

Use Workers Correspondence to Boost Factory Sales! See "Day by Day" Column on Page Two!

Vol. X, No. 147

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1977.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1933

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

"Recovery" Ballyhoo

At the very same time that Roosevelt signs the "Industrial Recovery Bill", the capitalist press launches another of the innumerable "prosperity" ballyhoo campaigns.

There is real significance for the workers in this coupling of the Industrial Recovery Bill with a deliberate ballyhoo of returning prosperity. It can only mean that the Roosevelt government is attempting to mask the attack which the Industrial Bill contains against the workers behind the fanfare and camouflage of another "prosperity" ballyhoo campaign. It can only mean that as the capitalist class puts the machinery into motion to grind the working class still deeper into misery, Roosevelt will dangle before the workers illusory mirages of returning "prosperity" in an effort to keep them from resisting starvation.

Is "prosperity" returning? The very figures pumped by the Roosevelt press-agents reveal what a fraud is at the bottom of the present prosperity campaign.

With a great show of jubilation, every capitalist newspaper in the country, supplied with inspired news from the well-organized, high-powered propaganda machine at Washington, is featuring a supposed 128 per cent increase in building activity for May as compared with April.

BUT the very same report of the United States Department of Commerce, upon which the newspaper reports are based, reveal what a fraud and a deception this "prosperity" talk is.

The U. S. Department of Commerce cannot hide the fact that building construction is now practically at the lowest point in the history of the country, running 50 per cent behind the same period last year, and more than 80 per cent behind the so-called "normal period" preceding the crisis.

But the full fraud of the current "prosperity" ballyhoo is exposed by the fact that the 128 per cent increase is not an actual increase in building, but an increase in the estimated cost of building. That is to say, the Roosevelt government's inflationary program has caused a sharp rise in the cost of certain building materials. Then, the increased cost of building is hailed as an increase in actual building itself!

On top of this, the much-touted 128 per cent figure not only represents inflated costs, but includes alterations and repairs. The 128 per cent figure in no sense represents any real construction of new buildings.

Compared with May, 1932, the number of permits for new residential buildings declined 12 per cent, while building of commercial buildings declined 16 per cent.

AS for the "boom" in the steel industry even the Wall St. Journal, quoting the "Iron Age", cannot hide its skepticism of the current steel boom. It says: "It is possible that the tonnage of steel now being taken against second-quarter contracts exceeds present needs."

And this organ of the Wall Street finance capital is forced to admit that there is absolutely no basis for any revival in heavy steel production. It states: "Although control legislation may have speeded up buying, demand remains unbalanced, with little support coming from the railroads, construction or the oil industry..."

Thus, the three heavy consumers of steel, railroad, building and oil, without whose buying it is impossible to have anything but an extremely temporary, hollow "boom" in steel production, are restricting their buying to crisis levels.

The Roosevelt "prosperity" boom is thus a deliberately inspired and manufactured propaganda campaign, controlled and operated from the White House.

The Industrial Control Bill, with its attack on the organization of the workers, with its mobilization of the Federal Government against strikes, with its openly avowed purpose of raising prices and decreasing the costs of production in order to make profits for the capitalist class, is the reality which lies behind the Roosevelt prosperity ballyhoo.

The City Protects the Bankers

The City has announced that it will abandon the proposed taxes on autos and bridges. Instead, it will levy some form of sales tax in addition to other taxes and wage cuts.

This action confirms the predictions of the "Daily Worker", which has for more than two weeks been pointing out that the strategy of the City government lay definitely in the direction of placing the heaviest tax burdens directly upon the consuming masses.

The Committee appointed by the Tammany Mayor of New York City to devise ways and means of raising enough money to fulfill the guarantees to Wall Street bankers has been disbanded.

But it is a dead certainty that its final proposals will include an increase in all subway fares, sales taxes that will fall heaviest on the poorest sections of the population, and more wage slashes for Civil Service city employees.

The excuse given by the City government for the imposition of these new burdens upon the people is that only in this way can relief payments be continued. But not only has relief been severely curtailed, but the Board of Estimate has refused to guarantee that the new funds will actually go for relief. Actually these funds will go to meet the payments to the bankers.

There is a way to pay for relief without levying any new burdens upon the poorest section of the people.

This way is to make the bankers pay for the relief.

The program presented on June 6 at City Hall by the delegation of workers representing the Unemployed Councils showed exactly how to raise the money for an adequate relief program.

Only the workers have raised the demand to make the bankers pay. Only the delegation of workers representing the Unemployed Councils, which appeared before the City government on June 6, raised the demand that relief must not be curtailed, but must be increased, no matter whether the Wall Street bankers collect their interest or not.

This delegation of workers demanded an immediate moratorium on all payments to the Wall Street bankers. This would at once release \$300,000,000 in the coming year for relief purposes. They demanded the stopping of the payments to the bankers.

The workers demanded that the City impose an immediate 10 per cent levy on all capital wealth of the multi-millionaire bankers and corporations of the City.

This is the way that relief for the starving workers and their families must be financed.

The fight against wage cuts for City employees, against reduced relief, against sales taxes, against increased subway fare is a fight against the Wall Street bankers and against the capitalist City government which is the agent of these bankers.

The Two-Party System

SENATOR Robert R. Robinson of Indiana, is taking advantage of the senate adjournment to build up some of his political fences badly shattered in the Roosevelt landslide of last fall. He is the only republican representing Indiana in Washington and is compelled to run for re-election next year. He has already begun his campaign. His language against the Roosevelt administration has the same demagogic ring as that of the demagogues who last year were berating Hoover.

In speeches throughout the state the senator announces he will continue his original attack on the Roosevelt administration made at Indianapolis. There he said the cutting off of compensation for the war veterans was "cruel, unfair and utterly indefensible." It was, said Robinson, a plot of international bankers and the rich "to balance the budget with the nickels of the poor."

It sounds like one of Roosevelt's last year's speeches against Hoover, whom Robinson and the other republican senators defended.

Nothing is more hypocritical than the professed concern of Robinson for the veterans, in view of his support of Hoover, the butcher of Anacostia field who drove the first bonus marchers out of Washington with fire and sword leaving dead and maimed in his trail.

It is part of the old game of maintaining the two-party system as one of the mainstays of American imperialism—as one of the chief means of deceiving the masses and chaining them to the parties of capitalism.

CITY DROPS AUTO TAX FOR SALES TAX, WAGE CUTS, EIGHT CENT FARE

To Guarantee Bankers Loans, Mayors Committee Proposes to Levy New Burdens

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Committee appointed by Mayor O'Brien to devise ways and means to raise \$30,000,000 pledged to the delegation of Wall Street bankers has definitely abandoned the proposed bridge tolls and the taxes on autos, it was reported today.

New Jersey Worker, Unemployed, Kills Self With Revolver

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Carlson E. Wolfe, of 39 Willow Ave., North Plainfield, despondent because he had been unable to get a job, shot and killed himself in his home yesterday. Wolfe, 41, was an accountant by profession.

WORKERS' COMM. WINS WAGE RISE AT SIMMONS BED

15 Percent Increase in Price Rates; Company Fears Union

KENOSHA, Wis., June 19.—After an elected committee of the workers had presented their demands, the superintendent of the rolling mill of the Simmons Bed Co., conceded a 15 per cent raise in piece work rates for the 32 men employed here. The company, which granted the demands of the closers in the mattress department following a walk out some weeks ago, fears the spread of the militant Furniture Workers' Industrial Union. The 32 men working on the hot rolls means an increase from 40 cents to 65 and 70 cents an hour.

The workers in the rolling mill were organized during the 1919 steel strike by the A. F. of L. The company was able to break the union in 1923 after a shutdown of six months and because of the failure of the union to organize the entire plant. In 1924 when the men spontaneously walked out against wage cuts the company hastily granted their demands fearing the return of the union which would demand higher wages and less hours.

Company Spreads False Rumors
The company is deliberately spreading a rumor of a general wage increase of 15 per cent on July 1st to prevent the men from organizing to demand wage increases and shorter hours. At the same time the spring temperers were given a 4 per cent raise and the rolling mill workers were rate two weeks ago.

Repair men on the kilns recently won a raise from 40 cents to 60 cents after refusing to work at the previous low rate.

The Simmons workers are beginning to recognize that the victory of the closers and the rolling mill workers came through organization and that they should organize militant grievance committees to demand better conditions.

MEXICAN CONSUL BREAKS STRIKE

Scabs, Race Issue Defeat Agricultural Workers

ELMONTE, Calif., June 19.—The same Mexican consul who helped smash the Imperial Valley strike is trying to break a strike of 500 berry pickers.

The workers demanded 25c an hour and 65c a basket instead of the 12c to 15c an hour and the 40c a basket rate they had been receiving. The strikers include Mexican, Japanese and Filipino workers.

After the strikers refused an offer of 20c an hour and 50c a basket, scabs were imported. The next step was the appearance of the Mexican consul, who told the Mexican workers to leave the Japanese and Filipinos and make it a purely Mexican union.

The next day police raided the strikers' camp and arrested four white organizers and a Mexican leader. The Mexican consul was with the police.

Mattern Still Lost; Fog Blocks Search by Alaskan Airmen

NOME, Alaska, June 19.—Fog continued to block the attempts of flyers today to set off in search for James Mattern, lost somewhere in the Bering Sea area. A dozen flyers were waiting for clear skies, to enable them to take off for the search.

Meanwhile, coast guard cutters were hunting the flyer, missing since he took off for the second time from Shabarovsk, Siberia.

Chinese Refugees Fleeing from Invading Japanese Imperialist Army



REBELS DISRUPT TRAIN SERVICE IN MANCHURIA

British-Supported Tibetan Troops Invade West China

TIENSIN, China, June 19.—The increasing activity of Chinese insurgent troops are disrupting the Manchukuo railway services. A band of insurgents held up a passenger train near Panshan on the Kowpangtze-Nanchang Railway in Southern Manchuria near the Jehol border. Two White Russian guards were killed, and the insurgents escaped with one Japanese and four Koreans as prisoners.

The Japanese troops have not evacuated the "demilitarized zone," nor have the so-called "Manchurian irregulars" cleared out of the area. The Chinese authorities declared that they are disarmed, while the Japanese propose that they be converted into a police force "for the protection of the demilitarized zone."

