

Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1933

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

ENLIST MORE SYMPATHIZERS!

"I am a sympathizer of the Daily Worker," writes M. Miskulin, of Hoboken, N. J., "and have gathered this small amount of \$3 among my friends—also 'Daily' sympathizers."

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. X, No. 55

5,000,000 GERMAN RED VOTES DESPITE FASCIST TERROR

40,000 DEMONSTRATE IN NEW YORK TO MAKE ROOSEVELT GOVT GIVE RELIEF TO THE "FORGOTTEN MAN"; 15,000 PARADE

Workers From Every Part of City, Negro and White, Join in Militant Demonstration for Unemployed Relief and Insurance

Many Organizations Participate; Solidarity With German Toilers Against Nazis Terror

NEW YORK.—Forty thousand workers, overflowing Union Square yesterday, at the very moment when Wall Street was ushering into office its new hunger president thundered the demands of the "forgotten men" of New York in a mighty demonstration of struggle against the starvation and misery into which the capitalist crisis plunged them.

Coming from every section of the city, Negro and white

Nazis Say: "Will Keep Power Despite Election"

Boss Press Reports Thaelman Communist Leader Jailed

U. S. Workers Send Protests to German Embassy in Washington, D. C.

BULLETIN

With the fascist terror raging, preventing a big turnout at the polls and Hitler counting the ballots in yesterday's election in Germany, the government was forced to admit that 4,850,000 voted Communist with the ballot incomplete. The Socialist Party was declared to have received 7,190,000. The fascists gave as their incomplete returns 17,260,000.

Capitalist press dispatches from Berlin carry unconfirmed reports of the arrest of Ernest Thaelman, leader of the German Communist Party. Mass arrests and collisions between workers and the fascists continued yesterday, with fierce collisions reported from Essen, Hamburg, Cologne and Düsseldorf. Seven persons were killed and scores seriously injured.

To Ignore Election Results

In a final pre-election speech, Ernest Thaelman, fascist floor leader in the Reichstag, declared that the "election will not decide whether the national government remains. It will continue in any case." This contemptuous flouting of the will of the electorate was followed with a threat that there would be "fateful days in the life of the people" if the fascists were not given the necessary 51 per cent of the vote. In the event that the terrorist methods and suppression of the press and election campaigns of the opposing parties succeeded in effecting a 51 per cent of the vote for the fascists, the fascists, he declared, would adjourn the Reichstag after that body had empowered the government to continue to power for several years.

Police Raids as Voting Starts

Police raids and restrictions were intensified throughout the country on Sunday as voting began in the Reichstag and Prussian Parliamentary elections. Even the Catholic Central newspapers have been prohibited for a period of from three to seven days. The Communist press is entirely suppressed. The Thuringian government ordered all Socialist newspapers still appearing to publish the full text of Hitler's speech on "Adolph Hitler on Marxism." The Dessau Government and the State of Anhalt introduced a sweeping censorship of the Socialist press.

The government newspaper "Vorkämpfer Reobachter," published a stupid lie that Communist workers in the town of Eisleben were deserting the working-class party and joining the fascist storm troops. It claimed that 130 of them had destroyed the party membership cards, but offered no proof of the claim.

The Socialist leaders remain silent on the invitation of the Communist Party for a united front fight against fascism.

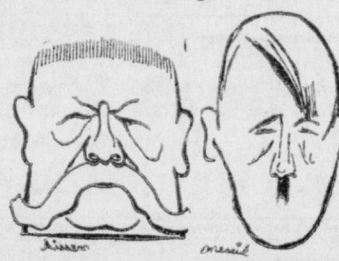
COLLEGE CLUBS DEFEND WORKERS

NEW YORK.—The Campus Workers' Group, the Food Workers Industrial Union, together with the Social Problems Club, and members of the Socialist Club on the Columbia University Campus, have organized a demonstration at the Teachers College Dining Room on 120th Street between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue on Tuesday, March 7, at 12:15 noon sharp.

At the same time, a committee representing these three organizations together with workers who have been fired for being members of the Union will appear and present the following demands to Miss Elizabeth Heston, manager of the Dining Room:

1. Reinstatement of the fired workers.
2. No further firing for reasons of economy.
3. No discrimination against union members. The right to organize.
4. The immediate abolition of the spy-pigeon system being used by the dining hall authorities.

Can't Keep Power



Hitler, Nazi Leader (right), who threatens to remain in power despite the election result, with the full support of Von Hindenburg, who was elected president with the aid of the Socialist leaders. But the masses of hungry toilers are determined that Hitler shall be overthrown. The masses will win.

News Briefs

WHY A BANK HOLIDAY? SMALL DEPOSITORS ASK AT MEET TONIGHT

NEW YORK.—An immediately organized "Small Depositors Group" has called a mass meeting for tonight at 8 p. m. at 1813 Pitkin Avenue in Brooklyn for an open discussion on "Why the Bank Holiday and What is the Small Depositor to do?" A prominent speaker will address the gathering. Admission is free.

SINGLE WORKERS WIN RELIEF

NEW YORK.—Twenty-two single workers of East 13th and 14th Sts. under the leadership of the East Side Unemployed Council, won a decided victory against the single worker discrimination system of the relief stations when they forced the Home Relief Bureau at 51st Street and First Avenue to register them for relief last Friday morning.

A childless couple also registered that morning through the united action of the Council and the workers were investigated at 3 o'clock that afternoon and given relief at 5 o'clock.

TRENTON HEADS ATTACK NEGROES

TRENTON, N. J.—In a vicious attack against N.-Croes, the Board of Education of this city Saturday appealed the Supreme Court ruling that Negro students of the local high school be allowed swimming instruction with the rest of their class. Local Negro and white workers are beginning to realize that only their united actions can put an end to this flagrant discrimination by the city authorities.

POLICE STOP SOVIET FILM; ARREST 3 AT BRONX CLUB

NEW YORK.—Police, with the ridiculous reason that there were more than 75 people watching the picture, stopped the showing last night of the famous film, "Ten Days that Shook the World," and arrested 3 workers Sunday night at the Laundry Workers Industrial Union Hall, 260 East 138 Street, Bronx.

Bank 'Holiday' U. S. TO GO OFF GOLD STANDARD; SMALL DEPOSITORS HIT AS BANKS THROUGHOUT THE NATION CLOSE

THE nation-wide banking crisis has brought a new threat against the life of the Daily Worker. Checks that the "Daily" has received in the financial drive cannot be cashed. Funds on hand are not sufficient to meet the current expenses of publishing the paper. Extra expense was involved in issuing today's paper because telegrams to bring you the news of the March 4 demonstrations all over the country had to be paid for. It was only by the utmost exertions that the "Daily" was able to appear at all today.

The drive itself has fallen down badly during the past half week. Had it not been for a contribution of \$376 from the International Workers Order on Saturday, the total for the day would have again been under \$300.

Collect at once and rush money orders to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City. Organize for the National Daily Worker Tag Days this Saturday and Sunday, March 11 and 12. Throw all efforts into the drive. Don't let the "Daily" go under!

Received Saturday \$660.03. Total to Date \$15,735.77

12,000 Battle Police in Big Pittsburgh Meeting

Negro and White Join in Militant March 4th Demonstration

28 Workers Jailed, Many Beaten; to Hold Protest Meet March 10

PITTSBURGH, March 5.—Twelve thousand workers, Negro and white, battled police for over an hour in one of the most militant demonstrations ever held here. With thousands more looking on, the workers, streaming from every part of the city, gathered at the city county building and demanded immediate federal relief and unemployment insurance, the abolition of Governor Pinchot's new compulsory starvation scheme for the unemployed, and other demands for relief action by the federal, state and city governments.

The entire police force of the city was mobilized to stop the demonstration, for which a permit had been refused. Trucks carrying workers from outlying districts were stopped, but most of the workers managed to slip through on foot.

The police swung clubs and fists right and left and many workers, including women, were badly beaten. Three were slugged unconscious and six had to be taken to the hospital. Three cops were also taken to the hospital. Twenty-eight workers were arrested.

James Egan, leader of the Pittsburgh unemployed and an A. F. of L. rank and file leader, was severely beaten. Pat Cush and Doyle, two of the speakers, were rescued from the police only by the militant action of the workers.

A protest meeting against the police terror will be held Friday evening, March 10.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—Numbering 339 delegates from 246 organizations, the Albany State Conference for Unemployment Insurance and Labor Legislation was called to order at 11 a. m. by Edward Gubernick, Chairman of the Provisional Committee.

Included in the delegation were 154 from 170 unemployed organizations, 24 from 12 Trade Union Unity League unions and leagues, four delegates from as many shops, eight from 7 A. F. of L. unions, and delegates of 5 A. F. of L. opposition groups, 3 fraternal organizations, 4 independent unions, 7 political groups and 7 miscellaneous organizations.

In his opening remarks, Gubernick said: "That this conference should have been called, was inevitable, but we owe deepest gratitude to those members of the A. F. of L. who revolted against the policy of the officials and conceived the idea of calling a preliminary conference in New York City to consider the advisability of this conference."

He appealed to the delegates to forget fancied differences and to form a solid front in their organizations around the purpose of this conference. Gubernick assailed "Rugged Individualism" and other capitalist slogans as a deadening influence calculated to prevent organizations of workers.

