

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

(Section of the Communist International)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1933

See Page 5 for Special Articles on National Recovery Act; See on Page 6 Cable on Moscow Pravda's Editorial on World Economic Conference

WEATHER—Today possibly showers; slightly westerly winds.

Vol. X, No. 145

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Thomas Joins Roosevelt in Fooling the Workers

In the socialist New Leader of Saturday, June 10th, Norman Thomas, in praise of Roosevelt's "Industrial Recovery" Bill, tells his readers: "Nevertheless the labor clauses in the bill as introduced into Congress rightly used will give the workers an enormously powerful weapon for progress toward genuine socialism."

Thus, according to Thomas, the Wall Street government, under the leadership of Roosevelt, has adopted as the very keystone of its legislative program, a bill that is a weapon for labor. The very clauses in the bill, the so-called labor clauses, are precisely that part of the act that deprives labor of all gains made during decades of struggle.

It guarantees to the employers that the federal government will back them up with all its power in any attempt to stamp out the closed union shop. That is plainly stated in Section 7, part of which reads: "No employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any organization or to refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing."

Every worker who has participated in strikes to enforce recognition of the right of the union to decree that no one shall work in an organized shop who is not a member of the union will instantly realize what that clause means. It means that the full power of the government will be thrown in the balance to compel him to work with scabs or rats who, because of treachery or strike-breaking, may have been excluded from the union.

It means, in the last analysis, the destruction of the unions in the factory. A further provision not merely approved class collaboration, but decrees that labor shall not attempt to act independently but must act in collaboration with the management. That is plainly set forth in section 1 of the bill which Thomas says is a powerful weapon for progress toward genuine socialism. Such a clause as this one could well be incorporated in any regulations of a fascist state:

"To promote the organization of industry for the purpose of cooperative action among trade groups, to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate government sanctions and supervision."

Such language is unmistakable. It doesn't say it will only encourage such class collaboration. It says it will INDUCE and MAINTAIN it. And it will do so under government sanctions and SUPERVISION. For labor that means that any attempt of the workers to act INDEPENDENTLY of the management, that is to strike AGAINST the management is a violation of federal law. Hence the government can step in and proceed against workers with its army, its police, its jailers and its courts.

In brief, it means the abolition of the union shop, the outlawing of strikes, the enforcement of compulsory arbitration, and gives the President of the United States, the chairman of the executive committee of the capitalist press, the undisputed power to dictate wages, hours and conditions of labor.

But labor cannot and will not accept this slave code. As soon as the real nature of the bill is plain to the toiling masses, this country will be swept with a wave of strike struggles. That the capitalists and their agents realize. For that reason, the Greens, the Wols, the MacMahons, the McGrady and the Thomases are all acting in concert to try to demoralize and defeat the workers in an effort to help the capitalist class put over the infamous "new deal."

Readers of the Daily Worker have the task of energetically combatting false theories such as those put forward by Thomas. We have the task of organizing the masses against this new law, and for the maintenance and improvement of the workers' conditions.

Warships Instead of Bread

The building of "public works" has begun. Roosevelt has given the word. What are these benevolent public works? Bombing planes, cannon, destroyers, battleships and submarines!

Thirty-two modern and fully equipped war vessels, in the next three years, at an expenditure of \$238,000,000! Such is the very first act of the Roosevelt Public Works Program.

Preparations for WAR! This is the reality behind the Public Works Program which was supposed to feed the 17 million hungry, unemployed workers in this country. This is the reality behind the Roosevelt Public Works Program which was to deal a death blow to the capitalist crisis.

The hypocritical philanthropy of the Roosevelt Public Works Program is dropped. And it reveals the biggest war program since the last imperialist world slaughter!

What has become of Roosevelt's grandiose election promises of Unemployment Insurance? Roosevelt has trampled on these promises. It is a war construction program, which Roosevelt gives the starving workers instead.

Rear Admiral Emory Long voices the gratitude of the navy imperialist war clique when he says, "This is the first time since the World War that we have had a definite navy policy. We now know what to expect."

The imperialist clique in the navy is overjoyed. They recognize in Roosevelt an imperialist war maker after their own heart.

Cynically, Roosevelt's Secretary of the Navy proclaims the construction of bombing planes and destroyers as a blessing to the 17 million jobless American workers. "Thousands will be hired," he says. How many thousands? Fifty thousand at the most, by their own admission!

And what will be the wage scale on this grim Public Works Program? Roosevelt's navy masters are silent. But Roosevelt has already given them the lead. Roosevelt has proclaimed the dollar-a-day wage in the military Reconstruction Camps. And the navy war-mongers will certainly profit by this guidance.

A military construction program at coolie wages—this is the munificent gift of Roosevelt to the suffering American masses.

The workers demand that the three billion dollars allotted for a Public Works Program be spent in the building of homes for workers, clearing the slums, building of new schools and hospitals.

The workers demand union wages on all Public Works construction. The workers demand Federal Unemployment Insurance to be paid by the government and employers.

Roosevelt's military public works program will not lessen by one jot the sufferings of the 17,000,000 unemployed workers. It will not provide work. It will not provide the starving workers and their families with adequate food and shelter. It is preparing them for slaughter in the next imperialist war!

Social Insurance Campaign

The statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on developing a mass campaign in the struggle for social insurance appears in the Daily Worker today. All of Page Three contains valuable articles on this campaign as well as material on the benefits of full social insurance which exists in the Soviet Union.

Trade union locals, Unemployed Councils, and other unemployed bodies as well as all workers organizations can well gain by a study of this material.

We urge especially every unit of the Communist Party to take up the statement for discussion at the next meeting and use it as a daily guide to action.

U.S. ENVOY INTERVENES AT HAVANA

ABC, Machado Accept Mediation by Welles, New U.S. Ambassador

HAVANA, June 16.—The intervention of United States imperialism in the affairs of its Cuban semi-colony took shape yesterday as a plan for the new American Ambassador, Sumner Welles, to mediate between the brutal Machado dictatorship and its bourgeois opposition, the Menocal and Gomez "outs." President Machado's acceptance of such mediation was followed by the acceptance of the A.B.C., the secret anti-Machado terrorist organization which represents the interests of former President Menocal and other sugar magnates.

The last four years' bloody struggle for dominance between the Machado faction, financed by New York "bankers" and maintaining its power by a reign of terror, and the bourgeois opposition, headed by the rich plums of office, has finally become a "scandal" which Washington can no longer ignore. Now, when the resulting unrest and strife are beginning to hit the pocketbooks of the American imperialists, the mask of non-intervention is cast aside and intervention is openly resorted to.

Welles, Latin-American Agent of U. S. Imperialism

Welles, the principal agent in this intervention, is one of the State Department's experts on Latin-American affairs. He wrote the new constitution for the Dominican Republic which legalized the U. S. Marines' occupation of that country, and is expected to rewrite the Cuban constitution and election laws within the next few months, to provide for a vice-president to whom the butcher Machado will turn over his power, pending an election. Whether U. S. Marines will supervise the election, as in Nicaragua, has not been announced yet.

Congress Ends, As It Began, With Attacks On Living Standards

Roosevelt's Slash of Veterans' Pay Upheld After Three Days' Sham Battle

Forced Labor, Huge Navy, Swindle of Small Depositors Part of Legislative Record

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The extraordinary session of the seventy-third congress came to an end last night. The senate adjourned at 1:12 o'clock and the house eleven minutes later. It ended, as it began, with attacks against the standards of life of the toiling masses. To the very last the monstrous crime of robbing the war veterans of their pensions and convict garb at less than one dollar a day. These workers are trained by army officers and no attempt is made to conceal the fact that these victims of the "new deal" are regarded as potential reserves for the armed forces of the government as it prepares for imperialist war.

The "New Deal" Becomes Law

After the adjournment of Congress and before he leaves tonight for a cruise along the Massachusetts coast—the first journey of his summer vacation—Roosevelt signed a series of bills that conclude his so-called emergency legislation program, all of which were calculated to help the rich and rob the poor.

The keystone of the whole edifice is the "industrial recovery act" which establishes a dictatorship over all industry, enables the finance capitalists to further consolidate the power into their hands by using the power of government to wipe out competitors, outlaws strikes, enforces compulsory arbitration, dictate wages, hours and conditions of labor. Under this bill there is to be a further extension of militarization of the young manhood of the nation under the "farm relief-inflation" bill, which is administered solely by army officers.

Attacks Farmers; Scorns Relief With the same cynical contempt with which the Roosevelt administration treated the demands of the starving workers, the impoverished farmers were denied any relief whatsoever. Instead, there was passed the "farm relief-inflation" bill, which in addition to carrying the legalization of unlimited inflation which already has caused the cost of living to soar, came to the aid of the farm mortgage holders by placing at their disposal \$2,000,000 for "refinancing."

Thus the government passes the burden of the loan and mortgage sharks who prey upon the farmers. Not one penny of this goes to any impoverished farmer.

Demands of the farmers for cancellation of their debts and exemption from taxes were met with this vicious legislation against them. The same sort of rotten deal was given the impoverished small home owners, but an additional \$2,000,000 was appropriated to help the mortgage sharks who prey upon them.

The Glass-Steagall banking bill just passed is designed to wipe out small banks, centralize control of the banking still more in the hands of Morgan & Co. and other Wall Street brigands, through establishment of a wide system of branch banking. This, combined with the emergency banking act, passed early in the session, gives the President war-time control over credit, currency, gold and silver and takes the nation off the gold standard.

The Muscle Shoals bill is purely a war-time measure which permits the development of that great hydro-electric and nitrate project and in connection with the great steel works at Birmingham will be the pivot for the highly concentrated unit for production of war materials.

Such are some of the high-lights of the Congress just closed. They constitute a challenge to the toiling masses that should be and will be met with determined action against this, the worst capitalist offensive since the war.

Accuracy of D. W. Reports on Germany Praised by Seaman

(By Seaman Correspondent)

"I have just returned from Hamburg, Germany on the 'City of Newport' News' of the Baltimore Mail Line. I was a seaman on this ship. We spent one week in Hamburg. While there, all the conditions I saw and everything that I could find out about the activities of the Communist Party coincide with the reports of the Daily Worker. "I wish to inform you that my experience in Germany sustains the validity of your reports of the continued functioning of the Communist Party despite Fascist terror. Your reports of the growing resentment of the masses against Fascist terror and the increasing number uniting under the leadership of the fearless Communist vanguard has not been exaggerated in any case." —A Seaman.

EXTRADITION OF GEO. CRAWFORD ORDERED TO VA.

I.L.D. Hits Ruling of Higher Court

NEW YORK.—The International Labor Defense yesterday learned that the U. S. Circuit Court in Boston had reversed the ruling of Federal Judge Lowell in refusing to extradite George Crawford, Negro, to face trial in Virginia on a framed-up murder charge.

The I. L. D. vigorously protests against this decision. Frank Spector, assistant national secretary of the organization declared. The decision of the higher court condones the vicious system of persecution of the Negro population and approves the denial of elementary Constitutional rights of the Negroes.

"It gives aid and comfort to the white rulers in the South in openly flaunting the 13th, 14th and 15th Constitutional Amendments." The mighty campaign the I. L. D. conducted and is carrying on for the Scottsboro boys and all victims of national oppression compelled Judge Lowell to make his decision in the Crawford case.

The I. L. D. will raise the campaign to a yet higher stage for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and in behalf of the rights of the Negroes and backed by masses of white and Negro people of the United States will prevent the extradition of Crawford to Virginia, as well as the extradition of every other Negro who is faced by an all white hand-picked jury to do the bidding of the white master.

The I. L. D. calls upon all Negro and white workers and middle class people to close ranks and present a united front against the whole vicious system of oppression of the Negro masses.

Philipsburg Jobless Strike; Demand Pay in Cash for Work

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., June 16.—Several hundred jobless men who had been working on highway work here, walked out as a protest against working for food orders. The strikers demand payment in cash. They are members of the Osceola Mills, Sandy Ridge and Philipsburg Unemployed Leagues.

This action follows after the Harrisburg convention of the Pennsylvania unemployed organizations which decided to conduct strikes where jobs were forced to work for food orders. The convention was attended by the Unemployed Leagues and the Unemployed Councils of Pennsylvania.

The telegram follows: Learn prison guards torture, flog otherwise brutally mistreat Scottsboro boys continuing Birmingham jail fight. Labor Defense demands you immediately order vicious illegal attacks these nine innocent boys stopped stop Demand remove punish guards guilty these inhuman cruelties stop Holding you responsible well being health lives these nine boys."

A similar demand was sent to Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama. Spector also instructed Gen. George Chamlee, chief of the I. L. D. Scottsboro legal defense corps to make an immediate demand he be allowed to visit the boys.

At the same time, all I. L. D. districts and branches, liberal organizations, trade unions and others were called upon to rush telegrams of protest to Governor B. M. Miller, Montgomery, Ala., and to the warden of the jail at Birmingham.

Hearings Approach. News of the vicious persecution of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys was revealed as preparations are under way for arguments on a motion for a new trial June 22 on behalf of Haywood Patterson, convicted and sentenced to death again after his recent Decatur, Ala., retrial. Judge James E. Horton, who presided over the retrial which resulted in the lynch-verdict, will hear the arguments at Athens, Ala.

The next day, at Decatur, Judge B. L. Malone is scheduled to conduct juvenile court hearings in the case of Roy Wright and Eugene Williams, the two youngest of the Scottsboro boys. These proceedings will take place at Decatur.

SENATOBIA, Miss.—During the manhunt that covered several states for Jessie Williams, Negro accused of murdering a deputy sheriff, four other Negroes were killed by posse. No action has been taken against the murderers.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE DEADLOCKED AS U. S. BLOCKS CURRENCY MOVE

Not One Problem Can Be Settled As Powers Carry on Struggle for Position in the Alignment for War

Woodin Blocks British-French Proposals to Temporarily Maintain Currencies

LONDON, June 16.—For the first time since the end of the World War, Germany officially demanded that her lost African colonies be restored to her. The Germans raised this demand before the World Economic Conference here, the proposal being submitted to the Economics Committee. The Germans suggested that return of her former colonies might increase her capacity to pay her foreign debts.

LONDON, June 16.—To outward appearances the World Economic Conference is marking time. The pretext is that it is waiting word from Washington regarding the attitude of the administration toward an agreement to temporarily maintain currencies at a given level. But while the conference itself is paralyzed before the impossibility of solving any problem it pretends to want to solve, there are being carried on behind the scenes a series of intrigues between representatives of the various capitalist countries.

French and British delegates were greatly disappointed over the announcement from Washington that the United States had not agreed to attempt to maintain currency by any artificial means such as was provided in the plan put forth. That plan proposed pegging the dollar at about \$4.05 to the British pound. The French openly state that unless some agreement is reached to stop fluctuation of currency France will also go off the gold standard and intensify the currency fight.

The pegging of the dollar was to be maintained by operations through the sterling equalization fund, with the American treasury agreeing to share with the British treasury the responsibility for any losses on dealings. To guarantee the British statement of Secretary of the Treasury Woodin that nothing of the sort has as yet been approved.

In the innumerable conferences taking place outside the conference and committee rooms the United States delegates strive to win supporters for its imperialist policy, particularly in regard to making agreements over tariffs and loans with the representatives of the various South American governments.

It is announced that 41 countries have adhered to what is described as a world tariff truce. Examination of the conditions under which the truce was accepted reveal so many reservations that it is certain it will not be operative. Each of the countries strives to gain maximum advantages for itself in foreign trade at the expense of others.

The leading delegates of the capitalist countries strive to ignore the proposals of Litvinoff, chief of the Soviet delegation. Far from striving, like the capitalist countries, to enter into the world scramble for markets through tariffs and other restrictions, the Soviet Union proposed to purchase more than a billion dollars' worth of goods from other countries. The Soviet spokesman further proposed to do away with all restrictions of trade, etc. The capitalist spokesman, of course, could not accept such a proposal because of the competitive and predatory nature of capitalism itself.