Large Japanese cavalry detachments together with other arms, continue their advance in Chahar Province. Warfare has broken out again on the China-Tibet frontier. The Chinese press declares that the Tibetan troops are supported by a "certain power" (Britain) and are under the command of officers trained in India.

ILD Asks Election of Delegates to City Mooney Conference

NEW YORK.—Supporting the New York Tom Mooney Council of Action which is carrying on a campaign for the release of Tom Mooney along with other political prisoners, the Industrial League of America (I.L.A.) has called for an election of delegates to the City Mooney Conference, June 25, 2, p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place.

At this conference a common plan of activity will be worked out for the struggle for the freedom of Tom Mooney. The delegates to the conference will constitute the New York Tom Mooney Council of Action.

All I. L. A. members are also called upon by the District Office to participate actively in the National Tom Mooney Tag Days, June 19-25, which will be carried on under the auspices of the New York Tom Mooney Council of Action.

YPSL Leaders Continue to Scab As Rank and File Join 2,500 in Fur Picketing

Socialist Youth March With Young Communist League Members; 2,000 Workers Sign Backing Industrial

NEW YORK.—Twenty-five hundred youth and adult worker demonstrated in the morning picketing of the fur market yesterday.

Rank and file members of the Young Peoples' Socialist League marched with members of the Young Communist League. The action of these young workers was in direct contrast to the scab picketing carried on at the same time by leaders of the YPSL's.

Five YPSL leaders were carrying signs for the defunct Joint Board of the A. F. of L. The anger of the fur workers at the socialist misleaders was expressed in the market, particularly against the publication in this week's New Leader of a so-called "statement of principle" by the A. F. of L. union.

In the R. & R. shop, 352 7th Ave., 15 gangsters of the joint board forced the workers to leave with them to go to the right-wing headquarters. When the workers reached the sidewalk, they called upon their fellow workers for assistance and the police were forced to arrest six gangsters and a woman accomplice.

Gangsters Released
The seven were charged with disorderly conduct and freed in court a few hours later in the custody of their lawyers. The action of the court in its treatment of the gangsters differs from its treatment of strikers arrested for calling the strikebreaking pickets, "scabs." The workers arrested for this offense were given five days in jail.

2,000 Fur Workers Sign
Over 2,000 affidavits have been signed by furriers, stating that they do not want the defunct A. F. of L. leadership and that they are in the Industrial Union and want to remain in it of their own accord and because it is their only means of protecting themselves against the bosses' attacks.

ROOSEVELT CUTS WAGES OF POST OFFICE WORKERS

Postal Workers to Lose \$9,500,000 Thru Forced Vacations Without Pay

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Postal workers will get another wage cut of \$9,500,000, Roosevelt's Postmaster General Farley announced today. He has ordered that all postal employees must take off nine days without pay. In the cases where the rural mail is in pay without the nine day furlough, they will be forced to take reductions in pay without the furlough nine day furlough.

These orders are part of Roosevelt's program embodied in the Independent Offices Bill to cut the wages of all Federal employees by about \$500,000,000.

It is reported that in Chicago the orders from Washington will reduce the buying power of the Federal employees in the postal and other Federal departments by 25 per cent.

Permanent Wage Cut
Postmaster Farley, who was one of Roosevelt's leading campaign managers, and who is now one of Roosevelt's closest advisers, also announced that if business did not improve by September 1, the forced vacations without pay would be extended indefinitely.

This sharp reduction in the already meagre wages of the Postal employees was announced at the same time that Roosevelt's administrator of the Industrial Control Bill asked employers to increase wages.

Port Angeles, Wash. Jobless Strike on Forced Labor Job

PORT ANGELES, Wash.—Unemployed here are on strike on forced labor jobs, demanding more relief without having to answer questions of the McDonald Bill. The strikers are picketing the job. The men have had to answer over 80 questions before getting relief. Many who refused were cut off.

The strike on the forced labor job has had its effect on the employed workers in this county. It is reported that workers in one logging camp struck last week and another has gone out on strike. Dissatisfaction in two pulp mills will result in a strike of the workers there.

U. S. DELEGATION URGES MORE INFLATION AT LONDON CONFERENCE

Wants International Gold Payments But Not Return of the United States to the Gold Standard Abandoned March 4

French Delegate Assails Inflation Program of Roosevelt Government As Making Things Worse Than Ever

LONDON, June 19.—The United States delegation at the World Economic Conference today, through Senator Key Pittman, submitted a resolution urging the re-establishing of an international monetary standard.

He urged that gold should again become the international basis of exchange. He also proposed that the governments agree to abandon the practice of debasing or melting silver coins and urged the substitution of silver coins for money of small denominations.

No Return to Gold Standard
Pittman briefly explained that the United States did not contemplate returning to the gold standard in order to avoid giving the impression that it might do so. He said there must be a distinction between his advocacy of gold as an exchange yardstick in the international field and the gold standard as it existed in the United States before March 4th.

He urges that the use of gold be confined to its employment as a cover for circulation and as a medium of settling international balances and payment. "This means," said Pittman, "that gold, either in coin or bullion, will be withdrawn from circulation."

Pittman dealt at considerable length with the question of silver, urging a dual backing of gold and silver for currency issues of central banks.

Sees Old Free Silver Illusion
The capitalist economists here are sufficiently familiar with such experiments to recognize this as a silver plea and urged it as a revival of the old free silver quackery so long popular in the United States.

French Assail Inflation
In the monetary commission's subcommittee on immediate measures, which is under the chairmanship of Guido Jung of Italy, the inflation policies of the United States came under sharp attack. Georges Bonnet of France vigorously denounced what he termed an "artificial system" of devaluation of currency as a means of raising price levels. He said that inflation, far from producing beneficial results, only made matters worse by throwing everything out of gear, reducing purchasing power and generally increasing all the evils from which the world is suffering.

Pittman's proposals, although called "the national recovery act," were reported yesterday that there was to be an expenditure of some \$800,000,000 for "public works" under the "national recovery act." Of this \$750,000,000 is to go for one project in New York City—a new toll tunnel under the Hudson. This would employ 3,500 men for three years. If workers are employed at such a ratio for the balance of the 800 million, it only means that from 36,000 to 38,000 will be employed for the total amount. The rest will go to the contractors, the suppliers of material, etc.

Give Lie to Publicity on Jobs
The capitalist press reported that the 800 million would give jobs to 350,000, but the facts furnished by each city and state named as probable beneficiaries show that not much more than one-tenth the number will be employed.

Even if there were 350,000 employed at hunger wages on the basis of Roosevelt's "public works" and "restoration," forced labor schemes there would still be more than sixteen and a half million unemployed.

N.A.A.C.P. MEET IN CHICAGO SOON

10 WIEDEMANN DEMONSTRATORS TRIED JUNE 21

CHICAGO, June 18.—The annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held in this city June 29-July 2.

Under pressure of the Negro masses indignant of the policy of the N.A.A.C.P. officialdom in connection with the Scottsboro case, the question of the tactics of the organization has been placed on the agenda for discussion. This will come under the heading of "Is the N.A.A.C.P. Line of Attack Meeting the Needs of the Day?"

Because of the open treachery of the N.A.A.C.P. in the Scottsboro case on the one hand, and the splendid fight on behalf of the innocent Negro boys by the International Labor Defense, a sharp fight is anticipated over the policy and tactics of the N.A.A.C.P.

Official releases appearing in the bourgeois Negro press declare that the discussion at the conference "is designed to chart, if possible, the reaction of the Negro citizens to recent activities in the field of race relations and to find out what sections of the population are thinking."

Speakers at the conference will include Walter White, field secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., Charles H. Houston, who is said to be in disagreement with the policies of the organization, and others.

Minor, Alexander at Anti-Nazi Meet in Brooklyn Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—In preparation for the National Anti-Fascist Day, June 24th, a mass meeting with Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Charles Alexander, N. Y. District of the Communist Party as the main speakers, will be held tomorrow night, Wednesday, at the Empire Manor, 70 Thirteenth Avenue in Brooklyn at 8 p. m.

This meeting against fascism is part of a series of local gatherings arranged by the Brownsville Section of the Communist Party for this week.

CORRECTION

In the Daily Worker of June 7 in a news article on the attack on the militant Illinois miners, it was incorrectly reported that Thomas Urban, who was shot, was a deputy sheriff. From information directly from the field we learn that Thomas Urban was not a deputy sheriff but a militant miner who was shot by gun thugs while marching with many miners towards the mine-fighters in the revolutionary working class movement.

The error was partly due to the failure of comrades in the Illinois fields to send us information immediately on the struggle there. The Daily Worker calls upon the masses to help us to avoid such incorrect reports in the future by reporting at once directly to the Daily Worker through which we can correct them.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR DEMANDING BETTER FOOD IN FORCED LABOR CAMP

Youths Call Camp Roosevelt's Chain Gang; Day's Pay Fine for Breaking Army Laws

NEW YORK.—Because they demanded better food and improved conditions in the forced labor camp at Beechy Bottom, located 8 miles from the Bear Mountain Bridge, J. Hoffman and Irving Taput, were tried before a court martial of two officers and dismissed. They were charged with being "bold and obstinate characters."

Beechy Bottom constitutes camp 17 of the Civilian Conservation Camps.

According to the young workers the public announcements that they are planning to strike is a fraud. Actually they have displaced other workers in clearing land and making preparations for building new roads. The only difference is that now it is done at a dollar a day at forced labor conditions.

Most of the recruits here call it "Roosevelt's chain gang." They are kept under strict military rule in doing their work. As in all camps the main complaint is the rotten food given them.

One of the workers in the camp explained the daily routine. At 5:45 a. m. at the office of the Communist Party all workers are called to the mess hall for breakfast. At half past six is breakfast. At half past six everyone assembles for work.

Work lasts until 12 o'clock with only half an hour for lunch. Lunch consists of a cheese and bologna sandwich and hard boiled egg, the same being given every day.

At four o'clock work is over but no supper until 6:30. Exhausted from the day's work the two hours waiting for supper are usually spent sleeping. The total number who have become sick since reaching camp is not reported. Some have had to be sent to the West Point hospital while every one has lost weight as a result of the grinding work.