U. S. TO GO OFF GOLD STANDARD; SMALL DEPOSITORS HIT AS BANKS THROUGHOUT THE NATION CLOSE

Paper Certificates Issued by the Bankers in Place of Dollars Will Depreciate in Value As They Did In 1907

Small Depositors Must Organize to Demand Return of 100 Cents on the Dollar in Real Money

The United States will go off the Gold Standard today, according to capitalist press reports. This will mean a greater increase in the cost of living for the already starving masses.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Banks will not open in New York state Tuesday as the moratorium is to be extended. The decision came in a conference between Governor Lehman and his banker "advisors." It is said the extension awaits official approval from the White House at Washington, where a group of Wall Street bankers are initiating the Roosevelt cabinet in their jobs.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 5.—A bank "holiday" has been declared here on orders of Wall Street's butcher president, Machado. It is announced to last three days, but that is only the beginning.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The banking crisis plunged lower over the week-end engulfing every bank in the United States, tying up all deposits. Wall Street closed Saturday as Governor Lehman of New York announced a "two day holiday". Up until the last moment on Friday night announcements in the capitalist press, especially the financial papers, quoted Governor Lehman and prominent Wall Street bankers as saying that no bank holiday is contemplated.

At that very time the bankers were preparing for the holiday, getting their own money safely in deposit boxes and preparing to place the burden upon the depositors.

Deception of Kept Press. Early editions of all New York morning papers on March 4th carried stories that there would be no bank holiday and that New York was the "banking stronghold" and was in no danger of going on a "holiday". The Journal of Commerce reported on Saturday morning when the banks were already closed and depositors

were being driven away by police, that: "The New York Commercial Bankers are strongly opposed to this type of action (holiday action) they stated yesterday."

Clearing House Certificates. During the "holiday" there is being printed clearing house certificates which will be issued when the banks open. Announcements are made that these payments will be on Tuesday morning, but some Wall Street observers report that they will not be ready until Friday.

These clearing house loan certificates are paper based on bank deposits and issued by a group of banks. Most of the deposits are "frozen". These clearing house certificates mean dual currency. Such measures have not been taken since 1907 when these certificates were issued to the amount of \$238,000,000. When liquidated their holders were forced to dispose of them at big discounts.

Limit New Certificates. While this money will be issued for use as currency, depositors will not be permitted to draw the full amount of their deposits even in this highly fictitious currency. Withdrawals are regulated by various states, most of them permitting but five per cent withdrawals. At ten o'clock this morning Joseph A. Broderick, Tammany superintendent of banks for New York state, will meet with the state banking board to limit the amount depositors may withdraw when the banks do open.

Hundreds of thousands of depositors, like those in Michigan, where the "holiday" movement first began will lose the major part of their savings—in Ford's Michigan banks deposits have been cut down to 30 cents on a dollar, thus wiping out 70 per cent of deposits.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The National Conference called by the Unemployed Councils, U. S. A. meeting here will elect a delegation to meet President Roosevelt on Monday. The National Committee of Unemployed Councils sent a letter to Mr. Roosevelt informing him of this fact.

The matter was discussed at the National Conference today and it was emphasized that in view of the sharpened situation caused by developments in the last days undoubtedly efforts will be made to use the bank crisis as an excuse to evade responsibility in the matter of direct relief to the unemployed and unemployment insurance as promised in the Democratic National platform.

The conference supports the demands of the small depositors for full payments and urge them to support its jobs relief program.

TODAY JOBLESS SEE ROOSEVELT

Negro Rights Group to Present Demands

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, to make effective the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, relative to the rights of Negroes, will be presented Monday afternoon to President Franklin D. Roosevelt by the Negro Rights Delegation, composed of Negro men and women representative of 500,000 Negroes and whites.

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MINERS AND WIVES ANSWER
"We, the National Miners' Union and the Women's Auxiliary of Local 126," writes N. H., of Coverdale, Pa., "are sending \$5 to the Daily Worker. We would like to send plenty more, but the conditions in the mine fields make it impossible just now."

Roosevelt Calls for War Powers Against Workers

Not A Word of the "Forgotten Man" and Jobless Insurance Pledge
Call Special Congress Session to Shield the Bankers

WASHINGTON.—Wall Street imperialism placed in the white house Saturday Franklin D. Roosevelt as thirty-second president of the United States. The city was the scene of a vast array of armed forces on land and air; military forces marched to martial band music for hours, while the navy dirigible Akron with flocks of aircraft flew over the Capitol.

It is estimated that 100,000 watched the lavish display.

Continue Wall Street Program
Roosevelt's inaugural address, although couched in demagogic terms, clearly showed that Wall Street is determined to try to meet the new stage of the crisis by a fiercer drive against the standards of life of the masses and by an accelerated plunge toward imperialism war.

Roosevelt's campaign phrases about the "forgotten man" vanished from his speech. In place of this he stated that in the event of a further plunge he would demand "broad executive power to wage a war against the emergency as great as the power that would be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe."

This means the throwing aside of all constitutional pretexts, the attempt forcible to suppress the growing revolt of workers and farmers against the hunger program of United States imperialism. It was quite clear that this indicates the desperation of the ruling class as it is increasingly challenged by the growing mass upsurge in the industrial centers and on the land.

Not one word was uttered about unemployment relief and insurance—things he referred to continually in his campaign speeches.

The "Money Changers' Joke"
Roosevelt's open threats to invoke war time measures, which can include martial law, conscription of labor at hunger rations, suppression of working class organizations and most cynical tricks of speech when publications, were woven in with the made the statement that "unscrupulous money changers" have admitted their failure and "abdicated."

William H. Woodin, secretary of the treasury, the successor of Andrew W. Mellon and Ogden Mills, himself directly connected with the biggest Wall Street bandits, listened to these hypocritical words without batting an eye.

Special Congress Session
It is probable that on Wednesday Roosevelt will summon a special session of congress to jam through legislation to shield the bankers and industrialists and try to smash down still further the standards of life of the toiling masses.

and Roy Wright, youngest of the boys, to probate court on the ground that they are juveniles, and the circuit court has no jurisdiction over them.

For Dismissing Indictments
Pleas in bar will be entered in the cases of the same boys to dismiss the indictments against them on the ground that the state in its failure to bring the cases to trial has abandoned prosecution. Eugene Williams has been held in jail since April, 1931, when the original lynch-hearings resulted in a mistrial for him. Roy Wright has been illegally held in the death cell since March, 1932, when the Alabama state Supreme Court set aside the death verdict in his case.

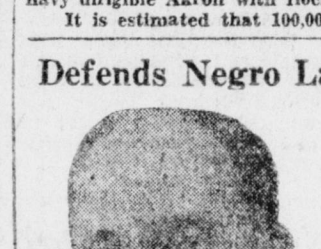
Briefs have been filed by I. L. L. attorneys to support the first two motions, and the two pleas in bar.

Present Five Motions
Five motions, petitions, and pleas will be presented to Judge Hawkins, by General George W. Chamblee, of Chattanooga, and Irving Schwab, I. L. D. attorneys.

The first motion will call for a change of venue to Birmingham from Scottsboro, the lynch-town where a band played "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" while the horrible death verdicts were ground out against eight of the boys.

The second motion will demand quashing of the indictments against all nine boys on the ground that Negroes were not called to serve on the Grand Jury which handed them down.

A motion will be introduced to transfer the cases of Eugene Williams



NEGRO AND WHITE FIGHT AGAINST HARLEM HOSPITAL DISCRIMINATION STARTS STRUGGLE IN ST. LOUIS

1,500 At N. Y. Meet Back Peoples' Committee

Negro Nurses of Mid-West Strike Against Discrimination

NEW YORK—Over fifteen hundred Negro and white residents of Harlem crowded the Abyssinian Baptist Church last Thursday night to protest against the vicious Tammany-discrimination practices of the Harlem Hospital heads.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The fight against discrimination in Harlem Hospital is leading Negro people and white workers to take up the struggle against similar conditions in other sections of the country.

Reverend Powell Jr., assistant pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, and chairman of the meeting was forced to praise the work of the Peoples Committee.

The situation in this hospital is strikingly identical with that in Harlem Hospital. The striking nurses remained in their dormitories, sending a committee to present their grievances to a meeting of the nurses board of the various hospitals, which met in the City Hall last night.

William Patterson, National secretary of the I.L.D. and member of the Peoples Committee, was given a big ovation by the crowd as he was introduced by the chairman.

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Organizations Call, "Action" in Tag Day Push to Save "Daily"

By HOWARD CRAIG

Tens of thousands of workers are pouring into Union Square in a mighty demonstration. Shoulder to shoulder in mainly new-standing ranks they march in, raising their banners and slogans on high, voicing their demands for immediate relief, and unemployment insurance.

"Come closer, comrades, make room for the rest!" Workers blood stirs with a feeling of might. The power that is the working class!

"So, Mr. Hopkins, you have closed the doors of the Relief Bureaus to us? But you and the system you represent are not always the close doors to us. We will be heard! Three mighty cheers are being raised as the American workers affirm their support and solidarity with the German workers in their struggles against the fascist terror.

The march begins—in orderly, well-disciplined ranks, almost military. They start their inspiring march to the door of the Relief Bureau. All the mass organizations are represented—cheering, shouting, the cheering swells, the militant needle trade workers come surging in, now the Unemployed Councils, Downtown, Bronx, Coney Island, etc.

N.Y. Workers Pour Into Streets in Militant Demand for Relief

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ANTI-WAR MEET IN S. A. DELAYED

Imperialists Stop Delegates

NEW YORK—Because of the obstacles put in their way by the imperialists' lackey governments, the delegates to the South American Anti-War Congress were unable to reach Montevideo on Feb. 28th and has caused postponement of the congress to March 11th.

The Anti-Imperialist League has collected by working class organizations. Since only two weeks remain before the convening of the congress, the League urges all organizations to utilize the postponement and secure additional signatures. Lists can be had at the office, 799 Broadway, N. Y., Room 536.

The Anti-Imperialist League has issued the following statement published below in part, condemning the action of the Peruvian government in assaulting the Communist Party of Peru.

The bourgeois landlord government of Peru under the leadership of the bloody Sanchez Cerro is carrying on a campaign of terror against the workers and peasants, the revolutionary organizations and particularly, the Communist Party. In this terror the government has the full support of British and American imperialists.