It is certain that not one of the problems of war debts, tariff barriers and currency stabilization can be settled. With the continued disintegration of world capitalist economy there is no possibility of such a conference resulting in anything other than further intensification of the conflicts that are rapidly developing to the point where the discussions over conference tables will yield to open warfare.

NEW YORK.—While the scab agents of the A. F. L. and bosses strike-breaking Young Peoples Socialist League members of the New York Printing Press Assistants Union Local 23, are busy enlisting more strikebreakers, the striking fur workers are continuing determinedly in their struggle against the bosses.

In spite of the interference of Edward MacGready who has pleaded that the manufacturers hold out for another week, yesterday, three new important shops have concluded settlements with the fur department of the Needle Trades Workers International Union while negotiations with others are going on.

Mass Picketing Monday. Arrangements are being made for a mass picketing demonstration on Monday, 7 o'clock at which thousands of fur workers and sympathizers will participate.

The strike committee issued a statement yesterday saying that the latest attempt on the part of the bosses and A. F. of L. to enlist aid of the industrial and alien squads, who together with gangsters are terrorizing the workers in an attempt to bring them to the so-called furriers union will be of no avail. The fur manufacturers who want to have their work done will have to settle with the union that the fur workers belong to—the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

A special meeting of the fur strike committee will take place today, Saturday, 12 noon on the 6th floor of the Industrial Union. All members of the strike committee are requested to be on time when important decisions will be taken up.

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Secret City Report Will Propose Sales Tax and Wage Cuts and Relief Cuts

Berry Attempts to Protect Bankers by Asking People to Buy New City Bonds Which Will Guarantee Loans

NEW YORK.—The latest maneuvers of the city government in the preparation of an elaborate campaign to levy new tax burdens and salary cuts upon the masses was to be presented today to the Board of Estimate in a secret report prepared by a special tax committee consisting of high city officials and Tammany leaders. It is reported that among the suggestions contained in the report are a city income tax, a sales tax, a stock transfer tax, increase in water rates and proposals for further salary cuts.

The city administration has, up to now, rejected all proposals to tax stock transfers, bank and insurance surpluses, tax-exempt properties and higher incomes.

Plan 5-Cent Fare. It is also reported that a conference of Tammany and city officials decided two days ago upon an increase of subway fare to 8 cents to go into effect after the November elections. It has been stated that the city government, headed by Mayor O'Brien, has definitely promised the bankers that the subway fare will be increased. This received strong confirmation from the fact that one of the two letters sent by Mayor O'Brien to the bankers has been carefully kept secret, and that the reports of an increased subway fare have not been met with any denials by the city administration, which in the past has vociferously proclaimed its intention of maintaining the 5-cent fare.

The city administration has definitely guaranteed the Wall Street bankers who hold \$438,000,000 of loans which fall due on December 11, that the city will raise at least \$30,000,000 of new revenue within the near future.

A delegation of Wall Street bankers, headed by Winthrop Aldrich, Rockefeller's leading financial agent, and Frank Polk, one of Morgan's agents, recently renewed \$200,000,000 in short-term loans which it holds. The interest rate which the city must pay is 5 1/2 per cent, at least 3 per cent higher than the prevailing rates in the money markets. This costs the people of New York City \$1,000,000 every month in extra interest payments.

Propose Bond Issue. Comptroller Berry, a leading Tammany official, has come forward with a demagogic scheme to divert the attention of the city's population from the plunderings of the city government and the bankers. He proposes that the people of New York "fight

the bankers" by themselves buying "Baby Bonds" that is, bonds of small denomination, \$100 and \$500. This scheme, of course, does not "fight the bankers."

It also has the advantage to them of raising the value of the bonds which they now hold since the proposal of the city to sell new bonds at a lower rate of interest will increase the value of the bankers' bonds with a higher rate of interest.

Will Cause Higher Taxes. The whole scheme is doomed to failure for the simple fact that, the masses of the people are impoverished. Thousands of small home owners are finding it impossible to pay their taxes. They cannot buy bonds. If the city issues "Baby Bonds", they will eventually land in the hands of the Wall Street bankers, who alone have control over enormous funds and credit.

The final futility of the whole scheme as a solution for the financial crisis in the city's budget lies in the fact that the interest and principal on the new bond issue will have to be paid just the same as the interest on the present bonds held by the bankers. The issuance of Baby Bonds will only add to the already intolerable financial burden on the city's budget. They will necessitate heavier taxes in the end.

Behind all these financial maneuvers of the city administration lurks the definite threat of wage-cuts in the near future for salaried city employees. Realty and business interests close to Tammany and the city administration are increasing their clamor for "retrenchment" in the city payrolls. And, as has been the case in the past, the "retrenchment" will be made at the expense of the lower salaried city employees, particularly the school teachers, who last year received a 6-8 per cent wage cut. The Tammany officials of the Board of Education are already insisting that the teachers will soon be faced with the choice of lower wages or loss of tenure. The way for salary cuts is being speedily prepared.

SCOTTSBORO BOYS FLOGGED IN CELL, I.L.D. IS TOLD

NEW YORK.—A report that the nine Scottsboro boys now confined in the Jefferson county jail in Birmingham, Ala., are "being flogged daily" has reached the national office of the International Labor Defense. The source of the information cannot be divulged for obvious reasons.

The report said that they are kept in a small cell and not permitted to see visitors, or even communicate with the outside world. Every device is used by the prison authorities to prevent any intimation of their ill-treatment from leaking out.

Protest Wired. Immediate demand that this vicious mistreatment of the Negro boys be stopped at once, and they cease being held incommunicado, were made in a telegram to the warden of the prison by Frank Spector, assistant national secretary of the I. L. D.

The telegram follows: Learn prison guards torture, flog otherwise brutally mistreat Scottsboro boys continuing Birmingham jail fight. Labor Defense demands you immediately order vicious illegal attacks these nine innocent boys stopped stop Demand remove punish guards guilty these inhuman cruelties stop Holding you responsible well being health lives these nine boys."

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CALL WORKERS TO PICKET FUR MARKET MONDAY

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Rally to the Support of the Communist Party at the Red Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park Tomorrow!

Antoff Bail Stays at \$25,000 "Unless He Ceases Activity"

Detroit Militant Faces Deportation; Letter of Immigration Chief Admits Gagging

NEW YORK.—The excessive bail of \$25,000 in the case of Todar Antoff, Detroit working class leader, was set pending deportation proceedings against him with the sole purpose of preventing his release on bond and so as to keep him from speaking and from other activities on behalf of the militant labor movement.

This direct admission was made in a letter received yesterday by Frank Spector, assistant national secretary of the International Labor Defense, from D. W. MacCormack, Commissioner General in Washington.

NEWS BRIEFS

DEFENDS MILITIA KILLINGS MADISON, Wis., June 16.—In a message to the state legislature Governor A. G. Schmedeman declared that body had no legal right to request the adjutant general who called out the militia in the recent milk strike to explain his actions to them. The message assailed the farmers for "trying to make a political issue of it in the next campaign." The militia used machine-guns, bayonets, tear gas to smash the milk strike and murdered and wounded a number of farmers. "Under the constitution the governor alone can call out the militia," said Schmedeman. "Naturally I assume full responsibility for doing so," said Schmedeman.

NEW TAMMANY JOBS

ALBANY, June 16.—Some 150 soft Tammany spoils jobs will be handed out by the Lehman state administration in connection with collecting the sales tax. They will be district sales tax supervisors for the state tax department offices. Mark Graves, president of the state commission, hands out these jobs after they have been approved by the political machine. These jobs pay wages of \$3,000 a year—and what can be picked up in approved Tammany fashion on the side, which usually far exceeds the salary.

PROHIBITIONISTS BURN BILLBOARDS

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 16.—Dry forces, incited by preachers have resorted to the torch in an effort to hold this traditionally dry state for prohibition. All over the state billboards urging repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment have been set on fire. The election is next Tuesday and it is expected that the state will swing into the wet columns. The farmers are little impressed, however, with the deceptive arguments of the wets that the legalized sale of whiskey will create a greater demand for their crops.

PRICES STILL RISING

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ending June 10th stands at 64.0. The index number on March 4th, when Roosevelt was inaugurated, was 59.5. This further beats down the standards of life of the masses by causing a fall in real wages of more than eight per cent.

200 SNOOPERS LOSE JOBS

NEW YORK, June 16.—More than 200 stool pigeons for the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau of this district will be dropped from the pay roll of the government after July 1st, according to Andrew Campbell, prohibition administrator. At present there are 500 of these individuals employed in this district.

WHAT'S ON

Announcement CARNIVAL OF ALL WORKERS' CLUBS, June 24, 2 p.m.-2 a.m., Ulmer Park. Chorus of 300, political satire, sports, games, two brass bands, Soviet newsreel; dancing till 2 a.m. Saturday (Manhattan) OPEN AIR MEETING, Union Square, 7:30 p.m. On Cuba; speaker, William Simons, Nat. Sec. Anti-Imperialist League, and others. Audiences Anti-Imperialist League. LANTERN ROOF PARTY, 639 E. 13th St., Apt. 28. Fireweed Party to comrades leaving for Soviet Union. August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Admission free. DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT, Workers Film and Photo League, 229 14th St., 8:30 p.m., auspices Downtown Y.C.L., No. 2. Five-piece band. OLD TIME STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, Games, dancing and lots of fun. L. S. N. R., 12 E. 131st St., Apt. 6. Admission 15 cents. Short cake and punch free. A big night! NEW YORK DISTRICT F. & U. BOAT SIDE JAZZ Band by Balalaika Orchestra, dancing, cards, drinks. All tickets must be paid for by Saturday at 12 noon. Boat saves pie 11, East River, foot of Wall St., 11:30 p.m. GALA THEATRE NIGHT, "Cool and Blood," "Will We Fight?" and "Heavenly Day" Also children's performance. Dancing till dawn! Admission 20 cents, at door 35 cents. Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 133 Madison Ave. PACKAGE PARTY and Dance, 49 E. 3rd St., 8 p.m. All invited. Admission free. Supplies W. E. L., Post 161. HOUSE PARTY, Friends of Workers Club, 40 W. 65th St. Refreshments, entertainment. Admission free. SOCIAL DANCING AND ENTERTAINMENT, Manhattan Youth Club, 114 Ludlow St. Refreshments, Admission 10 cents. Auspices New York Black Committee. Proceeds for headquarters. ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE, W. 25th St. Block Committee, 114 West 21st St., 8 p.m. (Bronx) CONCERT AND DANCE, Co-op. Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Freshet Marching, Prehelt Chorus, Jazz Orchestra, Refreshments. Proceeds Unemployed Council, Unit 25, C. P. Admission 10 cents. LONE DANCING AND ENTERTAINMENT, Tremont Workers Club, Tremont and respect Ave. Admission 15 cents. LONE PARTY, Dancing, entertainment, refreshments, 1454 Vise Ave., 8:30 p.m. Supplies Trotter Youth Club, Admission 10c. GRAND OPENING DANCE, ENTERTAINMENT, City Club Council Red Center, 2660 11th St., Coner Island, 8:30 p.m. CONCERT, Dance, Bronx Park Workers Club, 4514 New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn. Proceeds Morning Prehelt, Dancing till 11 p.m. Sunday RED PICNIC, Pleasant Bay Park, meet Tremont Workers Club, Tremont, corner respect Ave. Members and friends invited. NEW DANCE GROUP, studio recital at 12:15, 12 E. 17th St. All request program, admission night, 8:30. Admission 20 cents.

ATTENTION! NEEDLE TRADES WORKER MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

A special and important meeting of the General Needle Trades Fraction will take place today at 2 p. m. at the Workers Center, 35 East 12th St., Second floor. All comrades are urged not to undertake other activities and to attend this meeting.

ANNA HALL CASE UP AGAIN MONDAY

NEW YORK.—After one postponement after another by the district attorney the case of Anna Hall comes up again in Snyder Avenue and Flatbush Avenue Court this Monday. She is charged with "felonious assault" for taking part in a demonstration for relief which was attacked by police.

The postponements were made to avoid the mass pressure in court, hoping that the workers would lose interest in the case, and to give the police more time to build up a better frame-up than they have now.

"Workers should be in court again on Monday said the International Labor Defense 'who is defending the workers and show the court that the workers do not forget victims of capitalist justice.'"

Invite Hikers to Red Carnival for Yonkers' Jobless Council

YONKERS, N. Y., June 16.—Two nights of dancing and entertainment in an open-air Red Carnival, this Saturday and Sunday (June 17-18), will help provide funds for the Yonkers Unemployed Council. The Red Carnival will be held at the Westchester Workers Center, 27 Hudson Street, Yonkers, near the center of town.

Featuring on Saturday evening's program will be the Red Dancers, William Siegel, noted artist and cartoonist of the John Reed Club, will give a chalk talk and Robert Robbins of the A. F. of L. Unemployment Insurance Committee will help entertain on Sunday night. A dance orchestra will play both evenings. A roast goose will be served with other refreshments. All workers hiking or picnicking in Van Cortlandt, Tibbets Brook and Palisades Parks are invited to come in for an evening's fun.

LATIN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE DELGATE TO SPEAK TONIGHT

Dora Zucker, National Student League delegate to the Latin American Student Conference in San Jose, Porto Rico will be the speaker at the N. S. L. Hall 583 Sixth Avenue tonight at 8:30 p. m. Dancing after. Admission 15c.

Sport, Concert, Side Show, Dancing at Red Picnic Sun.

NEW YORK.—The Workers International Relief Band has prepared a concert to be offered tomorrow as an added attraction at the Red Picnic, which the Communist Party is holding in Pleasant Bay Park, Unionport, N. Y. from 10 a. m. till midnight. The program will include selections of Beethoven, Bizet, Rimsky Korsakoff, Glinka, revolutionary music, etc. This of course in addition to the dance music furnished by members of the band.

The Ecuador Sport Club vs. Fichte and Red Sparks vs. Valley will stage a competitive soccer ball game while the baseball game will be played between the Red Sparks and the Spartacus teams. Exhibitions of boxing will be staged by the Spartacus and the Maple A. C. All these teams and clubs are affiliated with the Labor Sports Union.

Another attraction at the picnic is a side show arranged by proletarian performers, choruses, dancing, games, bonfires, etc. Clarence A. Hathaway, District Organizer of the Communist Party, will address the thousands of workers who will attend the picnic.

Pleasant Bay Park can be reached by East Side subway (Pelham Bay Line) to Zerega Avenue. Buses will run from the subway station to the Park. The picnic grounds can also be reached by Lexington Avenue and Seventh Avenue subway to East 177th Street, Unionport car to the end of the line, thence buses to the park. Admission will be 25 cents at the door and 20 cents in advance.

If there is a story, editorial or cartoon you think your fellow-workers would be interested in, cut it out and paste it up where they can see it.

STAGE AND SCREEN Chain Gang Film Heavily Censored Before Showing

By DAVID PLATT (Workers Film-Photo League)

Workers who have seen the recent Hollywood movie: "I am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang" will be interested in the following sub-titles and shots which were eliminated by the censors before they would allow the film to be shown to the public: Originally the film had a foreword which read in part as follows: "My brother, Robert E. Burns, is now a fugitive from a chain gang... He has been branded a convict... and that makes him a hunted thing on the earth... The scenes in 'I am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang,' which depict life in a chain gang, are true and authentic, being based on my brother's experiences." (Signed Rev. V. G. Burns, The Board of Censors eliminated these introductory remarks to maintain a fictitious character all the way through the film. In no way must the central character in "I am a Fugitive" be mistaken for Robert E. Burns, the fugitive himself. That would be giving the film more authenticity than was the intention. The foreword must be cut out entirely! On with the picture. The screen sub-title "8:20 P.M." was cut. The previous title showed 4:20 A.M.—the beginning of the working day and 8:20 P.M. the end of the working day for the prisoners. Not bad—16 hours a day in the gruelling work. Were the censors afraid that other workers would rebel against their own 10, 12, 14 hours and ask for 16, too!

