

# Capitalism Plunges Further Into the Abyss

The economic crisis that began in 1929 has had a profound effect upon the historical decline of capitalism. It is leading to a new phase in the general post-war decline of capitalism.

Developments of today again confirm the Communist estimate of the course of this, the greatest economic crisis of all time. In 1928, at a time the capitalist economists and "business forecasters" of the whole world were predicting an era of unlimited prosperity, the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International declared that the much vaunted stabilization of capitalism was resting upon a most shaky and precarious foundation. This analysis was denied at the time by the Lovestones and other renegades. In less than a year there had definitely begun that rapid slackening of industry that was climaxed by the Wall Street crash of October, 1929, signaling the crisis.

Likewise the Communists of the world, as can be seen from the records of the Communist International, had correctly estimated every stage of this crisis. It was quite clear already at the Twelfth Plenary session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, that the economic crisis, interwoven with the terrific agrarian crisis, was smashing the currency systems of the world. Comrade Kuusinen, in his report on the international situation said last September:

"In England, the classic land of capitalism—and not only in England, but in 40 other countries as well—the gold standard has had to be abandoned. The uniformity of the world's currency has collapsed. There is not a single country where the question of the depreciation of money has not been raised. In America this has become a question of the day. Who is prepared to wager today that in a year's time France or America will still have a stable currency, that these countries will not have abandoned the gold standard? (And if anyone is prepared to wager, he will be at once faced with the question, in what currency to make the bet. For no currency is now wholly stable.)"

On the basis of the analysis of the course of the crisis of the capitalist world Comrade Kuusinen further declared that there is no purely economic way out of the crisis. Capitalism seeks to get out of its crisis by the use of the iron fist of the capitalist government in making war upon the toiling masses at home, conducting campaigns of pillage and terror against the colonial and semi-colonial masses, carrying on tariff wars, commercial wars, leading to armed conflict against competitor states, instigating provocations toward war and intervention against the Soviet Union. All these facts further confirm the Communist International analysis of this—the end of capitalist stabilization.

At this moment we have in the United States a new stage in the war against the masses at home—a clear example of how the power of government—federal, state and local—is uniformly mobilized to help the biggest bankers in a concerted bandit raid to gather together more power into their own hands.

Under Hoover the big bankers mobilized the resources of the government, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to pump hundreds of millions of dollars into the tottering banks, while butchering veterans of the world war who were demanding that the government pay them what it owed them—the bonus—and while treating with contempt the demands of the unemployed workers and the impoverished farmers.

Already, before the financial crash signaled by the moratorium on deposit withdrawals from the banks, more than half of all the wage workers in the country were existing on hunger rations. The income of the working class fell 70 per cent from 1929 while wholesale prices fell but 34 percent and retail prices only 22 per cent.

The closing of the banks hit additional large sections of the population—the small depositors. At the same time prices of food products are beginning to rise which means further starvation for the masses. Unemployed relief is being slashed. Thus we have this increase in the mass of misery, poverty, suffering, disease and death for the working class and all the toiling population—if the capitalists have their way.

But they must not have their way. Mass struggle against hunger has already forced the ruling class in many parts of the country to come through with relief. The reply to this latest phase of the war against the toiling masses must be intensified struggle for immediate emergency relief, for unemployment insurance, against wage cuts. The small depositors should be mobilized in the most determined mass fights to demand immediate full cash payment of their deposits in the banks. The federal government that is using its power to carry out the bankers' offensive must be compelled to guarantee small deposits, and cash payments to the workers.

This situation demands the raising of the struggle against hunger to a higher stage along the whole front. This conflict can never be reconciled. It must rise to ever higher stages until the toiling masses under the leadership of the revolutionary party of the working class, the Communist Party, advances to end the crisis in the only way it will benefit the immense majority of society—the revolutionary way out.

## They Have No Mercy for Women or Children

"The bourgeois claptrap about the family and education, about the hallowed co-relation of parent and child, becomes all the more disgusting, the more, by the action of modern industry all family ties among the proletarians are torn asunder and their children transformed into simple articles of commerce and instruments of labor." (Marx in the Communist Manifesto.)

Four million women are in the ranks of the unemployed. These women workers are denied even the crumbs of relief allowed to the unemployed male workers.

They stand on breadlines, they sleep on park benches. More and more women are found traveling the highways in box cars or afoot. The streets of the great American cities are again crowded with prostitutes.

Some women are still employed in industry. But they have been forced back into sweatshops of such horror as has not been seen since the primitive days of capitalism, or at coolie wages in such industries as metal and electricity.

Everywhere the mortality rate among children rises. They perish of rickets, pellagra and other starvation diseases.

Child labor is on the increase; some three and a half million children now work for a few dollars per week, keeping their fathers and mothers out of jobs.

Hundreds of thousands of homeless boys have become an American problem. These miserable young victims of the crisis are torn from home and family to rove America like yellow dogs, to die of despair or to harden into criminalism.

How many thousands of fathers today desert their families in despair! How many, crazed by the horrors of today, commit suicide!

We are witnessing the most enormous break-up of the traditional family that history has ever recorded.

Under the hammer of the crisis, millions of proletarian families are being crushed and scattered to the winds of the world.

Today, March 8, millions of proletarian women in every land will demonstrate under the banners of the Communist Party, in defense of their homes.

It is International Woman's Day. These women have begun to learn who it is that starves their babies, conscripts their young sons for the slaughter house of war, and their young daughters for prostitution.

Today the mothers and working women of the world make their special protest against Capitalism. Join them, white and Negro women of America!

## What Is This "New Deal"

WHAT may the American workers and farmers expect of President Roosevelt? Certainly in the election campaign great words of hope flowed from the busy fountain.

It was this bubbling, Pollyanna candidate who revived Sumner's old sociological symbol of the "forgotten man". The hearts of millions of unemployed workers and bankrupt farmers, leaped to that phrase. They were the forgotten men, and they elected Roosevelt to be their president and saviour.

Roosevelt was to give them a new deal. Only a few days in office, however, and he has uttered certain ominous hints of what is to come. At the conference of governors in Washington yesterday, the President used the following significant words in connection with the financial crisis:

"The old war statute of 1917 has not been repealed and we are using it to prevent further withdrawal of gold and currency. It was an exceedingly useful instrument."

As to the unemployed, President Roosevelt at the same conference indicated that he will follow the vicious, heartless, hypocritical line of Hoover.

"The Federal Government of course, does have to prevent anybody from starving," he said, "but the Federal Government should not be called upon to exercise that duty until other agencies fail."

What can! What mockery of the sixteen million unfortunate Americans who have suffered and starved these years! Roosevelt means to do exactly nothing for them. No unemployment insurance—no federal relief!

It is plain that President Roosevelt represents Wall Street as faithfully as did Hoover. He will pursue the same basic policies, masked by some rather slick demagoguery.

He will even dare to go beyond Hoover, using, as he hints, "war statutes" to protect Wall Street against the hunger and despair of the American masses.

Yes, the "new deal" may well prove to be fascism. This smiling in-the-rubber "liberal" in the White House is destined to destroy all remaining American liberties. The workers and farmers must not wait, but organize for their own defense.

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## GOV'T HELPS BANKERS TO HOLD GOLD AND DOLLARS WHILE MASSES GET PAPER SCRIP

### ROOSEVELT'S COPS CLUB UNEMPLOYED

Parade Smashed in Capital by Shotguns, Gas and Clubs

EV ADE DELEGATES

Roosevelt Busy Aiding Bankers, Not Jobless

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 7.—The delegation of the Jobless Councils elected by the conference here on March 4 and 5 is insisting that a special session of Congress be called to take up unemployment insurance and the protection of the small depositors caught in the bank crisis, against any inflation proposals. In the meantime the new "deal regime" of Roosevelt made a brutal attack upon a local jobless demonstration.

Roosevelt Ignores Jobless.

Roosevelt is trying to ignore the demands of millions of unemployed and part-time workers. He proposes to consider only aid to the bankers. I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils and Benjamin, national organizer, are trying to arrange a conference of the delegation of 15 workers with Roosevelt. Roosevelt's secretary, Howe, is evading them.

Attack Demonstration.

Members of the National Committee, representatives of Unions also of the American Federation of Labor discussed all the problems of a political and organizational united front and are showing complete agreement. Today thirteen organizations of the local united front including Unemployed Council, Tenants' League, rank and file veterans of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, International Labor Defense, National Students' League, League for Industrial Democracy, John Reed Club, etc., conducted a demonstration which was brutally attacked by police using shotguns, gas and clubs.

Demand Hearing.

Last night there was a splendid meeting of 400 workers who answered Roosevelt's inaugural speech threats against the workers. The speakers were H. Benjamin, Ann Burak, I. Amter, J. W. Ford, Spencer, local organizer Young, and W. L. Patterson. The delegation of 15 is going to the White House tomorrow to demand a conference with Roosevelt which he refused on account of the Governor's Conference considering only banking. It is clear that Roosevelt's program gives full aid to the bankers and nothing but words for the workers.

LAW ENCOURAGES FORECLOSURES

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona bankers can well profit through mortgage foreclosures. All property under jurisdiction of the banks exempt from all taxation of the City, State, and County governments. Even if the property lies idle after the worker or farmer has been evicted the banks have nothing to worry about on this score of taxation.

TOM MOONEY WIRES N. Y. WORKERS TO ATTEND SUNDAY CONFERENCE

Says "Let It Not Be Said That N. Y. Workers Failed to Rally Behind My Fight"

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Tom Mooney Molder's Defense Committee relays a message received yesterday by wire from Tom Mooney at San Quentin Prison, which calls upon all workingclass organizations to immediately respond to the call of the Mooney Committee by electing delegates to the Free Tom Mooney Conference at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, Sunday, March 12, 10 a.m.

Mooney's telegram reads:

"Stonks! urge workingclass organizations who have failed so far respond congress call immediately send credentials to Mooney Committee for March 12th Conference. Let it not be said that workers' organizations of New York failed to rally behind my fight this critical time. My case and that of the working class."

(Signed) "TOM MOONEY."

From his office at 104 Fifth Avenue, the Mooney Committee today sent out a call asking all workingclass organizations to immediately notify this committee at the above address of the names of their delegates to the New York conference.

Wardens Holohan of San Quentin

### ANSWER THE BANKERS' ATTACK; SAVE "DAILY"!

READERS AND FRIENDS OF THE DAILY WORKER:—

WE ADDRESS this call to all those who want the Daily Worker to live. A new blow has struck the Daily Worker—the bank closings. This blow has struck the working masses of the entire country. The bankers withdrew their millions in advance; it is the workers, farmers, small business and professional people who are being robbed of the largest portion of their deposits.

And it is your paper, the Daily Worker, not the capitalist sheets, that has been hit by the bank "holiday." Nearly \$1,000 has been received in checks that can not be cashed.

The "Daily" has not sufficient cash on hand to pay for paper, composition, press work and other expenses during the next few days.

Fellow-workers and friends, you cannot carry on the struggle against this latest attack of the bankers and their government without the Daily Worker.

The situation is extremely critical. Answer the bank "holiday" and the scrip proposals by rushing to the aid of your best weapon in the fight against the bankers' hunger drive—the Daily Worker. Make the Tag Days this Saturday and Sunday an overwhelming success. Speed cash and money orders at once to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City. The "Daily" must live!