Friday Totals Low Again; N. Y. District Falling Down

Other Districts Also Off; Organize Tag Days to Lift Drive Over Top!

The districts on Friday failed to increase their contributions substantially, with the result that only \$397.92 came in. New York, the largest contributor of the day, managed to scrape together only \$122.47, far less than it has donated in past weeks.

This letdown on the part of New York is a danger sign since New York is counted on to pull the drive thru. Second to New York is the contribution of \$54 by District 16 (North and South Carolina). Almost the whole of this sum is the result of the efforts of Richmond, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., which are part of this district.

Aside from California's \$41.96, none of the other districts really came to life. Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago all contributed small sums varying from \$21 to \$34.77. Are these districts arranging parties and affairs and checking up on the mass organizations? Are they doubling the number of workers in action with collection lists?

What has happened to Colorado and Milwaukee? Both of them failed to contribute at all Friday. Milwaukee for the second successive day. Philadelphia, which sent only \$9.05 on Friday, has fallen badly. It is among the lowest of the big districts.

Philadelphia, together with several of the other big districts, should investigate the deficiencies of its work so far, and go ahead with redoubled efforts to fulfill at least half of its quota by the end of the week.

And all districts: PUT ALL YOUR ENERGIES INTO THE TAG DAYS. ORGANIZE THE TAG DAYS TO LIFT YOUR DISTRICT OVER THE TOP IN THE DRIVE.

Table with columns for District, Total, and various sub-districts. Includes District 1 (Boston), District 2 (New York), District 3 (Chicago), etc.

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MAXWELL ANDERSON'S "BOTH YOUR HOUSES" OPENS TONIGHT AT ROYALE

The fourth production of the Theatre Guild, "Both Your Houses," a new play by Maxwell Anderson, will have its premiere this evening at the Royale Theatre.

The play will alternate with "Alice in Wonderland." Others in the cast include Paul Leyssac, Donald Cameron, Josephine Hutchinson and Miss Le Gallienne.

Elmer Treadwell's new play, "Lone Valley," is scheduled for Wednesday evening at the Plymouth Theatre. Max Baer, Charles Kennedy and Virginia Tracy head the cast.

Two features are now being shown at the Jefferson Theatre: "Cynara," with Ronald Colman and Kay Francis, and "Men Are Such Fools," with Leo Carrillo and Vivienne Osborne.

The regular meeting of the Peoples' Committee will be held Wednesday evening at the Plymouth Theatre, 115 West 11th St.

The name of the new publication is "The Rank and File Federationist," with the March issue now on sale at 3 cents per copy. The paper will be published monthly.

One of the most significant features of this rank and file organ is to be found on the fourth page, where the names of the rank and file members are printed in a special section.

"Through the Rank and File Federationist the members of the A. F. of L. will make it known, as they have thus far through their agitation and demands for unemployment insurance and relief, and by organizationally supporting the proposals of the A. F. of L. Committee, where they stand on every question pertaining to their broad and better."

This article not only gives a clear picture of the situation in these trades, but makes definite proposals, such as exemption of dues payments from the unemployed, reductions in official salaries, and outlines methods of struggle to secure these demands.

FOOD WORKERS ARE SENTENCED

NEW YORK.—Fred Burns, a worker who was eating at the Foltis-Fischer cafeteria at 797 Broadway when the strike took place there and where he was arrested, was given six months in jail on Saturday at the Essex Market Court at 2nd Avenue and 2nd Street.

The original charges against these workers were disorderly conduct. However, one can easily see through this move for long sentences by the magistrate court, that the contempt of court order that has been applied for by the bosses against the leaders of the union and the strikers is already being put into effect.

All bosses are extremely interested in seeing that this application for a contempt of court order is granted to the receivers of Foltis-Fischer. If it is granted, it will set a precedent which will legally outlaw strikes and other methods of struggle of the workers against their employers at a time when their employers are in receivership.

A picket line before the Goodyear Employment Agency, 761 Sixth Ave., made the manager change his mind about returning a swindled fee which the Committee could not get otherwise. He had sent Mike Siper to the Irving Katz, 35th St., as shipping clerk for a week for \$4 for an \$8 a week position.

The American Youth Club, which to date has raised \$72.31, broadcasts its challenge to all the English-speaking clubs affiliated with the Council of Workers Clubs, to see which club will go ABOVE the drive quotas assigned to them.

The Borough Park Workers Club, affiliated with the City Club Committee, brought in \$30 and also challenges the rest of the Jewish-speaking clubs to a race in reaching and exceeding the quotas assigned.

The Hinsdale Workers Club has raised \$52.30. And now it not only accepts the challenge of the American Youth Club, but it is confident that it will go far ahead of that organization.

"So far we have raised \$30 for the 'Daily,' and we shall not stop at this," writes Joseph Zaslavsky, secretary of the Daily Worker conference in Jamaica and Richmond Hill. On the initiative of one of our comrades, a member of Women's Council 35, we succeeded in getting \$14.75 in subscriptions, ranging from one month to a year.

"We challenge other organizations to do the same, so that we will be able to bring the Daily Worker, and its present need, to every worker's home."

Fighting Sixth' Again Secures Refund of Fees for Swindled Workers

NEW YORK.—The "Fighting Sixth" of the Sixth Avenue Grievance Committee in securing the refund of swindled fees for jobs from workers, also uncovers the starvation rate of wages now paid to workers.

The Claremont Agency, 1049 6th Ave., sent Miss Emily Cordes to the Eton Grill, 151 Montague St., Brooklyn, to work as a waitress for \$3 a week. Miss Cordes paid \$4 for the job. Upon arriving at the restaurant and working for a few hours, she discovered that the agency had misrepresented the job. She quit and returned to the agency demanding her fee, but was refused.

A very active part in the revolutionary struggle is played by the women farm laborers and the tenant farmers' wives. They demanded to be given arms and took part in the work of the pioneer detachments. The "youth vanguard" and the Red Guard formed a separate regiment in the Red Army. They organized laundry detachments, kitchen brigades, anti-aircraft detachments, scout and liaison detachments, sanitary detachments, shoe repair detachments, transport detachments and nurses' detachments.

The Chinese women are actively participating in the general struggle of the Chinese proletariat. Therein lies one of the causes of the success of the Chinese revolution.

Members of the Peasant Unions, Trade Unions and Red Army. Thus, in south-western Kwangsi there were in November, 1930, upwards of 300,000 women members in the different organizations.

Comrade Lenin wrote: "The experience of the emancipation movements shows that the success of the revolution depends upon the extent to which the women participate in it."

Comrades meet at STARLIGHT RESTAURANT 117 East 15th Street. Home cooking—comradely atmosphere. Management: A. Jerich from Pittsburgh.

Comrades meet at JADE MOUNTAIN American & Chinese Restaurant 197 SECOND AVENUE. Welcome to Our Comrades. Phone Gambia 54-9854.

Comrades meet at JOHN'S RESTAURANT SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES. A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet. 302 E. 12th St. New York.

Organizations Participating in Raising Funds for the Daily Worker

Organizations participating in raising funds for the Daily Worker include the Grand Concert Saturday, March 11 at 8 P. M. Eastern Parkway Workers Center 261 Schenectady Avenue Brooklyn.

Wintchewsky Memorial Meeting Organized by three I.W.O. Branches. The first memorial meeting of the proletarian poet, Boris Wintchewsky, organized by the following branches: 9, 15, 23, and 108, will be held at Wintchewsky and a program is arranged. The children of School 2, Williamsburg and Proletien will participate.

Grand Bazaar Krueger's Auditorium MARCH 11 and 12. Restaurant—all kinds of food—cheaper than at home. Don't buy your spring clothes—you will buy them wholesale price.

Workers' Memorial—Workers' Chorus—Well Known Cartoonist—John Reed Club—Dancing. Admission 35c—For Both Days.

BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant. 358 Claremont Parkway Bronx.

JADE MOUNTAIN American & Chinese Restaurant. 197 SECOND AVENUE. Welcome to Our Comrades. Phone Gambia 54-9854.

JOHN'S RESTAURANT SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES. A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet. 302 E. 12th St. New York.

STARLIGHT RESTAURANT 117 East 15th Street. Home cooking—comradely atmosphere. Management: A. Jerich from Pittsburgh.

JADE MOUNTAIN American & Chinese Restaurant. 197 SECOND AVENUE. Welcome to Our Comrades. Phone Gambia 54-9854.

Woman Gains Freedom in Soviet China

THE Soviet regions of China at present have a population of about 30 million and a Red Army of 200,000 well-armed and disciplined soldiers, enjoying the support of the working masses.

In the Soviet regions of China the eight-hour day has been established, together with vacations and rest days for the workers, and special protection of female and child labor has been introduced. Women and children are not allowed to be employed on heavy jobs. Women receive two months' leave before and after confinement.

The Soviet Power has granted equal rights to the Chinese women, prohibiting polygamy, slavery, the traffic in women and children. The "Tung Yang Sun" custom, i.e., the purchase and bringing up of little girls as future daughters-in-law has been abolished. Women have been given the vote, equal pay for equal work, the right to own land and implements, a free choice of a husband, the right of divorce, title to half the property acquired by both parties during marriage, in case of divorce, etc.

The Soviet Power has given the women access to all schools and courses, and is organizing evening courses, alterations, etc., for the women. The women take an active part in the work of the Soviets, and a number of the village Soviets and even the regional Soviets are presided over by chairwomen. According to reports from the Soviet districts, practically every Soviet, consisting of five members, includes one or two women.

Members of the Peasant Unions, Trade Unions and Red Army. Thus, in south-western Kwangsi there were in November, 1930, upwards of 300,000 women members in the different organizations.