The view of the guard throwing a ring connected with chain in prisoner's face," was cut out. Also "view of guard actually knocking Allen down," following dialogue—quit your stallion. The dialogue: "You got to work or I'll kick that belly-ache up around your ears," was also eliminated. No wonder the censored version of the film seemed lame. The most realistic portions were cut. The episode of flogging of prisoners was considerably reduced to weaken the impression of the ferocity of the jailers. The close-up view of "lacerated back of prisoner after flogging" was censored, as was the "view of prisoner bound to post in courtyard."

LIONEL BARRYMORE IN "LOOKING FORWARD" AT THE JEFFERSON Starting today, the Jefferson Theatre will present Lionel Barrymore in his new film, "Looking Forward." A second feature, "Hold Me Tight," with James Dunn and Sally Eilers will be on the same program. Beginning Wednesday, Kay Francis in "The Keyhole" will be the chief screen feature with "The Constant Woman," with Conrad Nagel and Lela Hyams as an added attraction.

Cities Report Nation-Wide Activity for Mooney Tag Days

NEW YORK.—The nationwide tag days for Tom Mooney which begin June 19 and continue through July 4 in various parts of the country are rallying thousands, the National Mooney Council for Action announces.

Following the directions given by the national council, the various committees are not only holding tag days for raising money for the continued campaign for Mooney's freedom, but they are holding conferences for the organization of Local Councils of Action and are already carrying on dramatic campaign activities.

From cities and towns all over the country have come appeals for collection boxes, credentials, leaflets, posters and the other material needed for a great tag day campaign. Cities as far apart as Philadelphia and Superior, Wis., have been using the radio for Mooney, farmers are in the campaign in the West and all labor and radical groups are joining.

The National Tag Day Committee has sent out 15,000 collection boxes, 15,000 arm bands, 15,000 credentials, 100,000 leaflets, 600 posters, and has 10,000 penny pamphlets which are rapidly disappearing as the orders come in. Funds for the expense of the tag day have been coming in from many local councils.

Philadelphia, Pa.—With Socialists among those active, Philadelphia has been carrying on an aggressive campaign for Mooney. One stunt, destined to be copied all over the nation, was the reproduction of the Mooney trial on Radio Station QIP, with a real municipal court judge and assistant district attorney taking part. The case was fought out and the listeners asked to act as a jury. Two voted for conviction, nearly five hundred voted for acquittal.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Unions have been visited and a fine spirit of cooperation is being shown with the only difficulty the task of getting a permit from the city council. The entire city has been covered and a good response is expected.

New Haven, Conn.—Trade unionists and others joined in calling the New Haven conference for June 17. The response has been very general and local leaders expect that the Council of Action will carry on an effective fight for Mooney. Organizations represented in the call included: Cigar-makers Union, A. F. of L., International Labor Defense, Yale Socialist Club; National Student League, Yale Chapter; Unemployed Councils; National Religion and Labor Foundation; Communist Party; John Reed Club; Socialist Party; Young Communist League.

Superior, Wis.—For two weeks before the conference on June 20, the committee is using Radio Station WEEB to broadcast the message of Mooney's freedom, the call to set up the Council of Action and for aid in the tag days.

NEW YORK.—Elaborate arrangements have been made for the tag days beginning June 19 in which an effort will be made to reach all of the thousands of labor organizations in the metropolis, with a plea for funds for the Mooney fight, and a still more urgent plea to come to the conference on June 25 at which the Council of Action will be put into motion.

AMUSEMENTS

JEFFERSON 14th St. & New York Ave. Two Features—LIONEL BARRYMORE in "LOOKING FORWARD" and "HOLD ME TIGHT" with JAMES DUNN and SALLY EILERS. CAMEO B'WAY & NOW MUST THE JEWS ALWAYS BE 'VICTIMS OF PERSECUTION'

RED PICNIC At PLEASANT BAY PARK Unionport, N. Y. SUNDAY JUNE 18 10 A.M. TO MIDNIGHT. Features: COMMUNIST PARTY, N. Y. District. At PLEASANT BAY PARK. Workers International Relief Concert Orchestra. Dancing - Sports - Games - Mass Singing and Recitation. Tickets: In advance 20c, at gate 25c. DIRECTIONS: Cheapest Way to Get to Park: I. R. T. Subway, Pelham Bay line, to Zerega Avenue. Buses from subway station to Park. Also: I. R. T. Bronx Park subway to E. 177 St.; Unionport trolley to end of line; buses to the park.

During the Whole Month of June

Camp Nitgedaiget BEACON, N. Y. For the Benefit of the Communist Party, N. Y. Dist. City Phone: EStabrook 8-1400 Camp Phone: Beacon 751. Proletarian Cultural and Sport Activities Every Day. Special rates during the month of June for C.P.W.O. members \$10 (\$1 tax). For cooperative members and those who stay a whole summer in camp \$10 (\$1 tax). NO COLLECTIONS. Rates \$13.00 per week including all taxes. Week-Ends—2 Days \$4.65 1 Day \$2.65. Special Activities This Week-End: SATURDAY: Theatrical Program by Workers' Laboratory Theatre. SUNDAY: Mock Trial of Gerber and other Socialist Misleaders. Prosecutor: CHARLES ALEXANDER.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

SUITS - TOPCOATS OVERCOATS - TUXEDOS. Our garments have always clicked with men... Good workmanship, new styles and shades will enhance your appearance... You can't afford to miss this opportunity at our clearance prices. JACKFIN COMPANY 86 FIFTH AVE., COR. 16th ST. Open Till 7:30 P. M.

CAMP UNITY Wingdale, N. Y.

is getting ready to open for the Summer Season. WATCH OUR PRESS FOR MORE DETAILS. For Information Call: N. Y. Office ESTABROOK 8-1400 Camp Phone WINGDALE 51.

THE WORLD SPARTAKIAD AT MOSCOW

By SI GERSON. August 1934, exactly twenty years after the beginning of the world war, workers will again come together in battle. They will hurl steel and lock in mortal combat.

But all the throwing will be of javelins and the grappling of wrestlers. The occasion will be the World Spartakiade, to be held in Moscow, August 1934. More than fifty thousand worker sportsmen of all nationalities and races are expected to compete in comradeship athletic rivalry. The huge Joseph Stalin stadium, recently constructed, an edifice seating 120,000 people, with a half-mile cinder track, a huge infield and flood lights for night activity, will be the scene of most of the events. The Moscow River and various swimming pools will be used for the swimming and diving events. Rifle shooting, tennis competition and other types of sports will be held in places in and about Moscow suitable for the particular activity.

International Sports. A special series of exhibits on sports and health, showing the remarkable rise of physical culture and physical education in Soviet Russia, will be on view in a number of the leading physical culture institutions in the Soviet Union.

GERBER ON TRIAL AT NITGEDAIGET

BEACON, N. Y.—A trial of the Socialist leaders who have sabotaged the United Front on May 1st, and who have refused to join in a United Struggle against fascism and anti-semitism, will be staged in Camp Nitgedaiget, Beacon, N. Y. this week-end as part of the special program that the Communist Party is arranging during the month of June.

Charles Alexander, Director of Agitation and Propaganda of the New York District of the Communist Party will be the prosecutor. The hundreds of campers in Nitgedaiget will make up the jury, while the defense will be left to whoever feels that the actions of these traitors of the workers' struggles can be defended. Hundreds of workers are expected in camp this weekend attracted by this trial and also by the unusual program during the whole week. On Saturday night the Workers Laboratory Theatre will stage four of their skits, among them "Sell out" which had won the prize at the Theatre Spartakiad recently. All this, of course is in addition to the regular Camp Nitgedaiget activities such as baseball, volley ball, tennis, swimming, hiking, dancing, etc. Special cars will leave for camp from 2700 Bronx Park East (Allerton Ave. Station) on Friday and Saturday at 10 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7 p. m. For additional information call Estabrook 8-1400.

STATIONERY At Special Prices for Organizations ALGONQUIN PHONE: 3-3356-8843 Lerman Bros. 29 E. 14th St., N. Y.

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Dr. WILLIAM BELL OPTOMETRIST 106 E. 14th St., near 4th Av.

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# DEVELOP A UNITED MASS STRUGGLE FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE!

## Demand a Special Session of Congress to Adopt Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill!

(Statement of the Central Committee, CPUSA)

**TO ALL WORKERS, EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED:**  
Congress, after a session lasting three and one-half months, has adjourned. It has fulfilled substantially every democratic campaign promise made to the big bankers and manufacturers. It has brazenly ignored the many promises made to Roosevelt's so-called "forgotten man"—to the workers and small farmers.

Roosevelt, at the head of the Democratic Party, specifically promised aid to the unemployed. He specifically promised unemployment insurance. Millions voted for him because they believed in these promises. But now, as was the case under Hoover, the unemployed are left to exist as best they can, on even more miserable charity rations. The Democratic Party, like the Republican Party before it, has proven during the past four months the contention of the Communist Party that both of these parties are the parties of the big capitalists and serve only their interests.

In the meantime, the conditions of the unemployed have become much worse. The reserves of the unemployed families are completely exhausted. Local relief and private charity is being drastically reduced everywhere. Evictions are taking place by the thousands. Mass starvation and misery are more widespread at this moment than at any previous time since the crisis began four years ago.

General Hugh Johnson, Roosevelt's "industrial director" under the new industrial "recovery" act, claims that four million men will be given work before winter. This is an absolutely false claim, comparable only to Hoover's periodical promises of "prosperity in sixty days". But what if it were correct? What then would happen to the remaining thirteen million unemployed? Are they to forever be "forgotten men"? Are they and their families to continue the miserable existence of the past four years?

### HIS ONLY CONCERN FOR RICH.

So far as Roosevelt is concerned, they will! Roosevelt will do nothing! This is shown by the session of Congress just closed.

His concern has been only for the rich. Beginning with the emergency banking legislation, Roosevelt's administration has proceeded step by step to enact the legislative program of the Wall Street bankers; billions of dollars were directly appropriated to aid the bankers, the railroad and insurance companies, the big manufacturers, the big real estate and mortgage companies, and the rich farmers; every obstacle to the further consolidation of big-banker-control of the nation's economic life has been removed; hundreds of millions were appropriated for the strengthening of the military and naval forces of the country in readiness for a new robber war in the interests of Wall Street. After four months of Roosevelt rule, the Morgans and Rockefellers are more firmly in the saddle than ever before.

### A BILL TO ENSLAVE THE WORKERS.

Other measures adopted are still more directly aimed against the interests of the masses of the people. Two hundred and fifty-seven thousand young workers have been driven into Roosevelt's militarized "reforestation" camps where, under the most miserable conditions, they are being trained to serve as cannon fodder in the new rapidly maturing war. Under the so-called "economy" legislation, government employees have been laid off; wages have been cut; the disability allowances of the veterans have been slashed; the government has set the pace for the private employers in new attacks on the living standards of the masses.

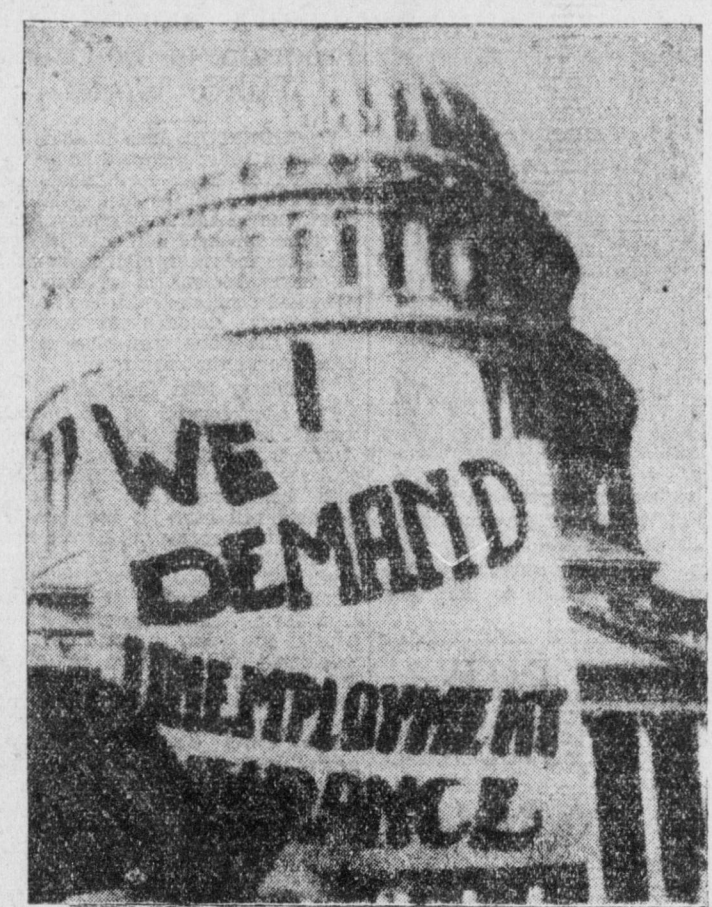
Roosevelt's inflation program, also in the interests of the rich, has already resulted in rapidly soaring prices for the people's food.

The high point of this congressional session was the adoption of the so-called Industrial Recovery Law, a law embodying Roosevelt's whole program—placing control of industry firmly in the hands of the Wall Street bankers, new attacks on the masses concealed behind empty phrases of concern for the masses, new efforts to destroy the militant working class organizations through the compulsory establishment of the "open shop" and the outlawing of strikes for improved conditions, and the rapid militarization of the country in preparation for a new war.

It is significant that Congress concluded its session with the appropriation of \$230,000,000 as its last act, for the building of 36 new battle-ships at a moment when millions of people are starving for lack of bread. This program means greater misery and suffering for the workers. It can only be answered by determined and united mass struggles by the workers for their most urgent needs, and in the first place, for social insurance.

### SOCIAL INSURANCE—NEED OF ALL WORKERS.

Roosevelt's program does not offer a way out of the crisis. Prosperity is not "just around the corner". The coming months will bring a further sharpening of all capitalist antagonisms and a further deepening of the crisis. Roosevelt's program is a war program, a program designed



to find a violent solution of the crisis through new and fiercer attacks on the workers and farmers and through a new robber war against America's imperialist rivals and against the Soviet Union. The ballyhoo which claims that the country has already "turned the corner toward recovery", is based upon two factors which really prove the opposite—that the crisis is deepening. The factors are (1) inflation, which has created a temporary speculative buying market at the cost of reducing still further the living standards of the masses, and (2) the sudden universal move of all the imperialist governments to accumulate war stocks, which proves that the crisis has brought us face to face with a new world slaughter.

It would be suicidal for the masses to see anything else in Roosevelt's program. A scattered and disarmed working class would resort from an acceptance of his false promises. Don't be fooled by Roosevelt now, as you were fooled for three years by Hoover! Organize and fight with closed ranks against Roosevelt's program, and, first of all, for unemployment insurance—the most urgent need of all workers.

The Communist Party urges upon the masses united action in the struggle for social insurance. It urges the workers in the shops and factories, in the offices and at the relief bureaus to enter into united struggles regardless of differences on other questions, to force the calling of a special session of Congress and the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill—the only insurance bill which provides for the

creation of an insurance fund entirely at the expense of the State and employers, for insurance payments during the whole period of unemployment at the average wage earned by the masses and that places the administration of the insurance fund completely in the hands of the workers. It urges the carrying through of hundreds of protest meetings and demonstrations throughout the country to force the granting of immediate and adequate relief and with the demand for full social insurance and a special session of Congress as the central demand everywhere. It urges the adoption of resolutions in all worker organizations and the launching of a petition campaign with the objective of securing millions of signatures for these demands. A special session of Congress to adopt the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill should become the universal, unifying issue before the masses.