DAILY WORKER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

RECEIVED YESTERDAY \$400.74 TOTAL TO DATE \$16,619.82

## CHINESE FIGHTING AT GREAT WALL

Seek to Hold Last Pass From Japan

With the occupation of Jehol City being completed by the main body of Lieut.-Gen. Nishi's Japanese division, a battle was at the same time said to be in progress for the possession of the Great Wall passage of Koupeikow.

Reports of the battle for Koupeikow were coming in despite previous reports in Japanese newspapers that it had been taken. Stubborn resistance was being offered by Chinese troops, and the Japanese Sixteenth Brigade was receiving airplane reinforcements from Chinchow, Manchuria.

With the Kuomintang government headed by Chiang Kai-shek taking every measure to disrupt the fighting capacity of the Chinese troops from the rear, there can be no doubt of the capture of Koupeikow, which is the last pass through the Great Wall to be taken by the invaders. All others are in the hands of the Japanese troops, who are now converting the Great Wall of China into a southern military outpost of Manchuria, the Japanese puppet state, to which Jehol is to be annexed.

A crime against the working class to permit the Daily Worker to suspend. Rush funds today.

## "Forgotten Man" Evicted As Roosevelt Moves Into White House



Here is how the Tammany government of New York City (the government of F. D. Roosevelt) treats the "Forgotten Man". Scenes after an eviction. Battles against such evictions are taking place daily in New York.

## STATE HEADS BREAK PROMISE; CAPITAL ARMED CAMP; REFUSE TO ADMIT WORKER DELEGATES

Conference Adjourns, Elects Permanent Committee to Continue Struggle for Relief and Against Banks

(More News of Albany Conference On Page 2).

ALBANY, March 7.—Police massed five deep in front of all entrances to the Capitol Building, while hundreds of additional police surrounded the parade of the delegates and supporters of the Workers State Conference for Unemployment Insurance, relief and labor legislation.

At no time were the marchers allowed to stop, and the elected delegation to present demands and bills, worked out by the Conference, to the State Legislature, was not allowed to leave the ranks of the parade.

Even following the parade, no one was allowed to enter the Capitol without a pass. The administration completely broke its promise to allow presentation of bills and evaded the issue even with regards to the legislative committee.

Clubs were displayed by the police who hustled and shoved the delegates. The police authorities were absent and Schwarzbart was given no answer by the police along the line of march, when he demanded the right of the Committee to enter the Capitol building.

Instead, Schwarzbart was mauled around and shoved into line of march. The parade swung past one side of the Capitol building, uphill seven blocks, then across and down past the other side of the Capitol and returned to the hall.

Thousands of Albany residents had lined the sidewalks viewing the parade. Solid ranks were kept throughout the parade, with the marchers shouting

slogans, "We Want Unemployment Insurance," "Pay All Small Depositors," "No Evictions," "No Injunctions," "We Want Relief," "No Work—No Rent." These slogans were also carried on four large banners.

Still determined and enthusiastic, the marchers filled the hall for the last session of the Conference. Spokesmen for the delegation reported that in view of starvation conditions, bank crisis and rising tide of workers' struggle, the city and state authorities dared not permit arguing of the Conference bills before the legislature, but preferred to openly flout the efforts to save the lives of workers made by this Conference.

The delegates will continue organizing a united front struggle along the lines and program which characterized the work of the Conference. The Conference interpreted the use of armed forces against the delegates, as evidence of the attitude of the state administration toward the workers.

Following concluding speech made by Alexander, the conference adjourned, with the delegates showing great enthusiasm and determination. Galleries, at the time of adjournment, were filled with residents of the city, and hundreds of others stood outside the hall.

The former Provisional Committee was elected to continue in office as the executive committee.

Before adjournment the conference passed a resolution condemning fascist terror in Germany and expressing solidarity with the German workers.

## VENUE CHANGE IN TRIAL OF 9 BOYS

But Judge Refuses to Quash Frame-up

BULLETIN

SCOTTSBORO, Ala., March 7.—The motion to quash the indictments in the Scottsboro case has not been overruled, but has been changed to Decatur, where it will be considered before the case is docketed for trial.

SCOTTSBORO, Ala., March 7.—Judge Hawkins, who presided over the original lynch-trial of the nine Scottsboro Negro boys in March, 1931, today refused to quash the framed-up rape charges against the boys, on motion filed by the attorneys of the International Labor Defense, General George W. Chamlee, Carol Weiss King and Irving Schwab.

Under pressure of the world-wide protest against the Scottsboro frame-up, Judge Hawkins was forced to grant the demand of the attorneys for a change of venue. The attorneys asked for a venue change to Birmingham, a large industrial city, but the judge ordered the new trial to be held in Decatur, a little town of 20,000 in Morgan County, which is only two counties away from Jackson County, where Scottsboro is located.

Ruby Bates, one of the two prostitutes who were the star prosecution witnesses in the first trial, is reported as raising from her home near Huntsville since Friday night. Ruby Bates subsequently repudiated her testimony, and it is feared she may have been kidnapped.

State Scrip Also Sanctioned. Some states, particularly New York, have permission to issue state scrip in addition to the clearing house certificates that are being issued by groups of banks.

The result will be that the dollar bills circulating until last Friday will rapidly drop out of circulation and the prevailing medium of circulation and means of payment will become scrip. With the printing presses working to turn out the stuff as fast as it is needed there will probably ensue all the evils of inflation of currency.

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## MANY GERMAN TOILERS MADE TO VOTE FASCIST BY ARMED GUARDS

London Press Surprised at Communist Vote; Fascist Terror Continues

LONDON, March 7. (By Radio-gram)—Persistent rumors are circulating in London that the German election results were manipulated by the government and it is believed that the National Socialists extensively utilized non-existent persons in the balloting. Reports have been received from Eastern Prussia, saying that workers and peasants were forced to go to the polls under an armed convoy of landowners' guards. Eastern Prussia is the great agrarian district of Germany, dominated by the reactionary landowners and junkers.

The English press expresses surprise at the large number of votes received by the Communist Party (nearly 5,000,000) despite the mercenary terror for weeks before the elections. The Manchester Guardian writes that, contrary to expectations, the number of Communist votes was very high if one considers that the Party was practically outlawed.

Workers Loyal to Marxism. The correspondent of the News Chronicle writes that the polling showed that now, as in the past, the organized workers of Germany resolutely refuse to support Hitler and remain loyal to Marxism.

Continue Terror. BERLIN, March 7. (By Radio-gram)—The National Socialists celebrated the first day after their election victory with a continuation of the bloody terror against the working class. The brief, but eloquent police report states that the Communists, Krassen and Delongeville, who had been under arrest, were shot at 6 o'clock yesterday morning "while attempting to escape."

This is the time-worn lie used by the capitalist police the world over to justify their terror murders.

### FOOD PRICES FOR TOILERS ARE RAISED

Roosevelt Program Threatens Big Currency Inflation

POOR ARE HIT

Move Starts Against Hunger Policy

WASHINGTON, March 7.—

The new Wall Street government took further drastic steps today to enable the big bankers to hold on to the gold and dollar currency in the banks of the country and to pay out depositors in clearing house certificates or scrip. Announcement is made on behalf of the Wall Street secretary of the treasury, William H. Woodin, the banker, Morgan partner and Remington Arms magnate, that the scrip will be based upon liquid assets. As these assets, whether liquid or otherwise are supposed to be based upon gold it means additional issuing of currency upon the same gold basis—which must result in in-

flation. Depositors are to get this which is not redeemable in sound currency; payrolls will be made up with this scrip and other payments will be made in it.

Already food prices are rising on the retail markets, which means the cost of living will soar even further above the buying power of the millions of impoverished workers and farmers whose ranks are now swelled by masses of small depositors.

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News Briefs

SMALL DEPOSITORS MEET TONIGHT NEW YORK.—A meeting of all small bank depositors has been called for tonight at the Hias Building, 425 Lafayette St., between East 7th and 8th Sts.) by the United Depositors Committee.

PEOPLES COMMITTEE MEETS TONIGHT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN HARLEM

The Peoples Committee Against Discrimination in Harlem Hospital will hold a special report meeting tonight at Lafayette Hall, 165 West 131st St., at 8 p. m. at which delegates returned from the Albany Conference on Unemployment and Social Insurance will report. Delegates elected by the Peoples Committee to the Conference introduced special measures against discrimination in hospitals throughout the state. All workers, members of churches, unions and fraternal organizations invited to hear the report.

WORKERS STRIKE AT BLECHER NEW YORK.—The 20 workers of the J. Blecher and Bro. fur dyeing plant, located at 214 W. 26th St. went out on strike today against sweatshop conditions.

UNION MISLEADER GROVELS BEFORE ROOSEVELT NEW YORK.—Licking the feet of his master, Andrew W. Armstrong, president of the N. Y. Newspaper Printing Pressmen's Union No. 2, sent a letter pledging his support to Roosevelt and the latter's banker program of starvation and misery for the working class and small home owners. Armstrong is the agent of the notorious George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, who broke the strike of the New York newspaper pressmen in 1922.

ARMSTRONG'S GROVELLING LETTER TO ROOSEVELT REVEALS IN PART: "On behalf of this organization of which I have the honor to be president, we pledge to you, our President of the United States, that we will assist in any way that you may direct us."

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.

Wednesday (Manhattan)

REGULAR DINNER—35 cents will be served at Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St., second floor—Wednesday from 12 to 2 p. m. for credit Daily Worker. Member Central Committee will speak also. Proprietor: All workers should attend this affair to help the Daily as well as to eat a good meal.

JOHN REED CLUB SCHOOL OF ART LECTURE by Anita Brenner, well known critic on "Technical Problems in Propagandary Art," at headquarters John Reed Club, 460 Sixth Ave., Wednesday 8:30 p. m. Admission 5c.

THIRD LECTURE by Scott Nearing in series of seven on "The New World Economy and the American Problem," at 23rd and Claremont Parkways.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY MASS MEETING at the Spanish Workers Center, 1413 Fifth Ave., Wednesday 8 p. m. 15th St. San Brown. Negro worker delegate to Albany Conference and Charlotte Todes will speak. Entertainment. Called by Communist Party, Harlem Section. Admission free.

LECTURE "Soviet Peace Policy" by C. Lambkin tonight at 8:15 p. m. at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Asinopis Yorkville Branch P.S.U.

LECTURE "Why the Asinopis Yorkville has been able to abolish unemployment," tonight at 8:30 p. m. at Downtown Br., P.S.U., 243 E. 84th St.

MEETING of the Daily Worker Chorus tonight at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street.

MEETING of Chorus at American Youth Federation headquarters, 122 Second Ave., tonight at 7:30 p. m. New members wanted. Previous training not required. No charge.

THIRD LECTURE by Scott Nearing in series of seven on "The New World Economy" at Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and Claremont Parkway.

MASS MEETING at Propaganda Workers Center, 1157 Southern Blvd., tonight on International Women's Day. All invited. Admission free.

FIRST SESSION of Social Systems Class tonight at 8:30 p. m. sharp at Concourse Workers Club, 1349 Jerome Ave.

CLASS MEETING at Propaganda Workers Center, 1157 Southern Blvd., tonight on International Women's Day. All invited. Admission free.

LECTURE on International Women's Day at 2705 Clinton Ave. Tremont Auditorium. Prominent speakers and good program.