Comrade Lenin wrote: "The experience of the emancipation movements shows that the success of the revolution depends upon the extent to which the women participate in it."

Comrades meet at STARLIGHT RESTAURANT 117 East 15th Street. Home cooking—comradely atmosphere. Management: A. Jerich from Pittsburgh.

JADE MOUNTAIN American & Chinese Restaurant. 197 SECOND AVENUE. Welcome to Our Comrades. Phone Gambia 54-9854.

JOHN'S RESTAURANT SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES. A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet. 302 E. 12th St. New York.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents "Both Your Houses" A COMEDY BY MAXWELL ANDERSON. ROYALE THEATRE 45th St. West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents "American Dream" BY GEORGE O'NEIL. GUILD THEATRE 52nd St. West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents "BIOGRAPHY" A COMEDY BY S. N. BEHRMAN. AVON THEATRE 45th St. West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Now Playing A CLOSE UP OF WHAT'S WHAT IN RUSSIA. THE CAMERA Reports the Whole Truth About the Soviet Union. SOVIETS A PARADE. CAST... 140,000,000 LOCALS... One-third of the World STARS... Stalin, Gorky, Red Army.

Under the Roofs of Paris "SOUS LES TOITS DE PARIS" First Time with English Dialogue Titles. THE WORKERS Acme Theatre 14th St. and Union Square.

RADIO CITY THEATRES 10:00 A.M. Direction "Rox" 10:30 A.M. MUSIC HALL NEW ROXY 50th St.—6th Ave. 14th St.—6th Ave.

"KING KONG" with FAY WRAY. ROBERT ARMSTRONG Spectacular stage show as amazing as these two mighty creatures. 8:30 to 1 P.M. (Mon. to Sat.) Elevators to Mezzanine—Smoking Permitted.

SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION. THE FILM OF 1,000 SENSATIONS! COMRADESHIP An Epic of the Working Man. Now playing at TOBIAS THEATRE 78th St. 1st Ave. near 78th. 1:30 until 5 P.M.—2:30 after 5 P.M.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 Bristol Street (bet Pitkin & Rutter Aves.) Daily. PHONE: DICKENS 3-3015. Office Hours: 9-10 A.M. 1-2 P.M. 6-8 P.M.

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

White Gold Filled Frames... \$1.50. ZYL Shell Frames... \$1.00. Lenses not included. COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St. Telephone: O'Hara 4-4520.

GARMENT DISTRICT Garment Section Workers Patronize Navarr Cafeteria 333 7th AVENUE Corner 29th St.

Good Food Served Right Farragut Cafeteria 326 Seventh Av., at 28th St.

MENTION THE DAILY WORKER DENIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FLORIST FLOREAL DESIGNS A SPECIALTY 101 W. 28th St., New York PHONE: LACKAWANNA 4-2470

PATRONIZE SEVERN'S CAFE 7th Avenue at 30th St. Best Food at Workers Prices

FRANCIS LEDNER & DOROTHY GISH in A AUTUMN CROCUS The New York London Success MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way. Even. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:40.

ROY JEFFERSON 14th St. & NOW DONALD COLMAN and KAY FRANCIS in "CYNARA" Added "MEN ARE SUCH FOOLS" Feature with LEO CARRILLO.

THE FILM OF 1,000 SENSATIONS! COMRADESHIP An Epic of the Working Man. Now playing at TOBIAS THEATRE 78th St. 1st Ave. near 78th. 1:30 until 5 P.M.—2:30 after 5 P.M.

JAPAN IMPERIALISTS TAKE JEHOLO CITY; NANKING BETRAYS FIGHT

PREPARE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS IN U. S. A. AND U. S. S. R.

Women Shock Brigaders' Meet Takes Steps to Aid Collectivization; Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A., Issues Call

MARCH 8 LINKED WITH USSR TASKS

Strengthen Ties of Workers, Peasants

MOSCOW, March 5 (By Radiogram).—Throughout the Soviet Union preparations are taking place for International Women's Day, March 8. Everywhere in factories and collective farms the Women's Day celebrations are being linked with the concrete tasks of mobilizing the women workers for the specific work of socialist upbuilding.

A characteristic example is furnished by the local conference of women shock brigaders of the collective farms in Kinel in the Samara region. The delegates pledged to organize nurseries and kindergartens for all the children in their districts whose mothers are engaged in field work during the spring sowing.

To increase shock brigades as their next immediate task the bringing of the number of women shock brigade workers in their collective farms up to the minimum of 20 per cent.

In 20 collective farms of the Novosokolok district permanent nurseries will be opened March 8. In neighboring factories, women workers have chosen special brigades to help the farms carry out their spring sowing according to schedule.

Practical steps for strengthening the ties between the proletariat and the peasantry mark most of the preparations for International Women's Day. Official figures show that 27.5 per cent of the women workers in basic industries in the Ukraine with 90,000 women students in the colleges and universities.

Further extension of the safety and health protection of the women workers will mark the celebration in the Ukraine.

5,000 AT MARCH 4 IN MINNEAPOLIS

March Through City in Three Columns

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 5.—Three marches from the north, east and south sides of the city converged upon Bridge Square, bringing 5,000 workers for the March 4th unemployed demonstration.

Both the mayor and the City Council refused to meet with the delegation elected by the workers. The demonstration decided to call a mass meeting in front of the Court House on Tuesday to demand recognition of Unemployed Committees by the Welfare Board in connection with relief cases.

The demonstration adopted a resolution protesting against fascist terror in Germany and expressing solidarity with the German workers.

GAIN RED VOTES IN CHIC. ELECTION

Five Candidates Get Increase Over Nov.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 5.—The aldermanic elections of February 28th showed a growth of the Communist influence in the city of Chicago. Although the number of votes cast in February 28th was much below the vote cast in the November election, every Communist candidate received a larger number of votes as compared with the November elections. In Ward 9, Comrade Daley received 534 votes and in November Foster received 485 votes. In Ward 21 Comrade Swiecki received 428 votes and in November Foster 240 votes. In Ward 35 Comrade Pfeiffer received 1,090 votes and in November Foster 177. In Ward 37 Comrade Greenblum received 145 votes and in the November elections C. P. got 53 votes. In Ward 45 Blatner received 196 votes and in November the vote was 222. These were the only candidates of the C. P. that remained on the ballot.

In 21 wards where the Communist

1,500 STEEL WORKERS FIGHT COPS FOR THE RIGHT TO MEET IN GARY

500 In Indiana Harbor; 300 in Hammond Demonstration

GARY, Ind., March 5.—Fifteen hundred unemployed and part-time steel workers fought back militantly against a savage police attack on their March 4 demonstration. Scores of police, with the aid of deputized thugs of two posts of the American Legion, viciously slugged both men and women. Firemen were also held in readiness with fire hoses and rifles. Two workers were taken to the hospital and many others were treated by doctors for injuries. Five cops were also injured. Ten workers were beaten up and arrested on charges of open conspiracy to incite riot.

The demonstration was held despite the fact that Mayor Johnson, at the dictation of the U. S. Steel Corp., had flatly refused a permit. The bitter indignation sweeping the

working-class sections of this city will be expressed at a mass protest meeting Tuesday night at Rumanian Hall, 1208 Adams St.

500 Demonstrate in Indiana Harbor. INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., March 5.—After clashing with the police at the city hall, 500 workers demonstrated in Indiana Harbor despite the refusal of a permit by the chief of police. The workers enthusiastically supported the program of the Unemployed Council and the Communist Party.

HAMMOND, Ind., March 5.—More than 300 workers participated in a March 4 mass meeting here at the Old State Theatre.



The above picture, printed for the first time in the United States, shows Joseph Stalin, present secretary of the Communist Party, Soviet the south front in the struggle Union, as he appeared in 1919 on against the white guard bands of Denikin and Wrangel. He successfully attempted to invade the Soviet Union. He was assassinated by the big imperialist powers.

1,000 AT MEET ON BOSTON COMMON

Joined by Marchers From Cambridge

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—Demonstrating on the Boston Common, 1,000 thousand workers adopted resolutions demanding that President Roosevelt act on the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Other resolutions protesting against Governor Ely's proposed moratorium, which would nullify existing labor laws, called for the immediate release of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys, registered vigorous protest against the City Council's action of discrimination against the 40,000 foreign-born aid recipients and expressed solidarity with the German workers against fascism.

Wires were sent to the German embassy demanding the release of arrested German workers and demanding stoppage of Hitler terror against the Communist Party.

Lawrence Police Fail to Disrupt March 4th Hunger Demonstration

Several hundred workers gathered on the City Common to remind Roosevelt of his election promises to the "Forgotten Man," to protest night work for women and to demand that Mayor White's budget provide for adequate relief.

Croll and Libby were both arrested and held on respective charges of "speaking without a permit," and "assaulting an officer." Incensed by police brutality, the workers showed their solidarity by collecting pennies and raising bail for those arrested within an hour's time.

Telegrams were sent to Roosevelt and to the German embassy, the latter protesting against the bloody Fascist terror in Germany.

Norfolk Raises \$28.50. NORFOLK, Va.—The I. W. O. City Committee of Norfolk and Portsmouth has contributed \$28.50 in answer to the Daily Worker's Emergency Call. A large affair for the "Daily" is being planned in these twin cities soon.