### FOR A UNITED COUNTER ATTACK

The beginning of unity in the workers' ranks are already evident. The actions at the recent national convention of the unemployed in Chicago, of the Pennsylvania unemployed organizations at Harrisburg, the steps toward unification of the Ohio unemployed now being taken, the deep feeling for united action clearly expressed by the workers of the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L.—these are the signs that the masses are preparing for a united counter-attack against Roosevelt's hunger and war program. This development toward working class solidarity, toward united struggle is the most hopeful sign of the times. This development must be speeded up if the masses are to be rallied for a successful fight for their demands. Only a united front of struggle will enable the workers to win!

It is necessary to unite the millions of unemployed in one unified unemployed movement bringing together the various existing organizations into one national movement and thru militant struggle making this united movement capable of organizing the millions of unemployed. A united struggle now at the Relief Bureaus and the factories for immediate and adequate relief, and particularly for social insurance is the first step. The Columbus Conventions called for July 1, 2, 3, 4, can give further stimulus toward the realization of this aim by accepting the unification proposals by the Unemployed Councils and already adopted by the recent national convention of unemployed organizations in Chicago.

A further immediate step toward unification should be taken in the trade union field. The independent unions, the unions of the Trade Union Unity League and local unions of the A. F. of L. should join together in united struggle against wage cuts, for shorter hours, for the maintenance and improvement of working conditions, and for social insurance. Here also there is evidence that progress toward united action is being made.

Social Insurance has become the most urgent need of all workers—of those still in the factory, as well as the unemployed. The employed workers are today threatened with the constant fear of unemployment; they lose time through sickness, accidents, part-time work; and finally they are forced due to old age. This makes necessary united action by the employed and unemployed for their joint demands and particularly for Social Insurance.

Under these circumstances, the Communist Party renews its call for a united front of struggle sent on March 29th to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, to the Socialist Party and to the Conference for Progressive Labor Action.

Despite certain waverings and hesitation inherent in the position of the C. P. L. A., that organization has so far participated in developing a united front of the masses.

The A. F. of L. executive council and the Socialist Party executive, on the contrary, have openly sabotaged united action and are today responsible before the workers for the divisions still existing in the workers' ranks. Not only did they categorically reject the proposals made by us for united action, but in every situation they have openly appeared as the splitters.

In Chicago the Socialist leaders refused to go along with the overwhelming decision of the unemployed convention, which they themselves called, for a unification of the unemployed movement.

In Harrisburg, they split the Pennsylvania unemployed convention when it decided for united action, only to have their splitting policy rejected by many local organizations after the convention.

In the fur market, in New York, the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L. leaders have openly allied themselves with the bosses and the police in an effort to smash the organization chosen by the fur workers—the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Plainly, these leaders are the barriers to a united front of the masses; they are the saboteurs and strike-breakers in the workers' ranks.

In view of Roosevelt's attacks on the masses, the nearness of a new war and the urgent needs of the masses for relief from the present unbearable conditions, the Communist Party calls upon the masses to unite over the heads of the saboteurs; it calls for a united front of struggle to be set up by the masses themselves to fight for the workers' immediate needs. It specifically proposes a united struggle to win social insurance, to force the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. The A. F. of L. and Socialist leaders have refused united action; without further delay, we urge the masses to unite. We call upon the workers to set up unemployed councils in their neighborhood, unemployed committees in their blocks; committees of action in the factories to fight for social insurance.

There is no time, however, to be lost. All workers—Communist, Socialist, A. F. of L., unorganized workers, unite now in every locality, in every factory, mill or mine, at the relief bureaus. Fight for full social insurance, the most urgent need of the masses. Carry through joint meetings and demonstrations. Jointly prepare strikes for improved conditions. Organize strikes against forced labor and particularly for union wages on the new government construction jobs.

Adopt resolutions, circulate petitions, hold joint meetings demanding a special session of Congress to adopt social insurance! We urge all organizations—unemployed, trade unions, fraternal, veterans, to print their own petitions, and to activate their own members in the circulation of these petitions for Social Insurance.

### Demand the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill!

**Party Members!** We urge you to take the initiative in the factories, in the mass organizations, in your neighborhood, to rally the masses, to set up the united front directly with the masses. We urge you to build the Party, to recruit new members, so that the Communist Party may better organize and lead the struggle for Social Insurance.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

## CHICAGO HEARING BARES BOSSES' ATTACK ON RELIEF

### Workers Testify to Officials' Methods of Evasion

CHICAGO, Ill.—The following is part of a report of the open hearing at Ellis Park called by Ward 2 Unemployed Council to protest the relief affidavit system.

A Negro worker, Miller, told how when he applied for a box order, he was told that he wasn't qualified. He then asked what he must do in order to be qualified. The relief agent replied, "Nothing, you just ain't qualified." Miller said he had a job once as janitor and the reason he didn't have it now was that the workers had all evicted. Many a night he slept in the park in the presence of the flood house. When asked what he had done to better his condition, the boss attorney, he replied he had joined the Unemployed Council and participated in the struggles of the working class.

Next a Negro woman worker testified she had not worked since 1931. When asked if she wanted to work she replied, "I sure do." The bosses tried to send her home, who is 19 years old to the relief camp, but he refused, saying that his mother's health was bad, and that he wanted to take care of her. The relief agent called at her home and because her son was not in they cut off her relief.

Next a Negro worker, named Morgan, he wasn't working because the bosses at the steel mill had fired him off along with many other workers. He was a single man and when he applied for relief the bosses tried to sentence him to a flop house. He didn't think he had committed a crime and wouldn't go. Then they tried to sentence him to an institution, the county farm, again he refused and couldn't understand why, if they could feed him at these places, they couldn't feed him at home.

Harris, a blind Negro worker, fired from his job 5 years ago because, as a result of the work he was becoming blind. He had no money in the bank but a few dollars in his pocket. Did not make enough to live and was too. Was living on charity. Recently was cut \$1.20 and box cut 48 cents.

## Recruits Arriving at Camp Called Suckers by Earlier Arrivals

### (By a Labor Camp Correspondent)

CAMP DIX, N. J.—I arrived here with 39 other boys. Some of them were from Newark, and others from New York. During my three days there, about 140 of the boys, who were already there, left the camp. They complained that the food was lousy, and the coffee is served without sugar or milk, and that they put salt-petre in it.

As soon as we came into camp, the boys there called us suckers. We sleep in tents without any bed-sheets or pillows, and we froze at night. On Wednesday night, when we got here, one got off the bus and got right on again after a look around. The water tastes lousy.

As soon as we got to 39 Whitehall Street, New York we had bread, a pickle and one slice of bread, and they gave us coffee with salt-petre in it. At camp for breakfast we had black mud supposed to be coffee, cold potatoes without any flavor, and scrambled eggs without salt or pepper. And there was some kind of chemicals in the eggs because I had to use the toilet three times that day.

Friday for lunch we had some fish and it sure tasted lousy. We had mashed potatoes that were half-decent. The only good part of the meal was the chocolate pudding they gave us.

The camp is run by army officers and there is an army man at the head of every company. I am home now for the weekend, but I am going to quit as soon as I get back if they keep giving us that garbage they call food.—J.

## DRILL EVERY DAY REVOLT IN CAMP NO MATTER WHAT THE WEATHER IS AGAINST B A D CONDITIONS

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill.—When the recruited young workers arrive at camp they are inoculated for such diseases as typhoid, etc. They are given four injections. The first two injections are the hardest to pass, and if you pull through with the first two shots, then you are physically fit.

The young workers in my brother's company are getting three square meals, including fruit, every day. The diet varies from day-to-day. But ever so often there are complaints from the other companies in camp saying that they don't get enough to eat.

"Burr—rr-r was it cold," was my brother's reply to my question of how did he like to sleep in the tents? Everybody was kicking about not having enough blankets, too cold, etc. About half of the young workers have colds.

They drill every day. It makes no difference whether it rains or not. The drilling must go on. If a mud-puddle happens to be in the way they have to march right through it.

The capitalist press refrained from stating the cause of the riot and Colonel Anderson evaded an explanation by saying that it was merely a brawl "by a small lawless element within the reforestation army."

Six members of the reforestation troop were dismissed after being denied a hearing in regard to the cause of the riot. The capitalist Omaha Bee-News and the Omaha World-Herald are trying to make it look like a grudge fight between enlisted men of the regular army and the men of the reforestation group.

—E. B.



## STRUGGLE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE MAIN TASK IN U. S.

By S. GUSEV.

The lagging behind the mass struggle must be noted in the campaign for all kinds of social insurance at the expense of the capitalists and the government, which was begun by the Party in 1929. Compared with 1931, this campaign carried on by the Party in 1932 was weaker, and on a narrower mass basis. And this took place in spite of the fact that, during the last few years, the campaign for the seven-hour day, for social insurance, has been systematically put before the Party as a central task requiring insistent, constant and planned work by the Party.

It was stressed with the greatest urgency in the Communist press as early as May, 1929, that the main demands, capable of uniting the colossal masses of American workers, were the seven-hour day and all kinds of social insurance at the expense of the capitalists and the government, and that the widest and most tireless agitation for these demands must become the chief task of the Party for a whole period, which must simultaneously start to organize the unemployed.

### Unemployment Insurance

Since then it has been repeated on numerous occasions that the struggle for social insurance, especially unemployment insurance, must occupy the central place in the struggle for immediate demands (1930), that the struggle for social insurance and unemployment insurance must be carried into a general mass campaign (1931), that the directly central task of the Party is the mobilization of the masses for the struggle for immediate aid for the unemployed, the insuring of the unemployed, social insurance (1932). This fundamental task of the Party has been repeatedly explained in the most detailed manner, and simultaneously detailed and concrete organizational measures have been worked out with the aim of mobilizing the masses for the struggle, of creating a system of various organs, of organizationally embracing the great masses. In this way, the necessity of a systematic campaign in the press for social insurance of all kinds at the expense of the capitalists and the State has been constantly emphasized with the greatest insistence.

It is also necessary to recall the decisions of the XI Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, which said that the immediate task of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. was the "struggle against the capitalist offensive and the organization of a wide counter-offensive... for social insurance at the expense of the capitalists and the State."

What has the Party done in the course of the four years since May, 1929, when the struggle for the seven-hour day and for social insurance was first put forward as the central task?

### Main Slogan.

In 1930, the Party carried on a wide campaign for collecting individual and collective signatures to a Bill on social insurance, and gathered about a million signatures. Then the Party put forward the slogan of social insurance as the central slogan during the hunger march of 1931. In the same way this slogan was put forward during the Veterans' march and in the election campaign, and also during the last hunger march. However, both in these marches and especially in the election campaign, the agitation for this slogan was completely insufficient.

### Thus the campaign for social insurance was carried on unsystematically by the Party, in fits and starts. It had not a sufficiently mass character, and the Party only carried out the plan contained in the decisions of the XI Plenum to "organize a wide counter-offensive of the proletariat for social insurance at the expense of the capitalists and the State" to an insufficient degree.

And this took place in spite of the fact that the Party had a monopoly in the working class for almost three years on the struggle for social insurance, in spite of the fact that the number of unemployed increased year by year, and, at the present time, has reached 15-16 millions.

### Sectional Tendencies.

The basic source of the lagging of the Party behind the mass movement consists in the sectional tendencies still very strong in the Party. These tendencies have found a clear expression, especially recently, in the incorrect manner in which the question of the relation between the political and organizational tasks of the Party, between the leadership of

## SOCIAL INSURANCE IN SOVIET UNION AFFORDS COMPLETE PROTECTION TO WORKERS

By JOSEPH FREEMAN

The Soviet worker's real wage consists not only of direct money wages, but also of "socialized wages" which includes such factors as social insurance for illness, accident, maternity, industrial and occupational diseases, old age pensions, sums spent for the prevention of accidents and prophylactic measures; socialized medicine; socialized housing and tenancy; municipal services; and the construction of socialist cities. As a separate factor, quite peculiar in its character and of major importance, is the fact that the workers have at their service the socialized distribution of commodities and services, and the increased consumption of food, clothing and other articles at low prices.

Among the most important factors in the Soviet worker's "socialized wage" is social insurance. The Labor Code provides for social insurance to cover free medical aid; payment during temporary incapacity to work due to illness, accident, quarantine, pregnancy, childbirth, or the necessity of caring for a sick member of the family; supplementary benefits for retirement, the care of infants, and death; unemployment relief; the payment of invalid insurance; and payment to persons whose breadwinner has died or disappeared. In addition to these insurance services, an old age pension system was established on May 15, 1929. None of the persons receiving the benefits of social insurance contribute to the insurance funds.

Each of the insurance organizations is headed by a committee elected by the district or regional trade union conventions. The trade unions also choose the auditing commissions which supervise the committees at the head of the insurance organizations. To facilitate contact with the rank and file of workers, there are branch insurance offices in the individual enterprises. Branch offices also exist in the various sections of the city and the various neighborhoods.

### A Coordinated System

The entire social insurance system is thus coordinated. There are no special or independent societies for various forms of insurance to cover illness or unemployment or permanent disability as there are in other countries. The Soviet insurance system cares for all employees in all cases where they have lost their earnings.

### Maternity Insurance

Insurance for pregnancy and childbirth covers eight weeks before and eight weeks after confinement. For women engaged in mental work the insurance period is six weeks before and six weeks after confinement, although in types of mental work involving special care, the period is the same as for industrial workers. The payment is equivalent to the woman worker's full wages beginning with the first day of the twelve or sixteen-week period. In addition, maternity benefits include a lump sum for the layette, free medical attention, and supplementary sums for feeding the child for nine months after its birth. If the mother is not well enough to return to work eight weeks after confinement, she receives an additional eight weeks' vacation with full pay, during which time her job must be held for her. Maternity relief covers not only women who are working but also those who are unemployed or who are receiving insurance benefits for other reasons. It also covers the wives of workers, both employed and unemployed, as well as the wives of workers on insurance relief.

### GROWTH OF THE SOCIAL INSURANCE BUDGET OF THE U. S. S. R.

(A ruble is equivalent approximately to 50 cents in U. S. currency.)

From October 1, 1925 to October 1, 1926	474.2 million rubles
From October 1, 1928 to October 1, 1929	1,253.0 million rubles
In 1930 (for whole year)	1,667.0 million rubles
In 1931 (for whole year)	2,614.0 million rubles
In 1932 (for whole year)	3,534.0 million rubles

The budget for Social Insurance in the Soviet Union has increased from 474.2 million of rubles (approximately \$237,100,000) in 1925 to 3,534,000,000 rubles (approximately \$1,767,000,000) in 1932.

While the budget in the Soviet Union for the care of the working class in these years have risen rapidly, unemployment has been totally eliminated.

In the United States there has been a sharp rise in unemployment until to date over 17 million are jobless. The capitalist government has refused the demand for unemployment insurance. All over the country there is constant slashes even in the little relief which is given to the unemployed.

(To Be Continued)



# "Recovery" Swindle Exposed by Member of Rochester A.C.W.

## Clothing Bosses' Head Boasts 15 P. C. Wage Cut "Loan" Is in Line With Roosevelt Plan

(By a Needle Worker Correspondent.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Mr. Holtz, president of the Rochester Clothing Manufacturers Association, comes out in the press with the usual statement that the clothing workers of Rochester will have plenty of work—that the manufacturers have on hand enough orders to operate the shops on a full-time basis. He further stated that they are withholding action in order to cooperate with President Roosevelt, and they were preparing to reorganize the shops along the line of the Roosevelt National Recovery Act.

