



U. S. BOSSES RUSH ORDERS OF WAR PLANES FOR USE IN PACIFIC AREA

Japan Imperialists Score U. S. Use of War Debts As Weapon

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Rush orders for the immediate organization of five additional squadrons of pursuit planes today dramatized Wall Street's frantic preparations for an armed challenge to Japan for mastery of the Pacific and control over China.

Announcement of the organization of five new pursuit squadrons was made by F. Trubee Davison, retiring Secretary of War for Air, who declared that three of the squadrons would be ready for service by April 1.

Representative Blanton, Texas democrat, yesterday challenged the admission of Yen Ting-sheng, Chinese to West Point, inquiring whether he "was loyal" to the Nanking Government.

Emphasis was given in official Japanese circles, as well, to the developing war situation between the two belligerent powers, the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman accusing the U. S. Government of using the war debts to bludgeon Great Britain into "supporting American policy in the Far East with a view to facilitating the debt settlement."

London dispatches report that Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave a damper to the expectations of the U. S. Government in a statement in a dinner speech last night that in no circumstances are we to allow this country to be drawn into war with Japan.

The Albany conference will culminate with a parade of all the delegates who will deliver the proposals worked out in the three day session, and will present these to the Legislature.

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) DANCE-RUSSIAN COSTUME BALL at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place at 7 p. m. Excellent music at 41st Street.

LECTURE by Joshua Kunitz tonight at American Youth Federation, 125 Second Ave. 8:30 p. m. Subject: "The New Soviet Culture."

LECTURE by Carl Brodsky tonight at the Union Workers Club, 801 Prospect Ave. Subject: "The Crisis and the World Situation."

LECTURE by Charles Alexander tonight at Concourse Workers Club, 1349 Jerome Ave. Subject: "The World Crisis and the International Situation."

LECTURE by A. B. Magli tonight at 5:30 p. m. at Progressive Workers Club, 139 5th Ave. Subject: "Class War in Culture."

LECTURE by S. Sklaroff at 8:30 p. m. at Redburn Lecture Hall, 1439 St. Johns Pl. Subject: "What benefits will Recognition of USSR bring the American Worker?"

LECTURE by MICHAEL GOLD tonight at Beth Beach Workers Club, 1918 9th St. Subject: "Left Turn in American Literature."

LECTURE by Paul Puhman tonight at 8 p. m. at Coney Island Workers Club, 27th and Mermad Ave. Subject: "Revolutionary Significance of the Russian Revolution."

RUSSIAN TEA AND GALA CONCERT tonight at 8:30 p. m. at Young Men's Hebrew Club Auditorium, 512 Clinton St. near Chatham Ave.

Mooney Is Isolated In Prison: Big Mass Meeting March 10th

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 1.—Long standing threats to isolate Tom Mooney were partially carried out by the warden of San Quentin Prison who took measures to restrict visitors coming to see Tom Mooney.

Protests against this attempt to victimize Mooney because of his interests of the working class, should be sent at once to the Warden, San Quentin Prison, San Quentin, Cal.

Mooney Mass Meet "A trial for Tom Mooney" will be the central demand of the mass meeting arranged at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., for 8 p. m., Wednesday, March 10, under the auspices of the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee.

Louis B. Scott, Tom Mooney's personal representative, will act as chairman. Among the speakers, are listed Corliss Lamont, recently of Columbia University; J. B. Mathews, executive secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and I. Amster, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils.

To Escape Frame-up Mooney sympathizers throughout the country are making a concerted effort to demand that the trial for Tom Mooney be granted, so as to expose the full depth of the monstrous frame-up by means of which Mooney and Billings were railroaded to life-long terms in prison.

STAGE AND SCREEN "CONQUEST" HAMLET WORRIES OVER THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

Balkan Anti-Fascist Meet Mar. 5; Bigger Demonstration Mar. 11

TONIGHT TOSHUA KUNITZ "The New Soviet Culture"

AMERICAN YOUTH FEDERATION 122 SECOND AVENUE 8:30 P. M. ADM. 15c

AMUSEMENTS Starts Today The Camera Reports the Whole Truth About the Soviet Union

SOVIETS ON PARADE OPENS AT CAMEO THEATRE TODAY

DOVZHENKO'S "WE THE PEOPLE"

IVAN Under the Roofs of Paris

AMERICAN DREAM

KING KONG

YIDDISH ART THEATRE

SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION

Harlem Workers Winning Bitter Fight for Bread

NEW YORK—Out of the depths of the Harlem tenements, from cold, jim crow flats, from single rooms which housed many families and empty ice boxes, Negro workers are fighting for bread.

They would no longer wait. They had learned the meaning of the words "fight against your oppressors."