Party candidates were ruled off the ballot, a write-in campaign was carried on. No count has been given as to the result. The aldermanic election, to begin with, was a denial of the rights of the workers, not only by eliminating 21 Communist Party candidates, but also by eliminating all opposition to the Democratic Party in 21 wards where the election ward ruled off the names of all candidates, leaving only candidates of the Democratic Party, supported by

"MAKE MARCH 8 DAY OF STRUGGLE"

Women Fight on Every Front, C. P. Says

In a fighting statement on International Women's Day, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. points out the terrible conditions of the women workers of this country and contrasts them with the steadily rising standards in the Soviet Union. The statement declares in part:

"Working women, wives of workers and farm women, are awakening to their terrible conditions of life and work under the system of capitalism, under the rule of the bosses and bankers. Everywhere they are organizing to resist the ever increasing attacks. This is shown in the heroic battles that the women are putting up in struggles for immediate relief for their children and themselves, in the strike struggles in Detroit and other sections of the country, in the rent strikes, and in the struggles against sheriff sales on the farms. Under the leadership of the Communist Party the working women in the United States are proving that they will not starve silently—that they will fight to the last ditch against the capitalist solution of the crisis.

Working women—Negro and white—American and foreign born—young and old—join the ranks in the struggle against the attacks of the bosses. Show your growing solidarity and determination to carry on the fight for immediate unemployment relief and unemployment insurance, against the wage cutting drive of the employers, for equal pay for equal work, against the coming imperialist war, and for the Defense of the Soviet Union, by rallying in large numbers on International Women's Day—March 8th."

30,000 IN CHICAGO JOBLESS PARADE

Protest Nazi Terror at German Consulate

CHICAGO, March 5.—Marching through cold and snow, 30,000 Chicago jobless, half of them Negro workers, carrying hundreds of banners, marched through the city streets to the City Hall, through the loop, and then on Michigan Blvd. to Grant Park.

Such slogans as "Against Bloody Fascist Terror in Germany," "For the Defense of the Soviet Union," and demanding "Unemployment Insurance," were included in the forest of the marchers.

Despite permit specifications excluding Michigan Avenue from the line of march, the workers took possession of this street and marched on to their meeting place in Grant Park.

At the respective starting points, workers elected their spokesmen to present their demands to city and county governments.

When the marchers reached the City Hall, some individual rushed towards the woman Negro worker who led the march carrying a red flag, seized the flag from her hands and attempted to run away. He was immediately seized by a group of workers who captured the flag and brought it back to the march.

This incident was prepared in advance to provoke a fight. Only the militancy and quick action of the workers who recaptured the flag, frustrated the attempt to create confusion in the rank of the marchers.

Hear Delegation. The central mass meeting in Grant Park was addressed by Brown Scire, ex-servicemen and Andrew Newthoff, the delegation insisting that the county Commissioners refused to meet the delegation in the City Hall.

Instead, the delegation was met by Police Commissioner, Allman, who acted for the city officials. He took over the demands presented by the delegation, which included withdrawal of the new 12 per cent in relief, Unemployment Insurance and release of all arrested workers.

Act on Scottsboro. Poindexter spoke for the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and the meeting unanimously elected a Negro woman, Laura Osby to the labor jury at the trial of the Scottsboro boys.

On motion of John Williamson, a resolution was adopted protesting against the Fascist terror in Germany and pledging solidarity with the German working class against Fascism.

Passing in front of the German consulate, workers returning to their respective neighborhoods, staged a militant demonstration raising slogans against the bloody Fascist Hitler, for the release of arrested workers and for the freedom of the German working class. The angry workers threw bricks and smashed the windows of the German consulate.

FARMERS FIGHT FORECLOSURES. BAD AXE, Mich., March 5.—More than 2,000 farmers here yesterday drove away, with threats of hanging him, a mortgage shark, Jacob Wagner of Windsor, Ontario, who attempted to foreclose on the property of Christian Ropp, a farmer near here. They then bought the property for \$6 and turned it over to Kopp.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

EMPLOYED WORKER MISERABLE BUT READY TO FIGHT

Ind. Meat Cutters Union Fighting Boss Group and Gangsters Provocation

Philips Signed With New Developing Union But Broke Agreements

NEW YORK CITY.—The Independent Meat Cutters Union has come to a terrific battle with a boss that tries with the help of the association and gangsters, to break this union, which has been existing for 3 months only. The reason for this attack is that they have seen that this new union has made certain achievements in a short time. The bosses that had signed with the union, seeing that this union meant business, tried to maneuver something in order to break it up.

The first attempt they made to break away some of the signed-up shops, was with the Philips concern, which has 9 shops with 23 workers. They started by locking out 3 of these workers who belonged to the union. The organizer saw Philips, but did not succeed in straightening anything out. Why? For the simple reason that the bosses already at that time had a certain group of stool pigeons and spies in the union, especially from the Philips concern. There were 2 men that served the bosses' interest that were brothers-in-law of

Philips. Philips used this information to try to break the union. With the boss association he used all kinds of methods to bust up the union. They also invested thousands of dollars to break the strike that the union declared against Philips.

The workers at Philips shops that are on strike gave their answer. They declared that in spite of all provocation and the threats of gangster terrorism, they will fight with the last bit of strength and energy in order to win back the shops that were taken away from them.

The workers from other sections, unions, Unemployed Councils, or any other organizations, are urged to come and help win this battle that the union is carrying on against Philips and his racketeer association. Philips once agreed to a settlement at a conference, but not to allow the strikers to return. The answer of the union was that it will fight until victory. Help on the picket line at 478 Bergen St.

—S. F., Independent Meat Cutters Union.

WORKING MOTHER HAS HARDEST LOT OF ALL.

There are no words to describe the misery that confronts the conditions of the working mother under this system. I sit all day in the little furnished room which provides a home for my husband and two children. Down on the floor there is a hall-telephone to which I must listen for a ring from the nurses agency which at long intervals, sometimes days and sometimes weeks, gives me a call. The nurses agency gives a ten per cent fee off my wages, and I used to get six dollars a day and in the good times I even got eight. Now I get four.

The work is unlimited and the hours are likewise. Poor people do not have nurses and the rich, taking advantage of the depression, try to bargain with you even after it has been decided by the nurses agency that you are to get four. Sometimes they try to bribe me into taking cheap silk stockings or other articles of goods instead of money.

But how is one to live? My husband, a former salesman, has not worked or brought in money for so long a time that all we have to depend on is the occasional jobs I land. My two children spend a great deal of their time on the street. The furnished room is no home for them. When I get home late at night I am compelled to stand over the stove making up some sort of a meal for the next day. I am up before six the next morning and away again at my job. I do not see them, nor does my husband who is out all day trying to hunt up a job—a sort of a job.

I have thought this condition over, talked about it with other nurses and women workers. The capitalist papers who are crying against Soviet Russia, accusing the Communist Government of breaking up the home, are themselves the cause of breaking up the home. I know many other homes like mine on the edge of dissolving due to extreme exploitation of women and their families. There is only one way out for us—to organize with the other working mothers and all workers and fight for the right to a home and a living for themselves and their children.

A Working Mother.

SHOE WORKERS LEARN BY BITTER EXPERIENCE

NEW YORK CITY.—I work in one of the large shoe factories. Until about three months ago, due to the organization of the workers, we somewhat managed to eke out a half wage decent wage, as the bosses did not dare to cut as much as in other factories. They knew that the workers would resist. To our sorrow, some workers believed that the bosses were generous in not cutting as much as others, due to their liberalism, and being members of the Workers' Circle.

But four months later the same liberals showed that what they had cut up to now was only that to be a sample. Workers were laid off. The excuse given was "not enough work." Workers were fired. Those allowed to remain were told this was done for their benefit, so that they will have more work. Wages have been so much we can barely make a living.

Brother shoe workers! The only way to better our conditions is thru organization. The bosses understand this well—therefore they broke up our organization. Let us all join the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, which is the only true union fighting for the interests of the shoe workers. Brother shoe workers—wake up!

—A Shoe Worker.

WORCOER CALENDAR

Tuesday, March 7—Packing Plants; Wednesday, March 8—Relief Jobs and Forced Labor; Thursday, March 9—Steel and Metal; Friday, March 10—Mining; Saturday, March 11—Farming; Monday, March 13—Marine; Wednesday, March 15—Railroads; Thursday, March 16—Steel and Metal; Friday, March 17—Textiles.

New York Hospital Breaks Promise to Workers; Gets Fake Prosperity Publicity

NEW YORK CITY.—When the New York Hospital was opened last September, the capitalist newspapers greeted this with an outburst of applause. The fact that 2,000 workers (medical and maintenance) were hired was used as an example to prove that conditions were improving.

No mention was made that more than half of these employees came from the five hospitals that combined to make this new institution, or that these workers had their wages cut 25% in the transfer from one job to the other.

About two months ago, a policy of mass lay-offs was begun, which received no mention in the press. The additional work was piled on those still remaining, by longer hours and terrible speed-up. The excuse given was that the hospital was in financial straits and wished to avoid this huge institution by the Hospital Workers League, will undoubtedly bring great results.

By a group of workers of the New York Hospital, 88th St. and York Ave.

40,000 Demonstrate in New York



Part of the huge crowd of 40,000 in New York calling for unemployment insurance and relief and taking up the fight of the small depositors hit by the banks closing.

N. Y. FUR WORKERS TEN THOUSAND IN PLEDGE HELP FOR CLEVELAND MAR. 4 NEWARK STRIKE

Expose Boss Scheme To Hide Scab Goods; Picketing At Plant

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—Smashing holes in the wall of the rackets built by the police and bosses around the striking furriers of Newark, Morris Langer, manager of the Fur Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union rallied the strikers of the J. Hollander plant for further struggle at the massing of some 150 strikers held Saturday.

"The brutal murder of our comrade, Natale Ballero, will not drive us back into the Hollander plant," Langer declared. "We will stick to our guns until we win. Our New York comrades are showing their solidarity with us by refusing to work on the skins coming from the A. and J. Hollander and Singer plants."

Leave Off Stamp. "I the effort to fool the N. Y. furriers," Langer continued, "and get them to work on skins coming from his shop, he is purposely leaving out the stamp showing where the skins come from. The Union calls on all furriers to refuse to cut a single scab skin."