### Boss Tried It Once Before

I am a worker in Fashion Park and a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. I read a similar statement a year ago in the same papers. That statement also promised plenty of work within a few weeks, and that we would work full time.

But it turned out to be that the highest wage was 36 to 22 hours. Altogether I should say that the first four weeks after his statement I worked 18 hours a week. After those four weeks I began to work ten hours a week and this lasted up until six weeks ago. In the last six weeks I've only put in ten hours time altogether. This is the "recovery" we were promised by Mr. Holtz last year.

### Two Wage Cuts

By the way, wages were cut twice—first a general 10 per cent cut—and then the workers in the overcoat shop got a 12 per cent cut on topcoats and lightweight overcoats. There are two shops, Shop 11A is a sackcoat shop and 11B is the overcoat shop. The so-called defenders of the workers' interests, the Amalgamated Union officials, use the sackcoat shop workers against the overcoat shop workers. The lightweight overcoats and topcoats are always made in an overcoat shop.

These "workers' defenders" allowed the bosses to send the topcoats to the sackcoat shop with the understanding that if the workers of the overcoat shop did not take a 12 per cent cut, the topcoats would be made in the sackcoat shop. Through this scheme they demoralized the spirit of the workers.

### Boss Forces Loan From Workers

Now in regard to the statement of this year, Mr. Holtz said the bosses were working along the line proposed in the National Recovery Act. Just before this statement appeared in the capitalist press, the bosses demanded a 15 per cent loan from the workers, and because the officials of the A. C. W. are always ready to accommodate the bosses, they easily got it.

### Loan Returned to Union Officials

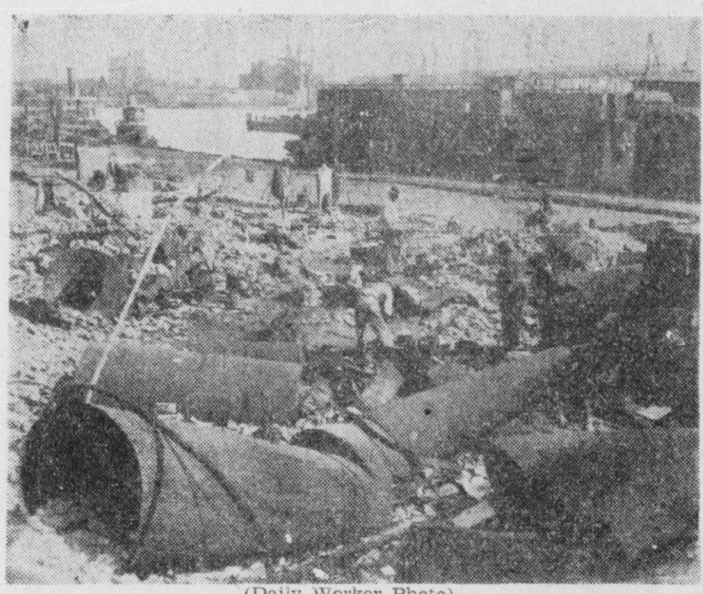
If the bosses borrow from a bank they have to pay 6 per cent and guarantee to pay back the loan. But the 15 per cent which we loaned to the bosses is not guaranteed by them or anyone else. If they should happen to make any profit, then they give 25 per cent to the union officials. Before they give to workers the entire sum that they had loaned to the bosses, the officials see to it that the dues of \$1.75 per month come out first. The union officials are very interested in seeing that the dues are paid.

Due to the lack of work in the shops, the workers have only averaged \$5 to \$6 a week, which is not enough to live on. Regardless of this, the officials only desire to see to it that the workers pay dues so that they can get their big salaries, of which the lowest is \$43.75 a week.

### Officials Collect Dues in Spite of Low Wages

The organizers have been receiving only about 45 per cent of their regular salary of about \$60 a week. This is because the workers can't pay dues. But when the officials receive the 25 per cent of the profits which is supposed to pay back the workers' loan, all of these officials will get in

# Shacks Smashed—Hooverville Becomes Roosevelt Roost



THE REMAINS OF THE HOOPERVILLE regime, several hundred jobless workers had lived here under the shadow of Wall Street skyscrapers, on the edge of the East River, in huts built of egg boxes and tin, until raided a month ago by New York police. The shacks smashed, unoccupied now live there again in worse squalor—a tribute to the "new deal" government of Roosevelt and Morgan.

# JOBLESS ON TRIAL, MONDAY FACE COURT AS ACCUSERS, NOT ACCUSED

## Self-Defense in Court More Effective Than Legal Weapon Says I. L. D.

NEW YORK.—Self-defense will be used by Sadie Berg, who will be tried this Monday with Irving Hartman and Bertha Friedman at the Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenue Court, Brooklyn, for having taken part in a demonstration for relief at a Home Relief Bureau.

The decision to use self-defense follows upon the dismissal of charges against Irving Dolb, secretary of the Brownsville Unemployed Council and suspended sentences for three other workers when leaflets were issued and an announcement made that the workers would demand jury trials and conduct their own defense. Rather than give the arrested worker the chances to defend themselves and expose their frame-up and capitalist class justice before a crowded court room, the presiding judge freed them.

The International Labor Defense, whose lawyers assisted the arrested workers, issued a statement on the policy of self-defense, saying, in part: "Workers must lose their awe of capitalist courts. They must face the court and judge not as accused but as accusers. They must demand the right to jury trial and show their workingclass courage by exposing the nature of the capitalist frame-up system through speeches made by them in self-defense. By so doing they rally workers to the courtroom to support them and become accusers against the entire capitalist class instead of facing the court as culprits. The I. L. D. policy of self-defense has been proven a more effective weapon than legal defense for the release of

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Defied Militia  
The strike of the Utica mill workers was against a ten per cent cut in the wages of \$1 to \$3 a week for 50 hours, and a particularly vicious stretch-out system. The workers have defied the national guard, loaded machine guns, and carefully guarded scabs.

Discrimination in Relief Won  
Kaplan, Spokesman for Strikers, Is Held in Jail  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—Edward P. Reidy, Director of Public Aid, accepted yesterday the demands of the strikers on a relief job not to discriminate against any worker on the return to the job. The wage cut has been rescinded.

Call Longshoremen to Marine Convention  
NEW YORK.—"We Can Do It," is the title of the call of the Marine Workers Industrial Union to the organized and unorganized longshoremen to send delegates to its convention on July 16-18.

Big Victory Won by Buffalo Iron Strikers  
BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16.—After a two day strike, 450 workers of the North Buffalo Hardware and Standard Foundries compelled the bosses to withdraw the 23 and a half to 21 per cent reduction in every dollar earned, to recognize the shop committee which is to represent every department in the two shops and to promise no discrimination against the strikers. The gains achieved were a tremendous victory for the strikers.

Strike Spreads at Commodore  
NEW YORK.—In solidarity with the workers striking in the Laundry and Help's Hall at the Hotel Commodore, workers of the Station Cafe Department of the hotel came out on strike yesterday, forming a picket line and various strike committees. The Commodore Hotel Industrial Union is leading the strike.

Other Workers Act  
Word has been received that other departments are organizing and planning to strike soon. This is the first major hotel strike since the general strike about ten years ago, and has caused a stir among the hotel workers.

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# STAFF CHOSEN FOR INDUSTRIAL PEONAGE BILL

## Military Experts for Program of So-Called Public Works

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The organization being perfected under the direction of Hugh S. Johnson, the administrator of the "industrial recovery" act, reads like a cross-section of strike breakers and scab herders in all the industries of the country. Johnson, himself, is an army officer, and connected with the Moline Plow Works, notorious for years as one of the worst open shop establishments in the country.

### Military Man Chief Aide

The administrator of the "public works" section is to be Colonel George R. Spalding, division engineer of the army on the upper Mississippi, with headquarters in St. Louis. Spalding will have his headquarters in the Navy department. Handed into forced labor camps the unemployed youth will be used to build military auxiliary forces, while at the same time slaving under conscript regulations at one dollar or less a day.

Prominent Strike-Breakers  
Nelson Slater, president of the Slater Mills and of S. Slater & Sons of Webster, Mass., with mills also in Slater, Greenville County, South Carolina, is also a member of the Johnson organization. This man is one of the bitterest opponents of organized labor and lives off the exploitation of women and child mill slaves who toil for hunger wages.

Another member is Arthur D. Whiteside, president of the National Credit Office, president of the W. D. Institute. The latter organization is the leading trade association of the woolen and worsted manufacturers, members of which include the leading wool manufacturing companies of Lawrence, Passaic, Philadelphia and other low wage centers.

Dudley Coats is also a member of the Johnson outfit. He is a vice president of the March & McLennan concern of Chicago and a director of the Export Insurance Company of New York City, the Swiss Oil Corporation, the Ashland Refining Company, the Chicago Investors Corporation, the scabby Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company and the Lehigh Valley Corporation. Every one of these concerns is strongly anti-labor.

Each of the above open-shop bosses will have charge of dictating wages, hours and conditions in different industries. W. L. Allen of New York, consulting engineer and steel manufacturer is to be "coordinator" for the steel industry, which is the most aggressive anti-labor outfit in the United States.

Also in the organization under the direction of Johnson are a score of university professors, alleged economists. Among these are Dr. Alex Sachs, formerly associated with the Lehman concern in New York, and S. M. Du Bruhl of the General Motors Research Division.

Edward P. McGrady, notorious strike-breaker, racketeer and union-wrecker, who has for many years been legislative agent for the American Federation of Labor, is also in the organization charged with the special job of acting as liaison officer labor betrayers at the head of the various international and national unions.

All industries are to draw up proposals for carrying through the provisions of the "industrial recovery" act which outlaws strikes, makes arbitration compulsory, enables the president to dictate wages, hours and conditions of labor, does away with all anti-trust legislation and throws the full power of the government behind the finance capitalists striving for bigger monopolies. The discarding of "unprofitable" units in all industry will throw hundreds of thousands of workers into the army of unemployed.

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# Administers Wage Cuts



General Hugh S. Johnson, appointed by Roosevelt to be chief administrator of the National Recovery Act. He will wield dictatorial power in regard to wage cuts, hours of work, mergers—always under the orders of the biggest corporation owners who dictate to the whole Roosevelt government.

# FREE GONSHAK PARADE MONDAY; EVE OF APPEAL

NEW YORK.—On the eve of the hearing of an appeal from the conviction of Sam Gonshak to two years on "disorderly conduct," a "Free Sam Gonshak" parade and demonstration will be held this Monday, 7 p.m., starting at Seventh Street and Avenue A and culminating at Monroe and Jackson Street. The parade, which is organized by the Downtown Unemployed Council and the Downtown section of the International Labor Defense will be preceded by a street run.

Hearing on Gonshak's appeal will be heard the next day, Tuesday, in Criminal Courts Building, Smith and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Gonshak was sentenced to two years by Judge Aurelio, although the maximum sentence for disorderly conduct is six months. A writ of habeas corpus used by the International Labor Defense on the grounds that the sentence was illegal was denied last week by Supreme Court Judge Bernard Sientgas. The I. L. D. showed Gonshak was convicted because he is a leader of the jobless.

Part of Drive  
On Thursday, two unemployed workers, Clarke and Barnett, were declared guilty of "assault" for demanding relief at a Home Relief Bureau. Arrests and sentences in all parts of the city show that this is a concerted drive ordered by the city government to stifle the demands of militant workers for relief.

I. L. D. branches, block committees, mass organizations, are called to participate in the parade Monday with their banners, and by a strong show of mass support help effect the release of Gonshak and other jobless prisoners and further the struggle of the unemployed. They are also urged to send telegrams and resolutions addressed to Chief Justice Kernochan, Appellate Part of the Court of Special Sessions, Smith and Schermerhorn Streets, Brooklyn, demanding Gonshak's immediate release.

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Welcome to Our Comrades

# Beat Cop Who Bars Meeting Protesting Police Terror Against Coney Peddlers

## Two Arrested as Mass Indignation Forces Court To Release Boy Peddler Arrested and Beaten Last Sunday

NEW YORK.—A cop was badly beaten, and young worker whom he tried to arrest was torn from his hands at 7th Street and Brighton Avenue Thursday night when he tried to stop a meeting called by Brighton Beach Peddlers Defense Committee and the Young Communist League to protest the clubbing and arrest of Sol Stuppler, 17, last Sunday for selling ice cream on the Coney Island Beach.

Boy Freed  
Stuppler received a suspended sentence yesterday when the same judge who threatened him a "good lesson" at the first trial backed down before a court room filled with indignant workers supported by vigorous defense by lawyers of the International Labor Defense.

Many of the workers in court saw the boy slugged by the cop as he was selling ice cream to stiff his family. His father is unemployed and his brother is at a Roosevelt forced labor reformation camp. An emergency squad had to be called to quell the angry workers before Stuppler could be taken away last Sunday.

Two Arrested  
After the meeting had dispersed Thursday night two innocent people Harry Tense and Eisener were arrested while walking in the neighborhood to be the "goat" for the cops well deserved beating.

Owing to the indignation running high among Coney Island workers against the repeated attacks by police, the court did not dare to charge the two with felonious assault as originally intended, but made the charges "disorderly" conduct and postponed the trial until June 26. The I. L. D. will defend them.

# VETS MEET TODAY

NEW YORK.—A report on the Washington veterans' convention, and the discussion of plans to force the repeal of the entire economy relief bill and to secure adequate relief for all needy veterans of the nation, will be on the order of business this afternoon at 2 p. m. when Negro and white veterans meet at Washington Irving High School, 16th St. and Irving Place.

George D. Brady, chairman of the Veterans National Liaison Committee that led the recent vet march to Washington will be among the speakers.

(Bronx)

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# Roosevelt's National Recovery Bill Is Aimed to Outlaw Strikes by Compulsory Arbitration and to Smash Fighting Unions! Workers: Organize to Fight for Right to Join the Unions of Your Choice!

## CONVENTION OF MARINE WORKERS IMPORTANT TO ALL TOLLERS

To Be Held in New York City, July 16 to 18; Delegates from Ships and Docks of the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts

**By JACK STACHEL**  
The Marine Workers Industrial Union will hold its second national convention on July 16 and 17 in the City of New York. Because of the nature of the industry and the present situation the world over this is to be a convention to which the workers of the whole country should give great attention and support. Not only is this a union of transport workers which is of tremendous importance to the struggle of the workers in all industries, but it is a key war industry. Unfortunately we must admit that the capitalists have a better realization of the strategic importance of this industry than the revolutionary labor movement. For years the government has given heavy subsidies to the ship owners in an effort to keep the industry fit for war.

Our movement has not yet grasped the importance of supporting the work of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. We must make the coming convention of the union and especially the remaining period of the convention preparations one in which we not only come to the support of the union in carrying thru the national convention which is in itself a great effort for the union, but also to educate the membership of the TUUL unions, and the revolutionary labor movement as a whole for continuous support to the work of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

**The Affairs at Straight Park**  
The workers of New York will have occasion to give some real support to the convention by attending and bringing others to the Anti-War Festival at Straight Park on Sunday Afternoon the 25th of June at which in addition to many important features Comrade Earl Browder will speak on the situation in Germany and the present war situation. To a certain extent the success of this affair will determine the success of the coming convention of the union. To really make this convention national in character the union is confronted with transporting to and from the convention the delegates from the Gulf Coast, the Gulf (New Orleans, Westport, etc.) and other intermediate points.

Not only the workers of New York but the workers all over the country and in the first place the TUUL unions and other sections of the revolutionary labor movement must support the union in bringing the problems of the union before the workers, in helping the union financially in order to organize the convention and carry on the increasing tasks of the union, the fight for the improvement of the conditions of the marine workers.