If it was not the threat that their parents will lose relief many would have quit the camp. Discontent has reached a point where last week a strike took place during the lunch hour demanding better food.

Though these two militant young workers were eliminated in order to stop discontent, the majority in the camp have shown sympathy with them.

The Labor Sports Union has announced that it will take immediate action against this vicious attack by the police and the A. U. A. sharp letter of protest has been sent to Police Commissioner Bolan, whom an A. S. U. delegation will visit this week.

WHAT'S ON
Tuesday
LECTURE, Fascism in U. S. and How to Fight It. Open meeting, Unit 11, Sec. 5, C. P. 1400 Boston Rd., Bronx.

Wednesday
"STRIKE IN GERMANY AND STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM." Speaker, C. A. Hathaway, Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and Claremont Parkway, 8 p. m. Auspices Sections 15 and 4.

ANTI-FASCIST MASS MEET THURSDAY IN BROOKLYN
NEW YORK.—An Anti-Fascist mass meeting will be held Thursday night, June 22 at the Savoy Mansion, 20th Avenue and 84th Street, Brooklyn, at 8 p. m., arranged by units 7 and 10 of the Communist Party.

TASKS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN DEVELOPING A NATION-WIDE MOVEMENT IN THE STRUGGLE FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE

By S. GUSEV

Editor's Note.—Herewith is the concluding section of the article by comrade Gusev on "The Tasks of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. in the Struggle for Social Insurance." Two previous installments appeared in the Daily Saturday and yesterday.

In previous sections of the article Gusev pointed to the lagging of the Communist Party in mobilizing the masses in the struggle for Social Insurance. The maneuvers of the bourgeoisie for the "30-hour week," "Unemployment Insurance" are an effort to divert the movement from a genuine struggle for social insurance.

This is seen in the Wisconsin Bill which has now been shelved until 1936.

Especially it is necessary to expose the maneuvers of the social-fascists. They carry on activity with the intent of splitting the working-class movement.

The complete article appears in the Communist International, number 8. It sells for 10 cents and can be bought at the Workers Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

In the past campaign for social insurance, the Communist Party made a series of mistakes, disclosing a flippant, thoughtless approach to it, and a failure to understand its central and decisive importance. This failure stubbornly maintains itself in the Party despite a series of most categorical instructions on the central importance of the campaign.

The draft insurance Bill was worked out by the Party from above, and not presented to the workers for discussion. This draft has been changed three times. After the changing of the draft at the Cincinnati conference, with the participation of the representatives of the local branches of the A. F. of L., the original draft of the Bill was presented to Congress during the national hunger march; while the new draft was presented to the convention of the A. F. of L., which inevitably brought confusion into the minds of the workers.

The Party did not consider it necessary to popularize the contents of its draft among the workers. The leading comrades, and our press, were content with bare statements that the Communist Party is in favor of social insurance against unemployment at the expense of the capitalists and the government.

Party Press Not Alert
When the social-fascists (including the Musketiers), following the example of the Communist Party, began to put forward their own projects for bills, the Party and its press paid very little attention to making a detailed examination of these bills, and did not systematically expose them to the workers, in spite of a

number of repeated instructions on the necessity of doing this. The Party did not attempt to propose to the workers that they should organize a joint struggle of all workers' organizations on the basis of the united front from below for Federal unemployment insurance on a single occasion, for the appropriation of funds for public works, for the appropriation of funds to assist the unemployed.

A number of facts from the recent period show that a non-serious and inattentive attitude to the campaign continues to exist in the Party leadership. This leads to the greatest lack of clarity in the question of our attitude to Federal or State insurance, and to retreats from the line of struggle for Federal insurance adopted by the Party (e.g., the article of Comrade Bill Dunne in the "Daily Worker" on December 11, 1932).

Confusion in Districts
A dangerous disorganization is introduced into the campaign for social insurance by the fact that, after a three-year struggle for Federal insurance, the Californian district organization published its proposal for State unemployment insurance, from which the demand for Federal unemployment insurance is omitted, and the amount of relief made to depend on the average wages received, while a demand is included for 3 per cent. of the wages to be deducted from the employers, for the insurance fund. In the same way the Chicago organization put forward the demand for unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and the State government, while the demand for Federal insurance was completely left out. How does it happen that the Californian district organization takes, in essence, the line of the proposal of the A. F. of L. How does it happen that the Chicago organization replaces the demand for Federal insurance by that of State insurance? Would such things be possible if the Central Committee had really led the campaign in a planned and proper manner?

Proposals for Campaign
With the aim of giving the campaign for social insurance the widest militant mass character and ensuring the leading role of the Communist Party in it, it is necessary to introduce a series of varying measures of a political and organizational nature:
1. It is necessary, above all, to install the most complete understanding into the whole Party that the campaign for social insurance, alongside and including the struggle against wage-cuts with the shortened week (respective of whether such a short week is adopted) and the struggle for immediate aid for the unemployed, touches vitally, in addition

NEWS BRIEFS

ASSAULTS NAVAL PROGRAM
NEW YORK, June 19.—The plan of the Roosevelt administration to build 32 naval vessels was assailed yesterday by the Rev. C. Everett Wagner in his sermon in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church. He contrasted the expenditure of hundreds of millions for war purposes as an act of intimidation of other countries. He said that the navy was being built to protect large investments abroad while people perish in the slums of the cities.

CONVICTS DONATE CIGARS TO SING SING PRISON. June 19.—The Prison Mutual Welfare League gave a box of cigars to Warden Lewis E. Lawes as a "father's day" gift yesterday. This League is an administration-controlled affair with stool pigeons always praising the prison keepers. If any prisoner dares to challenge such procedure he is victimized by the jailers.

VOTE ON PROHIBITION
Three states, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Iowa, vote on repeal of the Eighteenth (prohibition) amendment tomorrow. Connecticut is a traditional "wet" state, New Hampshire, until a year ago was "dry," while Iowa has long been regarded as a "dry" state. Early canvasses indicate that all three will vote against prohibition. The dries expect to carry two Southern states, Arkansas and Alabama, on July 18, but there is some possibility that they may even lose one of these.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

COMBINE SHIP AND AIR-WAYS LINES
NEW YORK, June 19.—A working agreement has been concluded whereby the International Merchant Marine-Roosevelt steamship company becomes general agent of Pan-American Airways, the principal system of its kind in the international field. All bookings for the airway will be made through the steamship company. This will further consolidate the position of American imperialism in the southern republics.

TO BOOST TOBACCO PRICES
NEW YORK, June 19.—The National Association of Tobacco Distributors, at a two-day convention, adopted a code for uniform profits on cigars, cigarettes and other tobaccos that will boost prices. After prices have been coordinated and approved by General Hugh Johnson, administrator of the "National Recovery Act," consumers will have to pay "pre-depression prices" for tobacco. Nothing was said about increasing wages.

LEGION MEMBERS AID TRIBESMEN
CASABLANCA, Morocco, June 19.—Officers of the French Foreign Legion are in a panic because of fraternization of many of the legionnaires with the native tribesmen. Four members have been arrested, charged with supplying munitions to the Moors. Two of them are French and two are German. The foreign legion is recruited from many countries and is used in colonial and semi-colonial countries.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

Changes in A. F. of L. Program Conform to Boss Interests

PROTECTION OF LABOR

NEWS SERVICE
Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1919.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 19, 1933. President Roosevelt's National Industrial Recovery Bill is favored by AFL Executive Council.

UNIONS ARE LABOR'S GREATEST PROTECTION
Green Will Draft Bill with Adequate Protection for Trade Union Rights—Industry's Failure to Provide Work for Jobless Held Responsible for Council's Action.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

LABOR OPPOSES CHARITY
Leader of American Workers Calls on Employers to Stabilize Industry. **WANTS JOBS FOR ALL**
He suggests shorter work days among reforms to end depression and stabilize industry.

I. W. O. ONLY FRATERNAL ORDER MOBILIZING FIGHT FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE

CHICAGO, June 19.—While the bourgeois fraternal movement in the United States lost two million members during the past year and others out of many benefits and raised dues, the International Workers Order was among eight that gained in membership, and was the only one to raise benefits and cut payments. Most fraternal orders are working against the adoption of unemployment and social insurance because the leaders are afraid that they will lose their comfortable jobs, but the I. W. O. is the only order working to mobilize the movement to force the adoption of such insurance.

These are a few of the salient points made by R. Saltzman, General Secretary, in his report on behalf of the National Committee delivered here Sunday at the second National Convention of the I. W. O.

646 Delegates Present
The report of the credentials committee showed that 646 delegates were present, representing 491 branches and various fraternal organizations.

The session opened with the election of a presidium. Max Bedacht, R. Saltzman, William F. Weiner, Blechman, Sarator, Meyers, in the Hungarian section; Shipko and Ropchenko, from the Slovak section; Lee of the youth section, Perunko, an Ohio miner and Roniko, a Pennsylvania miner were elected.

The election of an honorary presidium of Foster, Tom Mooney, Thaelmann, Torgler and Dimitroff was greeted with warm applause.

Saltzman Traces Growth
Then R. Saltzman, General Secretary, who was given an ovation as he was introduced by the chairman, gave his report, lasting nearly two hours, which outlined the main achievements and shortcomings of the Order. As facts showing the remarkable growth of the Order during the last year were related, the Convention repeatedly burst into applause.

The important role of the Jewish section as the backbone of the Order was stressed. During the past year the Jewish section has sought to carry out the decisions of the last Convention, and has gained over 300 members.

The I. W. O. now includes over 35,000 members, including the Russian Mutual Aid Society, which will complete the amalgamation process after the convention. This remarkable growth of the Order, which gained over 8,000 members without counting the amalgamations with the Hungarians and the Slovaks, must be attributed to its active participation in labor struggles. The idea of an international organization is also a factor in the growth, as is shown by the fact that both Hungarian and Slovak sections grew after the amalgamation.