ALL PLAYERS of orchestral instruments invited to attend rehearsal of Noyv Mir Symphony Orchestra every Wednesday at 2705 Clinton Ave. Tremont Auditorium. No charge.

GENERAL MEETING of North 63rd St. Branch, All students present. Cable from delegate discussed.

Thursday SYMPOSIUM—"An American Woman Looks at the Soviet Union." Illustrated lecture by Susan B. Woodruff of Smith College and "Soviet Literature" by Prof. Stephen Graves, Thursday, 9 p. m. at 1304 Stephen Ave., near Tremont St. Station. Admission 5c.

Friday SYMPOSIUM—"How Can Youth Fight War?" Friday 8:30 p. m. at American Youth Federation, 122 Second Ave. Speakers: Margaret Henderson, J. B. Matthews, Prof. Margaret Schuchman, 25 cents.

LECTURE "The Fight for Monday" Friday at 8 p. m. at Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Backman St., Brooklyn. Speakers: Cecilia Lamont, J. B. Matthews, Louis B. Scott, chairman. Admission 15c with throwaway—20c without.

Saturday CHINO-GERMAN NIGHT, 35 East 13th St., 8:30 p. m. given by Arbeiter and Chinese Vanguard for the benefit of the Workers Center. German, Chinese and Japanese program. German-Chinese food. Admission 35c.

Sunday MARK MEMORIAL MEETING under auspices John Reed Club, Revolutionary Workers Federation, Pen and Hammer, and National Student League, will be held at John Reed Club, 450 Sixth Ave., Sunday, 3:30 p. m. Speakers: Alexander Frachtenberg, Joseph Freeman, V. Jerome, Bill Salzer and Harry Magidoff. Admission 15c.

Celebrate Women's Struggles Today All Over the World

International Women's Day Meets in All Parts of City

NEW YORK.—Workers, men and women, Negro and white, will celebrate International Women's Day throughout the city today in common with celebrations all over the world and in the Soviet Union, where women have won their freedom.

Men and women of the needle trades in struggle for better conditions are beginning to respond to the message of organization and are joining the union in the hundreds.

The March 8th demonstration, organized for the first time by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, will review the important role of the women workers in the struggle and mobilize the needle trades workers to extend the work among the women on the broadest scale so as to unite them together with the men workers in the struggle for better conditions against all forms of discrimination and for building and fortifying the Industrial Union.

All needle trades workers are called upon to come to this demonstration.

Section 15 of the Communist Party has arranged a mass rally for International Women's Day at the Tremont Auditorium, 2075 Clinton Avenue, Bronx, tonight at 8 p. m.

Prominent speakers will address the meeting, and an excellent program has been arranged. Workers' organizations have pledged to give their full support. Striking tenants and block committees will march to this meeting with banners. The working women's organization in the Bronx are actively mobilizing women in the shops and neighborhoods to rally on this day.

Hundreds of women are in the forefront of struggles that are going on in the Bronx. Women are at the head of house and block committees in the rent strikes. Girls and women in the dress shops in the Bronx are conducting a militant strike against miserable conditions. These girls and women engaged in the struggles are the most active in their support of International Women's Day.

NEW YORK.—In the Brownsville section of Brooklyn workers will march through the streets and hold an open-air demonstration in celebration of International Women's Day.

A parade will start at 12 noon from Buffalo and Atlantic Avenues and wind its way through the working-class neighborhoods to Sutter and Pennsylvania Avenues in East New York. Here the open-air demonstration will be held.

Tonight, at 8 p. m. a mass meeting and concert, with prominent speakers and exceptional entertainment, will continue the celebration at 1813 Fifth Avenue. Admission to this meeting is free.

Both events are under the leadership of the Communist Party, Section 8, and the Women's Council of Brownsville.

NEW YORK.—Charlotte Todes, writer on labor subjects and union organizer, now a member of the Daily Worker staff, and Sam Brown, recently released from jail after serving a six month jail sentence, and delegate to the Albany Conference, will be the main speakers at the International Women's Day meeting in Harlem tonight at the Spanish Workers Center, 1413 Fifth Avenue, near 115th Street.

The international character of the day will be brought out by entertainment given by various groups. Selections will be rendered by the Finnish Chorus, and Spanish, German and Italian workers, who make up a large part of the population of Harlem. The meeting is called by Section 4 of the Communist Party. Admission is free.

NEW YORK.—In Coney Island, at the Workers Center, 27th Street and Mermad Avenue, an extensive entertainment program is also being prepared for this evening. The Coney Island Workers Chorus will sing. Ruth Corey will recite, the dramatic setting will present a play, and Garber will play the concertina. Admission is also free.

NEW YORK.—A letter received by the New York District International Labor Defense from Sam Weinstein shows that the bars of Sing Sing cannot quench the revolutionary spirit of the strike leader, framed and railroaded by the bosses. He writes, in part:

"A few lines to let you know that I am in the best of health, and tell everybody not to worry about me. I want at this time to send greetings to the International Labor Defense, to the Daily Worker, to the Morning Freiheit and to the Furniture Workers Industrial Union. Looking back at my trial and conviction, I know that I don't have to make any comment, for those who were at the trial could see for how I was done."

"I didn't get a chance to thank Joe Brodsky for his effort in my behalf. I have heard that he is feeling bad about the outcome, so tell him for me that he was splendid and I am well satisfied that no lawyer could have done any different. I got greetings from Carl Hacker and want to thank him."

The New York District International Labor Defense is circulating collection lists for gathering funds to appeal for a new trial for Sam Weinstein. All workers and mass organizations are asked to come to the defense of Weinstein.

Sam Weinstein Defense mass meetings will be held by the Brownsville Section, I. L. D., Wednesday, 8 p. m. at Hindsdale and Sutter, and at 913 Hindsdale, with Truesdale speaking. On Thursday night, Post 35, Ek-Sper-Vicemens League, will hold a meeting at 4215 Third Avenue, with Carl Siclar as main speaker, while on Friday night Post 165 will hold a mass meeting at 730 East 136th Street.

Framed Leader



George Powers, militant fighter of the working class who goes on trial tomorrow morning in General Sessions Court, Part 8, Franklin and Center Sts., because he led New York workers to the City Hall in a demand for bread.

POWERS' TRIAL TOMORROW MORN IN BOSS COURT

Toilers Urged to Jam Court in Mass Defense

NEW YORK.—An old act, Section 2090, of the State Penal Law, which has been practically a dead letter for many years, has been dug up by Tammany officials, servants of the bosses and Wall Street bankers, for railroad George E. Powers when he comes up for trial this Thursday, March 9th on framed-up charges of rioting, inciting to riot and assault on police. The trial will take place at General Sessions Court, Part 8, in New York, Franklin and Center Sts.

Powers, who will be defended by Joseph Tauber, attorney for the N. Y. District International Labor Defense, was arrested on April 21, 1932, during a demonstration of unemployed workers in front of the city hall. Powers was one of the delegation which made demands of the Tammany officials for immediate unemployed relief.

Call to Workers A special call was issued yesterday by John J. Ballam, District Secretary of the International Labor Defense, to all workers, especially members of the ILLD to rally to Powers' defense and to attend his trial in large numbers.

Powers' record of activity in the class-struggle includes years of fighting in behalf of metal workers, iron and bronze workers and paper box workers. Originally a metal worker, he was expelled from an A. P. U. Union for his loyalty to the left-wing working class movement.

TAG DAY STATIONS FOR THE DAILY WORKER EMERGENCY DRIVE LOWER EAST SIDE—11 Clinton St., 96 Avenue C, Workers Center; 165 E. Broadway, East Side Workers Club; 122 Second Ave.

MIDTOWN, N. Y.—267 W. 25th St., 419 W. 53rd St., 131 W. 28th St. (Saturday only), 103 Lexington Ave.

HARLEM—650 Lenox Ave., at Workers Center; 15 W. 126th St., Finnish Hall; 350 E. 84th St., Hungarian Workers Home; 317 E. 72nd St., Czechoslovak Workers Club.

LOWER BRONX—1157 Southern Blvd., 801 Prospect Ave., 569 Prospect Ave., 260 E. 138th St.

UPPER BRONX—2700 Bronx Park East, 2075 Clinton Ave., near 180th St., 1610 Boston Rd.

BROOKLYN—764 40th Street, Brooklyn, 1109 45th St., 2006 79th St., 27th and Mermad, Coney Island Center; 1818 86th St., 136 15th St., Workers Center.

BROWNsville—105 Thatford Ave., Brownsville Workers Youth Club; 1813 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn Workers Center; 315 Hindsdale St., Hindsdale Workers Club; 234 Vermont St., E. N. Y. Workers Club.

WILLIAMSBURG—61 Graham Ave., 226 Throop Ave., 435 Rodney St., 46 Ten Eyck St.

JAMAICA, L. I.—148-29 Liberty St., Workers Center.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

Butcher Workers of the Gentle Trades Party and N.Y. Party are urged to come to special meeting on important organizational matter Wednesday, March 8, 8:00 p. m. at 478 24th Street.

BARBERS and HAIRDRESSERS A very important meeting of the Barbers and Hairdressers League will be held Thursday, March 9, at 8:30 p. m. at the Escherson Hall, 29 W. 114th St., third floor, Harlem, N. Y. Three major important points will be taken up at this meeting:

1. Election of a new executive and executive committee. 2. Reorganization of the League on functional basis. 3. The Ball.

A Negro Share Cropper Speaks His Mind

"I USTA think I could stay in hell one year—often I thought I could get out the next," Jim Terry says. He talks slow, looking at the stove, his lips shut over his tobacco.

"It sure is hell, and I guess they not gonna let us out till we makes our way out by ourselves."

His language is soft, the edges of the words are rolled easy like, but his meaning is hard and clear. I have come to speak to him about the sharecropper's union. "It's a spreadin' like wildfire," he tells me. "Every black man in our county is for it, even if some's scared to say so. They's just waitin' their time."

Carloads of armed deputies are, at the moment we sit here in this small room, patrolling the roads about his cabin and that of his son and his son-in-law. The three are side-by-side of this on their two hundred acre plot in the heart of the Alabama Black Belt. Jim has come to Birmingham to get aid and advice, and to get word to workers outside the guarded county. Neither mail nor telegrams can get out. These methods are controlled by the big landowners and the sheriff, Jim travelled through the woods at night and caught a freight train on the fly.

I HAVE come to see him, also at night. The Negro comrade who led me brought me through winding alleys, and we must separate going through lighted streets. There is a fear in Birmingham of whites blacks getting together, a fear kept ready at a moment to be lashed into a lynch mob. From the outskirts of the little shack which we approach, a weather beaten, unpain'd shack looking like all the others which line the narrow, unpaved alley, hardly discernible that there is any habitation. Cracks, where the light of the single kerosene lamp might shine through, are carefully blacked.

"Tell me, comrade, you own your own land?"

"It seems like I don't," Jim says, his broad nostrils showing only a tendency to quiver, "his strong forehead curving back over his shaven head, and his eyes, small in proportion to his rest, massive features, clear and hard. He is silent for a moment, and his eyes half close. He looks away from me at the dark corner. He holds a cigaret awkwardly, puffs at it gingerly, finally puts it out and returns to his tobacco.

