

"One Cannot Say Too Much"

"One cannot say too much for the Daily Worker. The very fact that it is the only English daily paper that is persecuted by the bosses and their henchmen should be sufficient ground for the workers to rally around their trailblazer in the class struggle. Our answer to our enemies is a five dollar check for our fearless fighter.—S. and E. R., Minneapolis, Minn."

Daily Worker

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(Section of the Communist International)

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DEMANDS OF "FORGOTTEN MEN" FACE ROOSEVELT

In Gigantic Mobilization March 4th to Compel Keeping of Promises to Unemployed Workers and Desperate Farmers, Daily Worker Must Lead!

On account of the extreme danger to the life of the Daily Worker, we are compelled to give the whole of the first page to this urgent appeal for help.

(AN EDITORIAL)

PRESIDENT-ELECT Roosevelt the day before yesterday issued a call to all the Governors of the 48 States to come to Washington for a meeting in the White-House with the new president on Monday, March 6th.

The new incoming president gives as the subjects to be discussed by himself and the 48 Governors the following:

- (a) Conflicting taxation by Federal and State governments;
- (b) Federal aid for unemployment relief;
- (c) Mortgage foreclosures, especially on farm lands, and
- (d) Better land use by afforestation, elimination of marginal agriculture land, flood prevention, etc.
- (e) Reorganization and consolidation of local government to decrease tax costs.

It is clear that the most vital interests of the great laboring masses of city and country are to be handled on the first business day of the new government administration.

The 48 Governors most of whom will gather in Washington have been, without a single exception, elected to governorships in the various states on the tickets of the capitalist political parties, in campaigns that were financed by the bankers, manufacturers, merchants and rich land and mortgage owners of their various states. (President-elect Roosevelt himself belongs to the class of wealthy aristocrats). These gentlemen, coming together in Washington to settle the most vital questions of life and death for more than 100,000,000 laboring and suffering people—will consider all of these questions under pressure of the class interests of the big bankers and trust heads whose "good will" and campaign contributions made possible the election of these gentlemen.

Class interests will be reflected in the five questions enumerated by President-elect Roosevelt in the following way:

IN the matter of taxation, behind the question of conflicts between Federal and State Governments on this or that kind of taxation—is to be found the REAL question to be settled at Washington which is who shall pay the heaviest burden of taxes! Of course, the greatest pressure will be exercised by the wealthy multi-millionaires who control all the capitalist political parties, and who will so juggle the taxation question as to put the least possible burden upon themselves and the greatest possible burden upon the already bankrupt masses of workers, "dirt" farmers and small business people.

ON the question of "Federal aid for unemployment relief"—the pressure of the strongest powers of finance in the world will be exercised to bring about the heartless betrayal of the 16,000,000 starving, unemployed workers and the countless millions of their dependants, to whom Roosevelt has promised unemployment relief and insurance.

In this, the only big industrial country in the world where there is no social insurance system of the National Government, and only the merest makeshifts of social insurance under a few State Governments, a struggle for Unemployment Insurance represents the most important issue of life



TWO RECEPTIONS BY FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT.—Gov. Roosevelt's state troopers viciously attacking the Hunger March to Albany in 1931. The other photo shows an entirely different scene.

For here you see the president-elect laughingly greeting Prince Ferdinand and Prince Frederick, grandson of the bloody ex-kaiser Wilhelm of Germany.

and death for the working masses.

Have we forgotten? Just three years before these Governors will meet in Washington, that is, on March 6, 1930—the great mass struggle for Unemployment Insurance of the American workers began. Do we not remember the great mobilization called for by the Communist Party through its central organ, the Daily Worker, to which 1,250,000 workers in the cities and towns of the United States responded?

Do we not remember this historic advance of the working class under revolutionary leadership which for the first time compelled the capitalist class, together with all of their foul retainers of the prostitute capitalist press, the betraying misleaders of the Trade Unions and of the Socialist Party, etc., to recognize that there is such a thing as mass unemployment in the United States? Do we not remember the bloody cavalry charges of the capitalist police, the heads cracked under cosacks' clubs, the trampled women and children—the price that we of the working class had to pay to compel the heartless bankers and corporation heads and their political tools to recognize that there is such a thing as an unemployment question?

Do we not know, in fact, that it is precisely these struggles of the American workers that are compelling President-elect Roosevelt to place on the order of the day before the 48 Governors, the question of Federal aid for unemployment relief?

But what is the likelihood that the 48 Governors and Roosevelt will concede real unemployment relief at the expense of the Federal Government and the great bankers and trust heads? "Federal aid FOR unemployment relief" is to be construed as meaning the turning over of Federal funds not to the unemployed, but to the State political machines of the different 48 States—to be squandered and stolen in the obscure political underworld of 48 different State Governments where it will be impossible to trace and expose the stealings! Do we not understand that this will mean the turning over of huge slush funds to the 48 State political machines to give "unemployment relief" to the political friends of the various Governors and their administrations?

What about New York State itself, when Roosevelt was Governor of New York? What became of the funds that were supposed to be given to the unemployed workers? The greatest percentage was stolen by exactly the corrupt New York State and New York City political machines. While the streets were lined with starving men and women, while working-class children were shivering and pale and fainting from hunger at school because of their fathers' unemployment—"unemployment" relief was given to rich job-holders who drove Lincoln and Buick automobiles through the crowds of starving workers, while they went themselves to receive the funds that were supposed to

go to the unemployed. This is what happened in New York State when Roosevelt was Governor.

"Unemployment Relief" is being interpreted also to mean the devotion of great sums of public money to projects having no other purpose than enriching the Tammany contractors.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has already turned over \$3,000,000,000 to bankers and corporation heads who are Hoover's political friends, and is expected to turn over billions more to Roosevelt's political banker and corporation friends; whereas it is doubtful if as much as \$1,000 out of the enormous sums turned over by the Federal treasury to these multi-millionaires has ever reached the pockets of unemployed workers.

Is it not clear that the American working class has to have its vital interests represented in these questions?

THEN take the question of mortgage foreclosures. This affects the interests of millions of small home owners of the working class and middle class in the cities, and many millions of American farmers, 10 per cent of whom have already lost their farms in two years to the loan sharks.

Is it not clear that, when Roosevelt and the 48 Governors meet in Washington, the farmers and small home owners' interests will be most vitally at stake? The question of "Farm Relief" is being handled by the ruling class and its politicians not in the way to enable the farmers to escape confiscation of their farms by bankers, but in such a way as to enable the bankers and corporations to collect the mortgages—the whole aim of this so-called "Farm Relief" being to prevent the escape of the farmers from the debt trap.

When 10 per cent of the American farmers lost their farms in the course of two years, this was "all right" with the ruling class politicians; it was only when the farmers revolted that Hoover and Roosevelt decided "something was wrong" and proceeded to find measures for "Farm Relief" by turning over funds not to farmers but to bankers.

Is it not clear that the farmers and small home owners have to be heard where mortgage foreclosures are being considered?

THE question of "better land use by afforestation, elimination of marginal agriculture land, flood prevention," will be construed to mean the restriction of the poorer farmers so as to crowd them off of their "marginal agricultural land" for the benefit of the wealthy landlords; it will mean the favoring of big estate owners with forestry service, the feeding of a horde of politically connected contractors and estate owners with "flood prevention" measures, etc.

THE "Reorganization and consolidation of local government to decrease tax costs" will be construed in such a way as to weaken the influence of the working

class and farm voters in local government, to "concentrate authority" in the hands of business cliques, etc. It is clear that the voice of the masses MUST be heard when these questions are being considered.

"OTHER subjects" may also be considered, according to the invitation, and under these will doubtless include a cut of the pay of the Post Office and other Civil Service employees who are already almost unable to live on their wages, a cold blooded assault against the railroad workers through government connivance in cutting their wages. "Other subjects" will likely be the projects to compel the workers in large industrial plants to contribute out of their already lowered wages for feeding the unemployed, the project of forcing the "stagger plan" as a means of reducing the standard of living of the working class. With absolute certainty the whole under-current of this conference will be the question of a wholesale drive for the reduction of wages of the whole of the American working class. Not to speak of little things like the distribution of "pork" to deserving Democrats which will go on at an unequalled speed.

Without doubt the whole question of the coming imperialist world war as a measure of the capitalist way out of the crisis will be before the Governors' conference in one form or another.

Unquestionably the great array of "victorious Democrats" that will assemble with Roosevelt, from the South especially, will spell no good for the Negro masses of the South who are now under the pressure of persecution and suffering never before seen by them.

Unquestionably the American masses, working class, farming, Negro and white MUST be represented at a moment like this.

ON MARCH 4th, 1933, in the place of the repudiated Hoover—the victorious Roosevelt elected by the overwhelming millions of American voters on his promises to the "Forgotten Man" will be inaugurated as the new President.

On March 4th, the "Forgotten Men" will assemble in all of the cities and towns of America determined to bring to realization some of the promises that were made by this new President. In every city and town the working class will assume the greatest activity in assembling on March 4th which must be a National Day of Struggle for Unemployment Relief and Social Insurance to formulate in most concrete manner the realization of these promises which the masses insist upon being kept.