Pointing out that branches most active in the general movement gained the most in membership, Saltzman mentioned a fact that created a deep impression on the membership: two of the workers killed at the Ford massacre March 1932, were members of the I. W. O. Much time was spent in discussing the mistakes of the Order for the purpose of aiding its future work. Saltzman concluded by pointing out the problems before the convention. Chief among these was the reduction in payments and the import-

ance of recruiting among working women, and the continuation of the struggle for social insurance.

Greetings from I. L. D., Louise Thompson, secretary of the National Scottsboro Action Committee spoke before Saltzman, thanking the I. W. O. on behalf of the International Labor Defense for the aid they have given the Mooney and Scottsboro fights. She asked for a closer linking of activities, with an interchange of delegates and general closer cooperation.

Alexander Trachtenberg urged closer attention to cultural activities especially by instituting more study courses and spreading the growing literature of the working class.

The distribution committee reported that 161 Jewish branches were represented by 208 delegates. The Russian section has 115 branches represented by 123 delegates; the Hungarian, 73 branches and 82 delegates; the Slovak 62 branches and 76 delegates; Youth Section, 21 branches and 21 delegates; while other language groups have 59 delegates from 59 branches.

AMUSEMENTS
TODAY TO SATURDAY—Features MAURICE CHEVALIER in "LE LIUTENANT SOURIAUNT" with CLAUDETTE COLBERT (The Smiling Lieutenant) English titles and EISENSTEIN'S Film Epic "OLD AND NEW"

CITY THEATRE 14th St. & Irving Place
SOVIET PICTURES AT 10c and 15c
Coming THURSDAY, June 22
FOR ONE DAY ONLY
"SIBERIAN PATROL"
From the Play "THE ARMORED TRAIN"

JEFFERSON 14th St. & 3rd Ave.
Two Features—LIONEL BARRYMORE in "LOOKING FORWARD" and "HOLD ME TIGHT" with JAMES DUNN and SALLY KILLERS

CAMEO RWAY & NOW 42nd St.
MUST THE JEWS ALWAYS BE
"VICTIMS OF PERSECUTION"
BROOKLYN

SOKAL CAFETERIA 1689 FITKIN AVENUE

Brighton Beach Workers WELCOME AT
Hoffman's Cafeteria 282 BRIGHTON BEACH AVENUE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

BENSONHURST WORKERS Patronize
GORGEUSE'S CAFETERIA 2211 86th Street
Near Bay Parkway
Fresh Food at Proletarian Prices

JULY 1ST

RED PRESS CARNIVAL

DAILY WORKER : : MORNING FREIHEIT
STARLIGHT PARK and COLISEUM
East 177th Street, Bronx

Mass Organizations! Here is your chance to help your own treasury and help the press. Come and buy your tickets at once!

TICKETS: \$1.00 PER HUNDRED; \$5.00 PER THOUSAND. AT OFFICES OF FREIHEIT AND DISTRICT OFFICE OF DAILY WORKER, 35 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR!

DAILY WORKER PICNIC - JULY 30

A TRIP TO THE SOVIET UNION
Six Weeks in Workers' Camps
Sports Dancing New Sketches by W. L. T.
Movies Group Dancing Many other Attractions

CAMP UNITY

Wingdale, N. Y.
will celebrate the official Opening of the Summer Season
Rates: \$13 per week (TAX INCLUDED)
Week-End Rates: 2 days \$4.65; 1 day \$6.45
PROLETARIAN CULTURAL and SPORT ACTIVITIES EVERY DAY
CAMP LEAVE FOR CAMP FROM 2100 BRONX PARK N. BOWLING TRIP \$6.00

For information call: ESTABROOK 8-1400

HARLEM PROTEST PARADE JUNE 22

Wright and Williams on Trial Same Day

NEW YORK.—A protest parade has been called by the Harlem section of the International Labor Defense for Thursday afternoon, June 22. This is one of a series of protest actions between now and June 22, when two youngest Scottsboro boys, Roy Wright and Eugene Williams, go to trial in the juvenile court of Alabama.

This parade will be preceded by open air meetings throughout Harlem, with speakers from the I. L. D., the Scottsboro Action Committee, the Harlem Liberator, and other groups leading the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. The parade will also be a mobilization of workers for the protest demonstration against the Nazi terror in Germany to be held on Union Square Saturday, June 24, at 2 p. m.

The Harlem parade will begin promptly at 5 p. m., starting from 131st St. and Lenox Ave.

Minor, Henderson on Rand School Tonite on CCNY Expulsions
NEW YORK.—A mass protest meeting against the expulsion of 20 City College students and the suspension of 11 others for anti-war activities will be held at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St., tonight, to which all are invited.

N. Y. TRADE UNION NEWS

BAKERS UNITED FRONT COMMITTEE FORMED IN SPITE OF SOCIALISTS

NEW YORK.—A spirited united front conference of 215 delegates representing 186 unions met last night in the McKinley Theatre, Bronx, in support of the striking bakers of Local 507, International Bakers and Confectionery Union and elected a committee of 15 to work with the bakers' strike committee.

Striking Bakers Score Socialist Co-Operative

NEW YORK.—Accusations of sabotage were hurled at the Socialist Party controlled Co-operative Bakery, located in Brownsville, by Karp, a striking baker and spokesman for Bakers Local 509. Karp, who is a former member of the Socialist Party and now a member of the Workers' Circle, made his accusations at a mass meeting and conference held at the Labor Lyceum Friday night, June 16, under the auspices of the United Front, Bakers' Strike Support Conference.

Citing the May 27th parade in support of the striking bakers, and giving his impressions of the picket lines, Karp stated: "I am far from being a Communist. In fact, I am closer to the Socialist. I must admit, it is the left wing, the Communist, who are always there to carry on activities for the bakers' strike."

Karp was the first speaker at the meeting, and reported officially for the striking bakers of Local 509. About 200 workers and representatives of supporting organizations filled the hall.

Demand Investigation.

A motion was passed by all delegates present, including those of the Socialist Party, Young Peoples Socialist League, Workers' Circle Socialist Consumers' League and others to investigate the policy of the Co-operative Bakery and their refusal to assist the striking bakers.

Following considerable discussion, the meeting voted to call another parade and demonstration in support of the Bakers' Strike—to be wound up with a mass meeting.

TAKE BLUM FROM SING SING TO COMSTOCK JAIL

NEW YORK.—Leon Blum, militant secretary of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union, railroaded by the Laundry Owners' Association and the New York State Parole Board for 3 years to Sing Sing, has been transferred from Sing Sing to Comstock Prison. The transfer took place after he demanded that he be allowed to receive LABOR UNITY, the revolutionary trade union publication.

With the hearing by the Parole Board on Blum's case scheduled to take place in this city on June 28, numerous workers' organizations have called upon their branches, shops and units to send telegrams, letters and resolutions this week to Joseph W. Moore, chairman of the New York State Parole Board, Municipal Building, New York City, demanding Blum's immediate and unconditional release.

Delegates Meet Wednesday.

Such calls have been sent out by the Women's Council, the Trade Union Unity Council, the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union, The N. Y. District International Labor Defense calls upon all its branches to send such telegrams to Moore immediately.

A meeting of the members of the delegation, which will appear before the Parole Board to demand Blum's release, will be held this Wednesday evening, June 21, at Ambassador Hall. On the delegation are Jacques Butenkant, I.L.D. attorney; Samuel Berland, Herman Reingold, Douglas of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union, Henry A. Shephard, Trade Union Unity League, and Louis Davidson, of the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union.

VOTE FOR WEDL SAY PAINTERS

NEW YORK.—A. F. of L. painters in New York will elect a secretary-treasurer to the District Council on June 24. Rank and file painters are supporting Frank Wedl, unanimous choice for this office from Local 499. Wedl is running on a platform which has among its important basic planks: enforcement of wages and conditions of the agreement now only on paper, enforcement of the union wage scale on all public and relief jobs, job and shop committees instead of the present politician and boss controlled system, all hiring to be done through a union employment bureau, establishment of an insurance fund to be paid by the employers and controlled by the union.

In addition to these important planks, Wedl's program calls for a drive to organize the unorganized and elimination of abusive practices toward the unemployed. He calls for exemption of the unemployed from dues, reinstating expelled members for non-payment of dues and reinstatement of the 26 expelled members who fought for the rank and file and especially for the unemployed.

Appealing to all rank and file painters to vote for Wedl, the Campaign Committee of Local 499 declares that a vote for Wedl is a vote for a program which protects the bread and butter of every painter.

Wm. Z. Foster



General Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League. Gradually recovering from a long and serious illness, but closely in touch with the workers' activities. Writer of the adjoining article on the approaching convention of the Marine Workers.

Marine Workers Must Prepare for the Coming War

Foster, General Secretary of Trade Union Unity League, Points Out Importance of Marine Industrial Union Convention

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

The year 1914 is still fresh in our minds. It was early in the summer of that year when war clouds gathered throughout the whole of Europe. Diplomats called peace conferences and pronounced the Christian brotherly dogma—that of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

America entered the war in the spring of 1917 and declared its entrance to be a contribution to make the "World Safe for Democracy." Woodrow Wilson, the white dove of peace, the president that was elected on a platform "he kept us out of war" bequeathed to the world the famous fourteen points. While the war lasted these fourteen points became the jingoists of this country a new set of holy commandments. However, when Russia decided to free itself of the Czar; when it declared to the whole world that it wants peace and peace it shall have, Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic "peace president" sent American soldiers to attack and invade Russia through the Pacific Coast. These soldiers joined allied imperialist powers in forming the infamous blockade, organized and directed by Great Britain.

The Danger Grows. The horrible experiences of the years of the World War and the fight to make the "world safe for democracy" have left deep imprints in the memories of the workers all over the world. One would think that the horrors, devastations, and revolutions brought on by the last

war would be a lesson to the imperialist nations not to repeat 1914. But this is impossible. The struggle for world markets which was the cause of the world war in 1914 still exists. They are becoming more intensified as the Soviet Russia, despite all the attacks upon her, has successfully completed her first five year plan in four years, and has become an economic and political power.