TO MOBILIZE TO AID STRIKERS OF FOLTIS CHAIN

Organizations Participating in Raising Funds for the Daily Worker

Concert and Dance SUNDAY, MARCH 5th at 8 P. M.

Italian Proletarian Club 197 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn

Concert and Dance SATURDAY, MARCH 4th at 8 P. M.

Proletarian Vetcherinka SATURDAY, MARCH 4th at 8 P. M.

Dance & Package Party Flatbush Workers Club

Banquet and Dance given by Ethiopian Workers Club

Entertainment & Dance given by the "Spartacus" Gree' Workers Club

Concert & Vetcherinka SUNDAY, MARCH 5th at 7:00 P. M.

Lecture by Sadie Van Veen "The Role of the Press"

Jersey City, N. J. GRAND CONCERT and LITERARY EVENING

Elaborate Literary Program

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Int'l Concert and Dance SUNDAY MARCH 19th

Moissaye J. Olgin Famous Labor Editor and Lecturer

STRIKERS IN LAUNDRY TURN DOWN BLACKLIST

NEW YORK.—The strikers of the Pretty Laundry, located at 585 Eagle Ave., Bronx, have unanimously rejected the offer of the boss to withdraw the fourth wage cut, and to take all the workers back to work, with the exception of one girl, who is an active strike leader.

Three hundred workers yesterday demonstrated before the Pretty Laundry. The police emergency squad, which was called out, attacked and severely beat many of the pickets.

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A. F. of L. Rank and File Have New Paper to Voice Their Ideas

NEW YORK.—Calling a fake stoppage and lockout, the Bosses Association, with the aid of Mr. Shubin, business agent of Local 1204 Brotherhood of Carpenters Tuesday night turned the workers out of all the shops.

Three gangsters tried to stop the workers of the Junius Parlor Frame Co., in Brooklyn. The workers gave them the proper answer and kicked them out of the shop and had the gangsters arrested.

TOW BOATMEN DEFEAT OUT

NEW YORK.—The crew of the Richard Gard, have defeated an attempt of the company to get free labor from these tow boatmen on Sundays.

ing their innocence. The case will appear in court on Friday. Afterwards the bosses arrested Joseph Weisser on a frame-up charge of felonious assault.

MODICAT MARIONETTES TONIGHT LABOR TEMPLE

THE STRUGGLE FOR BREAD 3034 Ocean Parkway Brooklyn

SYMPOSIUM Workers Zukunft Club 31 Second Avenue TONIGHT

What Paper Shall A Worker Read?

SATURDAY, MARCH 4th Concert and Dance Bath Beach Workers Center

Colorlight Ball and Entertainment SATURDAY, MARCH 4th

"10 DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD" SATURDAY, MARCH 4th

Laundry Workers Union 260 East 138th St., N. Y.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4th Mapleton Workers Club

"The Struggle for Bread" (Take Sea Beach Train to 20th Ave.)

Blow Out Workers Ex-Servicemen's League

SATURDAY, MARCH 4th "LOTS OF FUN FOR ALL"



# German Workers' United Front Will Defeat Hitler!

THE whole world sees today in Germany the clearest picture of what the ruling capitalist class will do in ANY country.

Not only in Germany, but also in England, France, the United States the capitalist class will shoot to death any portion of the working class and farming population if it considers this necessary to retain power.

In Germany we see not only the extent to which they will go in brutality and in casting aside all pretenses of "democracy." We see also a clear picture of the process by which the capitalist class accomplishes the change from "democratic," "republican," "free" forms of the capitalist dictatorship, to the open form of capitalist dictatorship by means of the bayonet, the bomb, and the machine gun unrestrained by the slightest pretense of law.

At the end of the world war it was precisely and only the Social-Democratic Party that could effectively serve the German capitalist and landlord classes in holding back the great mass from the revolution and finally in slaughtering the workers on the streets of German cities under the orders of the "Socialist" President Fritz Ebert and the "Socialist" Minister of the Interior, Gustave Noske.

Without the Social-Democratic Party, the German working class revolution could not have been defeated in 1918-19. The German Social-Democratic Party was the indispensable means of giving a social basis to the pretenses of the ruling class dictatorship to be a "democracy."

When it became possible and necessary for the German ruling class to cast aside the democratic mask and to show itself in its true colors as the dictators of Germany—again it was only the Social-Democratic Party which made it possible for the German ruling class to pass over from the pretended "republic" to the Hitler dictatorship.

The next step of the ruling class was to go through the form of "unifying" the masses in support of the Kaiser's Field Marshal, von Hindenburg, as President. The German Social-Democratic Party, fearing nothing so much as the proletarian revolution, lied to the masses of the working class in saying that the Monarchist Field Marshal was "honest" for the republic.