This must be a mobilization of all of the vital, active forces in every Trade Union, every Unemployed Council, every workers' mass organization, for a gigantic demonstration on the streets on March 4th.

To carry this great action through, the Daily Worker is necessary as the clarion voice of leadership.

Roosevelt promised great things to the "Forgotten Men":

- Roosevelt promised Unemployment Insurance.
- Roosevelt promised relief for the farmers.
- Roosevelt promised a "new deal."

The millions of "Forgotten Men" will not relinquish the promises that Roosevelt has made to them! 100,000,000 "Forgotten Men" will face Roosevelt on March 4th.

Who will lead and mobilize these millions?

Everybody knows that only the Communist Party can and will lead these workers, as it did on March 6th, 1930, sincerely and truly and bravely to compel the granting of concessions by the ruling class to the starving millions of American workers and farmers.

The Daily Worker must be the voice of the Party—the organizing instrument in reaching these masses. Every other daily newspaper in the English language in America will do all in its power to aid in the deception and defeat of the masses. The Daily Worker is necessary to this struggle. The great masses of American toilers are moving forward now, not backward—and the Daily Worker is absolutely necessary to these struggles.

The masses cannot afford to let the Daily Worker die. But the response must be quick and substantial.

Yesterday's contributions were \$313.42, a drop of \$38.57 from the day before. The life of the "Daily" is threatened! Contribute, collect, speed every cent to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City. Received yesterday \$ 313.42 Total to date 5,174.81



CHILDREN'S BREAD LINE IN ROOSEVELT'S METROPOLIS.—In N. Y. C. controlled by the Democratic Party of Roosevelt these young tots wait in line before the Salvation Army for a food handout.



"NEW DEAL" CLUB IN ACTION.—When masses of the "forgotten man" demonstrated before the New York Home of Roosevelt for Unemployment Relief his Tammany cops viciously clubbed them.



WHILE DEMOCRATIC PARTY MAYORS, like Gernak of Chicago arm thugs with shot guns against the jobless who demand no relief cuts. They shot down four unarmed workers in front of the Lawnsdale Ball Station.



UNDER ROOSEVELT'S LEADERSHIP.—The mighty mass demonstration on March 6, 1930 in New York which started the nation-wide movement for jobless insurance was smashed and its leaders arrested. Photo shows leaders of demonstration: I. Amer, Wm. Z. Foster, Robert Mine and Harry Raymond.

DEMONSTRATE IN UNION SQ. TOMORROW 5 P.M. FOR MOONEY

1,000 MORE JOIN NEEDLE STRIKES IN SINGLE DAY

Movement Spreads With United Front Well Established

NEW YORK—The strike movement among the cloak and dressmakers is spreading rapidly under united front leadership. Nearly 1,000 came out yesterday. Fifteen cloak shops, among them some of the most important, were pulled out yesterday. Fourteen dress shops, some very large ones, were struck yesterday. At Madison St. on 24th Street the boss fired two girls yesterday, and the whole crew, mainly Italian girls, walked out in a body.

Cromwell Silver Co. Metal Spinners Out; Won't Work With Scab

NEW YORK—The Metal Spinners of the Cromwell Silver Company have gone out on strike because they refuse to work with a scab by the name of Freedman, and refuse to go back until the scab who was instrumental in breaking the recent strike in Freedman Bros. is fired.

The Metal Workers Industrial Union on cooperating with the metal spinners, is trying to spread the strike to the other departments on the basis of fighting for better working conditions for the solderers, polishers and the unskilled workers in the shop.

The striking spinners and many other workers from the shop will be present at the Grand Concert and Dance of the Metal Workers Industrial Union that will be given this Sunday, February 12th at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street.

Shoe Workers Strike Hundred Percent at 'American Shoe' Shop

NEW YORK—One hundred workers walked out yesterday at the American Shoe Company, located at 175 Livingston St., Brooklyn, in a factory in a building. The boss made attempts to cut the wages of the fitters on top of the 10 per cent cut. The firm refused to settle prices with the workers; instead prices were given to them by the Board of Trade through Mr. Herman. On these prices the workers could not even earn 40 cents an hour. Girls making \$15 a week were given a wage-cut as high as 40 per cent.

The workers demand recognition of the shop committee, price committees, no hiring or firing of new help without the consent of the Shop Committee, increases of the wages of the girls.

Win Strike in Forman Shop; Get Wage Raise

NEW YORK—After three days of strike in the Ocean Forman Painting Shop, the boss was forced to sign up with the Alteration Painters Union and grant all demands of the workers, including a substantial raise in wages, recognition of the Union and the shop committee, and all other demands contained in the Union's agreement.

MT. VERNON JOBLESS MARCH

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A delegation of ten from the Mt. Vernon Unemployed Council, 421 South Eighth Ave., went up Tuesday to see the Commissioner of Welfare.

The city officials were frightened to the point of flooding the city hall with all available police and detectives, and by deputizing even the auto mechanic that works on police cars.

Stage and Screen

"LIEBESKOMMANDO" OPENS AT ACME THEATRE TODAY

"Liebeskommando" (Love's Command), a romantic screen comedy with music, will be shown at the Acme Theatre, beginning today. Robert Stolz and Gess von Bolvary, who were responsible for "Zwei Herzen in 3 Takt," "Das Lied ist Aus" and "The Theft of the Mona Lisa," are the producers of this love story of Vienna. Many light songs and melodies run through the tale, and the leading roles are played by Dolly Haas, well known German star, and Gustav Prohlich, who was seen lately in "Zwei Menchen."

"The Victory March of the Soviets," a gripping picture of the 15th Anniversary Celebration in Moscow is on the same program. This program will continue until Saturday inclusive. On Sunday the Acme will present the American premiere of Pudovkin's new film, "Life is Beautiful."

"Maedchen in Uniform" will continue for a fourth week at the Cameo Theatre. Following the showing of "Maedchen," the Cameo may present "Shame," a new Soviet production.

Beginning today the film feature at Radio City Music Hall will be "Topaze" with John Barrymore in the chief role. The stage bill is headed by Amos and Andy.

"They Just Had to Get Married," with Slim Summerville and Zasu Pitts comes to the Mayfair Theatre on Friday.

CITY EVENTS

OLGIN SPEAKS TODAY ON FIVE YEAR PLANS

M. Olgin speaks on "First and Second Five Year Plans" at 8 p.m. tonight at 2700 Bronx Park East. Proceeds to Daily Worker.

BROWDER SPEAKS ON TECHNOCRACY TOMORROW

Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party, lectures on "Technocracy and Communism" at 8:30 p.m. Friday at New School Auditorium, 66 W. 12th St.

MASS MEETING ON HARLEM HOSPITAL BUTCHERY

Peoples' Committee Against Discrimination in Harlem Hospital will report at mass meeting in St. Luke's Hall, 126 W. 130th St., 8 p.m. tonight on its visit to Greff this morning.

HOCHMAN, BOSS PLOT LOW WAGES

Rosenblatt Workers Uniting to Fight

NEW YORK—As part of their organization drive, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union which controls a number of shops of L. C. Rosenblatt, a jobber, made the following proposals last week to the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers also working in Rosenblatt shops, for a concerted struggle for better conditions:

1.—To call a joint meeting in Bryant Hall of Industrial and International shops of L. C. Rosenblatt and set up an united committee representing all shops.

This committee shall stop all international, industrial and open shops and conduct a strike for better conditions.

2.—After settlement, the workers should have the right to decide by vote which union they choose to join.

When L. C. Rosenblatt learned that there was a movement for unity among the workers, he called Hochman, manager of the Dress Joint Board of the International, and told him that he need not bother about the open shops as he was ready to deliver all the shops to the International. Since then, Hochman has been carrying on a conference with Rosenblatt to this end, and the former has demanded that work be withdrawn from the Industrial shops.

Through this means, Rosenblatt will use the International merely as a weapon against the workers, as he is simply putting a union label on the open shops. However, the workers know that with this arrangement Rosenblatt will not have to give the workers an increase when Hochman gains control. The Industrial Union declares that it will mobilize all its forces in order to protect the interests of its workers and will continue to work toward uniting the ranks of all workers regardless of their union affiliations against this maneuver of Rosenblatt and Hochman.

This instance is not an isolated case in the dress industry. The jobbers recognize and accept the role of the International Workers of L. C. Rosenblatt, accept the proposals of the International Union and the Unity Committee! Members of the International, protest against Hochman's maneuvers with the boss!

Another teacher to suffer from this policy of terrorization of the Board of Education which never punishes grafters who put over crooked deals in the purchase of furniture and building sites, was Dorothy Gushevitz, a licensed teacher with four years of service as a substitute. She was discharged from school last term for posting articles on teacher affairs on the bulletin board of the school room and for not paying to the "voluntary" relief fund that serves to hide the lack of real relief for starving school children.

Although the new term has begun, Miss Gushevitz has not been assigned to a school.

The ridiculous excuse of the Board of Education is that these teachers were punished for the "good of the service."

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WEINSTEIN, CASE PUT OFF, SPEAKS FOR MOONEY, FRI.

Mass Demonstration in Union Square Tomorrow, 5 p. m.