Wages in the J. Hollander plant, where the strike is now in progress, are lower than in any other shop in the fur dyeing and pressing industry. Workers get as low as six dollars for a seventy-two hour week.

It is these conditions coupled with the militant leadership of the N. T. W. I. U. that have resulted in the organization of the 23 dye shops, employing over 1,100 workers, in the course of the last six weeks. Following on years of betrayal by officials of the A. F. of L. and the International Fur Workers Union, an entirely different picture is presented as a result of leadership by the militant union.

In six weeks of struggle under the N. T. W. I. U. leadership, wage increases of from \$5 to \$8 per week have been won, together with unemployment insurance and the shortening of working hours by six to ten per week. The same militant methods are being used in the Hollander strike with continued mass picketing of the plant.

Fur workers in New York pledged support to the Hollander strikers in recent demonstration held at 29th Street in protest against the murder of Natale Ballero, one of the strikers.

The strike-breaking activities of P. Lucchi, vice president of the International Fur Workers Union and his henchmen, was repudiated by members of the Industrial Local No. 3. This action was taken following the appeal by a committee of three from the Industrial Union asking the members of the local to support the strike.

Pay Tribute to Ballero. Around 200 workers paid tribute to their fallen comrade, Natale Ballero, who was murdered by hired gangsters of the boss. The workers collectively defied the menacing array of police who attempted to disrupt the funeral and heard speeches at the grave, delivered by strike leaders and a representative of the Communist Party.

STOP WRECKERS ON USSR FARMS

Caused Damage to Farm Machinery

By N. BUCHWALD (European Correspondent of the Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, March 5 (By Radiogram).—The Political Department announced today that its organs had recently disclosed and liquidated counter-revolutionary wrecking organizations in certain organs of the Commissariat of Agriculture and the Commissariat of State Farms. These counter-revolutionary organizations are chiefly state employees, mostly of bourgeois and landowner origin. The majority of those arrested pleaded guilty of organizing counter-revolutionary wrecking activities in agriculture aimed at the deliberate damage and destruction of tractors, agricultural machines, deliberate choking up of fields with weeds, lowering of yield, arson against the machine tractor stations and flax mills, plundering of grain supplies of the collective farms, distribution of scawing and harvesting activities and destruction of cattle.

The examination and evidence of the arrested wreckers established the fact that by their actions the arrested sought to undermine the peasant households and cause famine throughout the country. Seventy persons, including Konar, Semetsky, Skorupsk, Kuznetsov and others, have been arrested. The examination is being continued.

The demonstration was headed by workers' children, bearing banners and signs with the following slogans on them: "Pass the Anti-Eviction Law," "Stop Wage Cuts," "Immediate Payment of All Small Deposits in Full," and "55 Cents an Hour for Relief Work." Police Squads "protected" the workers all through the meeting and march.

800 At Indianapolis March 4th Meeting

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—Around 800 workers turned out to the March 4th demonstration in response to the call issued by the Unemployed Council.

Theodore Luesse, just released after serving a year at the State Penal Farm, was the principal speaker.

THOUSANDS OF CHINESE BUTCHERED

Even Boss Press Admits Treachery of Nanking

WORLD WAR LOOMS

U. S. and Japan in Fight for Loot

Jehol City was occupied early Sunday morning by a vanguard of 128 Japanese officers and soldiers. Gov. Tang and his officers offered no resistance, although the city is well defended by strong fortifications and heavy artillery.

Betrayed to Death. Thousands of Chinese troops were betrayed to their death, and Jehol Province and its population turned over to the iron heel of Japanese imperialism by the base betrayal of the defense by the Kuomintang militarists, who on Saturday night opened a sector of the defense line around Jehol City to permit the unopposed advance of the Japanese invaders on the capital of Chinese rank and file soldiers, utterly surprised by the unexpected appearance of the Japanese in their rear, were ruthlessly slaughtered by Japanese machine gun and artillery fire.

The first defense lines of the Chinese regular troops were also betrayed a few days ago by similar treachery when the Lingnan sector was thrown wide open to the Japanese invaders, facilitating their advance on Jehol City.

This latest betrayal of the Chinese people by the Nanking Kuomintang Government is so flagrant that even the imperialist press admits it, a special dispatch to the New York Times declaring "Jehol is lost through treachery." The Nanking Government is supported by the Wall Street bandits and the League of Nations as a counter-revolutionary force against the revolutionary upsurge of the Soviet movement in China.

The same Nanking Government which consistently helps the imperialist bandits in their looting and partition of China has over one million men under arms in Central and South China in its fifth "Communist Suppression" campaign against the growing Chinese Soviet districts. None of these troops were sent to the defense of Jehol Province.

Danger of U. S.-Japan War. The Japanese invasion of Jehol Province was launched the very day after the League of Nations had issued its hypocritical censure of Japan's seizure of Manchuria. A censure aimed to force Japanese imperialism to share its loot in Manchuria with its imperialist rivals under the League's program for "international control" of Manchuria.

This move was engineered by the Wall Street government which, though not a member of the League, utilized the small powers in that body for an attack on Japan, and used the war debts to bludgeon France and Britain into a small measure of support for the U. S. Far Eastern policy. Japan defied the demands of its U. S. rivals and withdrew its delegates from the League conference. This was followed with a terrific sharpening of the antagonisms between the two imperialist rivals for the mastery of the Pacific and control over China.

Police Club Richmond Demonstration; Jail 7 Negro, White Workers

RICHMOND, Va., Mar. 5.—Police yesterday attacked the March 4th demonstration here and brutally beat up men and women workers. Seven white and Negro workers were arrested, including Abe Tomkin, organizer, and William H. Field, secretary of the Richmond Unemployed Council.

A mass defense conference in being called for March 17 to smash the terror and begin preparations for a state hunger march.

Ten Workers Jailed at March 4 Indoor Meeting in Houston

HOUSTON, Tex., March 5.—Ten workers were arrested at a March 4 indoor meeting here attended mostly by Negroes. Many workers had been intimidated away as a result of the terror that has raged here during the past two weeks, with workers arrested nearly every day.

The International Labor Defense is defending the arrested workers.

4,000 STATE HUNGER MARCHERS IN WASH. EVACUATE FROM CAMP

Governor Turns Down Demands; Jobless, Organized, Continue Fight

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 5.—The 4,000 state hunger marchers, after being herded like cattle in a park which was converted into a virtual prison camp, were driven out of Olympia. The Health Department acting under orders, declared the camp a menace to health, and the marchers were given 15 minutes to evacuate.

With the camp surrounded by 3,000 deputies of the American Vigilantes, the marchers held a mass meeting and voted to evacuate after 24 hours because of the mud, rain, cold and increasing sickness.

The governor refused the demands of the marchers, made in the name of tens of thousands of starving, unemployed workers of this state.

The marchers left in organized ranks, their spirit undimmed despite the intense suffering and terror to which they were subjected.

The Government of the Bankers

WITHIN two weeks the bank "holiday" that began in Michigan swept through the entire country—registering a swift downward sweep of the economic crisis. Seligson has there been such quick and unanimous action on the part of the political machinery of the capitalist class as in this situation where it was a question of coming to the rescue of the big bankers and industrialists.

We have here a classic example of the fact that the power of government exists only for the purpose of defending the ruling class at the expense of the rest of the population. The 48 state governments of the United States of America, whose governors, legislatures and senates pleaded that they could not take any action to relieve the mass hunger of the unemployed workers were able to respond with rapid action when it came to aiding the bankers. Those who treated with contempt the demands of the starving farm population for emergency relief, for a moratorium on farm debts, mortgages, etc., showed the greatest alacrity in responding to the demands of the bankers for a moratorium on deposits—when the bankers asked for such action.

The reason for all this is plain—the whole government machine, city, state and national, is owned and controlled by the bankers. The politicians of all shades are agents of the ruling class. Their job is to listen to their masters' voice and do as they are told.

The Tammany governor of New York state, Lehman, a few hours before he himself publicly issued the decree on the bank "holiday" made the definite statement "I do not contemplate declaring a bank holiday. Neither have I been asked by anyone to do so." Three hours later, in conference with Wall Street bankers, Lehman did declare the "holiday." The same issue of the Journal of Commerce that carried the Lehman statement that there would be no holiday (Saturday, March 4th) also reported: "The New York bankers are strongly opposed to this type of action."

This bank crash was preceded by the most unbridled pillaging of bank funds by the heads of these institutions. For example, Charles E. Mitchell, erstwhile head of the National City Bank, collected in bonuses during the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 the sum of \$3,500,000, in addition to his annual salary of \$25,000. This same Mitchell and the other officers of the bank "loaned" to themselves, in 1929, without security the sum of \$400,000 to cover their own stock gambling deals while selling out those customers of the bank unable to cover their margins.

This latest pillaging of the savings and the accounts of small depositors followed a period in which hundreds of millions of dollars were pumped into these tottering banking institutions by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. But this same R.F.C. had not one cent today to pay to the small depositors who are reduced to beggary to save the big bankers, any more than they had anything with which to relieve the mass hunger of the men, women and children of the working and farming population of the country.

This serious financial crash engulfs additional large sections of the population in that mass of misery, suffering and poverty that has been for nearly four years the lot of millions of workers and poor farmers, impoverished professionals, bankrupt small business men, etc.

This new stage of the crisis must spur on to more determined action the suffering masses to compel the capitalist robber class to disgorge some of its stolen loot in the form of immediate emergency relief and unemployment insurance. The small depositors who will be financially ruined cannot hope for anything from their despisers. They should fight in a mass movement against hunger. They must put forth special demands such as:

1. Full immediate payment to small depositors.
2. Payment in dollars instead of clearing house certificates.
3. The government to guarantee 100 percent payment to small depositors.