Roosevelt Prepares War. Today, after fifteen years of so-called peace, Europe is a "smoking powder barrel." President Roosevelt's message to the imperialists of the world for "peace" has all the earmarks of Wilson's "peace" messages of 1917. "If any strong nation refuses to join with genuine sincerity in these concerted efforts for political and economic peace, the one at Geneva and the other at London, progress can be obstructed and ultimately blocked. In such event the United States will seek both forms of peace, will know where the responsibility for failure lies." This is part of Roosevelt's peace message to the world. Well, what about the American infantry and marines in China? What about the American military occupation of Haiti? What about the American fortifications and troops in the Philippines?

"We have done our part. America is not to blame if the Disarmament Conference and the World Economic Conference both go to smash. The responsibility for the ensuing world war will lie upon America's rivals and not upon the United States." This is said by Roosevelt at a time when America is spending \$20,000,000 for additional warships, and the Secretary of the Navy is advocating and pushing a program for the building of another 119 warships at a cost of a half billion dollars. The military training reforestation camps have been established under the guise of relieving the unemployed situation. In reality, however, they are used for the purpose of training the young workers to become fit cannon fodder for the next World War. Mr. Fechner, National Director of these reforestation camps, proudly states the "men are being processed and equipped at a higher rate than at any time during the late World War."

The Workers Fight Against War. The role of the militant trade unions, affiliated with Red Trade Union International, will play in the next World War is obvious. The Marine Workers Industrial Union is preparing to meet the "peace mongers" of the U. S. A. by organizing its forces against the shipment of ammunition to other countries which will be used to attack the Soviet Union. For this purpose the Marine Workers Industrial Union will hold its convention in the city of New York on July 16, 17 and 18.

Attention Waterfront Members. NEW YORK.—All waterfront union members of the Communist Party must attend the joint meeting of all waterfront unions from all sections at the Workers Center tonight at 7:30 p. m.

25 Per Cent Wage Cut. Regular employees receive \$6 a day for the same work. In March the unemployed were getting \$5 but were cut to \$4.50. Their pay is therefore a 25 per cent wage cut as compared with the regular employees.

Workers' Enemies Exposed. NEW YORK.—A meeting of all crafts in the needle trades has been called by the Needle Trades Industrial Union for Thursday night after work in Cooper Union.

Textile Trimmers Meet Tonight. NEW YORK.—A mass meeting, called by the Textile Trimming Workers' Union, will be held tonight at 40 W. 18th St. to take up questions of importance to workers in the trade and to lay plans for an organization drive.

Jewelry Workers Meet Wednesday. The Jewelry Workers Industrial Union will have a special meeting Wednesday, 6:30 p. m., at 108 East 14th Street. Report of Unity Conference.

Wesley, a young Negro worker, who showed up in San Francisco early in 1932 and claimed to be in contact with the Young Communist League of New York, has been exposed as totally unreliable, disruptive and suspicious individual.

It was found that in New York he had falsely claimed connections with the Chicago Y. C. L. had consistently tried to create disruption, and had even boasted of very close connections with the police.

Description: About 6 ft. tall; young Negro, light colored, soft-spoken; dresses in overalls or jeans and a leather suede jacket; plays the piano a great deal.

He disappeared from San Francisco and, according to his own words, may now be located at St. Louis, Mo.

RELIEF WORKERS UNPAID 2 WEEKS

NEW YORK.—Hundreds of unemployed, doing street cleaning and other work in the Sanitation Department as relief work supplied by the Emergency Work Bureau have not been paid for their labor in the last two weeks, leaving them and their families absolutely destitute.

These jobs are the only source of relief. Those holding them are unable to get aid from the Home Relief Bureau, promises of pay have been made day after day without results. The men are supposed to work ten days a month at \$4.50 a day, receiving \$45 a month to buy food, clothing, pay rent, gas and electricity.

Rank and File Object. Other Socialists, including Saltzman of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in the Bronx and Vasow, of the printers union, under the pressure of the rank and file, openly spoke on the floor for the committee and criticized Weinberg and Rosenberg.

Vasow was particularly sharp, stating that this was a time for unity, and no time for retreat.

Rubin Exposes Argument. Rubin of the Food Workers Industrial Union stated that the argument by Weinberg that the committee would be subject to an injunction was ridiculous. He brought applause when he said, "If you are against the committee you are against centralizing the strike."

The vote for the committee was 180 to 30.

The question of the injunction was discussed, with overwhelming sentiment for mass violation if enforced.

The resolution adopted by the conference pledged fullest support to the strike, saying, "We recognize the bakers' strike as part of the struggle of the entire working class."

Five points of action were agreed on: (1) To send pickets at the disposal of the local; (2) indoor and outdoor meetings; (3) buy bread with union label only; (4) organize committees in neighborhoods to support the strike; (5) mass demonstrations.

STRUGGLE AGAINST PROVOCATION

Workers' Enemies Exposed

Wesley, a young Negro worker, who showed up in San Francisco early in 1932 and claimed to be in contact with the Young Communist League of New York, has been exposed as totally unreliable, disruptive and suspicious individual.

It was found that in New York he had falsely claimed connections with the Chicago Y. C. L. had consistently tried to create disruption, and had even boasted of very close connections with the police.

Description: About 6 ft. tall; young Negro, light colored, soft-spoken; dresses in overalls or jeans and a leather suede jacket; plays the piano a great deal.

He disappeared from San Francisco and, according to his own words, may now be located at St. Louis, Mo.

Mass Meet of Needle Workers Thursday in Cooper Union Hall

NEW YORK.—A meeting of all crafts in the needle trades has been called by the Needle Trades Industrial Union for Thursday night after work in Cooper Union.

The Industrial Recovery Bill and its effect upon the needle trades and a report of the progress in the fur situation will be the topics of the meeting. All organized and unorganized needle trades workers are urged to attend.

TEXTILE TRIMMERS MEET TONIGHT

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting, called by the Textile Trimming Workers' Union, will be held tonight at 40 W. 18th St. to take up questions of importance to workers in the trade and to lay plans for an organization drive.

The union has been successful recently in assisting a strike at the Mahrige Silk Mills at 99th St. and 4th Ave., Brooklyn, where 100 silk workers, after three days, won a 10 per cent wage increase and the reduction of two hours weekly.

JEWELRY WORKERS MEET WEDNESDAY

The Jewelry Workers Industrial Union will have a special meeting Wednesday, 6:30 p. m., at 108 East 14th Street. Report of Unity Conference.

Wesley, a young Negro worker, who showed up in San Francisco early in 1932 and claimed to be in contact with the Young Communist League of New York, has been exposed as totally unreliable, disruptive and suspicious individual.

It was found that in New York he had falsely claimed connections with the Chicago Y. C. L. had consistently tried to create disruption, and had even boasted of very close connections with the police.

Description: About 6 ft. tall; young Negro, light colored, soft-spoken; dresses in overalls or jeans and a leather suede jacket; plays the piano a great deal.

He disappeared from San Francisco and, according to his own words, may now be located at St. Louis, Mo.

RECOVERY ACT, LIKE 1910 GARMENT PROTOCOL, WILL WORK TO THE EMPLOYERS' ADVANTAGE

The Strikebreaking Forerunners of the Recovery Bill—Article 2

By HY KRAVIF
Summary of Article I

In the first article of the writer pointed out that the Protocol of 1910 signed by the Cloak and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the Joint Board of Cloak and Skirt Makers' Unions and the War Labor Board of 1918 anticipated the present Recovery Act by providing class collaboration machinery which was enforced in the first instance by the so-called impartial "public" and in the case of the War Labor Board by the government. Under this machinery, strikes were outlawed, and the union officialdom became the agents of the bosses and the government to maintain "order and discipline" in the shops.—Editorial Note.

II. It was under the Protocol of 1910 that the "closed" shop for which the workers had struggled so long was lost when Louis D. Brandeis, now a Supreme Court Justice, but then chairman of the Board of Arbitration in the Cloak and Suit industry substituted the "preferential" or "union" shop for the closed shop. The "preferential" shop permitted non-union and union workers to work side by side and left it to the worker to decide whether he choose to become a union member, with the preference supposedly going to the union men for jobs. But this plan broke the power of the union to determine

the hiring and firing of the workers on the job and their conditions. This Brandeis plan was the strike-breaking fore-runner of the present "labor" section of the Recovery Act which is also intended to eliminate and even outlaw the existence of the closed union shop.

Bosses Relied on Labor Misleaders. Even in those days the employers relied fully on the co-operation of the "labor leaders." Julius Henry in his book "Law and Order in Industry" declares that established relations with Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers along lines similar to that of the protocol found it to be the "business interest of the firm to accord the fullest co-operation to the union leaders." The labor misleaders of those days were as useful to the employers as they are today in the task of putting over their attacks on the workers. Winslow in his pamphlet "Limitations Imposed by the Protocol Upon the Unions, points out that protection was provided by the labor misleaders) the employers "against exorbitant demands" of piece workers and methods of discipline and conduct were created in the factory. This will be the role of the present officials of the A. F. of L.

Getting Rid of Militants. That the officials will be of use in getting rid of militants and revolutionary workers can be predicted from the experience of the days of

the Protocol when this instrument enabled the employers to get rid of "undesirable" workers by forcing the union to expel them. Winslow showed that the "present method (under the Protocol) of dealing with employees who create disturbances or who are guilty of negligence or some wrongful fact is that the union either fines the employee or expels him from membership. This method has worked to the advantage of the employer in many cases since the establishment of the Protocol." And it will work to the advantage of the employers under the Recovery Act in 1933.

What to Expect of the Roosevelt Plan. The grievances and complaints of the workers under the arbitration arrangement provided by the Protocol increased steadily. Most frequent among the complaints were "discrimination against individuals, wrongful discharge, paying under agreed scale, non-payment for legal holidays, dispute in price making, non-protocol conditions in the shops and claims for wages due." Employers violated the agreement will but most criminal of all was the delay in adjustment and deliberate sabotage of the workers' complaints. At the same time the manufacturers achieved their objective of consolidating and building their association and driving

Phil Raymond



Secretary of the Auto Workers' Union, center of the struggle for better conditions, and more pay in the auto industry.

250 Strike in Auto Body Plant in Cleveland

Demand Increase of 33 Per Cent in Wages to Meet Higher Prices, Shorter Hours

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19.—250 workers of the Bender Body Plant walked out on strike here Friday. At a meeting held by the strikers a committee was elected representing all departments. An organizer of the Trade Union Unity League was present and addressed the strikers.