General von Hindenburg was placed in power in order to place the nose of dictatorship around the neck of the German working class and peasantry.

The cut-throat of the alleys whose name is Adolph Hitler, is, after all, only a tool in the hands of the German ruling class.

Field Marshal, President von Hindenburg, the cut-throat of the Kaiser's court, and not Hitler, is the man who signed the decree of death against the German people which has just gone into force.

The election of von Hindenburg was, in effect, the election of Hitler. The Communist Party of Germany so declared at the time, when, in his second election von Hindenburg was supported by the Social-Democratic Party leaders.

Of course this kind of lying is only to help the German capitalist class to complete the transition. Not that the German Social-Democratic Party prefers rule by Hitler to rule by the German Social-Democratic Party leaders.

The road is cleared, thinks Hitler, and so thinks the cynical old mass butcher of Kaiser Wilhelm, Field Marshal President von Hindenburg.

But they are mistaken. The German working class, which is learning now the true lesson of the capitalist "democracy" which was shoved down their throats by the bayonets of Noske and Ebert—the Social-Democratic workers are learning that the Social-Democratic leaders are those who pave the way for the bloody Hitler and the bloody von Hindenburg!

Through the united front of the German masses under the leadership of the only Party which fights for the peoples' revolution against the capitalist dictatorship—through the Communist Party—the workers of Germany, the Social-Democratic workers, Communist workers, non-party workers as well as Communist workers destroy the power of Hitler, von Hindenburg and the capitalist dictatorship, and achieve the democracy of the exploited masses, the only power which can free Germany—the dictatorship of the German working class!

THE road is cleared, thinks Hitler, and so thinks the cynical old mass butcher of Kaiser Wilhelm, Field Marshal President von Hindenburg.

# Forward to the Albany Conference

By PAULINE ROGERS.

EACH day larger numbers of workers find themselves jobless and facing starvation. The staggering figure of two and a half million unemployed has already been reached in New York State, and the number is growing.

The answer of the boss class to the demands of these starving workers and their families for the right to live, for unemployment insurance, and relief has been more evictions (301,000 evictions cases in New York City in 1932), the staggered system, wage slashes and increased attacks on the workers.

Every method is being used by the bosses in the attempt to break the rising militancy and fighting spirit of the workers in the present period of mass unemployment and increasing speed-up. The latest method is a race against unemployed, as well as employed workers comes in the form of an injunction gotten out by a landlord, which prohibits picketing and all other activities in connection with a rent strike in the Bronx.

The injunction up to the present time has been used primarily as a weapon in the hands of the bosses to cripple strikes, hinder organization of workers for better conditions, to try to smash workers' resistance to exploitation and oppression. Today the landlords are taking over this vicious weapon of the bosses in order to stem the sweeping movement of rent strikes practically all of which in New York have ended successfully with the tenants winning their demands.

In the face of the increasing attacks against the working class, every phase of the struggle against hunger and starvation should be intensified. The Conference of the Provisional Committee for Labor Legislation called for March 5, 6 and 7 in Albany, will bring concrete proposals on how to relieve the suffering of the working class in the present crisis, directly to the State Legislature.

The Albany Conference, representing and getting the backing of thousands and thousands of workers in New York State, will draft and adopt real working class bills dealing with unemployment insurance, immediate relief, child labor, evictions, foreclosures, wage-cuts, discrimination against Negroes, women and young workers, injunctions, etc.

One of the bills which has been presented for adoption at the Albany Conference is the Bill to Abolish Injunctions introduced by the Anti-Injunction Committee of New York.

The few so-called anti-injunction measures which have been passed up to the present time, including the Federal Anti-Injunction Bill which the A. F. of L. leaders falsely hail as a great achievement for the American working class, have not stopped injunctions, because they give the court the right to grant injunctions if property rights are threatened. Since the courts can easily "prove" the threat to property rights during a strike, they have had no difficulty in granting injunctions.

The only bill which will actually abolish injunctions is the bill introduced by the Anti-Injunction Committee for adoption at the Albany Conference for Labor Legislation.

While the most immediate and effective way to smash injunctions is by mass violation and mass struggle, nevertheless every effort must be made through mass pressure to force the New York legislature to adopt the kind of bill this workers' anti-injunction bill is.