NEW YORK.—Sam Weinstein, whose trial on framed-up charges of assault and manslaughter, capitalist courts tried to rush through yesterday morning in an attempt to railroad him to a long prison term, will be one of the main speakers at the Tom Mooney Demonstration tomorrow at 5 p.m. in Union Square. Arrested because of his militant participation in a strike of furniture workers here last summer, Sam Weinstein's case is known as the "Tom Mooney Case of New York City."

Although Weinstein faces a prison term of 20 years, Judge Stachel and prosecuting attorney Frank showed decided opposition to moves made by Joseph R. Brodsky, I.L.D. attorney defending Weinstein, for a delay so as to enable him to adequately prepare Weinstein's defense. Only after a sharp and vigorous struggle by Brodsky was the judge forced to grant a delay until Tuesday, 10 a.m., Feb. 14, in the Bronx County Court, Arthur and Tremont Aves.

Most of the workers who came to court yesterday were refused admission into the court room.

At the Tom Mooney demonstration in Union Square tomorrow at 5 p.m., Weinstein will speak on his own case as well as that of Tom Mooney. Other speakers will include Louis B. Scott, Ben Gold, John D. Masso, James W. Ford, Louis Hyman, John J. Ballam.

A play, "TOM MOONEY," written by the Negro writer Langston Hughes will be staged by the Workers Laboratory Theatre at the I.L.D. Defense Bazaar to be held in Manhattan Lyceum on Feb. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

All out to Union Square Friday! Fight for the release of Tom Mooney, and Sam Weinstein, and all class war prisoners!

Demonstrate in large numbers Tuesday morning at the Bronx County Court for an acquittal of Sam Weinstein!

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Workers! The landlords of New York have united to evict and blacklist unemployed tenants. The Gibson Committee has closed its lists and refuses to even register more workers for work or relief. Relief is cut down in the Home Relief Bureau, and obtainable only by mass struggle. Cold gales drive the homeless jobless into doorways; yesterday 106 were arrested for seeking shelter in the arcade of Stern Brothers.

Bills against evictions, against injunctions and use of police for strike breaking, and bills for unemployment insurance and relief will be formulated at the State Conference for unemployment relief and Labor Legislation, held in Albany Feb. 25 to 26 at the call of delegates of 69 local unions and workers' organizations meeting in preliminary conference in New York.

HOE AVE. RENT STRIKE IS WON; MOVEMENT IS SWEEPING FORWARD

NEW YORK.—Another rent strike, 1484 Hoe Ave., has been added to the lengthening list of victories. The demands won were: reduction of the house and have begun to prepare for a mass meeting to be held today at 3 p.m. at 616 Tinton Ave.

Beat Off Detectives

In an attempt to break the rent strike at 3039 Wallace Ave., Bronx, the landlord sent eleven dispossession notices to tenants and two gangsters to back them up with threats and violence. However, the strikers replied with a barrage of sticks and brooms and drove them away.

40 Strike, Williamsburg

Forty tenants of 182-24-26 South Third St., Brooklyn, struck yesterday demanding: 20 per cent reduction in rent, recognition of the house committee, no evictions.

An attempt will be made today to evict Chairman Odze of the house committee, and all in the neighborhood are urged to demonstrate and stop the eviction. Rally in front of the house today at 8 a.m.

Take Rent, Orders Eviction

After tricking out from a worker a check which he received from the Home Relief Bureau, the landlord evicted his family and left them standing in the pouring rain. A city moving van came immediately to remove the furniture in spite of a law existing which prohibits the touching of anything within 24 hours except with the workers' permission. When this worker objected, he was threatened with arrest.

Demstrate At 7 Strikes

A demonstration which was begun with open air meetings was held yesterday by the Cambreling Avenue Unemployed Council for seven rent strikes going on in the upper Bronx.

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M. J. OLGIN

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The 1st and 2nd 5-Year Plan
TONIGHT AT 8 P. M.
AT THE
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ALL PROCEEDS FOR DAILY WORKER

DR. JULIUS JAFFE

Surgeon Dentist
101 EAST 140th STREET
(Cor. Willis Ave.)

COOPERATIVE DINING CLUB

Pure Foods Proletarian Prices

CONCERT AND DANCE

Friday, February 10th
AT
SHOLEM ALEICHEM HOUSE CAFETERIA
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AUSPICES: I.V.O. SCHOOL 17
ADMISSION 20c.

CLARENCE A. HATHAWAY

Central Committee Communist Party, U. S. A.
Brownsville Labor Lyceum
219 SACKMAN ST., BROOKLYN
Fri., Feb. 10, 8 p. m.
30c IN ADVANCE. 25c AT DOOR
AUSPICES: AMERICAN YOUTH CLUB

A. B. MAGIL

WILL LECTURE ON
"The Role of the Press and the Working Class"
Fri., Feb. 10, 8 p. m.
AT 8 P.M. AT
Tremont Workers' Club
2078 CLINTON AVE., BRONX
PROCEEDS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

Just Opened!

Rogers Cafeteria

552-7th AVENUE
Good Food—Popular Prices

Jewish, Christian Landlords Plot Together for High Rent

NEW YORK.—Overlooking their social and religious differences, landlords of strange and dubious hues and feathers, flocked to a meeting of the Bronx Landlord's Protective Association, Tuesday night. Babbits and Shylocks, shyster lawyers, politicians and bread heaters united with one aim: Break the rent strikes.

"Tonight reminds me," shrieked the chairman, "of the year the United States entered the World War. We have a war now and it is a case of unpreparedness." They grew fat on the war while the workers shed their blood. That night they displayed their fat. They came well-fed, well-dressed and flaunting their vicis. Despite affected politeness they could not hide their vulgarity.

The rent strikers should be deported, shrieked the speakers, who are also foreign born. And a Perry St. landlady, who refuses to rent her apartments to Jewish tenants, madly applauded Jewish landlord speakers. This same woman drove her daughter to suicide two years ago for wishing to marry a Jewish boy.

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\$100,000 FOR STATUE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Not a single cent for unemployment relief, but an appropriation of \$100,000 for completing the George Rogers Clark shrine at Vincennes, Ind., was passed by the House.

AMUSEMENTS

BIOGRAPHY

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
A comedy by S. N. REHRMAN
GUILD THEATRE, 254 St. West of B'way
Eves. 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 12

WE, THE PEOPLE

ELMER RICE'S
A NEW PLAY IN TWENTY SCENES
EMPIRE, B'way & 40 St. Tel. PE. 6-2670
Eves. 8:20 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

FACE THE MUSIC

MARY BOLAND in
Irving Berlin's Revue Success of All Times!
FACE THE MUSIC
44th St. Theatre, W. of B'way
Matinee Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30

FRANCIS LEDERER & DOROTHY GISH IN AUTUMN CROCUS

The New York and London Success
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

THE WORKERS' ACME THEATRE

11TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE
4 Days Only—Beginning Tomorrow!
STIRRING DRAMA OF
POLAND'S FORGOTTEN CHILDREN
"ULICA" (The Street)
PUBLIC THEA., 2nd Ave. & 4th St.

COME TO HEAR EARL BROWDER

Secretary of the Communist Party
speaks on
"TECHNOCRACY AND COMMUNISM"
FRI., FEB. 10th
at 8:30 P. M.
TICKETS 50c, on sale at
Workers' Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.
John Reed Club, 430 6th Ave.
Auspices: JOHN REED CLUB

"The Struggle for Bread"

(A NEW FILM)
Depicting the struggles of workers and farmers of America, specially prepared for the DAILY WORKER, is ready for showing. — Organizations desiring to have this picture shown should make arrangements immediately through the District Office of the Daily Worker, 35 East 12th Street.

The following organizations have already booked this picture:

Feb. 11—East New York Workers Club
608 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.
2 showings, 7-11.

Feb. 12—Harlem Progr. Youth Club
1528 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Feb. 17—Zuk-rft Workers Club
31 Second Ave., N. Y.

Feb. 18—Park Workers Club
1575-43rd St., Brooklyn.

Feb. 21—Hinesdale Workers Club
312 Hinesdale St., Brooklyn.

Feb. 22—Fifth Beach Workers Club
1515-26th St., Brooklyn.

Feb. 25—American Youth Federation
132 Second Ave., N.Y.C.

March 1—Brownsville Workers' Club
1140 E. N.Y. Ave., Brooklyn.

March 3—East Side Workers Club
165 E. Broadway, N. Y.

ED ROYCE

will speak on
"THE REVOLUTIONARY PRESS, ITS ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE"

CAMP NITGEDAIGET

BEACON, N. Y.
City Phone—ESTabrook 8-1400
Camp Phone—Beacon 731

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR WEEK-END PROGRAM

FRIDAY—Camp Fire—Camp Newspaper
SATURDAY—Concert by Sol & Blumina Gersberg, well-known Mandolin Players, and Ginevieve Taylor, Chorus Trio, concert play by Xusset Cutler and Fenster. Dancing to follow.
SUNDAY—Costume Ball—Prizes for best costumes; Music by Nitgedaiget Trio
SPECIAL SPORT FEATURES ALL WEEK—BRING YOUR SKATES

RATES \$12.50 PER WEEK

\$10.50 for I. W. O. and Co-OP. MEMBERS WITH A LETTER FROM YOUR BRANCH
CARS LEAVE COOP RESTAURANT
Daily at 10:30 A. M. Additional trips will be made Friday night at 8:30 P.M. and Saturday afternoon at 3 P. M.
CHARGE FOR TRIP—\$1.50
ROUND TRIP \$2.75

New Strike Plans for Auto Conference February 19

USSR WRITES A NEW PAGE IN ITS FIGHT FOR PEACE

For Charter Rights of Safety and Independence

AFFECTS ALL NATIONS Defines an Aggressor; Supports Oppressed

By N. BUCHWALD. (European Correspondent, Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Feb. 8.—(By Radio)—In an editorial "Charter Rights of Nations' Safety and Independence," the Soviet paper "Izvestia" comments on Maxim Litvinoff's speech at the "disarmament" conference, in which the Soviet delegate boldly defined an aggressor nation.