**Only Union Fighting for Marine Workers**  
Although the Marine Workers Industrial Union has not yet become a big mass organization it is the only organization of the marine workers that defends their daily interests, that organizes the marine workers in struggle against the shipowners. Since its organization in the summer of 1930 the union has carried on many important struggles. Especially in the past months the union has shown a greater activity in fighting for the improvement of the conditions that are shown on the beaches and denied any relief from the city and state governments. The union has led many militant demonstrations of the unemployed in all parts of the country. It has championed the cause of the unemployed seamen before the federal government and the War Department in Washington. It led demonstrations at the various seamen's institutes and won relief for the unemployed. In these struggles the union has especially fought against the discrimination of Negro seamen and foreign born.

**Led Important Ship Struggles**  
One of the most encouraging signs in the work of the union are the beginnings of the development of strikes on the ships. Many ship struggles were led by the union in the past months. In many cases the demands of the seamen were won. This, of course, has had its repercussions among the seamen on other ships. One of the most important struggles was conducted on the Point Gorda. This struggle lasted for many weeks and was continued thru many ports. The union has especially been successful in gaining some foothold on the ships of the Munson line with the perspective of developing mass strikes on this line. In the past 8 months about a dozen struggles were developed on the Munson Line. The union while it has not yet succeeded in developing independent struggles of the longshoremen has participated in many of the strikes of the workers organized in the International Longshoremen's Assn. These strikes were for the most part organized over the heads of the leaders. Our union stimulated the opposition to the bureaucrats, and gave the lead to the workers. The work among the longshoremen remains however as yet the weakest phase of the work of the union.

**Fight Against Imperialist War**  
The Marine Workers Industrial Union has been in the forefront in the struggle against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet

Union. It made some beginnings in the fight for the stopping of munition shipments, it gave support to the work in the colonial countries especially in the Latin and South American countries. The union published a paper against the Hitlerites and in support of the German proletariat. The union mobilized support against Japanese imperialism and for the struggles of the Chinese peoples for emancipation.

**Marine Workers Voice**  
One of the biggest achievements of the union which was made possible only thru great sacrifices in the regular publication of the official organ of the union—the Marine Workers Voice. This paper has to a certain extent become one of the most important weapons of the marine workers in the fight against the ship owners. We can also record that it is one of the best papers published by the TUUL unions. The union also in the course of the last years published a number of important pamphlets, and large quantities of leaflets on numerous questions.

**Fight Against Reformist Leaders**  
The union has taken the first steps in work within the ILA and ISU and in exposing the Ryans and Furuseths who are openly allied with the ship owners and with the government against the marine workers. But it must be admitted that this still remains a very weak phase of the work of the union. The union as a whole has not yet grasped the fact that one of the prerequisites for the development of the mass struggle of the seamen and longshoremen is the building of strong opposition within the reformist controlled organizations, and the exposure of the role of the labor bureaucrats. The convention will devote much time to the discussion of this question. An effort is being made to secure fraternal delegates from the A. F. of L. locals to the convention.

**Consolidation of the Union**  
One of the principal tasks of the convention will be to consolidate the present positions of the union for the purpose of strengthening the striking force of the union in the developing struggles for the needs of the employed and unemployed seamen and longshoremen. As yet there is too much looseness in the organization. The financial policies of the union must be strengthened and the direction of building up a regular dues paying organization. Greater attention must be given to building the union front action committees on the ships and on the docks. The ship delegates system must be further developed and made part of the very life of the union. The union has developed some excellent cadres in the course of the struggles it has conducted. They must be better trained and consolidated.

**Perspectives**  
The union is establishing as its immediate perspective the development of mass struggles on the ships and docks among the unemployed and employed. One of the most essential problems that faces the union in the development of these struggles is the exposure of the government role in general in this industry, and especially now the Industrial Recovery Bill. The problem of developing the united front of the workers in various unions and the unorganized is another very important problem. Concentration which the union is attempting to carry thru must receive more systematic attention. The problems of formulating demands, raising the most essential and vital issues of both the employed and unemployed must receive much of the attention of the convention.

While it is true that there are numerous issues agitating the marine workers, such as workways, payment of wages, time, etc., the question of wages hours, speed-up must be in the very center of the work of the union. While the union must develop its work with the perspective of a fight for an agreement on a definite minimum wage and improved conditions, the first steps to achieve this require the carrying thru of individual, local, and company struggles for the purpose of strengthening the organization, to build contacts, to lay the basis for a gigantic national struggle which would inevitably be facing the union in its effort to carry thru such a national agreement. At present this can only be presented in the form of a goal. It can not become the immediate perspective of the union in such a way that it is counterposed to the immediate development of the local struggles.

**Again Support**  
Again let me emphasize that it is necessary for the whole revolutionary labor movement to become better acquainted with the work of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, to give more support in the building of the union. And especially in connection with the carrying thru of the convention which in the light of the desperate crisis, the whole international situation, places heavy responsibilities upon all of us. To take the situation in all its seriousness, certainly we can not for a moment fail to appreciate the importance of work in this key war industry.

## HATCHED!



## America Intervening in European Affairs

**By KARL RADEK**  
The meaning of the speech which Mr. Norman Davis, the American representative, delivered on May 22 at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, can be summed up briefly as follows:

America does not undertake to enter into war against the violators of peace agreements, but it pledges itself not to offer any resistance to economic and political boycott against the aggressor, that is to say, it pledges itself to take part in such a boycott.

In order to judge the significance of this declaration we must call to mind what President Wilson declared in December, 1914, some months after the outbreak of the world war:

"We have nothing to do with this war; its causes do not concern us." The United States, after having taken part in the war which did not concern it, refused to put its signature to the Treaty of Versailles and kept out of the League of Nations in order not to be pledged to interfere in European affairs. "The United States cannot subordinate its decisions to anybody standing higher than its own authority"—that was the main argument of the Senate. In the year 1930, at the Naval Disarmament Conference in London, when Stimson declared himself ready, provided France supported the decisions, to take part in a consultative pact, he was openly disavowed by Hoover. And now the United States wishes to undertake to participate in an economic boycott against an attacking country!

What are the causes of this change in American policy?

**U. S. Economic Interests Make for War.**

In the comprehensive literature on the most recent history of America, we find almost nothing about the causes which led the United States to take part in the world war. The writers represent the matter as if America had been concerned about the fate of democracy, as if it entered the war as a protest against the inhuman manner in which Germany conducted submarine warfare. In reality, America's decision to enter the war was determined by the fact that the British fleet had succeeded in cutting Germany off from the American market. America's powerful industry, developed still further during the war, was working at full pressure for the Entente Powers. When the Entente Powers had exhausted their stocks of gold, their foreign bills and their shares in American undertakings, they received huge credits from the American banks. When Germany had built so many submarines that it could commence to blockade England and France, the United States was faced with the alternative, either to take part in the war on the side of the Entente, or to lose the credits granted to England and France, to let industry come to a standstill, i.e., to be involved in a tremendous economic crisis as the price for avoiding war.

**America's Creditor Position.**  
The United States decided for war. It emerged from this war not only with a powerful industry, with a modern fleet, but also as a creditor nation. The petty-bourgeois masses, disappointed by the war, demanded that America should refuse to interfere any further in European affairs. Of course, this was not the reason why the American capitalists and reformist politicians, if the leaders of American finance capital succeeded in drawing America into the war, they could also have drawn America into the League of Nations. The leaders of American finance capital thought, however, that they had got the whole world in their pockets and that they could dictate their conditions to it. They could not, however, submit to the decisions of a body in which Serbs, Czechs, Lithuanians, etc., also had a say, not to speak of Chile and Peru, which were the objects of American policy. They therefore entered into a joint front against the capitalist enemy. Comrade Platnitsky's article is a crushing indictment of the splitting tactics of the Second International and Reformist union leaderships.

The editorial, entitled "The Rising Strike Movement," analyzes the main causes that have given rise to the spreading strike movement in the United States. It discusses the spe-

cial features of the current strikes—the large proportion of spontaneous strikes, the advancing strike-leadership of the TUUL unions, and, as the outstanding characteristic, the victorious outcome of the great majority of the strikes. The editorial shows, against the revolutionary leadership of the Trade Union Unity League the reactionary leadership of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party. It shows the strike-breaking role of the government in its use of military and police force, in its labor departments for conciliation, and, finally, in its fascist-featured National Industrial Recovery Bill (although it should be stated in criticism, the current issue of "The Communist" contains an article that specifically takes to task the Roosevelt hunger program).

## A Manual on the Policy of the United Front

**A Review of June Communist**

**Reviewed by V. J. Jerome**

The problems in connection with the correct application of the united front tactic have brought sharply to the fore some of the most fundamental Leninist principles of working class organization. Having as its central objective the winning of the tolling masses for the revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party, the united front demands of us a clear grasp of Bolshevik strategy and tactics.

**On the United Front**  
Apply, therefore, "The Communist" for June devotes two important articles that deal specifically with the question of the united front. In the first of these articles, "A Warning Against Opportunist Distortions of the United Front Tactic" by Comrade Hathaway, the problem is lucidly presented to us in its two-fold aspect: the eagerness of the masses for the joint front of struggle, due to the deepening crisis, and the blocking of maneuvers of the reformist leaders. For the further development of the united front, which carries with it the exposure of the mislead-

ers, Comrade Hathaway points out, we must develop struggles around the day-to-day needs of all toilers, which means that our main work for the building of the united front must necessarily be in the factories, in the trade unions, and among the unemployed. Comrade Hathaway takes up specific instances of recent date that demonstrate the open and wily sabotage of the Old Guard and the self-styled militants in the Socialist Party leadership. He points out our frequent unreadiness to react with revolutionary strategy to these tricksters—an unreadiness that constitutes a Right danger, the main danger in our united front activity. He cites, too, a number of typical "Left" errors, which lead essentially to the same result—the separation of our Party from the masses.

In the second of the aforementioned articles, "The Communist Parties of the Capitalist Countries in the Struggle for the United Front," by Comrade Platnitsky, the united front problems are set forth in their international aspect. After showing conclusively that efforts at establishing a fighting united front are not a new policy of the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions, but were put forward by them as early as 1922, Comrade Platnitsky cites various instances that demonstrate only too clearly the obstructionist policy of the reformist bureaucrats. He brings evidence after evidence to show how the pressure of the ranks from below compelled the leadership in the parties and unions of the Second and Amsterdam Internationals to make united front declarations, which invariably turned out to be demagogic gestures followed by roundabout maneuvers to keep the working-class masses from entering into a joint front against the capitalist enemy. Comrade Platnitsky's article is a crushing indictment of the splitting tactics of the Second International and Reformist union leaderships.

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ers, Comrade Hathaway points out, we must develop struggles around the day-to-day needs of all toilers, which means that our main work for the building of the united front must necessarily be in the factories, in the trade unions, and among the unemployed. Comrade Hathaway takes up specific instances of recent date that demonstrate the open and wily sabotage of the Old Guard and the self-styled militants in the Socialist Party leadership. He points out our frequent unreadiness to react with revolutionary strategy to these tricksters—an unreadiness that constitutes a Right danger, the main danger in our united front activity. He cites, too, a number of typical "Left" errors, which lead essentially to the same result—the separation of our Party from the masses.

In the second of the aforementioned articles, "The Communist Parties of the Capitalist Countries in the Struggle for the United Front," by Comrade Platnitsky, the united front problems are set forth in their international aspect. After showing conclusively that efforts at establishing a fighting united front are not a new policy of the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions, but were put forward by them as early as 1922, Comrade Platnitsky cites various instances that demonstrate only too clearly the obstructionist policy of the reformist bureaucrats. He brings evidence after evidence to show how the pressure of the ranks from below compelled the leadership in the parties and unions of the Second and Amsterdam Internationals to make united front declarations, which invariably turned out to be demagogic gestures followed by roundabout maneuvers to keep the working-class masses from entering into a joint front against the capitalist enemy. Comrade Platnitsky's article is a crushing indictment of the splitting tactics of the Second International and Reformist union leaderships.

The editorial, entitled "The Rising Strike Movement," analyzes the main causes that have given rise to the spreading strike movement in the United States. It discusses the spe-

## THE STRIKEBREAKING FORERUNNERS OF THE RECOVERY BILL

New Bill Modeled on War Labor Board and Protocol of 1910

**By HY KRAVITZ**

### ARTICLE I

There is nothing startling new in the anti-working-class sections of the National Recovery Act. They are, in fact a 1933 version of the famous Protocol of 1910 drawn up by the present Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis for the cloak and suit industry and the War Labor Board of 1918. While the Protocol of 1910 was confined to one industry alone the War Labor Board just as the present Roosevelt Act extended its control over all industries and foisted upon the workers anti-labor measures which were to be enforced by the power of the Federal Government.

### Recovery Act—A War Measure

That the Roosevelt Act was organized along the line of the War Labor Board to function as an instrument for conduct of war was admitted by Senator Wagner at the Senate hearings on the bill when he said "We had the same sort of power during the war." Similarly Secretary of the Interior, Ickes, declared that the oil industry bill should be passed because "Oil is necessary to us in times of peace and essential to us in times of war." Roosevelt himself was a member of the War Labor Policies Board as a representative of the Navy Department and sat on the Committee of Labor Adjustment together with Louis Howe, his present secretary. Many of the present leading administrators of the Recovery Act were connected with the former War Industries Board and helped to draft the present act, in fact, Bernard M. Baruch, Wall Street financier, the "brains" behind the Recovery Plan was chairman of this board.

### "Protocol" Class Collaboration Measure

Old time trade union workers who recall the Protocol established in September, 1910, in New York City's cloak and suit industry remember clearly the trickery involved in the plan which was the basis of the agreement signed by the Joint Board of Cloak and Skirt Makers Unions and the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association. The Protocol came after the first big heroic struggle of 60,000 needle workers which challenged the bosses to some action to keep this growing force in check. And this is how they did it. They set up a Grievance Board, a Board of Arbitration and a Joint Board of Sanitation on the part of the employers and manufacturers were represented and the so-called "public," which established the class collaboration machinery.

### No Right to Strike

Julius Henry Cohen who acted as lawyer for the manufacturers' association and an important figure in the execution of the Protocol reviewed its effects in a book published in 1918 called Law and Order in Industry and listed among the gains to the employers the fact that the general strike had been eliminated. In other words the right to strike was given up as long as the protocol was in force. The most powerful economic weapon which the workers held, the right to strike, had been forfeited.

Charles H. Winslow, in recounting the "Limitations Imposed by the Protocol Upon the Unions" in a government pamphlet pointed out the fact that the Protocol served as an instrument in forcing the union to assume control and discipline of the workers in the shop. "Formerly the spirit prevailing in a shop," he writes, "sometimes made it impossible for an employer to control his men without risking serious loss involved in a strike or lockout but now under such circumstances the union is bound to maintain order." And Cohen emphasized this approvingly when he wrote that "the strong power of the workers' organization must be welded into some sort of a police force only one way in which to describe such a plan. It meant enslavement—enslavement of the workers and their organizations to the capitalists."

### Enforcing "Discipline"

This "labor" lawyer refused to acknowledge the workers' request to strike. Finally, when pressed to express his opinion as to what would happen if the workers asked for higher wages and threatened to strike under the Act, the labor lawyer answered, "You may not expect to find broken contracts with responsible labor organizations." What does this mean? It means that the A. F. of L. officialdom, which is to carry out the dictates of the government will "live up to the contract" and that the workers will be forced to do so no matter what the provocation. As in the case of the working of the Protocol, the A. F. of L. bureaucracy would enforce that discipline and order which would result in virtual enslavement of the workers under its basic purpose the consolidation of the organization of the clothing and garment manufacturers to absorb or drive out the sweatshops and at the same time keep a firm hand over the workers, much was made of the arguments we hear today. The ma-

majority of the bosses, they say, are "reputable" and "want to be fair" to the workers, it is only a few that are irreparable to the employers who exploiters of labor who are the most vicious in their anti-labor policies. But it is because these employers may rely on the Roosevelt government and the A. F. of L. "leaders" to impose their own company union policies on the workers, that they are the most outstanding supporters of the Roosevelt Recovery Act.