# General Electric Speeds Work on Orders for Navy

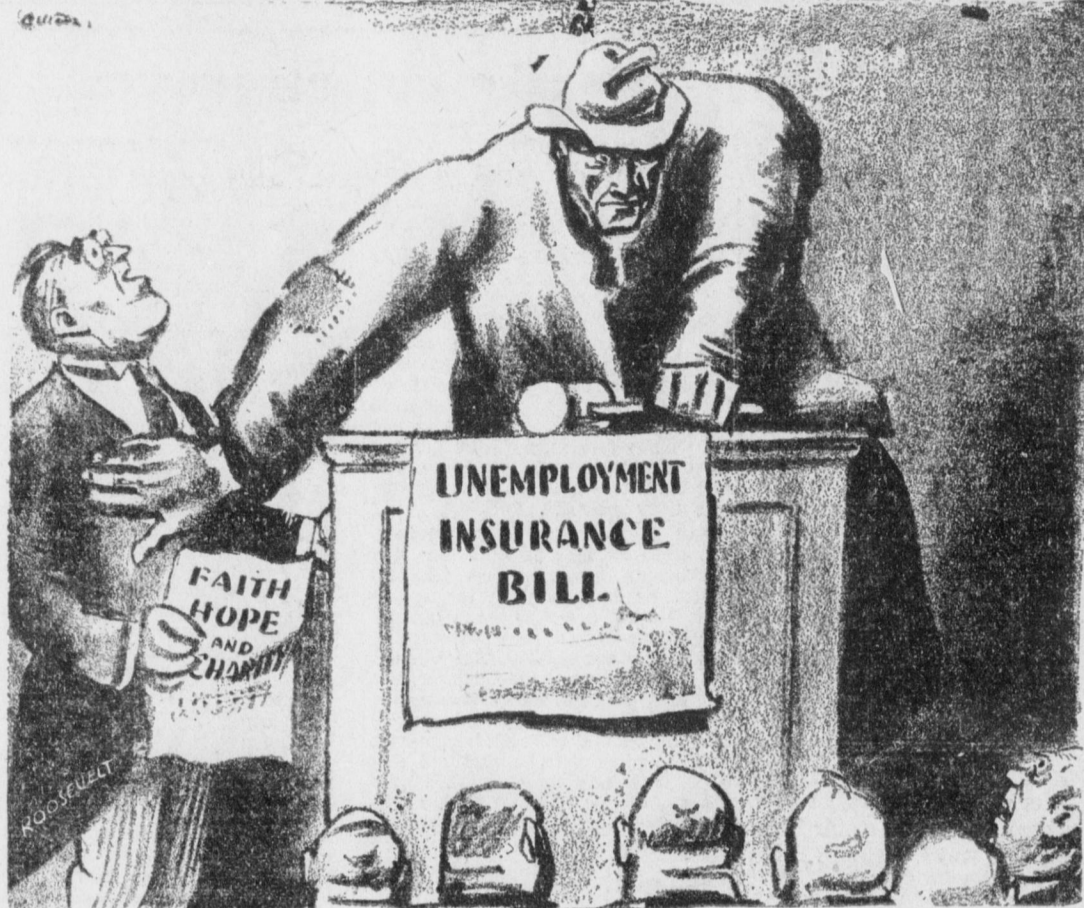
(By a Worker Correspondent.) SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Stock Department Building No. 46 of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. is one department that is working as though there was no crisis. It is running day and night, five and six days a week, turning out automatic controls for the big guns on warships. These automatic controls can be operated by radio.

Only the best workers are employed on this work because it needs absolute accuracy. The company has seen to it that only reliable men are in this department. One of the requirements is that every one doing this work must be a citizen. No one allowed to enter or to speak to anyone in this department during working hours. Not all the equipment for the automatic controls, however, is made in Building No. 46. The production of several parts is scattered through the plant.

Workers in Building No. 46! The Automatic Controls that you are now producing are to be used against workers of other countries, your own class brothers and against yourselves when you protest against the worsening of your own conditions. As soon as this order is finished you will find yourselves in the same situation as the 18,000 fully unemployed workers and the thousands of other workers slaving on part time work in the G.E. Get together to set up your shop committees and together with all the workers in the G. E. fight for better conditions and against war which the bosses are preparing for us.

Immediate direct federal emergency cash relief appropriation of \$50 for each unemployed worker, man or woman, without discrimination, plus \$10 for each dependent in addition to local relief.

# "Gentlemen, This Is First on the Order of Business!"



All Out March 4th!

# Lessons of the Detroit Automobile Strike

By ANDREW OVERGAARD

THE strike movement of the automobile workers in Detroit, which began in the Briggs Waterloo Plant and ended in the splendid victories in the Hudson Motor Co., compelled every plant in the city, with the exception of Ford's, either to withdraw wage cuts or to increase wages in an effort to prevent the spread of the strike movement.