After many years of preparation, "Izvestia" writes, the "disarmament" conference made no step forward during the past year, being unable to find a way out of the net of contradictions in which all the imperialist powers are entangled. The Soviet delegation advanced a plan for international disarmament, it demanded that all powers shall throw out the monstrous modern means of war as unnecessary rubbish, rejecting the principle of force in the solution of disputable questions. The capitalist politicians rejected the Soviet proposals under the pretext that they are utopian and demagogic. The Soviet Union then advanced a minimum program for the reduction of armaments by 50 per cent. This also has been rejected as "unreal."

The conference itself, however, was unable to elaborate any real program for arms reduction. It raised the idea of "safety" in opposition to the Soviet proposals. Litvinoff's speech at the conference on Monday wrenches the "safety" argument from the hands of those who wish to represent certain nations as the only ones capable of attacking others. But how is one to define who is the attacker? The imperialists have balked at such a definition. Litvinoff answers this fundamental question in a way which admits of no evasions. He boldly defines as an aggressor that country which first invades the territory of another or which attacks by sea, land or air forces another country, or finally declares a blockade against another country. This definition one and for all puts an end to any slander of "Red imperialism" against the Soviet Union. Litvinoff declared in front of all the world that the U. S. S. R. doesn't intend to resort to attacking anyone. Let other great powers and the vassals display a similar readiness to reject force in international relations or have the courage to openly reject the Soviet proposals.

Rights of Oppressed Nations. Does the Soviet declaration imply that the Soviet Union recognizes the equality of nations? No, which as is known in many cases do not correspond to the "interest of the oppressed nationalities? No! The Soviet declaration does not reject the right of the national masses to change these frontiers by force. In front of the entire world, the Soviet Union has advanced a proposal which is of the greatest historical significance. Faced with the menace of armed intervention, which increases yearly, the Soviet Union has advanced a great program which can give all nations the feeling of certainty of tomorrow and enable them to adopt a course of peaceful armaments. The charter rights of nations to safety and independence proposed by the Soviet delegation constitutes concrete demands which would convince every one who really wishes to ensure the safety of nations. The imperialist powers will not be able to ignore these proposals from the consciousness of the national masses. Should the "Disarmament" Conference reject these proposals then the worse for world imperialism, whose real aims will thus become obvious to all toilers.

By its proposal of charter rights of safety and independence for the nations, Soviet diplomacy has written a splendid page in the glorious history of the struggle for peace which the Soviet proletariat are conducting under the direction of the Soviet Government. All those who hate imperialism have a grave peace to advance this charter as their demands.

"Fighting Sixth" Gets Back Swindled Fees For Two Workers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The "Fighting Sixth" otherwise known as the Sixth Ave. Grievance Committee has gained such prominence among the employment sharks on that avenue that many of them now accede to its demands without a murmur. Last Saturday the "Fighting Sixth" compelled the return of swindled fees to two workers.

When the Chelsea Employment Agency, 760 Sixth Ave., refused to return the \$10 fee they had charged Michael Barrett, for a job which only lasted seven hours because of no fault of his, the case was taken up at Barrett's suggestion. After the committee introduced themselves and asked for the fee, the shark coughed up pretty fast.

Only 9 Districts Contribute Tuesday; Philadelphia and Detroit Fail to Aid "Daily"

Minimum of \$500 Each Day Must Come In to Raise Needed Funds!

Although only nine districts contributed to the "Daily" campaign on Tuesday (compared with 14 on Sunday and Monday), total donations for the day rose slightly above the \$329.96 of the week-end. Tuesday's total was \$351.99, which might be considered an advance if it were not for the fact that New York made up \$269.07 of the entire sum. Cleveland's \$25 and Buffalo's \$22.89 are the only other half-way sizeable contributions of the day. The fact that only

Strike A Blow!



Just as the rank and file in auto, steel and other industries are now striking blows at the bosses, so must we now strike blows at the entire boss system by saving the Daily Worker, which guides these battles. Speed your contributions now!

nine districts contributed is again an indication of the widespread under-estimation of the seriousness of the Daily Worker's crisis.

Philadelphia, Detroit, Minnesota, Seattle, New Jersey and Milwaukee, six big districts from which much is expected, failed to send in a cent. Neither did anything come in from Kansas City, the Dakotas, the Carolinas and Alabama-Florida. Connecticut's contribution, \$4.88, does not even begin to make up for the five days when it was completely inactive. Colorado at last broke through the ice with ten cents! This is its first contribution. When will we get more—lots of them?

Unless donations immediately go up to at least an average of \$500 a day, the Daily Worker will not be able to keep going. Take advantage of every way possible of raising funds, and rush them by wire, air mail or regular post to the Daily Worker!

Table with columns: District, Total to date, Previously received, Total to date, TUESDAY'S CONTRIBUTIONS, District, Total to date, Previously received, Total to date.

N. Y. Clubs Committee Urges Prompt Aid to "Daily" Drive

NEW YORK.—Calling on all workers clubs to get white-hot energy into the drive to raise funds for the Daily Worker, the City Committee, Workers' Clubs of New York, has issued an appeal stating, in part, that "the members and sympathizers of the Workers' Clubs must immediately answer the call of our 'Daily!' The clubs must broaden their activities to raise more and more funds to keep the Daily Worker out of danger!"

Below is a list of clubs affiliated with the City Committee, their quotas and accomplishments in the drive to date:

Table with columns: Name, Quota, Amount Collected, Per Cent.

FLATBUSH WORKERS CLUB RAISES \$14 FOR 'DAILY'
NEW YORK.—An affair featuring the film, "The Struggle for Bread," attracted an attendance of 75 at the Flatbush Workers Club. A collection made during the course of the lecture given by the Daily Worker's representative, brought contributions totaling \$11. A total of \$14 was raised for the Daily.

SOCIALIST HEADS BAR COMMUNIST AT BERLIN MEET

Won't Let Reading of Call for Unity Against Nazis

HITLER RAIDS ON Hugenburg - Hitler Break Develops

(Cable By Imprecor.)

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The situation in Germany was fairly quiet yesterday, with little loss of life, despite numerous collisions and shootings at Muenster, Striegau, Gladbach and Berlin.

The Communist Deputy and leader of the Communist Reichstag fraction, Torgler, appeared at a big socialist demonstration in the Lustgarten yesterday, asking permission to read the Communist appeal to the socialist workers for a united front against the fascist dictatorship. The socialist leaders refused permission.

Police Raids Continue. Suppressions of working class newspapers are continuing. Both the Communist and the socialist press have been heavily hit. The police have even confiscated the sport equipment of the revolutionary sports movement, including footballs, air-guns, etc.

First signs of open dissension are appearing in the government camp, between the Hugenburg nationalists and Hitler's Nazis. The nationalist press is attacking the fascists, accusing Hitler of backstairs intrigues against the nationalist ministers and regretting fascist conduct of the election campaign as destroying confidence and credit created by the formation of the nationalist-fascist cabinet.

Today, the socialist mayor Kastner, murdered by fascists at Strassfurt, was buried. Socialist and Communist leaders organized a joint general strike in protest against the murder and marched behind the coffin.

ANTI-WAR MOOD STRONG IN S. A. Reaches Armed Forces of Peru, Colombia

The anti-war sentiments of the toiling masses of Peru and Colombia have penetrated the armed forces of the two countries mobilized at Leticia for a resumption of the undeclared war. The crews of the Colombian ships are said to be particularly affected, while the situation is being aggravated by the shortage of food and the poor quality of the present scanty rations.

Peruvian troop movements to the front have been held up by the developing of the mass struggles against the war. An uprising is reported imminent. The murderous attacks by the government on anti-war demonstrations, the shooting down of workers, the jailing of over 6,000 workers and their Communist leaders, have served only to fan the blazing indignation of the Peruvian masses against the native puppets of the imperialist war-mongers. Increasingly, the masses are realizing that the war is part of the fierce struggle between U. S. and British imperialists for control of South American markets and resources, as well as a drive by the "national" bourgeoisie against the developing struggles of the starving masses and for a capitalist "way out" of the crisis.

FIGHT ON SANDINO BETRAYAL GROWS Many of His Men Refuse to Disarm

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 7.—An attack by rebel forces on a National Guard patrol at Jicoico yesterday showed the Sandino's plans to betray the national revolutionary struggle against Wall Street's puppet government are not proceeding as smoothly as the imperialists and their native lackeys hoped.