BOUGHT LAND YEARS AGO He tells me of how he bought land years ago, paying off with crop after crop of cotton, his sons working and his wife and daughters. By now there are three families "vivi" from his small holding. His wife has two sons, eighteen and thirteen and a daughter of twelve, another son's wife and their two babies, and his other daughter's husband with two small babies.

Now they're trying to take his land away, "But my family ain't gonna be put out on" the road," he tells me. He's emphatic. No forced collection of rents or debts is one of the man's slogans of the Union. "I told the ol' lady I'd go down fore I'd do it," he says. He refused to sign away his deed, so the boss, several carloads of men, swooped down upon his place and took his home and his plows. I wasn't home at the time.

"I wasn't there, if I'd a been there, I could've hold 'em off," he says, and he looks at his boots, thinking of holding invaders off his land.

WON'T LET THEM TAKE FARM AWAY "Boys, I wanna keep down confusion," Jim told them before he left for the city. "But I can't let 'em take my farm away from me. At least, if I go down, my children gotta have my land to work."

"I'm countin' on you to keep my place safe," he told them, "cause you know that if they make out here, I can't hold 'em off, and if they do, they'll take it all away from us in this country."

"Do you expect to go back in there right away?" I ask him. He is staying out so that they can't force him to sign any notes nor to give up his deeds to the land.

"I can't go back like Christ," he says. "You know Christ don't fight with no gun, but I ain't quite that good." His face breaks into a broad smile as he says this and I feel good and happy to be here with comrades like these. "I'll stand up

agin' 'em," he says, "but I ain't gonna wall' into men with guns when I ain't got no protection myself."

"And I knows that no gun'd do me no good less we was all stickin' together and had protection from the Union. 'We don't want no confusion,' Jim explains, "but we don't wanta be robbed right an' left, neither."

"What about your church," I want to know. "Doesn't the preacher there help you out any, try to get 'jest' for you?"

PREACHER WORKS FOR THE BOSS "O, we got a church all right," Terry tells me. "But what good's a church when ya got a devil in there leading it."

"All he got to say is, Mistah Pete, do what Mistah Pete say, don't you got causin' no commotion 'gainst Mistah Pete, they's some men made to rule and some to work."

"What good's a preacher like that, always workin' for the boss, tryin' to poison our minds? Now if I had my way I'd put that devil out o' there and get me a Communist preacher."

We all laugh. Jim Terry spits into the open door of the stove. "Well, I comment, 'Roosevelt'll be in soon.'"

"Do you think that'll make things any different?" asks the Negro worker whose shack we're in his face in the darkness, his blue, faded overalls sticking out into the light as his feet stretch towards the fire.

"No suh, I'll never be no different—not by him nor none like him," Terry says, shaking his head. We're silent for a moment, thinking of the Mussel Shoals propaganda which is spread across the front

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pages of the southern newspapers. "O, maybe I'll be some different," Terry corrects himself. "It'll be maybe harder on the workin' man with more taxes and higher prices probly. I don't think Roosevelt's no frien' to me. I'm a pore man."

"THEY'S HEARD SOME OF RUSSIA" "When are things going to be different?"

"When we all gets together and makes it different," he answers quickly. In the Sharecroppers' Union they demand the right to vote for the unfranchised millions of poor Negroes and for those thousands of poor whites who are unable to pay the poll tax. "The Negro people aroun' our county is all 'r it, they's heard some of Russia and they think that's all right" they's all ready to go out an' get it right hyar."

WHAT about the whites around there," I want to know, "the poor whites?"

"They gotta do something too," Jim explains. "I'd like to see them come along with us, but I ain't gonna go out and ask them. That's too dangerous." He holds up one big hand, cupping it. "Now that's the Negroes. They's waitin' an' ready—every last one o' them. They wants to see what yore gonna do."

How he had his two hands held out, large, big-knuckled hands worn and yellow on the palms. "And sometime we're gonna get together," he brings his palms together and his fingers grip into a double, iron fist. "If it was left to me it'd come tomorrow," he says. The others nod ready affirmation from the dimness.

"What do you want me to tell other workers for you sharecroppers and poor farmers in the Alabama Black Belt," I ask him.

He stands up to stretch and his huge, strong bulk blots the light from half the room. His high broad forehead is wrinkled a bit as he thinks, and "one thing straight at me. 'Tell them we're ready,' he says, 'an' if I gotta die I'd rather die for something' than just starve an' work myself to death like a mule, for nothin' exceptin' to make Mistah Pete richer. Tell them we're ready and fighting now so's we can all live and work in peace."

Note: Jim Terry is not the correct name of the Black Belt farmer here described. His name and other more detailed facts about the location of his shack etc. are omitted for obvious reasons.

325 Towns and Cities in SOVIET RUSSIA have already

Torgsin STORES

where your friends can select a variety of merchandise, in any quantity; whatever they desire.

163,000 WORKERS WERE FIRED BY BELL SYSTEM IN PAST FOUR YEARS

Gifford, Big Chief in Company, Is Sponsor for Stagger System of Hunger

Main Subsidiary Earned Net Income of \$145,906,909 in 1932

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION Some 163,000 workers have been dropped by the Bell System in the past four years, according to figures compiled from the Wall Street Journal. At the end of 1929 the system employed 454,000; at the end of 1932 only 291,000 were employed.

Yet the New York Times, February 10, 1933, reported that a "high record" of dividends amounting to \$187,954,004 was paid, and that a net income of \$148,906,909 was earned in 1932 by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., main unit in the Bell System.

Walter S. Gifford, president of the A. T. & T. Co. was the director of Pres. Hoover's Committee on Unemployment Relief. Gifford holds directorships in the First National Bank of New York City and the U. S. Steel Corp., and is a member of the latter's Finance Committee.

"I do not think anybody knows," was his reply to question as to how many unemployed there

# W.S. WORKERS' FARMERS' MEET PLANS RELIEF FIGHT

## PROTEST THURS. AT FOLTIS STORE Fight Court Order Against Strike

NEW YORK, March 7.—The hearing on the demand for a contempt of court order, made by the creditors of the Foltis Fischer Company against the Food Workers Industrial Union leaders of the Foltis Fischer strike, will take place today in the United States District Court, Southern District, before Judge Bondy, on the twelfth floor of the Woolworth Building. The answer of the Foltis Fischer strikers, under the leadership of the Food Workers Industrial Union, to the bosses' demand for the contempt of court order, will be a demonstration in front of the Foltis Fischer Cafeteria, on 34th Street, between 7th and 8th Avenue, this Thursday, at 3:30 p.m.

The Trade Union Unity Council calls upon all its affiliated unions and its members, employed and unemployed, to mobilize their forces and demonstrate their solidarity with the Food Workers in the struggle against the contempt of court order, on Thursday. The demonstration will proceed from various points in Manhattan to 34th Street, between 7th and 8th Avenue, in front of the Foltis Fischer restaurant. The following organizations have established as their points of concentration of their forces:

- Needle Trades Industrial Union and Needle Trades Unemployed Council—131 West 28th Street.
- Unemployed Council—Spartacus Hall—331 Street and Eighth Avenue.
- Food Workers Industrial Union and Food Workers Unemployed Council—4 West 18th Street.
- Marine Workers Industrial Union—147 Broad Street.
- Shoe Workers Union and the Shoe Workers Unemployed Council—96 Fifth Avenue.
- Downtown Local of the Alteration Painters Union—247 East Houston Street.
- Houseworkers Union—132 Second Avenue.

All these organizations will march as a body to the demonstration with appropriate placards.

## Nanking Envoy



Saoko Alfred Sze, representative of the Nanking butchers to the imperialist U. S. government. The Nanking government has betrayed the defense of Jehol Province to the Japanese invaders.

## RECOGNIZE USSR SAYS STATE MEET

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—A resolution demanding recognition of the Soviet Union was presented by Alexander Trainor, worker from the General Electric plant in Schenectady and chairman of the Workers Delegation to the Soviet Union in 1932. This resolution was unanimously passed by the delegates of the Workers Conference.

Trainor compared conditions in Schenectady with conditions as he saw them in the Soviet Union. He stated that the contrast between the progress of socialist construction in the Soviet Union with the decline of production, accompanied by growing unemployment and mass misery in the capitalist world, had forced millions of workers to think more seriously than ever before about the revolutionary way out of the crisis taken by the Russian masses.

## STATE SENATE IS GIVEN DEMANDS

208 Delegates Include S.P., A.F.L. Members

MADISON, Wis., March 7.—With 208 delegates from 112 organizations present, the United Front State Relief Conference of Unemployed Workers and Tilling Farmers, which opened here Sunday morning, closed last night after drawing up a list of demands and electing a state-wide Committee of Action.

The delegates, who were elected at local mass meetings throughout the state held by organized and unorganized workers and farmers. They included delegates from Unemployed Councils, the United Farmers League, Farm Holiday Association, Co-operative Milk Pool and other farm organizations, International Workers Order, American Federation of Labor unions, Socialist Party locals, farm youth and homeless youth delegates.

Defy Misleaders. The A. F. of L. and S. P. leadership made great efforts to prevent the delegates from their organizations from attending, threatening expulsion. The rank and file, in many cases, defied these threats and attended.

The conference adopted the following demands: \$50,000,000 immediate cash relief for the unemployed, with no forced labor; \$50,000,000 cash relief for the tilling farmers; immediate unemployment insurance to be paid for by the employers and the government; no foreclosures on property of small home-owners and poor farmers; exemption of taxation for the property of unemployed and part-time workers and impoverished farmers; no general property or turnover tax, but instead, a graduated tax on corporations and individuals with incomes of over \$5,000 a year; the immediate release of all class-war prisoners in Wisconsin.

Resolutions were also adopted for the release of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys and demanding recognition of the Soviet Union.

Present Demands to Senate.

A committee of 32 was chosen to present the demands to a special committee of the state senate. The delegates marched from the conference hall to the capitol building, where they were met by several hundred Madison workers. A mass meeting was held on the capitol steps, while the committee of 32 proceeded to the senate chamber.

The demands of the workers' and farmers' committee for immediate action, the senate committee gave evasive replies and pleaded that they be given time "to consider". The delegates declared they would come back with 50,000 workers and farmers if the mittie of action chosen to carry out termination of the strike. The state-wide United Front demands were not granted.

## Colorado Students Ask Jobless Insurance

GREELEY, Colorado, March 7.—Forty-seven representatives of the Union of Students Clubs of Colorado State Teachers College unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that the Governor and the State Legislature of the State of Colorado take immediate action on the demands presented by the Hunger Marchers on January 23rd for unemployment insurance and immediate relief. The action of the students was taken at a special meeting held on the campus.

## TOILERS PROTEST BANK "HOLIDAY"

Demand Return of All Money Deposited in Cash

NEW YORK.—Although not in the ranks of the revolutionary movement, more than 400 small depositors suffering from the restrictions of the bank holiday, appreciatively applauded Sam Nesson, a representative of the Communist Party, who delivered a scathing denunciation of the capitalist system, the President, and Abe Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward. The meeting was called by small depositors and was held Monday, at the Workers Center, 1813 Pitkin Ave. in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn.

A resolution condemning the closing of the banks and the issuance of scrip, which will lead to inflation and cut the value of wages, was passed. In addition, the meeting resolved to elect a committee of seven to follow out the following instructions: To send the resolution to Joseph Brodick, Gov. Lehman, and Pres. Roosevelt; to demand immediate and full payment in cash of deposits and a State and Government guarantee of full 100 per cent return, payable to be paid on day due; for an immediate rest holiday and against evictions for non-payment of rent.