The strike movement, which was led by the revolutionary Auto Workers Union, resulted, first, in the defeat of the Briggs company's attempt a cut of 20 per cent in wages in the Waterloo plant, when 600 workers walked out. The Briggs Waterloo strike, as well as the Auto Workers Conference on January 22, set in motion the movement against the attempts of the automobile bosses to further cut down the standards of living of the workers, and on the eve of the conference, attended by nearly 700 delegates elected from various departments, including 102 from the Ford company, received a tremendous impetus by the report of the settlement of the Motor Products Co. and recognition of the shop committee, with the result that the strike spread immediately into the Briggs Co., Mack Avenue and Hyland Park plants.

The settlement of the Motor Products Co. with the workers resulted in almost 100 per cent of the workers in the Auto Workers Union. Over 1,000 of the 1,500 workers joined the union, including engineers who were not called on strike. In the Briggs Hyland Park plant the workers won the demand for increased minimum wage rates and the abolition of dead time (unpaid time).

WIN 10 TO 20 PER CENT WAGE INCREASES  
The strike of more than 4,000 of the Hudson Motor Car Co. ended on Feb. 13, with the following demands granted:

1. Increase in wage rates from 10 to 20 per cent.
2. Increase in bonus rates from 10 to 25 per cent.
3. One hour's pay guaranteed if men are called to work and not put to work.
4. Adequate relief workers in production lines.
5. No victimization of workers active in the strike and in the building of the Union.
6. New or improved tools for workers.
7. No workers to lose job until absent 10 days instead of 5 days in the past.
8. Improved ventilation, especially in Spraying Department.
9. Physical examinations to be cut down to a minimum.

The workers in the Hudson plant went back practically 100 per cent organized and pledged themselves to proceed to build the union on the basis of department and shop delegate committees. The winning of the Hudson Strike marked the 5th victory under the leadership of the Auto Workers Union. The strike which still remains unsettled is the Briggs Mack Avenue plant, where the agents of the bosses, the I.W.W., the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party combination were able to oust the Auto Workers Union from leadership.

# SHOWS ECONOMIC GAINS CAN BE WON

The defeat of the wage cuts and the winning of substantial increases and settlement of many grievances in these plants first of all shows to the workers that it is possible in spite of the economic crisis and mass unemployment, to win economic gains for the workers and at the same time shows that the strike weapon, in spite of the propaganda of the American Federation of Labor fakers, is one of the most important ones for the working class in its struggle to defeat the bosses' offensive.

THE strike movement in Detroit was not only a result of the tremendous dissatisfaction of the workers, but of the conscious and determined preparation by the Auto Workers Union, which seri-

ously began work inside the factories, leading struggle of the workers against everyday grievances and applying a definite program of concentration. The Auto Workers Union has as its main concentration point the Ford factory but was correctly able to strike a blow at the weakest link in the auto industry, the Briggs corporation, which is closely allied with the whole of the Ford production process.

The first few days of the strikes the bosses were more or less taken by surprise. But as a result of the first two victories and the fear of the spreading of the movement, all of the forces of reaction, all of the allies of the bosses, the paid company agents, Mayor Murphy, the A. F. of L. the Socialist Party, Proletarian Party, I.W.W. leadership entered the movement to break the solidarity of the workers and to defeat the leadership of the Auto Workers Union.

Mr. Comstock, the Governor of Michigan and pal of Roosevelt, was elected on a platform promising abolition of state troopers. But as soon as the strike spread into the general Briggs organization, all state troopers were mobilized. This can be very well explained by the fact that the president of the Briggs corporation, Connolly, is also head of the Democratic Party in the State of Michigan and one of the real bosses laying down the law to Comstock. Our Auto Workers Union was not able sufficiently to expose the relation of Comstock and Connolly and all of the forces of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Secondly, Mayor Murphy, who set up a so-called fact finding commission to declare the "strike was justified," at the same time used his relief apparatus to help recruit scabs.

Thirdly, the A. F. of L. attempted, in the beginning of the strike, to split the workers on craft issues, inviting the tool and die makers to organize in the International Association of Machinists, but failed miserably as the workers from experience have learned that not by craft splitting, but by one solid body uniting all the various categories of workers will they be able to defeat the powerful automobile bosses.

The L.W.W., while demagogically raising the question of a general strike, attempted to split the workers by insisting only upon men with badges participating on the picket lines, thus preventing the unemployed from participating in the mass struggle, and in this way also helped the bosses.

# PRESS RAISED "RED ISSUE"

The capitalist press after the first few days of the strike let loose a veritable barrage of lies and together with the company spies, raised the "red issue," attempted to disrupt the strike committees, and succeeded in temporarily excluding the Auto Workers Union from the Mack Avenue Plant Committee. This was due to the failure to immediately expose all of these maneuvers and plainly put before the workers our class struggle line against the betrays.