Many of the Sandino's men, including one of his former chief lieutenants, have rejected his orders to surrender their arms. A body of the rebels, under Pedron, have expropriated the big plantation owners of large numbers of cattle during the past few days. They have defied Sandino's orders for the return of the cattle.

E. Side Workers Show Socialist That Action Is Better Than Words

NEW YORK.—Revealing to the unemployed Socialist and his aged mother who were evicted from their apartment, and other workers in the neighborhood, that action and struggle, not words is necessary to win the fight against the East Side Workers Club and the East Side Unemployed Council replaced the furniture in a spirited demonstration.

Informed of the eviction one cold night last week, the members left their new clubrooms, 165 East Broadway. While one member addressed the passive neighbors the others assisted by the newly evicted workers returned the furniture. The children living near the house, 33 Norfolk St., also helped and stood on the lookout for the police.

FORCE DEMANDS ON HAITI CONSUL

Negro and White Mass Meeting Successful

NEW YORK.—A committee of Negro, South American and American workers, elected at the Haitian protest meeting in St. Luke's Hall, Friday night, presented a resolution demanding the Haitian consul, Ering St. New York City, Saturday morning, demanding the immediate release of Haitian workers imprisoned by the Haitian government; also that American troops be withdrawn from Haiti; the disbandment of the American controlled Haitian Guard; the nullification of the rubber treaty forced on the Haitian people by the Wall Street U. S. government; expulsion of the American-Haitian Sugar Company, the General Electric Company; the right of free assembly; free speech and the right to organize the Haitian workers.

Insistence by the committee forced a reluctant promise from the consul who is a brother of the Haitian press. He will forward the demands to the Haitian minister in Washington, who would in turn send them to the government of Haiti.

Funds raised at the I.L.D. Bazaar in February will be used to defend the Haitian workers against the government's program of terror.

About 150 attended the St. Luke's Hall meeting. They were Negro and white, native born and Haitians.

STUDENTS ATTACK JIM CROW SYSTEM

NEW YORK.—A symposium, "Whither the Negro Student," held during the National Students' League Convention, Saturday evening, at the Negro student unioned the Jim Crow system.

Louise Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Committee For Defense of Political Prisoners, and a former teacher at Hampton Institute, a school for Negro women in the South, related her own personal experiences both as a teacher and student. She exposed the system by which the ruling whites make the Negro student feel that his education is pure charity. She pointed out the fact that under this system the Negro student cannot be militant but must fall in line with the reactionary ruling class.

In summing up Thompson stated that the Negro student cannot divorce himself from the struggles of the working class, that the Negro student will soon realize the importance of participating in their struggles; and that the Negro student is looking towards the U. S. S. R. as a concrete example of what real intellectual freedom can be.

WORCESTER COPS HIT AT JOBLESS

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 8.—In an effort to smash the workers' fight against relief cuts, against evictions, the police here have begun a series of raids and arrests. The Young Workers' Center, 194 Harding Street, was raided by police and closed down. Four workers were arrested and are held incommunicado, without charges being laid against them, despite the protests of the International Labor Defense.

Arrests of Workers on Street. Workers are being arrested on the streets for "questioning" by police who have seen them in unemployed demonstrations. All this is part of the bosses' and the city administration drive to defeat the growing struggle for bread and for shelter.

BROAD CAMPAIGN FOR A DELEGATE TO MONTEVIDEO

Will Go from T.U.U.L. to Latin American Anti-War Session

(By National Bureau of the Trade Union Unity League)

NEW YORK.—The national Bureau of the Trade Union Unity League decided some weeks ago to send a delegate to the Montevideo Anti-War Congress. This Congress is of the greatest importance, since U. S. imperialism is the chief aggressor in the Latin American war, and the workers and toiling farmers of Latin America are bleeding. The war now going on are only the prelude to a greater conflagration on the South American continent, instigated by U. S. and British imperialism in their struggle for control.

Although the National Bureau called this to the attention of the revolutionary unions and mass organizations, the National Bureau must severely criticize itself for not allowing up to this most important question, to see to it that an energetic campaign has been conducted in the unions and among the workers to acquaint them with the situation and to stimulate action in support of the Latin American workers. The National Bureau has been remiss in this most important question, which represents an underestimation of the war danger. The result is that the unions and mass organizations did not respond—and now there is the gravest danger that a delegate will not be able to attend the Congress.

The National Bureau makes a most earnest appeal to the revolutionary unions and mass organization immediately.

- 1) To initiate a broad campaign among the workers on the war situation.
- 2) To help raise funds for the delegates.

These funds are needed at once. Do not delay, otherwise our delegate will not be able to get to Montevideo in time for the Congress. This would be a serious omission, for which the Latin American workers would correctly reprimand us. Bring all funds immediately to the Trade Union Unity League, 2 West 15th St. N. Y.

REVOLT BEGUN IN MILLINERY UNION

Stealing of Votes Rouses Local 42

NEW YORK.—As a result of the stealing of votes in the election of a new executive committee of Local 42, Millinery Blockers, an underground revolt has begun. Many of the rank and file members, realizing they were duped by Zartitsky and his clique, walked out in protest.

Zartitsky's demagogic and intimidation in "limited discussion" his methods of deception guarantees his getting the majority of votes. And when his brazen deception and intimidation fails he resorts to direct force through his gangsters.

For this election he formed an "Organizational Committee." The composition of this committee consisted of misled workers and armed gangsters.

Another instrument he uses against the rank and file is the giving out of jobs. Those obedient and faithful to him are given first preference.

Worcester Cops Hit at Jobless

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 8.—In an effort to smash the workers' fight against relief cuts, against evictions, the police here have begun a series of raids and arrests. The Young Workers' Center, 194 Harding Street, was raided by police and closed down. Four workers were arrested and are held incommunicado, without charges being laid against them, despite the protests of the International Labor Defense.

ASKS U. S. GOVERNMENT TO HELP BREAK AUTO STRIKES

Bosses' Agent Requests Deportation Doak to Act When Hudson Men Join Briggs Fight

Prepare Conference Feb. 19, Hunger Marches on March 4, 7; Hundreds Join Union

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—The strike of 3,000 workers in the Hudson Motor Company's Gratiot Avenue body plant, who yesterday joined the thousands of Briggs body strikers in a fight for wage increases and other demands, has thrown such consternation into the camp of the auto barons and their flunkies that a movement has been started to bring in the federal government directly in an effort to smash the struggles of the auto workers.

Democratic Representative-elect Cal M. Wideman last night requested Secretary of Labor Doak to intervene after he had received a petition from the bosses stating that "an attempt is being made by certain groups who are opposed to our form of government to wrest control of said strike from loyal American citizens." The "loyal" American citizens referred to are the stool pigeons and disrupters whom the bosses managed to smuggle into the Briggs strike committee, a tactic they are trying to repeat in the Hudson strike.

Aimed at Foreign Born. This petition is designed to pave the way for splitting the strike ranks by dividing American and foreign born and for wholesale deportations of foreign-born strikers, a game at which Doak is an expert (18,000 deported last year), and for invoking the vicious Michigan criminal syndicalism law to break the strike.

Meanwhile the Briggs and Hudson strikers are showing by militant picketing their determination to fight all efforts to drive them back to the old slave conditions. The Hudson strikers are demanding:

- 1.—A 20 per cent increase in all day-rate wages and a 150 per cent bonus on the basis of volume produced;
- 2.—A 30 per cent raise in all hourly wages, with 5 cents additional an hour for night workers;
- 3.—An eight-hour day and five-day week;
- 4.—Time and half for overtime and double time for all holiday and Sunday work;
- 5.—An adequate number of relief men on all assembly lines;
- 6.—New stock and tools to be supplied in all departments;
- 7.—Adequate ventilation in all cases of absence, working not to lose jobs until absent ten days;
- 8.—At least one hour's pay for each time called to work;
- 9.—Abolition of repeated physical examinations and fingerprinting;
- 10.—Recognition of grievance committees in all departments;
- 11.—No penalty against men on grievance committees.

SEAMEN STRIKE; WIN ALL DEMANDS

Militant Union Leads Baltimore Struggle

BALTIMORE, Md.—Under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, and with the help of the Waterfront Unemployed Council, the crew of the S. S. Mummich won a 100 per cent victory in their strike.

The crew, which is composed of Greek, Spanish, Negro, German and native American workers, struck because the company held back their pay although they had been aboard ship for 60 days and the Mummich had been in port nearly a week. The strikers picketed every shipping agency and prevented the hiring of scabs, finally forcing the company to grant the following demands:

- 1. Immediate payment of full wages
- 2. No terrorization of any striker.
- 3. No firing of strikers.

REVOLT BY LOCAL 325 MEMBERSHIP

Demand Admission of FWIU Speakers

NEW YORK.—Members of Local 325 Cools and Countermen shouted down officials attempting to put over the association demands for wage-cuts and longer hours at their meeting Monday. A walk-out solid in the demand for admitting into the meeting a committee of the Food Workers Industrial Union and the representative of the mass organizations of Brownsville. The workers are locked out in 12 Brownsville cafeterias.