The workers decided on the following demands: an increase of 33 per cent in wages to meet the rise in the cost of living; the eight hour day and half day on Saturday; time and a quarter for overtime; waiting time to be paid for, and recognition of the shop committee.

The strikers showed pay envelopes, far below the scale of wages which the company announces. Men working 50 hours a week earned \$14, although the company claims to be paying 35 cents an hour. Most of the strikers are skilled; many have been members of the A. F. of L. unions.

Many strikers joined after a decision to form a union had been made. The question of affiliation will be decided after the strike.

The company has already offered a basic rate of 40 cents but the workers are firm for a 33 and a third per cent increase.

Strikers Refused Floor By Carpenters' Council

NEW YORK.—The general organizer of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Wilson, opposed giving the floor in his local, No. 246, to a committee of strikers from the Forest Box and Lumber Co. The strikers are all members of the Brotherhood and the officials of the District Council have refused them strike aid.

The District Council leadership support the company's stand that there is no strike and that the strikers in the back by permitting the company to retain the union label.

Despite the collaboration of the union leadership and the bosses, picketing continues and the rank and file members of the Brotherhood are supporting the strikers, with cash and by joining the picket line at 38-56 Vernon Ave., L. I. City.

Such is the conclusion arrived at by New York restaurant proprietors. Twenty members of the Society of Restauranters, met at the Hotel Astor to compare notes on beer. Not one of them was optimistic about the future of beer as far as increased business is concerned.

The chief complaints of the restaurant proprietors are that the sale of beer usually results in a decreased sale of food and that it results in patrons drinking less coffee—and the sale of coffee is more profitable than beer.

As for the 3.2 wine, that is worse than nothing in the unanimous opinion of the restaurant owners.

PROSPERITY IN BEER IS A MYTH

Restaurant Owners Claim Losses on Beverage

NEW YORK, June 15.—Not only did beer fail to bring prosperity as Roosevelt, during the presidential campaign, claimed it would, but things are worse than ever. Even the vendors of beer, especially the restaurant proprietors, are worse off than before.

Such is the conclusion arrived at by New York restaurant proprietors. Twenty members of the Society of Restauranters, met at the Hotel Astor to compare notes on beer. Not one of them was optimistic about the future of beer as far as increased business is concerned.

The chief complaints of the restaurant proprietors are that the sale of beer usually results in a decreased sale of food and that it results in patrons drinking less coffee—and the sale of coffee is more profitable than beer.

As for the 3.2 wine, that is worse than nothing in the unanimous opinion of the restaurant owners.

1,000 Strike When Carolina Mill Lays Off Hosiery Workers

Recovery Act Forces Lay-Offs, Company Declares, A. F. L. Prepares Sell-Out; Strikes in Small Mills Continue

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19.—One thousand workers are on strike here against the Hudson Silk Hosiery Mill, because of the discharge of some of their number in connection with union activities.

The workers of the Larkwood Mill are holding meetings, and it is expected that they also will strike.

The reduction in the working force was caused by the passage of the Industrial Control Act, M. E. Pierson, vice-president and secretary of the Hudson Mills, told the strikers. He explained that the Act limits plants to two shifts every 24 hours, and said that "for this reason" they would have to lay off 150 workers.

The strike broke out June 12, because of the firing of seven workers known to be active in the organization of a union. The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers is in control of the strike, and the usual sell-out is expected, unless the workers form their own rank-and-file committees and insist

that these committees have charge of the strike.

The workers at Rock Hill, S. C., who have been on strike against the Industrial Mill, have been told to get out of the company houses.

A small strike took place June 12 at the Yazoo Yarn Mill, Yazoo City, Miss., and was settled June 13 with a ten per cent pay increase. There is, however, a joker in the agreement, to the effect that the increase is to continue only until the Industrial Recovery Act goes into effect.

Court Frees Workers Who Defend Selves

NEW YORK.—Sadie Berg, Irving Hartman and Bertha Friedman were acquitted yesterday at the Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenue Court in Brooklyn where they were tried on disorderly conduct charges for participating in a demonstration before the Home Relief Bureau.

Sadie Berg had announced that she would defend herself in court. This marks the second victory in as many cases where workers defended themselves, stated the International Labor Defense yesterday.

Many telegrams have been sent by workers and their organizations to Chief Justice Kermoan demanding Gonshak's immediate freedom.

HALL, SMITH CASES POSTPONED

Despite strenuous objections by the International Labor Defense attorney, the case of Anna Hall, arrested for demonstrating at a home relief bureau, was again postponed, this time to Monday, June 26, on the excuse that one of the cops who was to testify against her had failed to receive notice to appear.

The trial of Robert D. Smith, Negro worker, arrested at an open air meeting held in Harlem for the release of the Scottsboro boys, was also postponed until next Monday.

STATEN ISLAND UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL FORCES RELIEF FOR NEGRO WORKER

NEW YORK.—The Staten Island Unemployed Council, at 249 Clive Road forced the Stapleton Home Relief Bureau to give relief last week to a Negro worker who had been discriminated against by the Bureau officials.

HEAR GONSHAK APPEAL TODAY

NEW YORK.—Hearing on the appeal filed by the N. Y. District International Labor Defense for the reversal of Judge Aurelio's decision, sentencing Sam Gonshak, Secretary of the Downtown Unemployed Council, to two years on Welfare Island, will be heard today at noon before Chief Justice Kermoan in Criminal Courts Building, Smith and Schermerhorn Sts., Brooklyn. Workers are urged to attend this hearing, which is open to the public.

Many telegrams have been sent by workers and their organizations to Chief Justice Kermoan demanding Gonshak's immediate freedom.

TO EVICT 7 TODAY

NEW YORK.—Seven tenants are threatened with eviction today at 7101 Bay Parkway in Brooklyn, where a rent strike is in progress under the leadership of the House Committee and the Bath Beach Unemployed Council.

Evictions were halted yesterday when more than 100 tenants of the house and neighborhood picketed despite a horde of police present to assist the marshal.

The House Committee issued an appeal to all workers, asking them to assist in preventing the evictions this morning.

The house is under the receivership of the Guarantee Trust Co. Gonshak's immediate freedom.

Move Evicted Worker Into Apartment, Then Form Block Committee

NEW YORK.—A block committee was formed after workers on W. 65th St. saw what organization accomplished in the case of D. Meier, 10 W. 65th St., who was evicted with a 10-week old baby and his wife recently returned from the hospital.

Although the Home Relief Bureau finally gave him rent, he was told to move in another and cheaper apartment, but no arrangements for moving were made.

The West Side Unemployed Council, 419 W. 53d St., sent two delegates to the scene who, after holding a short meeting, rallied a group of neighbors and together moved the worker into his new apartment.

Realizing from this that nothing could have been done alone the workers took the suggestion of the members of the council to form a block committee to fight against evictions, relief cuts and other conditions.

CAPACITY AUDIENCE HEARS ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON SOUTH

NEW YORK.—A capacity audience at the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union Hall, 818 Broadway, heard Sender Garlin, Daily Worker correspondent, Friday night, deliver an illustrated lecture on conditions in the South. Many were turned away for lack of space.

Following the lecture, many in the audience filled out application cards for membership in the I.L.D.

A Scottsboro Mass recitation by the downtown I.L.D. dramatic group which preceded the lecture was enthusiastically received.

Acid Burns Worker's Hands; Company Fires Him for Washing 'em

(By An Auto Worker Correspondent) EDGEWATER, N. J.—At the Ford Motor Plant here a worker spilled a considerable quantity of a badly burning acid over both his hands.

Now, just what would you, or I, do under the very same circumstances? The only human thing for anyone to do would be wash off the acid, if possible, just as soon as one could. And that is just what this "human" worker did.

However, when his absence was detected by his boss, the entire plant was searched for this one missing worker. When the boss found him washing his hands, he told this worker that he was to go to the paymaster for his money, and that he was fired for violating a strict company rule—absenting himself from his work.

This worker then asked his boss what he would have done had he spilled burning acid on his hands. This is what the boss told him: "I am not here to tell you what I would do. I am here to fire you when you do not abide by the rules of the company."

You know, all workers' washrooms at this plant are locked at 8 a.m., when the workers go to work, and are not unlocked again until lunch time. But, this worker had spilled the acid over his hands at 10 o'clock in the morning. However, company rules were such that this worker should have waited two hours longer before washing his hands.

The strikers showed pay envelopes, far below the scale of wages which the company announces. Men working 50 hours a week earned \$14, although the company claims to be paying 35 cents an hour. Most of the strikers are skilled; many have been members of the A. F. of L. unions.

Many strikers joined after a decision to form a union had been made. The question of affiliation will be decided after the strike.

The company has already offered a basic rate of 40 cents but the workers are firm for a 33 and a third per cent increase.

Such is the conclusion arrived at by New York restaurant proprietors. Twenty members of the Society of Restauranters, met at the Hotel Astor to compare notes on beer. Not one of them was optimistic about the future of beer as far as increased business is concerned.

The chief complaints of the restaurant proprietors are that the sale of beer usually results in a decreased sale of food and that it results in patrons drinking less coffee—and the sale of coffee is more profitable than beer.

As for the 3.2 wine, that is worse than nothing in the unanimous opinion of the restaurant owners.

Irish Communist Party Founded at Dublin Congress

Manifesto Points Out Workers' Growing Role in Struggle for Freedom

THE formation of the Irish Communist Party, at the Inaugural Congress held for this purpose in Dublin, is an event of great historic revolutionary significance and importance in the struggle for Ireland's complete independence.

With the founding of the Communist Party in Ireland, the first big essential step has been taken toward the rapid mobilization of the Irish working class acting as an independent class force under the clear political leadership of its own revolutionary vanguard, for the vigorous carrying forward of the fight of the Irish toiling masses for national and social emancipation.

The consciousness of the vital revolutionary character of the step being taken, and the lines along which the struggle for liberation from national and social oppression can alone be carried forward to success, was deeply embedded in the minds of the delegates who attended the inaugural convention for the Irish Communist Party's formation.