A representative of the United States Bank depositors committee of 25 warned the audience not to be misled by the so-called "friends of depositors", whose object is to pacify the depositors in order to prevent them from struggling for their money.

S. Horwitz criticized the position of the Forward, whose editor tries to convince the depositors that the closing of the banks is for the depositors' benefit.

## Olgin, Simons, to Speak At Marx Memorial

NEW YORK.—A memorial meeting in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx to be held March 9th at Manhattan Lyceum, will be the beginning of a program of educational activity arranged by the Downtown Section of the Communist Party, M. J. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit and William Simons, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League will be the chief speakers.

## 6,000 SHOE WORKERS STRIKE IN 63 HAVERHILL PLANTS

Lynn Strike Being Sold Out by Leaders; Workers Must Act

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 7.—About 6,000 shoe workers went on strike here yesterday, trying up production in 45 shoe and 18 wood-heel factories. They are demanding higher wages and other improvements in their conditions.

The strike is being led by the Shoe Workers Protective Union, whose leaders are closely linked with the corrupt gang at the head of the National Shoe Workers Association, now busy selling out the strike of 4,000 Lynn shoe workers. These fakers have been forced to call these walk-outs under pressure of the workers.

Fifteen hundred of the Lynn strikers are reported to have gone back to work under betrayal contracts which give them no improvements in their conditions. Like their colleagues of the Nat'l Shoe Union, the leaders of the Shoe Workers Protective Union have already set up the cry for a speedy termination of the strike. Their chief aim is, not to raise wages, but to organize a manufacturers' association.

Several hundred shoe workers, who have been on strike in Salem for a week, are also being sold out by the union fakers. The workers of the Philco Shoe Corp. in Salem went back with the promise that their wages would perhaps be readjusted after April 15. The misleaders are trying to persuade the workers in the other shops to accept similar terms. The militant Shoe Workers Industrial Union, which has gained real victories in strikes it has led in Boston and Chicago, is pushing organization work in Lynn, Haverhill and other Massachusetts shoe centers.

## FIGHT CLOSING JANE STREET "Y"

Meet Tonight; Finnish Sailors Ordered Out

NEW YORK.—The struggles of the marine workers in New York against the hunger rallies in the shipping bosses to close down the Haight Emergency Committee on April 1st are growing.

Captain Page of the Jane Street mission, a Y. M. C. A. institution, has announced that he will close up on March 15 unless the seamen agree to scab on the Gibson Relief Committee workers employed there and agree to stay in a headless building. The Jane Street House Committee has called a meeting of the 300 seamen affected for tonight at 8 p.m.

New York marine workers will demonstrate March 29 against the closing of the relief institutions, for the opening of a Home Relief Bureau on the lower West Side for seamen, longshoremen and harbor workers and the opening of the Seamen's "Y" and the Seamen's Church Institute for free beds and food. These institutions charge for this service now despite the fact that they are supported by charity funds.

NEW YORK.—The Finnish Workers Club of New York and Long Island are supporting the demonstration of the Finnish seamen at the consulate, 5 State St., Saturday at 11 a. m. The Finnish seamen are demanding cash relief for the 300 jobless Finnish sailors in port and rent payment for the thirty men at 318 Pearl St. They were served with an eviction notice by the Roosevelt Hospital, the owners, today.

"The Doghouse News," official organ of the Waterfront Unemployed Council, is issuing a special edition, rallying all the seamen to back the fight of the Finnish seamen as an important part of their own fight for relief.

## 'Pretty Laundry' Scabs Use Fake Union Cards

NEW YORK.—Unearthing the union cards of the long buried Larry Fay's racketeering union, the Greater New York Laundry Union, Inc., the bosses of the Pretty Laundry, 583 Eagle Ave. have distributed them to the scab drivers to show to customers that they are "union" men.

## Law on Veteran Relief Ignored, Ex-Servicemen Will Demonstrate

NEW YORK.—Continually ignored by the relief department, the New York State relief laws pertaining to veteran's relief states that no ex-soldier shall be pauperized. Yet Mr. Kelly, of the Relief Department, states that it is written. Section 117 and 119 specifically state that cash relief be given to veterans, but it is deliberately overlooked.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, March 1, it was decided to call a meeting of all post executives to meet jointly with the city committee tonight, March 8, at 79 East Tenth Street, at 8 p.m. The purpose of the meeting is to complete plans for a huge veteran's relief demonstration on March 24th. The demonstration will be preceded by a public hearing on March 22.

BUILD the working class paper for the working class into a powerful weapon against the ruling capitalist class.

## SPY WHO BURNT REICHSTAG MEMBER OF HITLER PARTY

PRESS IN LONDON PUBLISHES PROOF Nazi Provocation Is Exposed

LONDON, March 7 (By Radiogram).—Further proof that the burning of the Reichstag building was a deliberate act of National-Socialist provocation is contained in new data published in the London press, exposing the personality of the Dutch police spy, van der Lubbe, who is charged with starting the fire.

The Daily Telegraph reports that members of the Saxon parliament made a statement to the Saxon government that in the summer of last year van der Lubbe was in the small Saxon town of Zernitz with the guest of the local leader of the National Socialists. While there, he publicly declared himself a member of the National Socialist (Fascist) Party. Van der Lubbe's visit to Zernitz is noted in the local police register, it is stated.

Prove Lubbe Is Fascist. The Daily Herald publishes a wire from Munich that van der Lubbe's written statement about his membership in the National Socialist Party has been found in the German town of Meissen. The Daily Herald correspondent states that the Bavarian government received secret instructions from the National Socialist Minister of the Interior, Frick, to prevent at all costs the publication in the press of Van der Lubbe's membership in the National Socialist Party. The Bavarian police then paid special visits to all local editorial offices and obtained their silence by threats of the harshest repressions.

Nazi Provocation Failed. The London press also points out the failure of the other National Socialist provocation—the alleged finding of evidence of a "Communist plot" in the cellar of the Karl Liebknecht House, headquarters of the Communist Party in Germany. The Daily Telegraph declares that the statement issued by Goering, minister without portfolio and director of the "horror" planned by the Communists was made on the basis, not of a new "secret plot", but of a pamphlet openly published in Zurich in 1931.

London Times Story. The London Times correspondent argues that the tale about a "Communist plot" won't hold water since its fallacy becomes apparent even after a cursory examination. For example, says the Times, the German Wolff Telegraphic Agency, a government agency, reported that "on the night of Thursday armed Communists attempted to set fire to the public buildings in Berlin." When the Times correspondent made inquiries of the Zisterwilde police, they stated that they knew nothing about the mysterious Communist attempts at arson.

## Colorado Springs Unemployed Win Partial Victory

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—The Unemployed Councils of Colorado Springs waged a successful struggle against the system of forced labor and scored a partial victory. The county and city is using R.F.C. funds to pay for county and city labor, and the workers are then paid in credit scrip on certain grocery stores, where their orders are honored only for certain prescribed articles of food. The councils waged a fight and so far succeeded in smashing the restrictions on food and can now get whatever they need. Previously no tobacco, fruits, and other such "luxuries" were allowed.

The councils are continuing the fight for cash payment.

## War Hysteria



These soft-handed society dames who never worked in their lives, and who will do none of the fighting and dying themselves led a war parade down the main street of Lima, Peru, after the clash with Colombia in the imperialist war.

## PA. MARCHERS IN FIGHT PLEDGE

Return Home to Continue Struggle

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 7.—Enthusiasm and militancy was at a high pitch among the Hunger March delegates of Central Pennsylvania returning from Harrisburg. Following a discussion on board the truck in which the 31 delegates took a spirited part, the workers pledged themselves to continue the fight to win the demands presented to the State Legislature which included the abolition of the commissary plan, increased relief and unemployment insurance. A resolution embodying these pledges calling for the unity of the workers and for the building of the Unemployed Councils was adopted. Geo. Stark, organizer of the National Miners' Union, led the discussion.

## 300 Demonstrate in Mt. Vernon March 4

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Three hundred workers took part in the March 4th demonstration here. This was the first time that the workers succeeded in forcing the city officials to grant a permit for an outdoor gathering for the dumping of six workers, who went into city hall to present their demands for relief to Mayor Bateman, were told that the mayor had gone to Washington and that the city needs time "to consider" the demands.

## HITLER EXTENDS POLICE POWERS

Workers Fight Nazis, Police in Hamburg

(By Impeccor Cable.) BERLIN, March 7.—Yesterday's report on the death of Doctor Ascher has fortunately proven to be inaccurate. Ascher is in the hospital, but is still living.

According to an official report, Communists attacked police and Nazis in Hamburg yesterday. The police, supported by an armored car and hand grenades, proceeded energetically. Two workers were killed and eight, in all, were injured, including three police. Independent reports on what took place were unobtainable.

Nazis and Nationalists proceeded today to hoist Hakenkreuz and black-white-red flags over all public buildings in Germany. Acting Commissar of Prussia, Goering, issued instructions to the local authorities to offer no resistance to the hoisting of these flags.

Police powers in Bremen and Hesse were taken over today by the Reichs government, which appointed political commissars. The Nazi gains in the Bavarian constituencies increases the likelihood of similar action there, unless the situation is otherwise arranged, as for example, Nazi participation in the Bavarian government.

Official buildings in Hesse were occupied by Nazi storm troops equipped with steel helmets, carbines and hand grenades. Prague newspapers report that the Czechoslovakian government, which includes seven Socialist ministers, is taking extensive measures, including strengthening of frontier guards, with the purpose of preventing political fugitives from seeking asylum in Czechoslovakia.

## One Day Dictatorship In Greece Is Ended By Mass Opposition

ATHENS, Greece, March 7.—Prompt preparations throughout Greece to stage a march on Athens, a widespread disturbances in which one person was killed and 25 wounded, put an end to the one-day dictatorship proclaimed yesterday by Gen. Plastiras. In his place, Gen. Othonos was appointed president of the military provisional cabinet, which revoked the dictatorship decrees ordered by Plastiras. The would-be dictator abolished his dictatorship during the night, and with him, Premier Venizelos, who was defeated in the elections, made his resignation and announced that he was "through with politics."

## Workers and Soldiers of Japan Fight Against War

Demonstrate in Front of Arsenal in Tokyo

TOKYO, Japan.—An heroic demonstration in front of the Kaishikawa Arsenal, where dissatisfaction among the employes has become intense under the inhuman militaristic speed-up and long hours of 14 a day, was carried out by a group of employed and unemployed workers and students on Oct. 20, 1932. This group, all members of the Jo-noku Workers Defense Corps, marched with red flags to the rear door of the Arsenal factory, arriving just at the closing hour, five o'clock in the evening. Leaflets were scattered about before the door with shouts, "Down with the Militaristic Speed-up!" "Hurrah for the Communist Party of Japan!" "Down with the Interventionist War Against the U. S. S. R."

The officials of the Arsenal, expecting the demonstration, kept all employes in the factory in spite of the closing hour. But the people in the neighborhood were deeply moved and many of them joined the demonstration. Eighteen policemen who had been placed on guard at the factory did not know how to manage the situation and were forced to yield to the militancy of the demonstration. (Translated from "Kodo Shimbum" Jan. 15, 1933.)