The Committee, Bill Albertson, William Beale and Charles Oberkauf for the F. W. I. U. and for want for the mass organizations were kept out of the meeting by gangsters of the officials, but were kept informed of all the proceedings by the membership.

General president of the International, Flore came by plane from Cincinnati and with the help of other officials made a futile attempt to suppress the militancy of the Workers. He was supported by Vice-President Lehman, whose combined threats failed to shake the membership.

Lehman offered to "settle" the strike and tried to impress the workers that "times are bad" and they should buckle under to the boss attack. At 1:30 a. m. the mood of the workers was such that the officials put in a hurried call for Epstein of Local 302 who brought with him a strong arm squad of gangsters.

Epstein was continuously interrupted as he made a vicious attack on Communists, and 40 workers left the hall returning only after he was through. Dead silence marked the conclusion of his speech.

The militant stand of the rank and file prevented the officials from making any definite decisions. After the end of the meeting at 3 a. m. the officials retired to a hotel to "talk over" the situation.

"SOUTHERN JUSTICE"—Sentence of Negro worker to living death for leading fight for bread—American Workers must save Hernandez and other Atlanta defendants from clutches of vicious chain gang.

Farmers Are on the March-- New Paper Guide to Action

By MOE BRAGIN

THE American farmers have grabbed the pitchfork. In almost every state in the country we hear squalls to show the farmers are at the good work. Their committees of action are growing in strength and number. Their "penny sales" to stop foreclosures are being forced through in localities once called sluggish and conservative. They mass out on the roads in sub-zero weather to prevent sheriffs from carrying out evictions. They strike and picket the highways. Capitalist papers, bankers, politicians, and reformist farm organizations rush forward dripping with plans to "help" the farmers. Life insurance companies suspend mortgage foreclosures.

THE FARM CONFERENCE

The historic Farm Relief Conference at Washington in December pointed to the farmers the only way out. It stated unequivocally that only through struggle will the farmers be able to raise their standard of living and crush the forces that stand between field and family. It called for a national solidarity of farmers. It shot—like a catapult—two hundred fifty farmers back to all sections of the country to carry out its program. To help them, it established a revolutionary farm paper.

The first issue of the Farmers' National Weekly is just off the press. It can be bought from 413 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. or in workers' bookshops for five cents a copy. There is, of course, the "Producers News," the main organ of the United Farmers' League. This paper will in no way be their competitor. On the contrary, it will address itself to a still wider circle—to the poor and middle farmers, to sharecroppers, tenants in the most remote parts of the country.

THE editor gives the purpose and principles of the Farmers' National Weekly as follows: "Out of ten years of farm distress there is growing the mightiest farmers' movement that this country has ever known. Against a system of middlemen's profits, of bankers' usury and political pretenders, the wrath of the farmer has risen. The farmer is on the march... This is a movement which cuts across organizational lines just as it cuts across the lines of race, color and creed... Through the Farmers' National Weekly we can build for national united action which must be as effective on the national field as local united action has been in some of the farm communities. But this can be done through the wisdom of an editor glued to an editorial chair but through the collective wisdom and experience of the millions of fighting farmers participating in the movement, and participating in the publication of their own newspapers."

VALUABLE MATERIAL

There is much in the first issue of the paper that workers and farmers will find interesting. They will find a list of market prices showing the great drop in the value of farm products since the world war. There are reports on wages for farm workers which are the lowest in 34 years. Reports are also given on how a member of the United Farmers' Protective Association

ditions in their parts of the country. Under "Unting the Farm Fronts" Len Harris, Executive Secretary of the National Committee for Action, reports on the four state conferences soon to be held in Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Iowa for the purpose of drafting a state plan of action for mobilizing farmers behind a militant program. Articles and editorials analyze and expose fake plans to "help" the farmers. The Domestic Allotment Plan and attack some of the farm misleaders. There is also a magazine section with columns for farm children and a special appeal for farm women to contribute articles. This lively sheet has also pictures and cartoons.

It is evident that the Farmers' National Weekly is a farm paper far different from the thousand rags like the American Agriculturist owned by millionaire Morgenstau, Roosevelt's "agriculture adviser." It is not full of recipes and romances and tinkering to save the system which is draining the farmer of his best sweat and blood, and his last drops of patience. In spite of this, farmers and workers will have many suggestions and criticisms to make which will help build it even into a more powerful weapon in the fight.

SOME CRITICISM

The farmer in his present mood and under his hard conditions can take his news straight. No watering, whatsoever, is necessary. No talking down or babytalk should be used in addressing him, his wife, his children. There are evidences of this in the appeals to the farm women, in the Kids Column, and in the article "Just Another Farm Fake." The language in some places is long-winded, fumbling and dull. The farmer wants facts and figures. He wants language that is fresh, idiomatic, concise; in other words, the style of the letters written by the farmer correspondents. What is true of the writing is also true, unfortunately, of most of the cartoons. Though the slogan, Push Your Pencil As Well As Your Plow, is an excellent one, the cartoon illustrating the action is pretty and ineffective, not for revolutionary dirt farmer. Here we have the same old hack capitalist, with a rosy fat grand-face, chased by a farmer who looks as if he had done all his plowing on a movie lot.

VERY important is the point that the news must be interpreted on the basis of the class struggle. The class lines must be constantly drawn. So in analyzing why Henry Wallace favors the Domestic Allotment Plan ("agricultural advisers"), it is imperative that he be exposed as a member of a class whose purpose is to defeat all efforts on the part of the farmer to fight his way out of slavery. The American farmer is waking up. He knows he is being kicked into the ditch. He is learning fast who is doing it. He knows he's got to fight. He must know more about the millions of city workers who are his only allies in his struggle.

The Farmers' National Weekly should print more news about the struggles of the workers. This will

Letters from Our Readers

WHY ANOTHER DRIVE FOR DAILY WORKER?

Baltimore, Md. Editor of Daily Worker, Dear Comrade: Editor:

Why do we have to have so many drives for funds for the Daily Worker? We are hardly thru with one when another is started. I question this because there have been so many drives recently, and the workers are already suffering from lack of employment. Where is the money to come from? The "Daily" has only four pages. It seems that the drive takes up most of the space. Front page, second page and fourth page, all carry news and notes on the drive. Space is too limited to have the drive take it all up. We want news of what the workers are doing in America. We want news of what the workers are doing in the U. S. S. R.

Why can't a special "drive news" page be taken up by the half the size of a single sheet and inserted in between the pages?

George Anderson

At the very beginning of the drive the Daily Worker published figures showing why it was necessary to launch a campaign for a fund of \$35,000 in order for the paper to survive. Expenses have been cut to the bone and the weekly deficit has been reduced by one-third, but there is still a \$1,200 loss every week in publishing the "Daily." This is due to: 1. The absence of large paid advertising, which is the chief support of the capitalist papers; 2. Insufficient subscriptions and general sales.

It is true that the drive is taking up valuable space. But the task of being the central organ of the Communist Party, the only workers' daily in English, a political task second to none that the working class is facing. And the financial campaign is being carried on in the columns of the Daily Worker, not as something separate from the struggles of the workers, but as an integral part of them. To negate the drive to a special "drive news" page would, in addition to the extra expense involved, mean lowering the level of the campaign simply to the question of money-raising instead of the political question of the role and need of the Daily Worker and the necessity of mobilizing the broadest masses in the struggle to save it.

We certainly want to print more news of "what the workers are doing in America," in the U.S.S.R. and all over the world. But unless we save the Daily Worker we will not have any news at all. We will not have the teacher, the leader and organizer of the great mass struggles that are now taking place. It is true that millions are employed or on part-time, but if many workers, as well as sympathizers of the working class, contribute a little each, the \$35,000 fund will be raised without any difficulty.

These financial campaigns are not inevitable. They can be done away with by building the circulation of the "Daily" and especially by getting thousands of new subscriptions.

But meanwhile every class-conscious worker must put his shoulder to the wheel and DO ALL HE CAN TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER.—Editor.

Boss Press Aids the Renegade Groups

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The handful of renegades from Communism are receiving the aid of the capitalist press, especially the Scripps-Howard "liberal" press (The World-Telegram) in their defense of capitalism against the growing influence of the Communist Party upon the toiling masses. In a special feature story by one John Mitchell, a staff writer, the columns of that paper are thrown open to the renegade Lovestone, who was expelled from the Communist Party in 1929. The article describes the Communist Party as "split into four groups." These are described as the official party, the Lovestone group, the Gitlow group (which recently split off from the handful of Lovestone renegades and has a still smaller renegade Trotskyist group, Gitlow, and the renegade Trotskyist group.

All Expelled Years Ago. All these groups in no way affect the unity of the Communist Party, the United States section of the Communist International. The Trotskyists under the leadership of Cannon were expelled in 1928. Lovestone, Gitlow and their followers were expelled in 1929. Since then many of the followers of both groups have recognized that they were being misled into the camp of the capitalist class, have repudiated their leaders and found their way back into the ranks of the Communist Party. The split between Lovestone and Gitlow is a sign of the still further disintegration of this small group.