This can be achieved only through organization in every part of the country and the most decisive demonstrative action to let Wall Street know they cannot place all the burdens of the crisis for which they alone are responsible upon the backs of the rest of the population.

Roosevelt's Program of Hunger and War!

ROOSEVELT became President of the United States on the very day the bank "holidays" completed their procession through the country. During the election campaign when Mr. Roosevelt was making his promises to the Forgotten Man the campaign song was "Happy Days Are Here Again". The key-note of Mr. Roosevelt's inaugural speech however, was "only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment". The Forgotten Man was completely forgotten by Mr. Roosevelt in his inaugural address. Even the phrase has been abandoned. The 17,000,000 unemployed have been waiting anxiously to hear what is the program of the new president who made so many promises of relief to the unemployed, who even flirted with the slogan of Unemployment Insurance. In the address there was not the slightest reference, not a whisper about Unemployment Insurance. What did the new president offer to the starving millions? He was gracious enough to "admit" that "a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence". What did he offer to these millions who face this problem of existence? The new Wall Street president did not propose unemployment insurance but in effect military regimentation of the unemployed. He presents the Couzens bill of military training for business youth to the millions of the unemployed throughout the country. He speaks about putting people to work and how "it can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the government itself, treating the task as we would the emergency of a war". This is not a program for public works, but a program for militarization of the unemployed.

Further Mr. Roosevelt proposes to rid the industrial centers of "the over balance of population" by herding them into the agricultural centers of the country, where the farming masses are already starving. Roosevelt had some grave words against the "money changers", against the incompetent bankers. He even became melodramatic and announced that these "money changers" had asked you the right to change money. He has not abdicated. Roosevelt has entrusted them in his very cabinet. Woodin, the new Secretary of the Treasury, who is connected with the National City Bank, with the House of Morgan, with Rockefeller, with the Remington Arms corporation, and who is a director of various companies, is the very man who is flesh and bone of the financial oligarchy of Wall Street. Wall Street has not abdicated. They are now enthroned more than ever in Washington.

The address is very direct and strong when it outlines a program of ruthless struggle against the toilers of the country. Roosevelt asked for broad executive power to make laws, to ask for the right to suspend the constitution in order to enforce war measures. The program for a new deal has quickly turned into a war program; into a program of ruthless suppression of the growing struggles of the toiling masses for bread.

On the very day when Roosevelt was inaugurated, thousands upon thousands of unemployed workers marched through the streets in the various cities of the country demanding that Roosevelt make good his promises, demanding that a system of Unemployment Insurance be established. It is against the unemployed, against the staggered workers that Mr. Roosevelt uttered such bold words demanding unlimited right to wage war.

Capitalism is plunging ever deeper into the crisis. The various promises for the return of prosperity have been blasted. Every measure which the ruling class is taking to get out of the crisis only deepens it. Misery is growing. The struggle between the world imperialist robbers is sharpening. The program of American capitalism, the program of the Roosevelt administration is a program of war at home and abroad, as a means of getting out of the crisis.

The new day of President Roosevelt is true to the tradition of the liberal President Wilson. It was the Democratic administration of Wilson with the phrases of new freedom and behind a screen of pacifist deceptions plunged the country into the last imperialist world war. Now in the midst of this the worst crisis of capitalism, the new democratic administration, again with the phrases of the Forgotten Man and the New Deal, emerges as the true servant of Wall Street and issues a bloody call for imperialist war and ruthless terror against the starving millions. The call of Roosevelt for war against the starving millions will be answered by the growing united front of workers and farmers in the struggle for their immediate needs and for the abolition of capitalism.

MARCH COMMUNIST SPECIAL ENLARGED MARX ANNIVERSARY EDITION

- FOR MARX WAS BEFORE ALL ELSE A REVOLUTIONIST!—Engels' Speech over the grave of Marx.
- SOME LESSONS OF THE STRIKE STRUGGLES IN DETROIT—Editorial.
- MARX, FOUNDER OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM AND ORGANIZER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY—By F. Brown.
- THE END OF RELATIVE CAPITALIST STABILIZATION AND THE TASKS OF OUR PARTY—Excerpts from report to the 16th Plenum, Central Committee, C.P.U.S.A., January 28, 1933, by Earl Browder.
- THE LIFE AND WORK OF KARL MARX—By Max Bedacht.
- MARX ON THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR—Correspondence between Marx and Engels.
- THE EMERGENCE OF AN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY PROLETARIAT—Toward the study of the Application of Marxism-Leninism to the American Class Struggle—By Sam Don.
- MARXISM AND REVISIONISM—By V. I. Lenin.
- THE REVISIONISM OF SIDNEY HOOK—Continued—By Earl Browder.
- THE STRUGGLE OF MARX AND ENGELS AGAINST THE OPPORTUNISM OF GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY—By G. Vasilkovsky.
- THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC CRISIS—By John Irving.
- BOOK REVIEWS—New Reformers for Old—A review by Milton Howard.

Women Toilers in the Detroit Auto Strike

By ANNA DAMON

UNDER the leadership of the Auto Workers' Union, four strikes in Briggs Manufacturing Plants, Motor Products, Packard, Buick and Hudson's, took place during the month of January, which brought splendid victories to the auto workers. These strikes electrified the entire city—led up Ford, Chrysler and other plants.

Inspired by the successes of the strikes in the auto plants in Detroit, workers in department stores, in dress factories and other industries, put up a struggle for higher wages and gained increases.

In all these strikes and struggles, the women factory workers played a leading role. At the Auto Workers' Union strike call, although unorganized and with little attention by the factory bosses, the women came out at a moment's notice together with the men and joined and led militant picket demonstrations.

The women workers on strike gained substantial wage increases from 20 to 200 per cent—a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour—pay for waiting time (dead time)—bonus increases—shortening of working hours.

LABOR LAWS VIOLATED

We speak to a young girl at Motor Products. She tells us: "There is a law in Detroit which says that women are not permitted to work over 10 hours a day and not more than 54 hours per week. But we worked 60 and sometimes more hours per week, and still did not earn more than \$7 or \$8 per week. Sometimes we got even as low as 4 cents per hour—sometimes 10 cents. We never knew what we were going to get. The efficiency man had that all figured out."

Then there is another law which says that women are not permitted to work at night. But my mother is working on a night shift with dozens of other women. This, too, the efficiency man had all figured out. But now since we had the strike, under the leadership of the Auto Workers' Union, we won the demands and we get a minimum of 30 cents per hour and things are a lot better."

We talked to this girl and other women about the union. They promised to help arrange a women's meeting to bring more women into the union and to build women's auxiliaries.

WE go to the Mack Ave. Briggs Plant. Here over 6,000 workers are still on strike; 2,000 of them women. For the last six weeks, the workers have waged a bitter fight to improve their living conditions. The fight for the right to live in face of the organized joint reactionary forces of the auto lords, the "liberal" city government of Mayor Murphy, the treachery of the Detroit Federation of Labor, the I. W. O. and the Socialist Party officials.

WORK BUT NO PAY

We talked to an Italian woman of 40 on the picket line. We asked her why she was on strike. She told us: "I worked here for 10 years. My husband and children worked here. Now I am the only one working and am working part time. I come here every day, hang around for 10 to 12 hours for 5 hours' work, and I wait and wait for the job."

"I never know what I get for my work. They make us sign a paper 'the price for jobs is subject to change.' I make sometimes \$5 a week—sometimes \$6. I never know. We have no shoes. I go to the office and ask them to get me and the kids some clothes. They say O.K. And give me a slip of paper and make me sign. Now, I have worked six weeks and have received three 2-week pay checks: one for 2 cents, one for 5 cents and the other for 7 cents. They say they take it out for the shoes." She cries out: "That is why I strike. That is why I picket. They cheat us, I tell you; they take away all we make."

WOMEN IN FIGHT FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

WE go to an Unemployed Conference in Dearborn—men and women get up one after another saying how Ford is sapping out their life and blood. A woman speaks: "I have 10 in the family. My husband worked at Fords for 15 years. Now he has no job. They take my boy in the Ford Trade School. He is 12 years old. He is the only one that they give work to. He picked three times in one day. His back aches, and the foreman says speed-up. We mothers of Dearborn demand work for our husbands and against child labor, for free food, transportation and hospital care for our children."

Negro and white women in Detroit: Further your militant struggle for the right to live! Organize into the Auto Workers' Union! Join the Women's Auxiliaries!

Working and farm women of other cities: Follow the militant struggles of the women of Detroit!

Let International Women's Day—the historic day of struggle against misery and oppression of the working and farm women under capitalism—be a day of solidifying our forces in struggle against wage-cuts, for unemployment insurance and immediate relief, against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union and Chinese masses!

All out in demonstration on March 8th—International Women's Day!

Edith Berkman, who contracted tuberculosis as a result of the persecution of the bosses for her militant leadership of striking textile workers, still faces danger of deportation to fascist Poland. Only mass pressure of the working class can save her.

THE INAUGURATION



Soviet Woman Takes Her Place in Socialist Construction

The following article by a woman worker on a collective farm in the North Caucasus region of the Soviet Union is one of a series collected by the "Peasants Newspaper for Those Beginning to Read," published in the Soviet Union, at a general meeting at which members of the collective farm were asked to write about their daily work.

This series, now published in a booklet called "Kokhozniki," shows by concrete example how the working peasants have cast off the shackles that bound them to the landlords, capitalists, kulaks, and priests.

I lost my parents when I was six years old; they had been poor peasants and died of cholera. I was sent to a home for foundlings, from which a farmer of Mashlykino, Chepurnoy by name, and his wife took me and adopted me, for they were childless. When I became a little older they made me work. I took the cattle to graze and never had a holiday. I was not even taught to read and write.