From all the principal centers of Ireland delegates were present. There were delegates not only from Belfast, in the industrial North, and Dublin, the capital city in the South, but from such provincial areas as Cork, Waterford, Longford, Kilkenny, Leitrim and Donegal.

The report of the Credentials' Commission showed that the 45 delegates gathered together were of splendid social composition, with the big majority of those in attendance made up of many who were members of the Irish Republican Army and workers drawn from all the important industries and trade unions, together with Irish workers.

Jim Larkin's Speech.
The Congress was opened by Comrade Jim Larkin, Jr., who outlined in very clear terms the purpose for which it was convened, and then proceeded to characterize briefly the outstanding characteristics of the situation in which it met and the nature of the problems and tasks it was called upon to deal with.

He traced the background of Ireland's historic struggle for independence, pointed out the tremendously favorable conditions for this struggle, which were swelling into maturity both nationally and on an international scale, and showed how the struggle of the Irish masses had the backing and support of powerful allies in the revolutionary movement of other countries, which would be of the greatest assistance in helping to achieve ultimate success.

In his analysis of the capitalist world were increasingly rallying their forces to smash the fetters which bound them, so also would the Irish working class, led by its own Communist Party, play its part as an integral part of the advancing world revolutionary movement, by its energetic struggle for the establishment of the Irish Workers' and Farmers' Republic—the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Then followed the discussion on the most important document which the Congress had before it, namely, the Manifesto to be issued in the name of the Irish Communist Party, to the workers and toiling peasants of Ireland.

The Manifesto.
Comrade Sean Murray, in introducing the Manifesto, stressed very sharply the great significance of the document which he drew for the revolutionary workers of Ireland. He gave a brief, historical survey of the stubborn fight of the Irish masses to obtain their freedom over the past 200 years.

An analysis of the many rebellions which filled the pages of Irish history showed that only one class, the working class of Ireland, acting as an independent force, could carry this struggle through to a finish.

The course of Irish history had proved that time and again the fight of the Irish people had been sabotaged and led to betrayal by the Irish capitalists, and the representatives of the Irish petty-bourgeoisie.

In all Irish rebellions the Irish working class had played a most energetic part. Now the hour for the final liberation of Ireland was drawing very near. Led by its own Communist Party, the working class of Ireland, revolutionary alliance with the toiling masses of the Irish peasants could and would carry through the struggle for national and social emancipation to success.

Both in Comrade Murray's introductory speech and in the contributions made by the delegates, emphasis was laid on the reactionary capitalist role being played by the De Valera government and the rapidly growing disillusionment and discontent of the masses, against whom its social-reactionary policy was sharply directed.

Many delegates pointed out also how a very strong ferment was going on in the ranks of the I. R. A., where increasing dissatisfaction was being expressed by the rank and file with the wavering and vacillations of the leadership and its threats to oust members who were Communists.

It was unanimously agreed that the most strenuous efforts must be made to win over the rank and file of the I. R. A. and to develop the greatest possible unity in action with them for the waging of the issues of the mass struggle in all spheres.

Party on a solid foundation, develop its influence and mass activity among the workers and toilers, and carry forward the struggle energetically against any threat of illegality.

A delegate from Leitrim gave a graphic account of how pogrom measures, instituted by the clergy against the Revolutionary Workers' Group in that area, had not succeeded in accomplishing their aims, and that the party must be prepared to carry forward the struggle energetically against any threat of illegality.

The parish priest was instrumental in having a deportation order brought against Comrade Jim Gralton, one of our most courageous revolutionary fighters.

But the working farmers of the area have increasingly had their eyes opened. Their plight is becoming worse. They have learned from experience that it is only to Gralton and his Communist comrades that they can look for advice and leadership.

Around Gralton big mass support has been mobilized. This is growing. The impoverished farmers in the district have begun to act in opposition to the lines advocated by the reactionary clergy, as was shown in their organization of a cattle-drive on one of the big estates.

Facts brought out in the discussion showed the necessity for a real live Communist Party to guide and direct the struggle of the working class of Ireland in its leading role of mobilizing the toiling masses in the revolutionary mass fight.

SCOTTSBORO CASE DEFENSE BUILT IN COSTA RICA

I. L. D. Gains Support of Banana and Coffee Workers

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica.—In this leading Costa Rica port where Negroes are the bulk of inhabitants, the growing oppression of the Government and the United Fruit Company has aroused a steadily increasing class-consciousness among the workers.

The Scottsboro case in the United States is held here to be among the major crimes of the American ruling class. So intense is feeling on this matter, which is well known here to include the whole question of the national subjugation of the Negroes in the U. S. A., that a protest meeting on Scottsboro was jammed by Negro and white workers.

It was addressed by Dora Zueker, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Student League, who was its delegate to the second congress of the Confederation of Ibero-American students in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Scottsboro Committee Formed
At the end of the meeting, many Negroes and whites at once formed a Scottsboro Defense Committee here. The meeting adopted a resolution reading:

"We, the Negro and white people of Port Limon, convinced of the innocence of the nine Scottsboro boys, denounce the actions of the authorities of the State of Alabama and the refusal of the President of the United States to take action to liberate these boys and demand that the Scottsboro boys be released immediately. We hold the President responsible for the lives of these boys." The resolution was sent to the Alabama authorities and to President Roosevelt.

The International Labor Defense was supported in its vigorous defense of the Scottsboro case, while the local Universal Negro Improvement Association was characterized as "no good" since it carried on no struggle for the liberation of the Negro people such as the I. L. D. has launched.

Workers are intensely incensed here over the recent firing by the United Fruit Company of many Negro and white workers.

Both in Comrade Murray's introductory speech and in the contributions made by the delegates, emphasis was laid on the reactionary capitalist role being played by the De Valera government and the rapidly growing disillusionment and discontent of the masses, against whom its social-reactionary policy was sharply directed.

Many delegates pointed out also how a very strong ferment was going on in the ranks of the I. R. A., where increasing dissatisfaction was being expressed by the rank and file with the wavering and vacillations of the leadership and its threats to oust members who were Communists.

Strike A Blow At Fascism!

By Burek



Manifesto of European Anti-Fascist Congress

Calls for Building of Giant Anti-Fascist Movement on World-Wide Scale

The manifesto which was adopted at the conclusion of the European Workers Anti-Fascist Congress is addressed to the working men and women, the young workers, the oppressed and exploited and all the adversaries of Fascism.

It begins with the declaration that 50,000 workers, men and women of all ages, poor peasants and intellectuals, are languishing in Nazi prisons and concentration camps.

It proceeds to describe the scope of the terror which rages over Germany, under Hitler, following the same path as Mussolini, Horthy and Pilsudski.

The heroic struggles of the working class and the revolts of the peasants, which are continually breaking out in Germany, are proof of the failure of the Fascists to "abolish the class struggle."

The manifesto declares that the open civil war which is being conducted against workers by Fascism in Germany, Poland, Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania and the Baltic States, is only the prelude to the slaughter of nations which imperialism is preparing to let loose.

Fascism is an international danger, a danger for the workers of the whole world.

A group of powers, Germany, Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria, says the manifesto, are hastily arming for revision by force of the Versailles Treaty, in order to dictate a Versailles Treaty of their own.

Another group of fascist powers, Poland, Yugoslavia and Rumania, are uniting under the guidance of "democratic" France to maintain the Versailles yoke.

Planning War Against Soviet Union.
And at the same time the imperialists of all countries are planning a "war of salvation" against the country of Socialism, the U.S.S.R.

In England, the Government has proclaimed trade war on the Soviet Union, although meeting

propaganda whether it is carried out nationally, locally in the shops or in the A. F. of L. unions.

Comparing May and April of the years 1933 and 1932 (that is an effort to contrast the Roosevelt "revival" with the Hoover "downswing") the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce tries to get the workers to slacken their struggle for unemployment insurance, to starve on while wages are cut further.

FRENCH LAWYER READY TO DEFEND TORGLER CASE

Two British Attorneys Volunteer to Defend Communist Leaders

PARIS, June 19.—Cesar Campinchi, noted French criminal lawyer and member of the Chamber of Deputies, wired the Reich Supreme Court of Germany yesterday, inquiring whether he would be allowed to act as counsel for Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff, and Taneff, the Communist leaders facing trial on the trumped-up charge of burning the Reichstag building.

Campinchi stated that he had intervened in the case because he had heard that no German lawyer was willing to act as defense counsel. He said that two English attorneys were also ready to volunteer their services without charge in defending the Communist leaders.

LEAGUE BOARD NEARS LETICIA

Flying to Superintend Peruvian Evacuation

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 19.—The airplane flying the League of Nations Leticia Commission to the scene of the warfare between Peru and Colombia over the Upper Amazon port is now crossing Colombia to reach Leticia.

Col. Brown of the U. S. Army and Captain Iglesias of the Spanish Army, with a Brazilian delegate, comprise the Commission. The Commission will reach Leticia on June 23, just before the 30-day period for Peruvian evacuation expires.

Forced Peruvian evacuation of the Leticia area is regarded as a victory for American imperialism in its struggle for South American control with Great Britain, as American financial interests dominate practically all of Colombia.

SPARKS

RUN your eye over the following item:
"War Veteran with decorations for bravery wanted as doorman in club; must have service credentials. R 446 Times."
Aint it a beauty.

Those veterans who have had their eyes taken out don't qualify since they can't peep through the watch hole in the door to see that the customer is known to the boss.

HOW about a wooden leg? Would that disqualify one of the war heroes? Or a shot-away jaw? Or blood-spitting lungs?

A worker from Portland, Oregon, D. J., writes:
"Van De Camps Bakeries Incorporated, notorious for its open-shop conditions have the following sign on their door: 'Forward with Roosevelt.'"
Underneath this sign is another of their own making, "NO HELP WANTED."

CORNELL University is to confer 1254 degrees today. Maybe that is what they mean when they say that business is going up by degrees.

AND from Ann Burlak, veteran of many a working class struggle, comes the following: "Here are some of the songs the strikers of the Peabody Mills in Salem are singing, as they march on the picket lines."

Parley-voos.
Our picket lines are getting strong, Parley-voos.
Our picket lines are getting strong, Parley-voos.

Come all you workers get a thrill And march around the striking mill Hinky, dinky, parley-voos.
Our dues have made O'Connell fat Parley-voos.
Our dues have made O'Connell fat Parley-voos.