Lies About Party Membership. Pursuing their attempt to belittle the Communist Party, and weaken its influence over masses of workers and farmers that are more and more challenging the hunger and war program of Wall Street, the Scripps-Howard papers quote Lovestone's lies that the membership of the Communist Party is only 8,000. As a matter of fact the membership now stands at 19,000 and is steadily growing. All three renegade groups devote their efforts to trying to cripple the working class struggle against the capitalist offensive, and to help pave the way for war and intervention against the Soviet Union by slander in the first workers' state, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and especially its leader, Comrade Stalin.

"FATHER FORGIVE HIM FOR HIS SINS!"



NEWS ITEM:—Sandino comes to agreement with U. S. imperialism.

Ford Behind Capitalist Press Attack on Detroit Auto Strikers

By W. CARLISLE

DETROIT.—The press campaign slandering the strikers and their leaders began a few days before the Briggs Company issued a statement to the press on January 27th entitled "Boost Pay to End Strike." Everyone knows how they emphatically stated that the strikers had ousted Phil Raymond and the other leaders who had helped build up the strike organization. It did not matter that the strikers sent delegations to the daily papers, definitely telling the editors that the mass meetings of the strikers, and the Central Strike Committee resented the press reports and demanded a complete retraction of the malicious "ousted leaders" statements. Yet, in spite of the decision of the mass body of strikers, up to the present moment these statements are being issued by the capitalist press.

HENRY FORD BEHIND PRESS CAMPAIGN The growing mass organization and the determination of the strikers had created a situation where the auto bosses made up their minds to stop at nothing to break the strike. Henry Ford and Edsel Ford called on Briggs and insisted Briggs to issue their "Boost Pay to End Strike" statement—but on condition that no organization of the men would be recognized. However, all the efforts of Ford and Briggs had no effect on the solidarity of the strikers. In order to attack the workers further, they hired a scab leader of the Detroit News, James Sweinhardt, who in a two-column article stated that the "workers were guaranteed a minimum hourly rate by the Briggs Company," and "that old employees would be given until noon to return to their job." Hund, the manager of Briggs stated, "the men on strike can come to work whenever they want." Hund further declared that "95 per cent of the strikers want to go back to work and are kept back by the attitude of the few."

ARRANGING ATTACK AGAINST STRIKERS. The strikers were said to be "reds and Communists." To complete the scare, Ford closed down his plant; and armed and legal forces were prepared to attack the strikers and the leaders. Governor Cooledge instructed Oscar G. Olander, Commissioner of Public Safety "to keep in close touch with the situation and advise him of any developments." Henry Ford arrived again, he was welcomed by Joseph Greedon, chief deputy sheriff, Captain John Paffhausen of the Highland Park Police, and Dan E. L. Patch, chief of Police. They followed the strikers plant, remained 30 minutes, and Oscar G. Olander, chief of Public Safety received full instructions regarding his duties. Murphy's cops, Comstock's State Police, Sheriff Wilcox's deputy sheriffs and the National Guard all got their attack against the strikers, Dept. of the United States Department of Labor, was instructed to get on the job, immediately he sent R. M. Pilkington to make connections and the play was staged; their forces were rallied: Press lies, slander, tear gas, machine guns, and the law!

MONDAY noon was the deadline for the return of the Briggs strikers. The strikers did not return; the show of force organized by Henry Ford and Briggs was of no more consequence than a stone against a rolling avalanche. Every move they made was defeated; the organized force of Henry Ford was beaten. Statements appeared in the press saying the Briggs plants were almost fully manned and Ford's plant would go to the Ford plant and the other well. What happened? Ford workers, locked out since Thursday, believed these capitalist press statements and went down to the Ford plant on Monday morning. They came in crowds thinking the reports were true, and found out that there were no bodies from

Briggs—nothing around the plant but mounted police who chased the Ford workers for their very lives. Again the capitalist daily papers utilized this attack against the workers and wrote "Police Save Workers From Mobs..." "Mobs Stone Returning Workers." This "riot" scare cooked up by the capitalist forces was supposed to have taken place Monday, January 30th.

THE ARREST OF PHIL RAYMOND. On Tuesday night, between 10 and 11 p. m. (Jan. 31st) Phil Raymond, leader of the Auto Workers' Union, was arrested while returning from a meeting of strikers. The cops arrested him under instructions from Prosecutor Toy. He was questioned and charged with "inciting to riot" at the first hearing. At the second hearing, John Paffhausen wanted to hold Raymond an additional 48 hours in order to allow the prosecutor to gather evidence so that he might be charged with "Criminal syndicalism." Maurice Sugar, Raymond's attorney, accused the police of persecuting his client, adding, "The employers are trying to break the strike by keeping Raymond in jail."

WHILE Raymond's hearing was taking place, a mass meeting of strikers was being held and the cops discussed the situation arising out of Raymond's arrest. They unanimously agreed to stand by Raymond and the Auto Workers' Union. There is no doubt that the decision of the strikers was immediately brought to the attention of the prosecutor's office, and the decision of the strikers' mass meeting had a direct bearing on Judge Marschner who decided that Prosecutor Toy's complaint against Raymond was dismissed. The judge told Toy's assistant, "you have had sufficient time for a complete investigation and there is no reason why this man should be deprived of his liberty because of generalizations." And so once more mass pressure and mass organization have beaten down Henry Ford.

WAS FORD INTERESTED IN RAYMOND'S ARREST? Beyond a doubt! Henry Ford had a representative sitting in the court, a vile unscrupulous creature known as Bozo— "This Bozo, who has a glass eye,

works in the Fabrication shop. He has a brother who is one of the big bosses under Harry Bennett of Ford's Service Department.

As soon as he heard the judge's decision, he rushed out of the court, hurried along the corridor into a telephone booth and delivered his message.

THIS crawling creature is closely connected with Harry Bennett of Ford's Service Department. His wife frequently complained to the police of his neglect and cruelty to her and his children. With the help of Harry Bennett, the Ford Company sent him back to Ireland and then to the Ford Dagenham plant. He was away some 12 or 13 months and during this period his wife and children received little or no support from him. The British authorities compelled him to return. He started to work again in the Ford plant. He is seldom sober, and is a good example of the kind of scum Harry Bennett keeps around him.

KID MCCOY

Kid McCoy is another typical associate of Bennett—one of the most vile brutes existing on the fringe of civilization. Harry Bennett himself is an ex-prize fighter. (See Robert L. Cruden, "The End of the Ford Myth," International Pamphlets).

Cruden writes that Bennett is probably the most hated and despised man in all Michigan. He is a personal attendant of Henry Ford and an intimate of Joe Yocco, the downriver beer baron. It is Bennett who allows the concessions at the lunch wagons in the Ford plant to be turned over to his chief gangsters, where the late Chester LaMere, notorious gangster, received a lot of his money. When LaMere was bumped off, this concession was turned over to a rival gangster. Twice in recent years Bennett has been successfully put on the spot by rival gangsters. All this force controlling and determining the Ford policy: Ford behind Briggs attack on the strikers; Ford behind the display and organization of the armed forces at Briggs plant; Ford behind Prosecutor Toy; Ford behind the Red scare; Ford behind Phil Raymond's arrest. Ford behind auto workers more determined than ever to go on with organization.

A Fighter for the Workers' Children on Every Field

By HELEN KAY.

(Editor, "The New Pioneer") WHEN two hundred and fifty cops "protected the serenity of President Hoover's Thanksgiving Dinner," and arrested the representative committee of 15,000 adults and children along the eastern coast, it was only the Daily Worker that exposed the arrests of five hungry and ragged eleven-year-olds, and their adult committee.

When in Harlem School Number 87, Ralph Gonzales, aged nine, died of food poisoning, from the free slop furnished the children of unemployed, it was only the Daily Worker that carried the demand of "parent supervision of food for the protection of our children."

When George Terban, a fifteen-year-old Detroit boy, attempted suicide in school because, he said: "My dad can't support me, might as well end it all," and because he was forced daily to beg, even steal, and rummage in the garbage cans of restaurants and cafeterias, it was only the Daily Worker that exposed his horror condition, while the capitalist press yelled: "George couldn't get a football like the other boys and therefore tried to kill himself. He was sent to the psychopathic ward for observation." George explained that he didn't even know how to play football, leastwise have the strength to play football, and the Daily Worker asked: "Is it crazy to object to eating

AND WHEN LATER, this same George Terban helped organize and lead a Hunger Delegation to Governor Brucker in Lansing, Mich. It was the Daily Worker that carried news and called for more such actions on the part of adults and children.

This march was followed by similar actions throughout the country. Governor Rolph, in sunny California, had a cloud of ragged hungry children pass over his merry Christmas celebration at his home in San Francisco. The Daily Worker carried the news. Governor Moore, upon the appearance of a delegation of hungry and ragged children at the Capitol in Trenton, disappeared. The Daily Worker exposed this. The Daily Worker was the first to lay bare the facts that 500,000 boys wander through the country in ever increasing numbers, homeless, cold, and hungry, living in box cars, stealing, begging where they can, and school is out of the question.

THE DAILY WORKER as a fighter for UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE is a fighter for the workers' children. Unemployment Insurance means a roof over the heads of workers' families; it means bread on the table! The Daily Worker as a fighter for higher wages is a fighter for the workers' children. Higher wages mean more milk and bread for the

Background of the Struggle Against Fascism in Germany

(The following is the second installment of an analysis of the driving forces behind the present events in Germany. It is taken from No. 20 of the "Communist International." Yesterday's installment concluded with the statement that the "biggest electoral victory of the Communist Party of Germany was obtained in the districts where the strike movement was the strongest".)