**Right of "Collective Bargaining" On Paper**  
The right of "collective bargaining" which the A. F. of L. officials had as assuring the right to organize has been confirmed so many times before on paper, although never carried out in practice, that it is meaningless, unless the workers themselves fight to enforce it. For example, the National War Labor Board also said: "The right of the workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives, is a right which is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The right of the workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives, is a right which is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The right of the workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives, is a right which is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States."

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers assured the employers at the Senate hearings that they "need not be alarmed... there is nothing in Section 7 that will destroy the company union as it now exists in any plant." Defending the provisions in Section 7, he said, "If the employees of that plant want to remain members of the company union, all there is in it, is that the Bethlehem Steel Company cannot, as a condition of employment, force those employees to join a company union or discharge them or penalize them, if they refuse to do so."

This labor misleader did not even attempt to oppose company unions. Instead he tried to persuade the employers that they need not be alarmed... there is nothing in Section 7 that will destroy the company union as it now exists in any plant. Defending the provisions in Section 7, he said, "If the employees of that plant want to remain members of the company union, all there is in it, is that the Bethlehem Steel Company cannot, as a condition of employment, force those employees to join a company union or discharge them or penalize them, if they refuse to do so."

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## Gov't Cost Data Is Basis for Hunger Wages

The Roosevelt government is saying a great deal about the minimum wage which will be established when the Recovery Act goes into effect. It has been announced "cost of living" figures are now being studied for this purpose. How these figures will be used to set the lowest is revealed in an article appearing in the Railroad Trainman, a Railroad Brotherhood Journal, by Ethelbert Stewart, former head of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Stewart, a staunch supporter of the capitalist system, protested against the lying reports of the Hoover government which underestimated the number of unemployed and was dismissed from a government job he had held for 15 years.

**"Cost of Living" Figures No Standard**  
Denouncing the use of cost of living figures to cut wages as a "crime, a fraud and an outrage," Stewart shows that the present cost of living figures furnished by the government were prepared in 1918 on the basis of a study made in 92 industrial centers. Over 12,000 workers' families were studied at that time. But says Stewart:

"The study never said nor meant to indicate that the conditions it found were to be set up as a standard or to be considered even normal, much less ideal. The Bureau's prices are the present prices of things it found in the homes of working men's families in 1918. As a matter of fact the standards of living and social levels have very materially changed since 1918." Measurement of wages by the cost of living standard, says Stewart, is based on the theory that "wages must be the lowest amount upon which a worker can live and reproduce another worker to take his place when his life ended or his working power was exhausted." But what the workers must realize is that this condition will not be changed as Stewart seems to imply through criticism of the capitalists and the expectation that they will share their profits with the workers. Only to the extent which the workers struggle will they be able to force up their wage standards through the National Recovery Act.

### NAVY APPROVES NEW DIRIGIBLE

WASHINGTON, June 16. — The special trial board observing the test flights of the Macon, sister ship of the dirigible Akron, that fell into the ocean, has recommended its acceptance by the navy. The ship has only taken the air in fair weather and at no time has been subjected to tests in weather such as brought the Akron down into the stormy waters of the Atlantic.



# EUROPEAN ANTIFASCIST WORKERS' CONGRESS OPENS IN PARIS

## POWERS LEAD \$40,000,000 TO AUSTRIA

### 1,100 Nazi Officials Arrested by Dollfuss Regime for Treason

LONDON, June 16.—In his efforts to resist Nazi annexation of Austria to Germany proper, Chancellor Dollfuss succeeded in obtaining a \$40,000,000 loan from Great Britain, France and Italy yesterday to bolster the Austrian dictatorship financially and provide for the flotation of badly needed domestic loans.

Discussing the Nazi threats, Dollfuss said: "The danger exists that irresponsible elements might march into Austria from Bavaria."

PARIS, June 16.—Chancellor Dollfuss arrived by airplane from London en route to Vienna to take charge of the critical Nazi situation in Austria. He is to see French officials to discuss French participation in the Anglo-French-Italian loan to Austria.

VIENNA, June 16.—A free-for-all fight took place in the lower Austrian Diet when a Nazi deputy spoke of "Our Chancellor, Adolf Hitler," during a debate on unemployment relief. Deputies raised the shout of "high treason" and Socialist and Christian Social members attacked the Nazi deputies.

In an effort to smash the Nazi organization in Austria, the Dollfuss government arrested over 1,100 Nazi officials, among them 81 mayors, 7 judges, 111 municipal councilors, and 307 government officials. Thirty-seven of these have already been charged with high treason.

In retaliation for the expulsion by Austria of Theodor Habicht, Nazi State Inspector for Austria, and attached to the German Legation, the Nazi regime in Berlin promptly expelled Dr. Wasserauer, press attaché of the Austrian Legation in Berlin. This violation of diplomatic immunity is likely to lead to protests.

## OPEN MILITARY BRIDGE

BUKAREST.—The kings of Jugoslavia and Rumania met on June 5 near Prahova to lay the foundation for a new bridge over the Danube, connecting Jugoslavia directly with Rumania. The bridge is of great military value.

## Danish Seamen's Union Joins Red Marine Internat'l

NEW YORK.—The Danish Seamen's Union, formerly under the leadership of and affiliated to the International Trade Union Federation, Amsterdam International Trade Union body, has left the I. T. F. and affiliated to the International of Sea and Harbor Workers, revolutionary marine international.

## NAZI RANK AND FILE REVOLTING AGAINST LEADERS

### 3,870 Storm Troopers Expelled in Berlin for "Unreliability"

ZURICH, Switzerland, June 7.—The activist members of the Nazi Party, especially the storm troop rank and file, are growing more dissatisfied every day, according to information furnished the Zurich "Volksrecht" by a leading Berlin Journalist.

The "Volksrecht" reports that 3,870 storm troopers were expelled from the Nazi Party in Berlin from May 1 to May 25, 1933, because of "lack of political reliability" that is, because they rebelled against the capitalist course of the Hitler regime.

A violent revolt took place on May 28, on the occasion of a meeting of the members of the Nazi Party in Neukoelln, suburb of Berlin. When the district leader of the Storm Troops tried to read the names of those expelled from the Nazi Party, he was howled down by the singing of the "Internationale." The singing continued until the Storm Troop leader and his detachment were forced to leave the meeting. The members present then unanimously adopted a resolution expressing their solidarity with those expelled.

The situation within the Nazi Party has grown so grave that Major Roehm, leader of the Storm Troops, was forced to issue a circular letter on May 30 to all military formations, saying that "it was not the job of the Brown soldiers in the Third Reich to issue political ultimatums, or to address these demands to the highest leaders."

The circular adds: "Those taking part in such actions violate the voluntarily adopted rule of obedience,

## SPARKS

FROM BIRMINGHAM, Alabama comes the following verses from H. B., a recruit on one of those military training camps, so delicately called "reforestation" camps.

Here in God's open spaces,  
The cool, inviting, healthful places,  
Weakened bodies and yellowed faces,  
Will develop into men.

Swing that axe a little faster,  
You're working now for a real master,  
Hurry, hurry and still faster,  
Swing that axe again.

Hye you there, straighten that shoulder,  
We'll turn you yet into a soldier,  
Heave away with this boulder,  
Come on here and lend a hand,  
You with that confounded band,  
Stalking as if you owned this land.

Get ready for drill;  
Be prepared all of you,  
One, two, three, four, one and two,  
Lunge parry two by two,  
Snappler there, and more boiler;  
Lunge, parry, lunge and parry,  
Every Tom, Dick and Harry,  
And you there, singing canary,  
Should make yet good soldiers.

Good feeding for the guns,  
Kids like you stopped the Huns,  
Kids like you and the rest of the bums

Stopped the German swine,  
Hold that gun a little higher,  
Git back into line.

THE NAVY is elated. Roosevelt has given them the right to go ahead on the biggest Navy building program since the last war.

Rear Admiral Emory Long cannot hide his joy. He says, "This is the first time since the World War that we have had a definite policy. We know now what to expect."

Behind Roosevelt's bland grin is the snarl of a rabid imperialist big Navy war monger.

The Admiral knows what to expect. The workers also know what to expect—slaughter to protect the profits of their exploiters.

BUT the Rear Admiral will make the unhappy discovery that the workers have learned a lot, and will learn even more in the coming events.

and make themselves guilty of endangering the National Revolution." The journalist states that dissatisfaction is also growing among the civilian members of the Nazi Party, particularly among the peasants, who demand that a beginning should be made at last with the heralded Nazi agrarian program.

## 2,000 Delegates Pledge United Efforts to Smash Fascist Dictatorships

PARIS, June 4 (By Mail).—The European Anti-Fascist Congress, prepared for by the workers of Europe for months, opened today in the Salle Pleyel, with thousands of Parisian workers in the audience. Delegates exceeding 2,000 in number were present from almost all the capitalist countries of Europe. The entrance of the big German delegation, composed almost entirely of factory workers from all parts of the Reich, was greeted with a storm of cheers; the Congress arose and spontaneously started to sing the "Internationale".

## ASK LEIBOWITZ DEFEND TORGLER AND DIMITROFF

### Nazis Arrest German Defense Lawyers, Terrorize Others

NEW YORK, June 16.—The families of Ernst Torgler, head of the Communist Reichstag deputies and Georgi Dimitroff, Blegoi Siminov Popov, and Basil Constantinov Taneff, Bulgarian Communist leaders, accused by the Nazis of having set the Reichstag building on fire February 27, have asked Samuel S. Leibowitz, defense counsel for the I.L.D. in the Scottsboro case, to come to Germany and defend the accused Communists.

The cable message from the families of the defendants reads in part: "Highly important you intercede in Reichstag fire trial. Popov, Taneff, Torgler, Dimitroff are innocent. German lawyers cannot defend because of threat of imprisonment and suppression. We urge you to join this cause."

Leibowitz stated that he would first find out from the German embassy whether the Nazi government would permit him to enter Germany before deciding whether to undertake the defense of Torgler, Dimitroff, and the other accused.

The honorary presidium consists of Ernst Thaelmann, whose election unleashed a giant storm of applause; Torgler, Dimitroff, seven others; After these elections, Mueller, head of the Central United Front Anti-Fascist Committee of Germany, spoke on the struggle against fascism and the offensive of capitalism. He began with the statement that the German workers had never stopped their anti-fascist struggle, and today are carrying on the intensified proletarian class struggle with all the weapons at their disposal.

"If today fascist terror is raging worse than ever before, it is not an indication of the strength of fascism but of its weakness. But it is also a sign of the rapid rise of the revolutionary wave."

Why Fascism Won in Germany.—The German workers, who know that the victorious struggle against fascism must be carried on internationally, reply as follows to the frequent question of how it happened that fascism was able to take over Germany: Because of the Versailles Treaty, which was one of the chief godfathers at the cradle of fascist dictatorship, and because of the policy of the German Socialist Party, which disarmed the working class, stilled revolutionary action, and split the working class. That is why fascism was able to force the revolutionary proletarian to retreat.

"When the left Social Democrats, such as the Austrian Social Democracy, ask why the Communist Party of Germany did not resort to an armed uprising, we can answer: "The Communist Party of Germany fought tirelessly, also constantly blocked by the German Socialist Party, but a call for an armed revolt, which the German Socialist Party would have rejected even more than it did the repeated united front offers of the German Communist Party, would have been a crime against the working class."

"After describing the terror, which has cost the lives of 500 workers, and during which more than 10,000 have been beaten up, 60,000 arrested, 40,000 interned in concentration camps, and more than 100,000 fired from their jobs in the factories, Barbusse painted a picture of the whole situation, especially of the masses' resistance, and emphasized that the starting point of the struggle for the fascist dictatorship must be struggle against any impairment of the workers' standard of living.

"Beginning with partial struggles, the offensive must be carried through political mass strikes to the general strike, thus bringing about the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship. It is not the Socialist Party's slogan, 'Back to Democracy,' that can solve the problem, but only the struggle for all power to the workers and peasants, that is for a free Socialist Soviet Germany."

Barbusse Speaks.—The next speaker is Henri Barbusse, speaking on behalf of the Amsterdam anti-war movement, and greeted with a thunderous ovation. Barbusse says: "We make no distinction between the struggle against war and the struggle against fascism; that is why we are affiliating ourselves 100 per cent with the European Anti-Fascist Workers' Congress. We offer it our fraternal support and are ready to work together with it very closely. Unity of action is the sole guarantee for the victory of the proletariat, which is identical with the salvation of humanity."

Protest Telegram Against Altona and Chemnitz Death Sentences.—At the instance of Pankhurst, British delegate, Prof. Frenant of the Sorbonne, the Czech Professor Nejedly, Andre Gide and Henri Barbusse, the Congress voted to send a sharply worded telegram to the German government, protesting against the death sentences handed down against the Altona and Chemnitz delegates. The French delegates informed the congress that the Paris workers intend to support this protest with a giant demonstration of

## Racomond Opens Congress.

Racomond, Secretary of the Revolutionary French Trade Unions opened the Congress with a short address, in which he extended special greetings to the German delegates, who had crossed the frontier at the risk of their lives in order to take part in the Congress. After pointing out the characteristic features of the Congress—the fact of its composition which expresses its united front character—Racomond emphatically stated that the Anti-Fascist movement has nothing in common with the chauvinist anti-German campaign of French imperialism. He added that the Anti-Fascist French working class is carrying on its struggle against fascism chiefly through fighting its own bourgeoisie.

## Presidium Elected.

On behalf of the Organizing Bureau, a German delegate then submitted nominations for the presidium of the Congress, which were voted unanimously.

The presidium consists of five German and three non-German workers, a young worker belonging to the Young Socialist League, and a woman worker; seven Frenchmen, including Gazelles, secretary of the Alpes Maritimes district of the French Socialist Party; Cazaubon, secretary of the independent Civil Service Union with 40,000 members, and the well-known novelists, Andre Gide, Henri Barbusse and Romain Rolland; five Italians, three Englishmen and two Poles.

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## JUNE 24, A DAY OF UNITED BATTLE AGAINST FASCISM

### Aid to Heroic German Workers Being Rushed All Over Country

Reports of preparations for June 24, National Anti-Fascist Day, continue to come in from all parts of the country. As a United Front Conference in Boston, Mass., on June 14, 80 delegates, representing 44 organizations, decided to hold a monster demonstration on Boston Common in protest against the Hitler terror on Saturday, June 24, at 2 p. m. The conference also voted to arrange Tag Days for the victims of German Fascism on July 23, 24 and 25. An Action Committee of 23 was elected to prepare for the tag days and the demonstration.

A huge demonstration will take place in Chicago on June 24 against the crimes of German fascism against workers, Jews, Catholics, and intellectuals under the auspices of the Chicago Anti-Fascist United Front Committee. The demonstration starts at these three points: North Side: Ogden and North Aves.; West Side: Blue Island and Roosevelt Rd.; South Side: 22nd and Wentworth, marching through the working class centers and combining into one column at Franklin and Randolph to wind up with a giant mass meeting in Grant Park. Tag Days will also be held in Chicago on June 24-25 to collect funds for the victims of German fascism.

In preparation for a big anti-Fascist demonstration in Bridgeport, Conn., on June 24, the Communist Party there is holding a number of open-air meetings. Hundreds of Socialist workers took part in an anti-Hitler United Front meeting right outside S. P. headquarters.

The nation-wide campaign for June 24, National Anti-Fascist Day, must be pulled with the greatest intensity, building the ranks of the workers of all political and non-affiliations across the country in the joint struggle against fascism. Collect relief funds and rush collections to the National Committee for Aid to the Victims of German Fascism, 75 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Proletarian solidarity.