The first lesson to draw from this is that the failure to push forward in the beginning of the strike those who actually organized it allowed all kinds of foremen and company agents to become members of the strike committee. The second lesson is that the attempt

to settle all conflicts in committees instead of before the strikers prevented the thorough exposure of the betrayers.

As long as the strike spirit was high, these fakers and company agents did not bring their ideas to the meetings, and our leadership failed also to put the points in conflict into the open, and thus mobilize the masses for our policy.

The union leadership did not sufficiently understand that it is precisely in the time of a strike when the masses of workers are in motion, that it is necessary to boldly and clearly expose all of the enemies of the workers.

# QUESTION OF NEGRO WORKERS

The leadership did not sufficiently understand the problem of the Negro workers as a major question, which requires special attention. When a motion was brought into the strike committee to issue a special leaflet to the Negro workers to fight against any attempts to recruit them for scabbing, to expose the Negro reformists, who were actively attempting to recruit Negro workers to break the strike, the company agents were allowed to vote down the proposals on the excuse "that we are alike, and let us have a general appeal to all the workers." It must be pointed out, however, that in spite of all these mistakes, the bosses succeeded only in recruiting a few Negro workers for scabbing, but the overwhelming majority of the unemployed Negro workers not only refused to scab, but participated militantly in the mass picketing.

THE A. F. of L., which once made a big noise in the Detroit Convention about organizing the auto workers, but failed to do anything, is now coming forward proposing to organize the auto workers on an industrial basis, and while so far there is no organization, our union has the task of clearly and concretely exposing this new maneuver. While the Auto Workers Union has shown splendid leadership, has been able to recruit approximately 3,000 workers, and is still building up stronger and stronger committees inside of the factories, the task of consolidating the factory locals in Hudson Motor Products plant and extending it into every other plant, including Ford's, is of tremendous importance.

The development of functioning shop locals and department sub-locals, drawing in of hundreds of new fresh forces into the union, to be accompanied with extensive educational and cultural activities, is a necessary prerequisite for the further growth of the Auto Workers Union.

The union must pursue a conscious policy of educating the workers and consistently exposing all of the attempts to discredit the class struggle policy by the agents of the bosses and the reformists. It is necessary to also discuss the lessons of the strike movement in all of these locals, showing the workers not only the economic forces, but the role of the political state in its attempt to defeat organization. There is no doubt that the strike movement in Detroit has been a factor in deepening the financial instability and giving a blow to the whole ruling power of the automobile kings. The whole financial crisis, resulting in stopping the banks from making payments, is, no doubt, helping to hasten the discontent and fighting spirit of the masses in Detroit.

# TEN DAYS

By MOE BRAGIN.

(CONCLUSION.)  
By this time the boss had fished Mary out as the worst ringleader. The girls heard he was going to fire her and her partner. He changed his mind the last moment. He fired another girl. He said she was slow, that the boy working with her had left, and so he didn't need her plant operating. What the boss was up to now was getting rid of all the militant workers one by one.

That night the shop nucleus took up the question of the firing and the raise. First thing in the morning they asked why the girl was being fired now, when all the six months she had been working he had never said a word against her work. Just then Mary walked in from the street with her hat and coat on. The girls turned to her.

The boss turned purple. He said, "So, that's your delegate?" He yelled for the button hole maker and machinist, his chief henchman and stooge. He tried to slap Mary.

Mary says softly, "I came closer to him daring him to slap me. You got to show that spirit. I took off my hat and coat and made open agitation. The boss jumped on me like a rooster. He grabbed me by the shoulder. He slapped me. I went for the hunchback's neck."

The designer, another henchman, kept saying, "Shame, shame, fighting with an old man."

Little Mary who does not weigh more than a 100 pounds, became hysterical. She said she would have gotten hold of his thick neck, she wouldn't have become so hysterical. A boss to strike her! "You slave driver, you!" The girls screamed and rushed forward to help her.

Suddenly the designer whispered, "Sh, sit down, sit down."

There stood the riot squad. The boss's son, the junior partner, flung a bundle at her. "Finish this. Then go."

The girls cried, "No, we'll all go now." They threw their stuff into the box.

Mary walked up to the cops. "What do you want? You have no business here. This is between us and the boss. He slapped me."

The cops looked at each other as if to go. But they had been called by the boss for their special dirty business. They were the lead in the boss club. Mary got her hat and coat. A plainclothes man followed her. He began shouting her. She shoved back. Then a cop and a plainclothes man got hold of her bodily. The girls flew to help her. One cop grabbed Mary's sister by the throat. She faints. Another cop threw a girl over a machine. Mary struggled to keep her feet on the ground.