Build a workers correspondence group in your factory, shop or neighborhood. Send regular letters to the Daily Worker.

# SHIP OWNERS TURN VESSELS INTO FIRE TRAPS TO COIN HUGE PROFITS OUT OF SEAMEN'S LIVES

The findings of the commission of inquiry appointed by the French Government to inquire into the causes of the disastrous fire on the passenger liner "Le Atlantique" have not satisfied the French shipowners and their agents—the chauvinists, fascists and war plotters. Contrary to the wishes of these circles it was ascertained that faulty electrical cables (short circuit) were the cause of the fire. It was added by the commission of inquiry that the accumulation of inflammable matter in the luxurious cabins, the highly inflammable paints used in painting the whole ship, insufficient fire-fighting apparatus, etc. were some of the causes of the rapid spread of the conflagration.

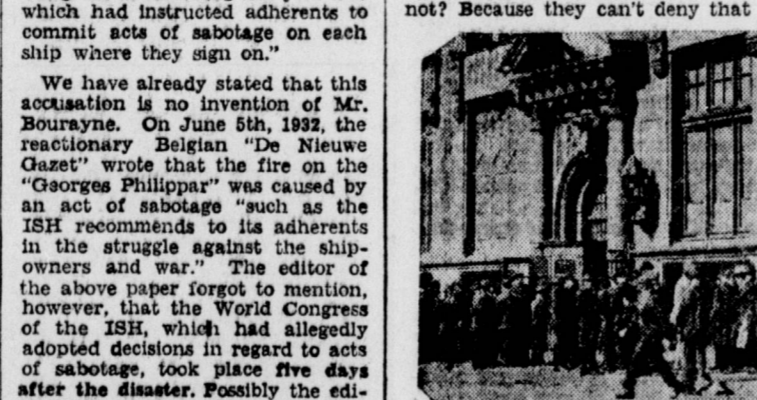
Nineteen human lives were the price of the disaster; 19 seamen were burned alive! Why? In whose interest?

In the interest of shipping capital greedy for profits. When last May the "George Philipp" fell victim to a fire, the International of Seamen and Harbor Workers appealed to the water transport workers of all countries to set up a commission of inquiry into the causes of this disaster. This commission to be composed of seamen and some members of the crew of the ill-fated ship. The I. S. H. at the time wrote openly declared:

"The I.S.H. is very much interested in bringing to light the real causes of this catastrophe. For seamen know of many instances where shipping companies involved in difficulties of a financial nature have had their own ships fired or sunk by other means in order to get into possession of the insurance. —Mr. de Bourayne. This gentleman, right at the beginning of proceedings declared that the inquiry would take three weeks, but that he was in a position to state right now that the disaster was caused by an act of sabotage by "certain revolutionary elements standing in connection with an internal organization that held a Congress in Hamburg last year and which had instructed adherents to commit acts of sabotage on each ship where they sign on."

We have already stated that this accusation is no invention of Mr. Bourayne. On June 5th, 1932, the reactionary Belgian "De Nieuwe Gazet" wrote that the fire on the "Georges Philipp" was caused by an act of sabotage "such as the I.S.H. recommends to its adherents in the struggle against the shipowners and war." The editor of the above paper forgot to mention, however, that the World Congress of the I.S.H. which had allegedly adopted decisions in regard to acts of sabotage, took place five days after the disaster. Possibly the editor of this paper didn't know either that the Congress stood under the closest supervision of the police of Hamburg-Altona, and that the delegates at this Congress numbered among them reformist trade-union leaders as, for instance, the representative of the Danish Firemen's union, and further that hundreds of guests listened to the discussions of the Congress and

that all decisions were adopted unanimously. In July of last year we wrote: "We still accuse the shipping company of having placed more value on comfort for the passengers and swelling of their profits than on the safety of the ship, and uphold our assertion that the owners themselves are the real guilty ones of the disaster (on the "Georges Philipp"). The shipping company didn't reply to our accusation. Why not? Because they can't deny that



Longshoremen arrive at the slave market in search of a day's labor. on the "Georges Philipp" as well as on the "Atlantique", swimming pools, winter gardens, sport halls and tennis courts were provided, but that on these ships fitted with all the luxury for the rich passengers there was no adequate provision made against danger of life to crew and passengers. The greedy owners economized on fire

fighting appliances, life boats and other safety appliances, reduced the number of crew time, replaced experienced hands by young and inexperienced ones to save the difference in wages, increased working time on board, etc." These assertions of the I. S. H. on the occasion of the fire on the "Georges Philipp" may be fully applied to the disaster on the "Atlantique." It takes ones breath away to perceive how the French shipowners and the French police exactly repeat their methods of

the recent strike struggles of the water transport workers in various countries. The I. S. H. is the organizer of the united front of struggle against the attacks of shipping capital, of struggle for better wages and working conditions of the water transport workers. The I. S. H. is the only trade-union international of the seamen, the port and river workers seriously organizing the struggle against imperialist war and mobilizing the masses against transports of weapons and munitions. The ISH is something different from the I.T.F., which works in close unity with the imperialist League of Nations and the captains of transport.

The influence of the ISH in France is steadily growing. The shipping capitalists, the manufacturers of arms and munitions and the French reformist leaders are disturbed. What they want to do is to hit two birds with one stone, to detract the attention of the broad masses of the workers in the first place of the seamen—from the responsibility of shipping capital for the numerous disasters on ships and at the same time bring about the prohibition of the ISH and its sections. But they will not succeed.

By no provocation, by no slander will shipping capital be able to relieve itself of the responsibility for the many fires on ships. More than 450 fires occurred on ships in 1932. The Liverpool Underwriters' Association complain in their annual report: "Risks in 1932 considerably increased, owing to the numerous fires on passenger vessels." How very little the Com-

## Ship Owners Make Big Money While They Cut Wages

NEW YORK.—The American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. made \$168,534 operating profit in 1932, as compared to a loss of \$158,744 in 1931. This company's ships were used in the last war by the secret government.

The Todd Shipyard Corp., one of the largest in the country, declared a dividend of 25c for the quarter ending March 20. The Houlder Lines (English) made a net profit of 145,167 pounds last year, mostly in war shipments to South America. The crews of all British ships, however, received a wage-cut last year. American sailors have had wage-outs on every line, besides mass lay-offs.

These few figures show the pitiful plight of the shipping bosses, which they claim while they cut wages.

By means of ships committees, full crews and other demands of the seamen we want to make an end to the criminal practices of the shipowners, an end to fires and other methods employed by the owners to destroy their ships in order to reap profits out of such losses. By organization of struggle for these demands we will ensure the safety of the seamen and increase the living standard of the seamen. No provocation will detract us from this course. And hundreds of thousands of seamen, harbor workers and river boatmen will march along with us under the banner of the I. S. H.

MORE than ever is it necessary to reveal the secret of many fires on ships. International Seamen, take the matter of inquiry into the real causes of these disasters into your own hands. Set

# COMMUNIST INT'L URGES UNITED FRONT ACTION AGAINST FASCISM AND HUNGER

## Pravda Declares Fascism Could Not Have Existed in Germany If Socialist Heads Had Not Saved Capitalism in 1918

By N. BUCHWALD  
European Correspondent, Daily Worker

MOSCOW, March 7 (By Radiogram).—Yesterday's Pravda carried a significant editorial entitled "The Onslaught Against Capitalism and Fascism". Commenting upon an appeal of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union said: "The onslaught of capital against the living standards of the toiling masses and the growth of unemployment continues in the capitalist world."

"Unemployment is embracing larger numbers of workers organized in reformist and Christian trade unions. Ever growing masses of workers have carried out strike action that explodes the social-democratic theory about the impossibility of the successful carrying out of economic strikes during periods of crises."

**Social-Democratic Treachery.**  
The newspaper, Pravda, especially emphasizes the fact that the onslaught of fascism became possible because social-democracy was an instrument in the hands of the capitalist class, and due to the fact that the Weimar republic did not in any way injure the forces of the old regime which was able to thrive under it.

Continuing Pravda states: "No fascism could have existed in Germany, Poland, Italy, Hungary or Austria if social-democracy had not saved capitalism in 1918. The defeat of German social-democracy is a defeat of world-historic importance. It is accompanied by a rise in the struggle of the toiling masses, raising the fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"The working class feels acutely the necessity of uniting all forces for the fight against the onslaught of capital and fascism."

**Mobilize for Struggle.**

"The Communist Parties of all countries have the problem of utilizing all opportunities to mobilize the entire working class against the onslaught of struggle." "The Communist International," says Pravda, "much earlier offered to all workers parties the proposals to create joint fighting fronts against the onslaught of the capitalists. The social-democracy called these offers provocation and under the pretext of 'the lesser evil' social-democracy always succumbed to the onslaught of capital. Even seven minor 'independent' parties in relation to the Communist International appeal, were compelled to acknowledge that the second international fatally discredited itself by its policy of class collaboration. But even these 'independent' parties and, moreover, recently in Norway, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Denmark, continued this policy of collaboration with capitalism in spite of the proposals of the Communists to organize a fighting front of the working class against fascism."

**Sabotage United Front.**

"The United Front of the working class to fight fascism was not organized; thanks only to the social-democratic parties Hitler's government started the vilest badgering of Communists and declared for the fight to annihilate 'Marxism' in Germany."

"The response of the Communist International to the address of the second international once more gives an opportunity to the social-democrats to show whether they wish to fight fascism or intend to capitulate before Hitler."

**Definite Plan of Action.**

"The Communist International is setting forth direct and comprehensible claims. It offers to act and not concoct joint declarations. In its appeal, the Comintern deprives the social-democracy of the possibility of claiming that the Communists are against unity if the question is about unity for struggle. If the social-democrats reject this offer for organizing a class unit, action of the whole working class will know that a rebuff to fascism and the defense of the working class is still further hindered only by the social-democracy."

**"Hitler—Or . . ."**

"The German social-democracy," says Pravda, "is now confronted with the question of whether they come to an agreement with the Nazis or with the followers of the Communist Party, and advance the fight against the fascist dictatorship."

"Neither terror nor provocations will succeed in frightening the working masses of Germany. Under the leadership of the Communist Party they will put an end to the fascist regime."

**CHEMICAL WORKERS REFUSE WAGE CUT**

BOONTON, N. J.—In the Wecoline Products, Inc., chemical plant (oils, soaps and glycerine) a 10 per cent cut was announced recently. The men met and decided to refuse to accept the cut. A round robin petition was signed by the majority, including the engine room men and machinists. It was decided to strike in the event of victimization. This was the fifth cut.

The conditions in this plant are terrible. The men work supposedly 8 to 12 hour shifts (according to department). But two weeks ago one man worked 36 hours straight. They call upon the men at all hours of the night to come to work.

Last week, one unit was closed down; one of the workers decided to go to New York for the week-end. He was called upon to come to work Saturday at 11. He also worked Sunday. On Monday the unit shut down. On Wednesday (Washington's birthday) he and another of the two on the shifts had to start work taking apart the apparatus. The third fellow remains home while they work from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. with time for supper only. The pay is very low. The place is very dirty. The manager is incompetent, and every one hates him.

## International Notes

By ROBERT HAMILTON

### SOCIALISTS REJECT COMMUNIST OFFER OF UNITED FRONT

The Berlin district organization of the Communist Party proposed to read the following united front declaration at a Socialist demonstration in front of the former imperial palace in Berlin on February 7th.

