. Let us help with all our power to send this stream.