## Fascism in Italy.

After the protest telegram was adopted, the chairman of the Italian Anti-Fascist movement gave a terse picture of the ten years of experience of the Italian working class under Fascist rule, which gave neither work nor bread as it had promised, but a 30 per cent wage-cut, a 12-hour day, practically no unemployment relief, etc.

"While the Socialist Party demoralized the masses with its defeat of the dauntless Italian proletariat was being fought for the past ten years and will continue its fight until its successful termination." (Applause.)

## Pilsudski Fascism in Poland

A leader of the Anti-Fascist front of Poland then gave an extensive description of the situation of the Polish workers, peasants, middle classes and the oppressed national minorities. He described how the mass struggle is rising unceasingly in spite of the unprecedented terror which is why fascism is resorting to various maneuvers. "In spite of the few delegates present from Poland, their election was preceded by a very big campaign which succeeded in mobilizing the masses on a very wide front." The speaker closed with the assurance that the iron fist of the Polish working class would smash Pilsudski.

## Bulgarian Terror

A Bulgarian delegate then portrayed the bloody rule of Bulgarian fascism, and told the Congress of the experience gained in struggle by the Bulgarian workers, the majority of whom, together with large sections of the poor and middle peasantry, is already fighting under revolutionary leadership.

## Congress Not Solely Communist Affair

The presidium then read a statement signed by Bergery, Langevin, Laugier, Dalsau, Malarte, Echeverry, Cazaubon and Barbusse, protesting against the claim of Chiappe, Paris Prefect of Police, that the Congress is a purely Communist affair. The statement pointed out that the majority of the French Organizing Committee for the Congress are not members of the French Communist Party.

## Fascist Peril in Belgium

He was followed by Deputy, Lahaut, leader of the Belgian miners, who pictured the fascist peril in Belgium. He characterized the emergency powers of the Belgian government as a step in the direction of fascism, and reported on the progress of the united front despite the resistance of the reformist leaders.

## SOVIET UNION COULD BUY MOST OF 'SURPLUS' OF CAPITALIST NATIONS

### Moscow Pravda Shows That Socialist Economy of Soviet Union Fortifies It Against Capitalist Crisis

(By Moscow Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)  
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., June 16.—Under the headline "For or Against Economic War" Pravda today comments on Litvinov's speech at the London Conference stating: "The Soviet Delegation at London occupies quite a distinct position. At the Conference the Soviet Union does not seek a way out of the crisis, for the simple reason that the world economic crisis which has been raging for the past four years throughout the capitalist world stopped short at the Soviet frontiers. During these four years, the U.S.S.R. accomplished tremendous tasks. It completed the first Five-Year Plan, and entered upon the first year of the second Five-Year Plan."

Soviet Union Unaffected by Crisis.—The editorial quotes the following passage from Litvinov's speech: "Due to the peculiarities of the economic structure of my country, the world crisis can in no measure influence it, and does not influence its economic growth, which is proved by the absence of such phenomena as overproduction, falling prices, accumulation of stocks that find no market, unemployment, increase in foreign indebtedness, bankruptcy and fall of wages."

Continuing, the Pravda states: What can Messrs. Capitalists reply to this statement of the Soviet delegation? They dare not, of course, deny these facts which are the most vivid illustration of the advantages which the Soviet economic system has over capitalism. These advantages which find their material expression in the continuous economic rise of the country of the proletarian dictatorship, they dare not, of course, deny that the U. S. S. R. is the only country which consistently fights all forms of economic aggression: embargoes, tariff barriers, etc."

The Soviet Union Does Not Seek Isolation.—Pravda gives the following passage of Litvinov's speech: "Having full possibility, due to the successful accomplishment of the first Five-Year Plan, to develop its construction independent of imports, my government nevertheless, has no intention of fencing itself off from the outside world, new economic barriers, and encasing itself in its own economic shell. In contrast with other countries, along with the enormous increases in our own production, we do not seek out archy and don't reject advantageous imports of foreign goods."

Proposes Economic Peace-Pacts.—The editorial proceeds: "Through Litvinov, the Soviet Union not only proposed at the Conference, economic non-aggression pacts, not only demands the abolition of all special duties, restrictions, boycotts and other forms of economic aggression. The chairman of the Soviet delegation made another concrete proposal concerning the extension of foreign trade relations between the U. S. S. R. and capitalist countries on the condition that they extend corresponding credits to the Soviet Union."

One Billion Dollars—such are the immediate import capacities of the Soviet Union. What similar capitalist country can make similar enormous trade deals? The fact is that the orders of the Soviet Union placed under proper conditions would amount for different goods from 25 to 30 per cent of the existing world supplies for which no place can be found, and the absorption of which could give work to millions of unemployed workers."

Second Construction Triumphs.—Only the Soviet Union which giantly developed its productive forces, which beat off all attacks of the hostile capitalist world, is in a position to absorb such colossal quantity of goods. The capacity of the Soviet market is unlimited, for our potentialities, the development of our productive forces, and the growth of the welfare of the city and on the countryside is uninterrupted."

Pointing out the failure of the capitalist world to defeat the Socialist construction in the Soviet Union, Pravda continues: "In our country, during the last four years plants and factories, new oil fields, coal basins, new thousands of long railways and continuous growth of our population. In capitalist countries during the four years of the crisis, there have grown up enormous armies of men, huge supplies of commodities and tremendous machines which Messrs. Capitalists cannot get rid of. At the same time sixty million persons are doomed to starvation of extinction as a result of unemployment. The clear question posed by Litvinov 'For or Against Economic War?' will have to be answered clearly by the representatives of the capitalist world."

The ruthless economic war waged by the capitalists is a prelude to a new world imperialist war. The embargo of the world against the goods of the Soviet Union is the first step towards such a war. It is the U. S. S. R. can buy most of 'surplus' goods."

A paragraph in the Izvestia also comments on Litvinov's speech in an editorial entitled "From Geneva to London." Reviewing the history of the Geneva Conference and the inadequate demands which the capitalist representatives made that the Soviet Union recognize the ownership title of foreign capitalists to plants, mines and lands nationalized by the October Revolution, the Izvestia points out the Geneva Conference is taking place in the year which have elapsed with the Soviet Union having grown in economic might, while the capital-

## Tartars, Russians, Ukrainians, Germans and Jews in Friendly Competition During Spring Sowing

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD  
Daily Worker Correspondent  
I.—MOSCOW—EVPATORIA

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Late in March snow was still clinging to the edges of the fields in the central region of the U. S. S. R., making its last desperate stand against the early spring. But in the Crimea, I knew by the papers, the spring sowing campaign was in full swing. I therefore decided to go straight to Crimea without stopovers and to work my way back through the Ukraine by easy stages as the spring sowing got under way in that section.

The countryside traversed by the Moscow-Sevastopol express is rather monotonous in appearance, especially in early spring, when the fields are still bare and the variety of crops has not yet painted its checkered designs upon the vast stretches of flat land. The absence of forests and of large bodies of water makes the landscape less attractive.

Green Patches Appear.—Here and there patches of timid greenish down relieve the prevailing brown of the soil. These green patches, which look like delicate pastel daubs against a background of muddy browns, are the first visible results of the winter snow melting.

As the train proceeds further south, the greenish patches occur more frequently. Apparently much of the area in these parts was sown with winter wheat and rye, and the plentiful snow has obviously served as a warm blanket for the seeds, making it cozy for them to undergo the first changes in the cycle of their life. Villages with their straw-roofed houses streak the landscape at frequent intervals.

In contrast to the American farms, the population of Russian rural communities live in villages, with the fields a considerable distance away from the settlement. Except for artificial hedges or other boundary marks, there was nothing to indicate the individual holdings of the peasants—when individual holdings were still the rule. The end of the entire community was generally one unbroken area, and this circumstance no doubt facilitated the transition to collective large-scale farming.

The relation of the settlement to its land remains the same, only the inner boundary lines have been erased. It is this scheme of farming that adds to the bareness and the sense of endlessness of the Russian countryside. Between one village and another there is nothing but land.

A Worker on Vacation.—In the train I made the acquaintance of a young worker from Western Siberia. He had been six days making his way to Evpatoria, a sea-shore and health resort on the Crimean coast. In recognition of his good work he was given a six weeks vacation with pay. His fare to Evpatoria was also paid by the factory, and at Evpatoria there was a place reserved for him in one of the best rest homes, also free of charge.

Both got off at Simferopol, the

## Daily Worker Correspondent Tells of Burst of Activity Beginning in Crimea, Following Line of Melting Snow Northward

capital of the Crimean Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic. From there to Evpatoria was only three hours' ride, but it involved a change of trains and a stopover of several hours.

We arrived at Simferopol at 5 o'clock in the morning. The weather had suddenly turned cold, and a mixture of snow and rain made this dawn in a strange city not exactly pleasant. All restaurants were closed, with the exception of one which looked bright and cosy and contained tempting breakfast items.

My friend from Western Siberia was made welcome at this restaurant and was served breakfast, while I had to be content with a mere welcome without breakfast. It was explained to me that the restaurant was really not a restaurant but a rest station for vacationists and convalescents on their way to the rest and health resorts of Crimea. Obviously, outsiders could not be served. The commercial restaurants, I was informed, would open about 9 o'clock, which gave me ample time to inspect the city.

The rain had ceased, affording a

chance to walk the streets in comfort. Simferopol is a most charming city. Not being an industrial center, it is relatively little touched by the building boom of the Five Year Plan. Its houses of old-style architecture with ornate balconies and balustrades edging the roofs, are uninterrupted by the bold modernistic structures which one sees in other sections of the country.

An arcade facing the main street of the town attracted my curiosity. I found it to be a waiting station and a ticket office for rail and bus lines. The people at the waiting station presented a cross section of the Crimean population. No one nationality in Crimea forms a majority of the population, though Tartars form a plurality. In the buzz of languages at the waiting room I could discern Russian, Ukrainian, Yiddish, German and an unfamiliar tongue which must have been Tartar, judging by the facial features of the people who spoke it.

No One Is Hungry.—Barring the difference in language and racial features, there was little to differentiate these people. Apparently most of them were farmers, for the conversations generally revolved about village affairs. They were a sturdy lot, with nothing in their external appearance to support the wild inventions of bourgeois anti-Soviet propaganda about starvation in South Russia.

Throughout my travels and visits in the Crimean countryside I did not notice a single instance of race pride or antagonism. Jewish kolhozes (collective farms) work amicably alongside of Russian ones, Tartars live with Germans as to the best showing in the spring sowing, and despite the difference in language and racial background, all of them speak the same tongue of collectivism and think alike in terms of Soviet socialist economy.

Chance for Every Nationality.—The different nationalities in Crimea (as everywhere in the Soviet Union) are given the fullest opportunity to develop their own culture in their own language ("national in form, socialist in content."—Stalin). It is this sense of freedom and equality in the Crimean countryside that I noticed a single instance of race pride or antagonism. Jewish kolhozes (collective farms) work amicably alongside of Russian ones, Tartars live with Germans as to the best showing in the spring sowing, and despite the difference in language and racial background, all of them speak the same tongue of collectivism and think alike in terms of Soviet socialist economy.

Among the collective peasants in the Crimea you can sometimes hear humorous, good-natured kidding of persons on account of their nationality. Speaking of the excellent work of a neighboring Tartar kolhoz, a Jewish farmer repeated an old Russian saying, "You don't have to be born fortunate if you are born a Tartar," but he said it with a smile and in a tone of voice that discredited this old gag, adding with great earnestness, "There is a lot these Tartars can teach us."

In the Evpatoria district there is a rural Soviet comprising three Jewish kolhozes which conducts its affairs in Yiddish as the official language. The school of this rural Soviet also uses Yiddish as the main language, with Russian as the secondary one. Yet, both adults and children in this Jewish community seem to prefer speaking Russian in company, and at the meetings called by the kolhoz or the village Soviet or the Party nucleus Russian is more in vogue than the official language, Yiddish. The same condition may be observed in the older Tartar and German communities in Crimea.

This, then, is the "racial" and "national" background of Crimea, and it is against this background that I shall attempt in following articles to sketch the collective farms of that section with particular emphasis upon the growing campaign of the first spring of the second Five Year Plan.

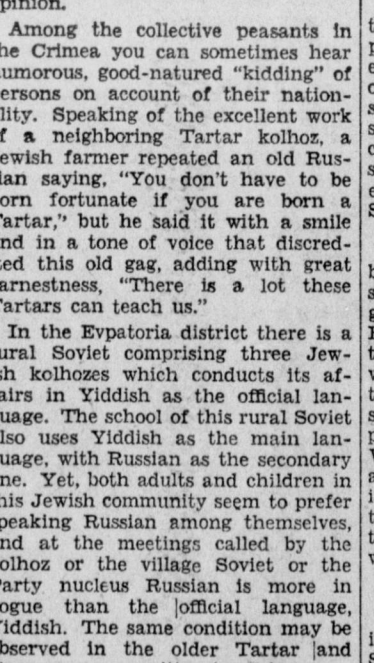


Photo taken in the middle Volga region, Soviet Union. On the right sits the accountant of the collective farm. Before him stands a brigade leader, telling him what work and how much of it was accomplished by members of his brigade. This is entered in the "workers' book", and on the basis of this, the wages are paid.

## FACES JAIL FOR ANTI-WAR WORK

### Girl Gave Leaflets to Guardsmen

NEW YORK.—Rose Stein, member of the Young Communist League, who was arrested for distributing leaflets in front of the National Guard Armory at Columbus Circle was declared "guilty of disorderly conduct" and will come up for sentence today before Magistrate Burke, at the 7th District Magistrates Court, 214 West 54th St.

Burke, notorious labor hater, sentenced jobsless workers in the Bronx up to 40 days in jail on a "disorderly conduct" charge after their arrest for demanding relief.

The leaflets called upon the National Guardsmen to fight against the refusal to pay them for drilling during July and August and to join hands with the working class in their struggle against wage cuts, hunger and war.

Because of the nature of the case, the court will make every effort to railroad the young worker and the International Labor Defense who is defending her calls upon all workers, especially youth, to support the militant young fighter by attending court in large numbers this morning.

## LEAGUE COUNCIL CALLED ON CHACO

### Bolivia Rejects Truce and Arbitration Plan

GENEVA, June 15.—The League of Nations committee on the Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay decided today to recommend a special session of the League Council before the end of July in an effort to compose the conflict.

A note was received yesterday from Bolivia, which is backed by United States imperialism, rejecting the League's plan for cessation of hostilities and arbitration by League appointees, and demanding that an arbitral tribunal be formed consisting of the presidents of the Supreme Courts of the American nations.

A Paraguayan note was received which accepted the League's scheme. Since Paraguay is acting as the agent of British imperialism, which is powerful in the League, this should surprise no one.

The Paraguayan note described the Bolivian memorandum as "absurd and unacceptable," while the Bolivian note characterized Paraguay's territorial claims as "monstrous." Paraguay offered to cancel its declaration of war if troop retirement and "immediate reduction of military effectiveness as a guarantee against new aggression" was carried out by Bolivia.

## Workers at Soviet Paper Factory Score Scottsboro Frame-up

NEW YORK.—The Russian language weekly, "Novy Mir," has received the following communication from the workers of the Bolshoiin Paper Combine, in the Soviet Union: "The young workers do not forget their class brothers.

"We, the Young Communist League of the Bolshoiin Paper Combine, strongly protest against the brutal mistreatment of the nine innocent Negro youth, and we demand their liberation from the dungeons of Alabama."

The resolution is signed by a workers' committee composed of Lebedev, Mirushkin, Rozov, Nefodov, Chernov, Toropova, Bubikova, and Mashkov.