"The important thing was to keep my feet on the ground," Mary says. "I held on to the door as long as I could. I kept fighting to arouse the girls. The cops threw me downstairs. My hand was bleeding. I phoned the union right away. We held a quick meeting downstairs in front of the shop. Workers from the street came round to listen. A cop tried to arrest us. I yelled, 'We're fighting for our bread.' He was afraid and didn't stop us."

Lunch hour the operators, finishers, cutters and other crafts went out on strike. The boss said to the girls it wasn't his fault the police had come to arrest me. He would bail me out. But they were not fooled. Immediately we began picketing. The young element, girls never in a strike before, picketed side by side with the older element, many of whom have been working 17 years and were never in a similar struggle before."

# 'Daily' an Absolute Necessity

By LISTON M. OAK.  
(Managing Editor, "Soviet Russia Today.")  
THE uninterrupted continuance of the Daily Worker is an absolute necessity is recognized by the Friends of the Soviet Union. It is the one daily English newspaper in America which prints the truth about the Soviet Union. We have our own publication, Soviet Russia Today, but it only appears once a month. Therefore our magazine does not have enough space and does not appear often enough to answer all of the lies which are printed in the capitalist press about the Soviet Workers' Republic.

In these days of acute war danger, when the armed invasion of the U.S.S.R. is imminent, the Daily Worker plays a role whose importance cannot be overestimated. The winter crop of anti-Soviet slanders has been a bumper crop. The union must pursue a conscious policy of educating the workers and consistently exposing all of the attempts to discredit the class struggle policy by the agents of the bosses and the reformists. It is necessary to also discuss the lessons of the strike movement in all of these locals, showing the workers not only the economic forces, but the role of the political state in its attempt to defeat organization. There is no doubt that the strike movement in Detroit has been a factor in deepening the financial instability and giving a blow to the whole ruling power of the automobile kings. The whole financial crisis, resulting in stopping the banks from making payments, is, no doubt, helping to hasten the discontent and fighting spirit of the masses in Detroit.

MARY continues. "It was 10 days. Just 10 days today. Ten days that shook our world. We had snow, and rain and scabs and police to fight. Our big demands, 40 hours, 50 cents a suit, 30 cents a dress, recognition of the union."

Well, the cutters began talking what a nice gentleman the boss was. They tried to demoralize the girls. They said the government doesn't recognize our union. They said that we are Communists. They didn't succeed. We were always on the alert. Meeting after meeting we exposed them. It was punch and give with those scabs and stoops. Most of them are boys who wanted to make themselves big with the girls. Now they're lower than a cent.

There were four conferences with the boss. At the first he wouldn't give a cent raise. At the second he offered five cents. "Not that you deserve it," he hollered. He threatened to move his shop out of the city to Yonkers. At the third conference he was so mad he rushed out, slamming the door. A racketeer representative of his talked for him. He said if the place were not opened tomorrow 2,000 people would be thrown out of work.

The girls were terribly frightened. They wanted to take the two cents raise rather than lose their jobs. Mary patiently explained to the girls that the boss was in no position to move his factory.

The girls stiffened their resistance. They redoubled their picketing. They defied the police, who arrested five of them for close picketing. They finally closed down completely the whole shop and showroom. Next day the boss called up. He agreed to settle.

MARY has a copy of Lovzovsky's Strike Strategy in her hands. She folds it up and looks at the small telescope of it as she talks. "So we've won. We've won recognition of our shop committee and the union. Forty-hour week. No dead-time. One dollar increase for the week workers. Three cents increase per garment. No firing at the end of the season. Improved sanitary conditions in the toilet, gloves for the markets, etc. Considering the fact that it was a backward element, our gains are tremendous. If the cutters hadn't scabbed and the strikers had been out on the picket line and not stayed home, we could have won 100 per cent of our demands."

"Materially the gains are not so great. But we have freed ourselves. The struggle has brought us closer. The workers are now convinced that a revolutionary union like the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is a real union of workers. During the strike they got relief and attention every minute of the day. They saw the union using outside sympathetic forces like the Unemployed Councils to help with the fight. Now when we explain what Communists are, they listen. If that is communism, we are all for it, they cry."

Mary gets up and buttons her coat. She looks up at the picture of Lenin with the crossed sickle and hammer as if sharpening each other. On the other wall there is a poster of a woman leading, with her powerful legs breaking through her skirt. We pass the bookshop with the slogan: Knowledge Is Power. Workers! Learn To Fight."

On the way through the streets, Mary extends an invitation to a dance and concert, for the benefit of the strikers of the Maimon-Sanger shop, to be held Saturday, March 4, at 8 West 25th Street. She shakes hands. Then she hurries down to catch her train.