My adopted parents were middle peasants. They had adopted me so as to get an additional plot of land, as land was then allotted per head. When I was 16 they decided that I should marry, as they wanted an additional worker in the family. They wanted a son-in-law who would not have to do military service, so they chose a man who had done his already. I did not want to marry him, but they beat me and I agreed.

After I married we were four workers in the family. We had a pair of horses and a cow. I began to have children.

SO I lived until 1924, when a teacher came to our village and taught the grown-ups to read and write. He called a meeting and told us that all persons between the ages of 16 and 40 could come and learn. I was so happy for the first time. I had three children, but decided that I would learn in spite of everything.

STUDIES AT EVENING SCHOOL

We went to school evenings; the teacher told me that I must ask my children to help me. I was ashamed to know less than they did and my little girl began to teach me. The other peasants laughed and joked when they saw me walking down the village street with my copy book in my hand.

By that time another teacher arrived; he was a young Communist who organized a Comsomol nucleus and a Pioneer detachment. I let all my children join the latter. When some of the villagers saw them wearing their red ties, they said to me:

"Do you know what you are doing? You are taking the wrong road and are dragging your children with you. Make them take off those red ties."

series to us, from a magazine, and told us we ought to organize one here. We discussed it at a meeting and elected a commission of twelve women of which I was a member. We decided to wait until the roads were better and then collect funds and start work. We had amateur theatricals and so got our first money. Then the hens began to lay and we went round to cottages with a subscription list and collected 2,000 eggs, 12 peods of flour, some butter, some vegetable oil and about a hundred rubles. With the funds raised in this way, in the spring, we opened a day nursery. There was room for 30 babies and a playground for forty children. I baked bread for them.

FROM 1924 to 1926 I was organizer of women's work. We planted sunflowers and weeded the sunflower fields. In 1927 I applied for membership in the Communist Party. I was doing social work all the time, but did not give up my house work, so as to be left in peace. Everybody was surprised at the amount of work I managed to do.

For two years I did not tell my husband that I was a candidate for the Party. When I became a

member I told him and he was quite surprised.

"I don't see why you give yourself all that trouble," he said, "working at home and in the Party. What pleasure you find in it I can't understand; is the Party dearer to you than your own family?"

"I have led a miserable life," I told him, "and now I want to be free and take part in ruling my country as Lenin said all women should."

After that he and I constantly quarreled.

LEAVES VILLAGE TO STUDY

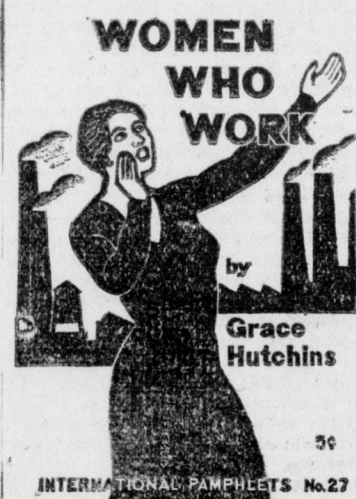
In 1928 I was sent to Taganrog to study to be chairman of a village soviet. As soon as I left the villagers began to sneer at my husband because I had left my work and the children on his hands.

On my return I was very soon made vice-chairman of the village soviet. We had elections a week later and everybody shouted "We want Chepurnoyaya!" So I was elected chairman of our soviet.

It was difficult work at first. Many a time I cried over my papers; they were so hard to understand that my head ached and I could not think of the right things to do. So I went to the chairman of the Regional Executive Committee and asked for advice.

The comrades told me what I was to do and wrote it all down for me in large letters on a piece of paper; in case I should forget anything.

It became easier afterwards, for I understood that there was no need for me to do all the work alone and that the whole village soviet presidium was there to help. I used to go to the Regional Executive Committee for instructions and they would inform me about



Grace Hutchins INTERNATIONAL PAMPHLETS No. 27

The Bosses 'Forget' the Women and Children

By I AMTIER.

OF the 17,000,000 workers that are out of work in this rich country, more than 4,000,000 are women. These are not the women of the well-to-do class, who wanted pin money, or desired to be "independent." They are the women of the working class, girls and women, who had to go to work to help out the family income.

Tens of thousands of the girls have left home in search of work—work that is nowhere to be found. These girls and women are out on the road, with their families; in the Y. W. C. A.'s and other institutions. They are on the streets looking for food.

Some of them are left in the factories. They slave as never before—70 to 80 hours a week. They work for a beggar's pittance—50 to 60 hours a week in sweatshops in Connecticut for 65 cents. Two weeks of slave labor in Pennsylvania, in return for \$1.63! Three cents an hour—in the glorious commonwealth of Pennsylvania! Eight cents, ten cents an hour—this is slavery that breeds disease, misery, crime, prostitution! These are some of the "forgotten" people President Roosevelt talked so much about.

You spent the summer, Mr. Roosevelt, at your fine estate at Hyde Park, surrounded by your grandchildren in the green of the vast woods. When "tired" from your "labors," you went to the south, on a splendid yacht. You swam and fished—while millions of children sweat, starved and died. The children's bureau of the government that you now head tells us that in 1930 there were more than 2,000,000 children working in sweatshops and on the farms of this country—while millions of adults are unemployed! These figures are not true, for they do not count the hundreds of thousands of children of the migratory workers, who are not reached.

Since 1930, hundreds of thousands of children have been forced out of

school, working in the streets as newsboys, bootblacks, errand boys. Thousands of schools have closed down because of "economy"—and more will soon shut their doors. More than 3,500,000 children are working for one or two dollars a week, because fathers and mothers are denied work, because relief means starvation. More than 1,000,000 boys and girls are tramping the country, homeless youth, unable to find work, hounded and persecuted, thrown into jail and onto the chain gang.

During the election campaign, Mr. Roosevelt, you talked about "six to ten million children who are fighting at their desks." They continue to faint, because the government's refusal to provide adequate relief and unemployment insurance.

WORKING Class Women. Mothers and Fathers of the Working Class: Are women and girls to be forced to commit suicide and into prostitution; are they to work for starvation wages? Shall we allow our children's lives to be stunted and broken, so that the bosses may retain more profit they take from our lives?

On March 8th we will mobilize for International Women's Day, the day of the women of the working class of the entire world. On this day the women enslaved in the capitalist and colonial countries will raise the demands of the working class women. On this day the women workers of the Soviet Union will celebrate the victory of the working class in the U. S. S. R.

This year, more than ever, we must mobilize our forces. This year, more than ever, the women must demonstrate. They are workers, home-keepers, mothers of the starving children. Three exploited—and the Negro mothers four times exploited. We must rally our forces to demand that Roosevelt, the bosses and the government of this country remember and immediately provide in decent measure for the "forgotten" people of this country.

"Equal Pay for Equal Work"

By EDITH BERKMAN.

Since February, 1931, Edith Berkman has been facing deportation because she organized the Lawrence textile workers for better conditions. On March 8th, International Women's Day, all meetings should demand the right of Edith Berkman to live in the U. S. A.

"WOMEN take the jobs of men," or "Women should stay home and let the men work" are some of the popular sayings of the day. At the same time the mill-owners' organizations such as the Associated Industries of Massachusetts come out with the demand, "For Women's Work till 10 o'clock at night." (In Massachusetts women may work only 8 hours a day and only till 6 at night.) In this manner through the employment of women workers at lower wages and longer work-day the bosses hope to increase their already fat profits.

WOMEN WORKERS ARE PAID LOW WAGES.

All census of the United States Labor department prove that women are paid one-half to one-third less than men for the same kind of work. In 1930 there were about 10,000,000 gainfully occupied women in the United States. Today millions of them are looking for work. And if they are single they don't even receive relief. Low wages of the husband force many married women to seek jobs.

As a result of many powerful struggles some labor laws against night work for women have been won. Some states have introduced the 8-hour law for women workers. But all these laws are ignored and discarded.

While a great deal of space is given in all capitalist papers to talk about the 6-hour day—5-day week, or "share the work week," steps are being taken for longer hours of work and wage cuts. All workers, men and women must organize to defeat the slavery.

EXPERIENCE IN A KNITTING MILL.

I worked as a knitters helper in a knitting mill. The knitter received \$35 per week. (Knitters are highly skilled workers.) I, a woman, his helper, received \$16

a week. One day, because of illness, the knitter did not come to work. The boss asked me to try to operate the machines by myself. To the satisfaction of my boss I operated the machines well. After the days work I was told by the boss that I will be put in charge of the machines and will receive \$20 per week. I was to do the work of a man who was paid \$35 per week for \$20 a week. No wonder the boss was satisfied. The next day the knitter came to work. The boss met him with a "blue envelope." He was fired.

A GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE ELECTED.

When the knitter told me about it, we decided to take this question up with the whole department at noon. In the meantime, word was passed around that all meet outside at 12 o'clock. When we met, everyone was against the bosses scheme. We each had our say. And we agreed on the following: a) A committee of 5 to go to the boss with our demands or grievances. b) All go back in the mill, but don't work until the committee tells them to. If the demands are not granted we go on strike.

WE DEMAND "EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK."

Our committee demanded: 1) The knitter be given back his job. 2) All women given a man's job to receive the same pay as the man.

At first the boss refused to talk to us. We then told him that no one works until our demands will be granted. He called down, told us to sit down, gave cigars to the men, even to the one he fired in the morning. After one hour of talk we went out of the office smiling—we announced that all would go back to work—our demands were granted.

Unity of all workers plus organization will bring victories to the workers.

Equal pay for equal work is one of the most important demands of all workers, men and women.

Miners' Wives Demonstrating



Scene in a recent demonstration during the Illinois mine strike, where women took an active part fighting together with their husbands against miserable conditions.