IN this respect, the results of the elections in Berlin are particularly instructive. Here the brilliant victory of the Communist Party of Germany coincided with the height of the struggle of the Berlin transport workers, in which the leading role was in the hands of the Communist Party of Germany and the revolutionary Trade Union movement, from beginning to end, while the social-democrats exposed themselves from start to finish as a hireling band of strike-breakers for capitalism.

THE tremendous political importance of the strike of the Berlin transport workers, which broke out on the very eve of the Reichstag elections, was also realized by the whole of the bourgeoisie. The organ of the Centre, "Deutschland" had good reason to write that "the strike of the Berlin transport workers was not only a political struggle, but also a political signal." The "Berliner Botschafter" had good reason to write that "the activity of the Communist Party is far in excess of the normal activity of election propaganda." In this strike, as in many of the big strikes which have recently taken place (Belgium, Geneva), new manifestations and forms of proletarian activity, in the conditions of the end of the partial stabilization of capitalism, have found vivid expression. There had not been any strike in Berlin transport for nine years—since 1923. The reformist union was very strong here. But in spite of all the efforts of the reformists, in spite of their recognition of the binding nature of the arbitration court decision, in spite of all their strike-breaking work, they could not persuade the working masses to refrain from striking.

The greatest activity in this strike was shown by the busmen, who have responded hitherto least of all to revolutionary propaganda. The National Socialists who, at first, wanted to follow the reformists in admitting the binding nature of the decisions of the arbitration court, were compelled, under the pressure of their own masses, to join the strike. This participation in the strike was an attempt to deceive the Berlin proletariat with social-democracy, so that, by this means, they could ensure a split in the working masses for themselves right before the elections to the Reichstag. This is one of the chief causes why Strasser gave his categorical refusal to reply to the proposal of Hamann to abandon the strike, and enter the government. Before the elections there could be no question of abandoning the strike.

NAZI DECEIT FAILS The National Socialists had need of this, especially because they clearly felt the disappointment of the workers and unemployed who had been deceived by the social-democracy into the ranks of fascism, a discontent which has been expressed in the growth of the anti-fascist united front in recent months. It was a further attempt to ensure the conversion of the factory cells of the National Socialists into mass fascist trade union organizations. The attempt was not successful. The defeat of the National Socialists in Berlin was not so great as that of the social-democrats or the defeat of the "Nazis" themselves in other industrial centres of Germany. But it remains a fact that in all the proletarian divisions of Berlin, the losses of the National Socialists were very palpable.

A NEW feature in German strike struggle, which characterizes the higher level of this struggle, is the role of the Strike Committee, which was elected from below by delegate conferences, and which, from beginning to end, kept the leadership in its own hands. By its leadership, the Communist Party succeeded in creating a most popular strike committee in which were represented the Party, the Social-Democratic and National-Socialist workers. It was no chance that the social-police "Vorwarts" concentrated

children. Higher wages mean shoes and coats. The Daily Worker as a fighter against wage cuts is a fighter for the workers' children. It stays the hand of capitalism in taking bread out of the mouths of the workers' children. The Daily Worker as a fighter for a workers' and farmers' government is a fighter for the workers' children. It says, enough of child misery. It says, half. We are tired of seeing our children cry for bread. We want the needs of our children supplied FIRST, as in the Soviet Union. Forward to a workers' and farmers' government.

THE VOICE of the working class must be heard. The fight for unemployment insurance and immediate relief must be spread. The army of fighters must grow. The Daily Worker is the most powerful weapon. It must be supported. Workers, the support of the Daily Worker means bread, shoes, clothing for your children. The Daily Worker must raise a minimum of \$35,000. YOU MUST DO YOUR SHARE!

trated all its blows particularly against the strike committee, the terror of which, according to this paper, the reformist workers were compelled to join in the strike.

A further new feature in this strike, finally, was its result. In spite of the fact that, under the pressure of police terror and the strike-breaking of social-democracy, the workers accepted a reduction of 2 pfennigs an hour from their wages, even in spite of the mass dismissals which accompanied the factories, moral and political success was entirely in favor of the strikers, and the Communist Party which headed the strike.

LESSONS OF AN ELECTION In such circumstances of sharp intensification of the class struggle the German workers proceeded to the new elections to the Reichstag—the fifth big electoral campaign this year. The keynote of the elections was the extra-parliamentary mass struggle of the proletariat, and the maturing of a revolutionary crisis in Germany.

The first fundamental lesson of this electoral campaign is that neither the fascist dictatorship of the Von Papen government, nor the mass movement against German fascism, nor the main social bulwark of the bourgeoisie—Social-Democracy—which was utilized by monopolist capital for the strengthening of its dictatorship, none of these was able to retard the accelerating speed of the radicalization of the masses, to prevent the processes of crisis in the mass movement of German fascism; or those of the growing crisis of social-democracy, which had already been so clearly expressed in the elections to the Reichstag, three months previously. The changes in the relationship of the forces of revolution and counter-revolution are continuing to move irresistibly in a direction beneficial to the working class and its Communist vanguard. In the conditions of the most brutal police terror, the Communist Party not only increased its vote by 700,000 and raised the proportion of Communist votes from 14.5 per cent. to 17 per cent., but—

which is most important—obtained its biggest victories in the decisive industrial centres—especially in Berlin, and the industrial district of the Rhine and Westphalia. The elections showed that in Germany the Communist Party has been able to create a serious barrier to the chauvinistic wave, and closely approach the solution of the strategic task of winning over the majority of the working class.

THE bourgeois-fascist and social-democratic press attempt to weaken the impression made by the election results by stating that these results were "expected" by everyone and that electoral activity on the whole was lower than in the previous elections. But though there was a fall in the proportion of voters who took part in the elections there was almost everywhere an increase in the number of Communist votes, and it is precisely this fact which indicates the significance of the success of the Communist Party, the only Party which emerged from these elections with really substantial gains. It may be said, in passing, that election participation turned out to be much greater than was expected, and was not far behind the record election activity of the previous election. As for Berlin, the participation of social-democrats even increased. The number of votes cast was 120,000 higher than at the Reichstag elections on July 31st this year, but the Communists won 140,000 more votes, i. e., 20,000 more than the total increase in the number of votes, and 30,000 more than the combined losses of the social-democrats and national-socialists.

SIX MILLION RED VOTES The second lesson of the election campaign is to be found in the defeat of national socialism. The elections showed that the program of social and national liberation, put forward by the Communist Party two years ago, is becoming more and more a revolutionary weapon for the concrete exposure of the national and social demagoguery of national-socialism. The masses are understanding more and more that chauvinism will not destroy the Versailles system. Six million votes for Communism—such is the reply of the working class in Germany to the increasing aggressiveness of German imperialism, to the military adventures of General von Schleicher, to the appeals of Comrade Thalman for the proletarian tribune in Paris for a struggle against nationalism, for internationalism. "The enemy is in our house." These words of Karl Liebknecht are now penetrating millions of the German proletariat, raising in them the memory of the monstrous treaty of Versailles and calling them to a self-sacrificing revolutionary struggle against fascism, against reaction, against new imperialist wars.

(TO BE CONCLUDED)

Farm Strike Head Jailed by Bosses

The Argentina Government yesterday launched a vicious attempt to break the strike of the impoverished farmers and share croppers, by arresting Eusebio Piacenza, president of the Argentina Agrarian Federation, and other leaders of the striking farmers.

Striking farmers held protest demonstrations in a dozen towns in four provinces, demanding the release of their leaders and raising demands for lower rents, lower freights and relief at the expense of the government.



—From the new "Farmers' National Weekly."

clation showed up the jobless charity racket in Southington, Pennsylvania, on how the Democrats who took over the Cuyahoga County courthouse in Ohio, for the first time in twenty years, promptly laid off 200 men after the elections; of the release of the Vacaville orchard strikers and why they were arrested.

A column, devoted to the fighting farmer abroad, gives facts about the farmers' movement in Russia, New Zealand, Austria, and how the peasants are in revolt against the fascist terror in Salerno, Italy. An account of the nationwide action of farmers protesting against the outrageous attack upon the Negro croppers in Tallapoosa County, Alabama blazes out on the fourth page. Stories of how farmers are fighting evictions and foreclosures are described by farmer correspondents. Other correspondents describe the unbearable con-

hearten the farmer. Being his best guide to action, the paper should give him theory and history. This will develop his revolutionary consciousness. It is harmful to say that "out of ten years of farm distress there is growing the mightiest farmers' movement" this country has ever witnessed, and just let it go at that. It is important that the revolutionary tradition of the American farmer become known to him, too. Shay's Rebellion, the New York Anti-Rent Wars, the Agrarian Revolt of the second half of the last century, the Negro, Nat Turner's Uprising, etc. These are also among the great roots of the present farmer revolt.

The Farmers' National Weekly deserves all farmers' and workers' support. It is a paper that raises the fist of defiance. It is a paper that will help cut the throat of the monstrous wild hog of capitalism.