Now the rascal let us flat Hinky, dinky, parley-voos.
McMahon, he wants to break our strike Parley-voos.
McMahon, he wants to break our strike Parley-voos.

But we answered with a fight Hinky, dinky, parley-voos.
O'Connell is business agent of this local.

REMOVE HITLER FLAG
PARIS, June 19.—More than 1,000 dock workers demonstrated in Dunkirk before the German steamer, "Akka" flying the Swastika flag of Hitlerism. They forced the captain to withdraw the flag, after which the German sailors and the French demonstrators sang the International.

THE one unmistakable note in the conference is the desire of all capitalist powers to find a basis on which to attack the one country in the world that has escaped the ravages of the crisis of the capitalist world—the Soviet Union.

The inability of the London conference to maintain, even for a day, the illusion of the possibility of a peaceful way out, is a danger signal for the toiling masses of the whole world. It shows clearly that the hour is near when the diplomatic intrigues, the duplicity of the capitalist statesmen will give way to the war lords who will carry out in a different form, that is to say a violent form, the policies now pursued by all the capitalist governments.

Diplomatic Intrigues Are Paving Way for War

WHEN, a few weeks ago, Roosevelt was holding his "conversations" with representatives of various nations, we were asked to believe that all barriers had been removed that stood in the way of the success of the so-called world monetary and economic conference. Through the White House portals paraded the English prime minister, MacDonald; the French envoy, Herriot, followed by a score of representatives of other countries. All the utterances of the participating statesmen echoed Roosevelt's optimistic assertions.

The conference is now in session. The fiction of yesterday vanishes before the reality of today.

The United States delegates are carrying forward the policy of Wall Street—a policy of imperialist aggressiveness. It is a continuation of the same policies it has pursued from its inception. Inflation, about which the London conference is so concerned, was introduced by the Roosevelt administration to carry further the attacks on the standards of life of the toiling masses of the United States and to enable the imperialists more effectively to carry on the struggle against its imperialist rivals abroad.

On the opening day MacDonald brought up the question of war debts, in defiance of the "agreement" with the United States that this question must be excluded from the agenda. The insistence that this question be excluded is explained by Roosevelt as "something separate from other international questions."

The attempt to reach an agreement for temporary pegging of the dollar, which the capitalist press, politicians and economists ignorantly refer to as "stabilization", was repudiated by Roosevelt. It was clear from this that the policy of inflation, with its beating down of the standards of life of the masses and its advantages in international trade, is to be pursued to the limit.

Sunday came the announcement that an agreement had been reached for a ten per cent all-around tariff reduction. Within 24 hours this collapsed.

Yesterday reports from London said the delegates to the conference were somewhat staggered. The British capitalist press hurled denunciations at the American government, saying it has a "flippant attitude" toward the conference. The French press is "shocked". England tries to strengthen its position politically against its imperialist rival, the United States, by saying that votes from Washington on debts, tariffs and stabilization of currencies imperil the conference. That helps to cover up the maze of contradictions that are being continually intensified in this, the end of capitalist stabilization.

The plain fact is that capitalism has reached such a stage of decay that the London conference presents a spectacle of each against all—every nation strives for advantages at the expense of every other nation.

THE one unmistakable note in the conference is the desire of all capitalist powers to find a basis on which to attack the one country in the world that has escaped the ravages of the crisis of the capitalist world—the Soviet Union.

The inability of the London conference to maintain, even for a day, the illusion of the possibility of a peaceful way out, is a danger signal for the toiling masses of the whole world. It shows clearly that the hour is near when the diplomatic intrigues, the duplicity of the capitalist statesmen will give way to the war lords who will carry out in a different form, that is to say a violent form, the policies now pursued by all the capitalist governments.

Country-Wide Preparations for June 24, National Anti-Fascist Day

Giant London Anti-Fascist Demonstration in Hyde Park Planned By British I.L.D. for June 27

NEW YORK.—Reports are beginning to pour in from all over the United States, telling of the preparations for united demonstrations on June 24, National Anti-Fascist Day, when the workers of America will manifest their solidarity with their German fellow-workers struggling against Fascism.

The Cleveland Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism will hold a united front mass demonstration on the Public Square, Saturday, June 24, at 3 p.m. Addresses will be made in English and German.

The Boston June 24 demonstration will take place at 2 p.m. on Boston Common. The Mayor, Mass., demonstration will take place June 22, while word from other New England cities indicates that preparations for National Anti-Fascist Day are in full swing throughout the Northeast United States.

A United Front Anti-Fascist Committee has been set up in Minneapolis, Minn., with representatives from German, Bulgarian, Jewish, Scandinavian, Finnish and Ukrainian organizations. The Committee has called a conference for June 29 to build the Anti-Fascist movement in the Flour City. An Anti-Fascist demonstration has been called by

the Communist Party for June 25. Jewish and German organizations in St. Paul, Minn., are taking the initiative of calling a broad united front conference early in July. A large number of open forums, mass meetings and lectures have been held by the Communist Party in the Twin Cities during the past few months to build the Anti-Fascist movement.

In preparation for June 24, a mass meeting was held in Grace Church, Denver, Colo., at which speakers, including William Dietrich of the Communist Party, pointed out the growth of Fascist trends in the United States itself.

A united front conference in preparation for June 24 will be held in New Brunswick, N. J., June 20, at 8 p.m., in the Hebrew Ladies' Aid Hall, 50 New St., called by the New Brunswick Conference for Action Against Fascism.

Here in New York two mass meetings against Fascism will be held Wednesday evening, June 21. One meeting, at Empire Manor, 70 Thairford Ave., Brownsville, Brooklyn, will be addressed by Robert Minor, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Charles Alexander, Negro working-class leader, and others. The other, on "German Fascism and the Struggle of the Communist Party Against Hitler," will be held at Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and Claremont Parkway, in the Bronx, with C. A. Hathaway, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, as chief speaker.

Workers' organizations all over the country are urged to notify the Daily Worker at once of all meetings, conferences and other preparations for National Anti-Fascist Day, so that the Anti-Fascist movement may be built into a truly mass movement, rallying the workers to the support of the heroic German working class.

LONDON, June 19.—The International Labor Defense has arranged a number of public mass meetings and demonstrations against German Fascism throughout the coming week in London.

The meetings will send delegates with protest resolutions to the German Embassy. The climax of the series of mass meetings will be an all-London demonstration in Hyde Park June 27, which will elect an all-London deputation to interview the German Ambassador in protest against German Fascist Terror. The Jewish organizations of London have been invited to join the protest demonstration.

DEMAND DEATH SENTENCES IN SPAIN
MADRID, June 19.—The public prosecutor for republican Spain is demanding death sentences for eighteen workers accused of murder in connection with a fight with the Castic guard.

ROOSEVELT CREATES MYTH OF RISE IN INDUSTRY BY DOCTORED REPORTS

The first fruits of the Industrial Recovery Act are already being reaped. They consist of a crop of lies about the great upswing in industry, about increasing employment.

The present objective of the capitalists is, while preparing and carrying out the fundamental attack all along the line against the working class, to fill their minds with hopes based on lies, forgeries, distortions.

We will examine some of these distortions which show the extreme extent of the Roosevelt propaganda. The future will magnify these examples, especially as the attacks against the workers grow greater, in order to stave off the spirit of resistance that is now arising and which will grow in proportion to the attacks of the bosses, as well as in proportion to the growing experience, determination and organization of the American workers.

Lying "Revival" Figures
Buffalo, an important industrial center will serve as a good example. The Industrial Research Department of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce has issued a series of figures to attempt to show signs of "revival" under the influence of the Roosevelt "plans." It is worthwhile analyzing these dry figures which the bosses fling into the faces of the workers as proof of revival, because, as is usual with such statistics, they prove quite the opposite. They will serve as a good guide for the suspicion with which all workers should view and analyze such capitalist

propaganda whether it is carried out nationally, locally in the shops or in the A. F. of L. unions.

Comparing May and April of the years 1933 and 1932 (that is an effort to contrast the Roosevelt "revival" with the Hoover "downswing") the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce tries to get the workers to slacken their struggle for unemployment insurance, to starve on while wages are cut further.

Their prize exhibit consists of the following figures which are worth glancing over and analyzing:

With but one exception these figures show precisely opposite to what the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce wants the workers to believe. They show that the crisis is deepening, all business is declining, that the banks are being deluged with deposits, that the workers are rapidly eating up the remaining slim reserves that they have.

For example, the bank deposits (meaning mainly bank deposits) show a drop of \$58,000,000 in April, 1933 as against April, 1932. In May, 1933, the drop below the previous year was around \$1,000,000.

ment business, show a drop in both months. In May, 1933, the drop was over \$4,000,000 below 1932; in April the drop was over \$18,000,000 below the same month of 1932.

While building permits show the huge rise of \$14,000 in April, 1933 as against April, 1932 (that is sufficient to build about seven or eight small garages) the fact remains and stands out very boldly in these figures there was a drop of \$62,000 in building permits in the latest month reported (May) as against the previous year, and a drop of \$74,000 below April of 1933—that is there was comparatively a great drop at a time when there should be a seasonal rise!

Now we come to the only exception in these figures, the small rise in post office receipts for May and April of 1933, amount to a few thousand dollars. This can certainly be accounted for exclusively for the increased use of the mails by the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce to spread lying propaganda about returning prosperity in an attempt to feed the starving Buffalo workers the usual Roosevelt paper promises in the place of unemployment insurance.

Exaggerated Reports on Steel Production
Buffalo is an important steel center, and besides the above tabulated figures, the Chamber of Commerce is able to report an anemic rise in steel production figures, precisely a rise of 6 or 7 per cent. But so far as steel production figures are concerned, we learn the following from the New York Evening Post, June 17, 1933.

Exaggeration of the rate of production indulged in by some reporters. There is no discernible change in actual ultimate consumption of steel."
This certainly is plain talking and fundamental. First reports are exaggerated, that is they are based on lies, and, secondly, where there are actually increases they are for speculative buying and the fundamental use and demand for steel are of "the most important single gauges of the extent of the crisis) has not changed from the lowest levels.