The Socialist leaders, Wendt, Kuenstler and Otto Wels refused to let Comrade Ernst Torgler, chairman of the Communist Reichstag deputies, read the declaration to the assembled workers, although it was deliberately phrased so as not to give the Socialist Party leaders any excuse for rejecting it.

The declaration reads as follows: "Socialist class comrades! Comrades of the Reichsbanner and the Iron Front! The Hitler-Papen-Hugenberg government is establishing open fascism in Germany. The entire labor movement is to be suppressed so that capitalism may live. Everything is at stake for the proletariat. We can win everything in these days and weeks, but we can also lose very much indeed. That is why we must immediately conclude the united front for the common struggle. The freedom of the working class, wages and bread, are at stake. The Communist Party wants

this united front of all the toilers. It wants it for the sake of the joint fight.

"During the past few weeks it has repeatedly appealed to the Socialist Party, the Free and Christian trade unions to join in calling upon the working class to oppose Fascism and the employers."

"In this hour of the greatest peril the Communist Party again calls upon the workers organized in the Socialist Party, the Free and Christian trade unions, at once to join us in beginning the fight against Fascism in town and country, in the factories and at the unemployment exchanges."

"Call joint meetings at once for the formation of fighting organs in every factory, at every unemployment exchange, in all residential districts. Reinforce mass self-defense against fascist terrorism! There isn't a single day, a single hour to be lost!"

"Class comrades, Fellow-workers! Grasp the hands stretched out to you by us Communists for common struggle! We will win this fight, if we fight united and with determination."

"Long live the revolutionary united front of all those who toil!"

Berlin-Brandenburg District Executive of the Communist Party.

## Letters from Our Readers

### THE DAILY WORKER AGAINST HUNGER

Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Editor of Daily Worker,  
Dear Comrade—

At our last meeting of the 33rd St. Block Committee of the Unemployed Council of Brooklyn, we discussed the national demands that the Unemployed Council will place before the new president. We adopted these as the expression of our needs, aims, demands. We also adopted a resolution that since the Daily Worker is the only newspaper that printed this news, and expresses editorially its wholehearted support of the struggles that we workers are putting up against hunger and wage cuts, we therefore unanimously support the Daily Worker. We enclose one dollar and pledge to help raise the necessary funds to save our Daily Worker.

Fraternally,  
ORGANIZER.

### PROFESSIONAL CHAIR WARMERS ARE FOR THE CAPITALIST BALLYHOO

Bronx, N. Y.  
Editor of Daily Worker,  
Dear Sir—

Out of curiosity I looked up the word "proletarian" in Webster's dictionary compiled by editorial contributors such as Robert Aronson, Professor in Teachers' College, Harry Thurston Peck, Ph. D., L.L.D., and a few more degrees, Frederic Taber Cooper, also an L.L.B., Ph. D. late professor in the New York University, and to my amazement I found the following definition: pertaining to the common people—low—vulgar. Is it any wonder that we have so little progress in this country when our educational system is lorded over by these would-be intellectuals, who will not give the proper answer to the pupils so that they will know the true meaning of the word proletarian? that he is a wage-laborer who having no means of production of his own, is reduced to selling his labor power in order to live. I protest that he should be classified as a low—common—vulgar being.

Here's hoping that the proletarians will overpower and wipe out our existing order so that they will have the gates of culture and education open up for them and then there will be no necessity for old Noah Webster to give his bourgeois definition of a proletarian.

Sincerely yours,  
—D. P.

Flemington, N. J.  
Editor of Daily Worker,  
Dear Comrade—

At the Jewish Community Center today, August Claessens expounded at length and volubly on the crisis and "America." At last he wound up with the suggestion that the way out was by joining the Socialist Party. And—oh, of course, he was so glad to answer all questions!

The first question: What assurance have we that the Socialist Party has the way out, when we observe its political record here and abroad? At once our "friend" became angry. He cried, "I know that man is a bolshevik—come here to disrupt this meeting." And then the way he carried on was quite shocking and surprising to one not used to such tricks in avoiding real questions.

Comradely,  
—A. A.

### 500 DEMONSTRATE IN LINCOLN, NEB.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Five hundred workers gathered at the City Hall at the call of the Workers Unemployed Council and drew up resolutions demanding unemployment insurance, and immediate cash relief from the federal government. These resolutions were passed unanimously and sent to President Roosevelt.

The Workers Unemployed Council's candidate for mayor was introduced and was received with a tremendous ovation. The candidate, D. Robert Burieligh, laid before the assembly his working class program.

### FARMERS AT HUNTINGTON, L.I. MEETING

HUNTINGTON, L. I.—A very successful demonstration was held attracting many of the Negro and white impoverished farmers, March 4th.

### 2,000 IN GLENCOVE, L. I.

GLENCOVE, L. I.—The second outdoor demonstration was held here March 4th with 2,000 workers in attendance. The police attempted to interfere, but seeing the defiance of the toilers quickly withdrew.

### 4,000 IN BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Preceded by two hunger march columns of 1,000 each, another 2,000 workers marched to the City Plaza March 4th in the Unemployment Insurance and Relief demonstration. About 800 applications for membership in the Unemployed Councils were received and 50 workers volunteered the use of their homes for meetings of the Unemployed Council. A unanimous vote was recorded for another demonstration for relief on March 18th.

Resolutions were passed demanding local relief as well, expressing solidarity with the German workers against Hitler's Fascism and freedom for the nine Scottsboro Boys and Euel Lee. Speakers were: Bruce Parker, of the Unemployed Council, Lannon, Marine Workers Industrial Union, Carl Bradley, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, Paul Cline and Ellen Lund.

### WASHINGTON MEET BROKEN UP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The police broke up the March 4th demonstration and arrested 30 workers. All demands for relief were refused. A telegram was sent to President Roosevelt protesting against his answer to the unemployed on his inauguration day.

### ENDORSE CONN. HUNGER MARCH

WATERBURY, Conn.—Over 1,000 workers of the city of Waterbury assembled at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in protest against the 23-1-3 per cent cut in the miserable charity relief handed out by the city fathers.

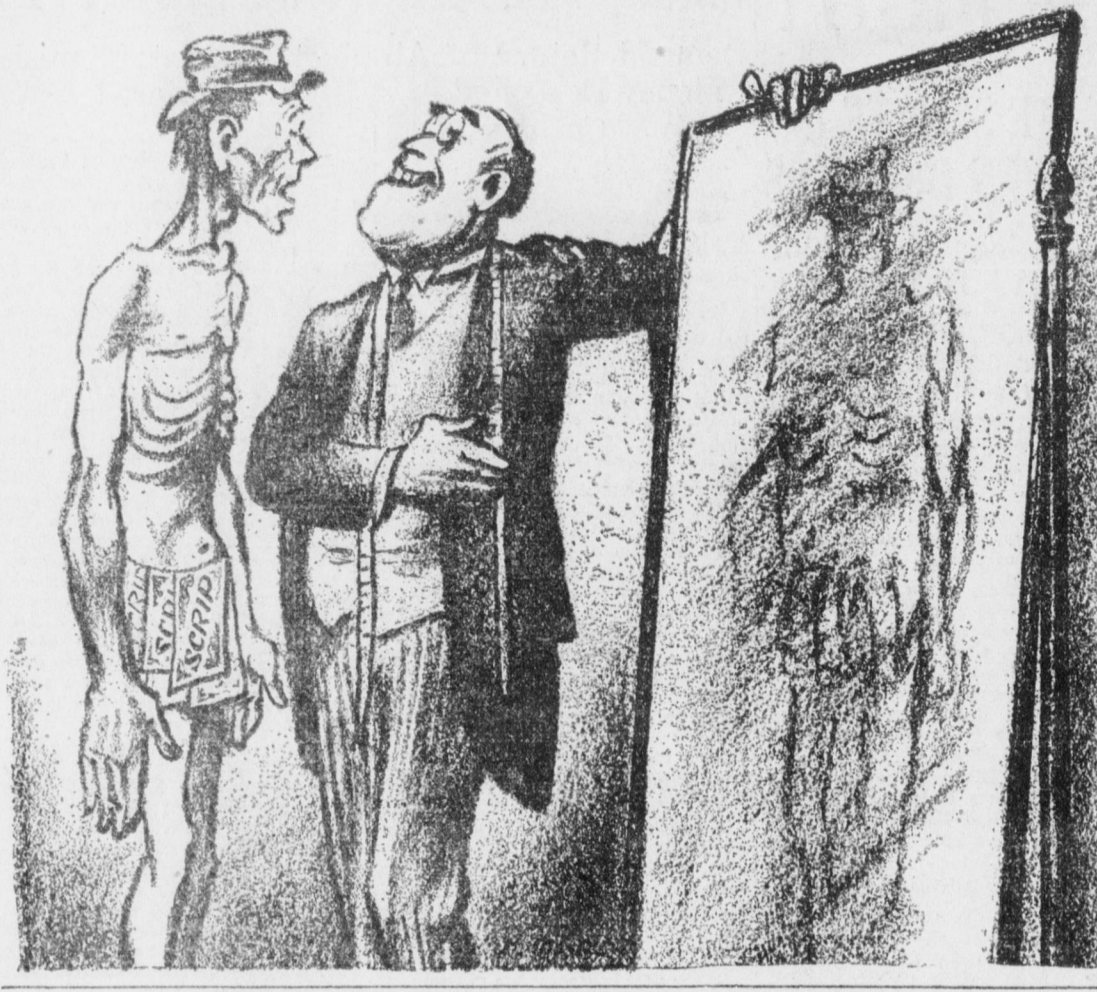
A resolution of protest against the murderous attack on the working class of Germany was adopted. Another resolution endorsed the State Hunger March to be held in Connecticut March 21st.

At an organizational meeting in Bank St. Hall the workers laid plans for further neighborhood demonstration.

### 15,000 IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich.—Fifteen thousand workers of Detroit, in the demonstration at Grand Circus Park on March 4, adopted a resolution that Roosevelt keep his promise of relief to the unemployed, and that all war funds be used for relief.

## CLOTHING STYLE — 1933 ROOSEVELT MODEL!



## Ford Massacre Anniversary Finds Workers Stronger

By R. BAKER

BLOODY MONDAY, March 7, 1932, marks a glowing milestone on the road of workers struggles against hunger and terror and for bread and freedom in Detroit. The Ford Hunger March and the stormy events following it for a memorable week unleashed the potential fighting forces of the proletariat into a firm united front that stayed the bloody hands of Ford and Mayor Murphy from outlawing the revolutionary movement in the auto industry.

The one hundred fifty thousand workers on the streets of Detroit

merged of the private armed forces of industry with the city and state armed apparatus. The workers' blood staining the hands of Ford at the scene of the massacre was found on the hands of Mayor Murphy in the city hall.

The machine gun massacre was followed by a hysterical cry for the lives of the working-class leaders, for the destruction of the Communist Party, the Auto Workers Union and the Unemployed Councils.

Ford's bloody "victory" at River Rouge was to be followed by a reign of terror and destruction of the revolutionary movement in the auto industry.

The reformist trade union leaders, the Socialist Party and the "Proletarian" Party fell over each other in horror-stricken fear lest they be linked up with the Communists, and joined their traitorous voices in denouncing the leaders and organizers of the Hunger March.