The White Guards, working hand in hand with the imperialists, ably served by such anti-Soviet propagandists as Dr. Will Durant and Isaac Don Levine, are preparing the way for the long expected attack upon the U.S.S.R. In this situation, we cannot get along without a paper which organizes militant opposition to imperialism, which exposes the enemies of the Soviet Union, which popularizes the achievements of the Soviet workers and peasants and mobilizes American workers in defense and support of Socialist Construction.

# VALUABLE KARL MARX PAMPHLET BY BROWDER, BEDACHT AND SAM DON

KARL MARX, 1883-1933—Published by Workers Library Publishers. Price 5 cents.

In connection with the 50th Anniversary of Karl Marx's death, this little pamphlet, containing a compilation of a series of articles by Comrades Bedacht, Browder and Don, are invaluable to every worker.

The first article by Max Bedacht, Life and Work of Karl Marx, deals in detail with the intense life of Marx as founder of scientific socialism, his work as revolutionary organizer, leader and participator in the building of the revolutionary movement and sharp class struggles of that period.

The article by Comrade Don, "Communists Only Adherents of the Teachings of Marx," clearly shows that Marxism-Leninism is the best guide in the understanding of the present crisis and developing struggles of the proletariat. At the same time it deals with the reviving movement, to further distort Marxism to counteract the growing movement toward the Communist Party, the

only adherent of Marx's revolutionary teachings in the United States. The ensuing article, "All in the Name of Marxism," takes up completely the present "left" maneuver of the Socialist Party, its attempts to "reclaim" Marxism, which it had completely outlawed during the period of so-called "prosperity." The theory is "Theory to Action," by Comrade Browder, and the "Revelation of Theory to Practice," by Comrade Don, show the indissoluble inter-connection of revolutionary theory with revolutionary practice.

The popular price of 5 cents for this important little pamphlet makes it a stimulant for wide sale and distribution. Order your copies immediately from the Workers' Library Publishers, Box 148, Station D, New York City. Make this pamphlet available to all workers in your locality.

# The Capitalist Crisis Hits the Schools

(This is the second of a series of articles dealing with the effects of capitalist crisis on the schools.)

NEW YORK.—By June 12, 1932, the teachers had given over \$225,000 for school relief. Over 54,000 children were fed daily, and some 30,000 pairs of shoes had been given away. Toward the end of the year, the salary cut from Albany was seriously contemplated. A short time before the Sun said: "Salary cuts plus relief contributions would be too much it is conceded by school officials." The treasurer of the fund also stated: "Their contributions amount to a voluntary cut in salaries." In January the salary cut was official. The substitutes had already suffered a cut by not being appointed to regular jobs, which in the normal course of events would have been given over \$225,000.

What has happened is clear. The Board of Education has joined forces with the bankers and shifted the burden of relief onto the poorly paid workers. The Daily Worker has consistently exposed this game of shunting responsibility. The conditions in the schools are simply another example, demanding attention because children as well as teachers are hit.

Medical authorities are continually warning of the evil effects of malnutrition. In October the papers reported that 20 per cent of our children were underfed. A little later the figure jumped to 33 per cent; and one wonders how many were left out of these statistics. Health Commissioner Wynne of New York said that "unless the situation is soon corrected it will exact its penalty later in increased rates of disease." From one generation to the next the effects of the depression are spreading; and the only real help—inadequate as it is—has come from fellow-sufferers. Retrenchment, said Dr. O'Ryan, president of the Board, must not hurt the efficiency of the schools. Tremendous cuts in salaries, when the teachers' relief fund is empty, are the only relief from the city school conditions which encourage sickness; apparently the existence of these things does not hurt the schools.

The teachers have given generously, even though there was no obligation on their part to do so. Now, seeing that both city and state do not raise a finger to lift the burdens from them, and indeed adds new ones by drastic cuts, they are slowly cutting down on contributions. It is not their job, and they should be supported in their growing fight against contributions. But for this fight, as well as for others which they are conducting for the welfare of the children, they need the support of the parents. In our final article we will discuss the role of the parents in the battle against ruinous retrenchments.

# "WORKING WOMAN" NOW A MAGAZINE

"The Working Woman" has changed into a magazine. The March issue is just off the press. The price is 3 cents. It contains "Women Fight For Bread" on International Women's Day, by Charlotte Todd; "The White Scarf," by Grace Lumpkin; "Julia Martin," a story by Grace Hutchins. The attractive red cover and photograph of two working women call to others to answer the Call For International Women's Day. There are five pages of workers' correspondence, and a story by a Russian housewife who went to work in a factory. All sections and districts are asked to order special bundles for their International Women's Day. Write to The Working Woman, 50 E. 15th St., New York