All open and hidden supporters of capitalism, obedient to their master's harsh, machine-gun voice, mobilized to follow up the River Rouge attack with the smashing destruction of the revolutionary labor movement. The daily press screamed, warrants were issued, murder charges laid, homes searched, offices raided, cells prepared and the whole stage set.

For a day proletarian Detroit was stunned by the deadly blow and their heavy losses. But soon the ringing call to action resounded throughout the city. The DAILY WORKER appeared on the scene as the voice and organizer of the Party. The thin trickle of leaflets from scores of revolutionary sources swelled in volume, until a million copies flooded the shops and neighborhoods. Hundreds of small organized and spontaneous protest meetings were cementing the farflung united front.

Ten thousand workers jammed every inch of space in and around the great Arena Gardens roaring a mighty pledge to avenge the fallen martyrs, to set up a lasting and indestructible monument to their memory, a monument with its foundation in the automobile factories, a monument in the form of the Auto Workers Union with which to carry on the fight for the Hunger March demands.

The outlawed leaders appeared and spoke at this decisive meeting, while powerful proletarian defense corps stood by and in no uncertain terms warned the police to keep their slimy hands off. The tide had turned.

While tens of thousands of proletarians, Negro and white, with clenched fists and tear-filled eyes, filed by the tiers of the fallen dead to pay their last silent tribute, the workers' committee, ignoring the petty police and their traffic regulations, set the day, time and the route of the march for the mighty funeral procession through the heart of the city. Detroit will remember the Ford Massacre. Several

forward to avenge this insolent murderous answer of Ford.

The leaders stepped forward and urged an organized retreat in face of the murderous odds while the wounded were picked up and taken to the rear. The raging hatred of the masses was transformed into firm determination to go back and organize and return again, stronger and mightier.

Under Ford's fiendish machine gun fire the marchers displayed their solidarity and heroism by picking up their dead and wounded unmindful of the dangers. In this explosive situation it was only the firm leadership and organized discipline that prevented a heroic but suicidal storming of the entrenched murderers.

MACHINE GUNS CLEAR CLASS LINES

The Ford-Murphy machine gun fire on Bloody Monday not only tore the lives of four young working class fighters, maiming and piercing the lodges of over forty workers, The machine guns tore aside the veil of hypocrisy from the greedy arch exploiter and labor hater, Henry Ford and all that he symbolizes. On that bloody afternoon the working class caught a clear glimpse of the murderous character of the ruling class and their readiness to drown in blood all serious efforts to challenge their blood-stained riches and power. The Ford Massacre revealed the

On that cold bitter afternoon of March 7, 5,000 Ford's unemployed marched on his great River Rouge plant demanding Work or Bread. A cowardly tear gas attack upon their comrades roused the anger of the hungry workers and their solidly organized defense corps, backed up by the determined marchers, routed the hundred odd police.

The trained solidarity of the marchers, armed with bare fists and stones, dispersed the uniformed attack into an inglorious retreat along the mile-long highway littered with police caps and shun-

## Union Grows As Answer to Boss Terror

done police clubs.

The Hunger March reached its destination intact, determined and aroused. Its spokesmen proceeded to the main gates to present the demands. Streams of icy water and cracks of rifle and revolver shots met the marchers' committee. The assembled masses surged

merged of the private armed forces of industry with the city and state armed apparatus. The workers' blood staining the hands of Ford at the scene of the massacre was found on the hands of Mayor Murphy in the city hall.

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For a day proletarian Detroit was stunned by the deadly blow and their heavy losses. But soon the ringing call to action resounded throughout the city. The DAILY WORKER appeared on the scene as the voice and organizer of the Party. The thin trickle of leaflets from scores of revolutionary sources swelled in volume, until a million copies flooded the shops and neighborhoods. Hundreds of small organized and spontaneous protest meetings were cementing the farflung united front.

Ten thousand workers jammed every inch of space in and around the great Arena Gardens roaring a mighty pledge to avenge the fallen martyrs, to set up a lasting and indestructible monument to their memory, a monument with its foundation in the automobile factories, a monument in the form of the Auto Workers Union with which to carry on the fight for the Hunger March demands.

The outlawed leaders appeared and spoke at this decisive meeting, while powerful proletarian defense corps stood by and in no uncertain terms warned the police to keep their slimy hands off. The tide had turned.

While tens of thousands of proletarians, Negro and white, with clenched fists and tear-filled eyes, filed by the tiers of the fallen dead to pay their last silent tribute, the workers' committee, ignoring the petty police and their traffic regulations, set the day, time and the route of the march for the mighty funeral procession through the heart of the city. Detroit will remember the Ford Massacre. Several

forward to avenge this insolent murderous answer of Ford.

The leaders stepped forward and urged an organized retreat in face of the murderous odds while the wounded were picked up and taken to the rear. The raging hatred of the masses was transformed into firm determination to go back and organize and return again, stronger and mightier.

Under Ford's fiendish machine gun fire the marchers displayed their solidarity and heroism by picking up their dead and wounded unmindful of the dangers. In this explosive situation it was only the firm leadership and organized discipline that prevented a heroic but suicidal storming of the entrenched murderers.

MACHINE GUNS CLEAR CLASS LINES

The Ford-Murphy machine gun fire on Bloody Monday not only tore the lives of four young working class fighters, maiming and piercing the lodges of over forty workers, The machine guns tore aside the veil of hypocrisy from the greedy arch exploiter and labor hater, Henry Ford and all that he symbolizes. On that bloody afternoon the working class caught a clear glimpse of the murderous character of the ruling class and their readiness to drown in blood all serious efforts to challenge their blood-stained riches and power. The Ford Massacre revealed the

On that cold bitter afternoon of March 7, 5,000 Ford's unemployed marched on his great River Rouge plant demanding Work or Bread. A cowardly tear gas attack upon their comrades roused the anger of the hungry workers and their solidly organized defense corps, backed up by the determined marchers, routed the hundred odd police.

The trained solidarity of the marchers, armed with bare fists and stones, dispersed the uniformed attack into an inglorious retreat along the mile-long highway littered with police caps and shun-

## HOW THE LATE LARRY FAY BUILT LAUNDRY RACKET

### Deal Put Over to Smash the Union for \$17,000 Despite Terror, Industrial Union Broke Up the Racket

By LEON BLUM

In the spring of 1931 someone brought to Larry Fay who was bumped off by his \$100 a week doorman last year, the proposition of organizing a racket in the laundry industry. The figures were that there are 50,000 workers in the industry who will pay \$2 and over as initiation fee and \$2 a month dues, besides the unlimited graft and side money from the bosses.

To put the racket over, about 15 strong arm organizers were put in the field, using two laundry workers who were once active in the A. F. of L. as the "Greater New York Laundry Workers Union, Inc."

Larry Fay also made a deal with several laundry bosses to give them some of the spoils.

In the Lux Laundry strike, the only one conducted by the racketeers, the bulk of the trade taken away from the Lux went to the Hydrox Laundry where the gang leader Orway Madden had an interest. In return, the owners of the Hydrox, Regent and some others, forced their workers to join the racket. In fact, the bosses paid the initiation and dues for many drivers.

In August, 1931, most workers realized that the only purpose the racketeers had was to get money from both the workers and the bosses. A movement started in the shops to stop dues payments to the racketeers and to build inner groups in every shop to be ready to reorganize the union when the sell out would come.

A secret meeting of shop chairmen and leading workers was held at about the same time. To this meeting a representative of the T.U.U.L. was invited to outline a program of action for the rank and file. While the meeting was in progress, the gang broke in. This brought the issue to an open clash. Workers brought out the treachery and racketeering of the racketeers and declared their purpose to clear the union from the taint of gangsterism.

The secret meeting brought the fight into the open, and at the next two union meetings there were sharp discussions and bitter criticism.

At one meeting the president of the racket made an attack on several workers who joined. He said they were Communists who "came to destroy the union." The attack was an-

ently thousand marched in the silent, grim, disciplined formation behind the four hearse, while scores of thousands lined the sidewalks for miles, and other tens of thousands massed in the center of the city and at the cemetery. A moving forest of banners and signs, ominous red, gave the slogans, demands and the purpose of this mighty silent procession.

This vast determined and bitter body of marchers was more than a funeral; it was a threat and a promise. It was a fleeting glimpse of the not far-distant future.

EIGHT miles away the River Rouge plant, hard by the Woodmere cemetery, was an armed fortress. Hidden in the skyscrapers, the agents of Ford watched this living answer to their machine guns and their terror.

Next day the tone of the press had changed, murder charges were dropped, warrants cancelled, or perhaps delayed, and the police were recalled from the workers' headquarters. Their courage and power did not measure up to their plans in the face of this menacing silent voice of the masses.

York, Bussell, DeBlasio and Leny were lowered to a brotherly grave in the Woodmere cemetery directly overlooking the Ford River Rouge plant. Six months later, the powerful Ford company and the city authorities prevented the fifth victim of the Ford massacre, Williams, a Negro worker, from being buried side by side with his comrades in the brotherly grave.

The power of the Ford millions prevented the Detroit workers from erecting a monument of stone and bronze over the grave of the martyrs. That bare, unmarked grave in the Woodmere cemetery is in itself an eloquent symbol of Ford's ruthless greed and fear. It is also a challenge and a threat that shall be fulfilled. Ford's refusal to permit the erection of the monument at Woodmere is neither final nor lasting. The masses that smashed his terror program will yet smash this decision and in the not distant future smash his power.

ANSWER TO MASSACRE TAKES SHAPE

At that memorable protest demonstration in Arena Gardens the workers, with upraised, clenched fists, pledged a solemn vow to avenge their dead by forging a weapon more powerful than ma-

chine guns, by building the Auto Workers Union in Ford's very shops and in the entire industry. In such crucial moments, the masses do not make vain boasts and empty threats. Serious practical goals are set and the fighting energy of the masses is directed to attain it.

THIS solemn proletarian pledge, made over the tiers of our dead, is now being fulfilled. Under the firm guidance of the Communist Party the aut plans are being penetrated and organized. The masses that marched in that great funeral are now being cemented into the Auto Workers Union. A new weapon is being forged in Detroit.

A year ago, under the shock of the Ford Massacre, the factories slowed their tempo and seethed with anger, but there was no protest strike, the union was not in the shops.

Much has been learned and accomplished since the Ford Massacre. The rapidly growing Auto Workers Union has already organized and led the first wave of strikes and if only industry closed the great River Rouge plant of Ford's. The union gave new power to the Detroit auto workers. They struck and won victories.

The first wave of strikes is but a beginning, but is a forerunner of greater strikes to come, greater strikes in actual preparation. The police terror in the Ford plants has been challenged. Under the harsh discipline and the keen spy system the union is taking shape. The Ford workers will strike. The first Ford strike will be against the wage cut and the inhuman speed-up, but there will follow strikes that will challenge other and greater powers and crimes of Henry Ford.

## German Nazis Assault Three Americans In Big Terror Drive

NEW YORK.—Physical mistreatment and threats of Hitler's Fascists have driven one American out of Germany and caused two others to complain to the authorities.

Nathaniel Wolf, of Rochester, N.Y., told the American Embassy that he had been kidnapped and beaten by the Nazis for criticizing Hitler.



Cops Being Routed by Enraged Workers During Historic Ford Hunger March.