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

(Section of the Communist International)

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See C. A. Hathaway's article on the Ohio Unemployed Convention on Page 2 today

THE WEATHER Today—Fair, slightly warmer.

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An Inspiring Example

EVERY Communist, every class conscious worker, should turn his attention to the accomplishments of the Communist Party unit in Monroe, Mich., in order to learn how to penetrate the basic industries, how to inspire, organize and lead a strike struggle to victory.

In this period of wholesale attacks by the bosses on the workers in the basic industries with their slavery codes, the victorious strike of 1,000 steel workers in the Newton Steel Co. is a shining example.

Instead of talking about a general strike in the steel industry or wishing for mass organization, the Communist Party unit in Monroe, Mich., devoted day to day work against a 20 per cent wage cut in the Newton Steel Co. They distributed leaflets at the plant exposing the wage cut, telling the workers concretely how to organize their rank and file shop and strike committees to lead the strike. They organized among these workers and convinced them of the proper methods of struggle.

WHAT was the result? The workers went out on strike, under rank and file leadership. They forced the restoration of the 20 per cent wage cut. They won a 5 to 10 per cent increase in wages.

This victory did not lead to a slackening of the work of the Monroe Communist Party unit. They continued their activity, together with the Trade Union Unity League, working for the consolidation of the strike victory. They pointed out the lessons of the strike to the workers, urging them to organize a democratically elected shop committee to consolidate the gains they made from the strike.

EVERY steel worker, every Party and T.U.U.L. organization in the steel territories should spread the news of the victory of the Newton Steel Co. workers, gained through struggle, through rank and file organization in the shop.

This is a victory of the workers themselves. It is a victory of revolutionary trade union leadership. It is a victory of the detailed, unswerving day to day application to agitation, mobilization and organization among the steel workers.

ESPECIALLY now, with the "recovery" act centering so much attention on the basic industries, the importance of the Newton Steel Co. strike stands out. The A. F. of L. and socialists, realizing that the workers in the steel mills are restive and stirring to struggles, are entering the field to defeat the workers in their efforts to develop rank and file organization. The steel companies speed up the building of company unions in the steel mills for the same purpose. All these forces want to kill the initiative of the workers, they want to break and smash these strike struggles in the bud. By taking the initiative, the Communist Party unit in Monroe, Mich., showed how to defeat these efforts.

In this way we penetrate the basic industries, win the workers for the policy of struggle to protect their living standards, and build up the forces in action to defeat the hunger program of the bosses.

"Smothering in Its Own Superfluity"—Engels

BELOW is printed a news item that is typical of capitalism—and one that recurs with increasing frequency under our present "new deal" conditions.

"The Department of Agriculture hopes to persuade a large majority of cotton planters in the South to accept the acreage plan. It calls for the destruction of part of the growing crop. In return the Department offers compensation. It will pay each farmer a bounty of \$7 to \$20 an acre for cotton actually plowed under."

The spring sowing of American capitalism is getting under way. When millions of workers have insufficient clothes, American capitalism has evolved a "Cotton Plan" which calls for less clothes. After the labor of men in the fields, after the land begins to give fruit, the Roosevelt government of hunger and want offers a "bounty" to those who will plow the crop under. "Capitalism," as Engels finely said, is "smothering in its own superfluity."

While the workers and farmers suffer increasing poverty, capitalism moves through increasing destruction to increasing profits. The physical annihilation of stocks of commodities, even of crops growing in the soil, in order to bring back prosperity to the rich farmers, to the grain speculators, and to the rest of the brood of exploiters and parasites, at the expense of making the poor farmers poorer and plunging the workers into deeper want—that is the policy of the Roosevelt government.

HOW different is the picture in the Soviet Union. From the Baltic to the Black Sea, from the Pacific to the Polish border, the land of triumphant Socialism is fighting on a thousand fronts the battle of the spring sowing to grow more wheat, more cotton, more of every commodity that grows, to feed and clothe and minister to the rising demands of 160,000,000 people. Great irrigation schemes, the construction of new railways like the Turksib, the building up of stocks of seed, the establishment of hundreds of tractor stations, the latest scientific agricultural methods, are pressed into use to raise continually the standards of consumption and the conditions of life of the Soviet workers and farmers.

The contradiction of two worlds is inescapably before us. The workers of the Soviet Union took the revolutionary way out of their crisis. They overthrew Russian capitalism, set up their own government, began to plan the economic life of their country in the interests of the whole of the people. Their Socialist program has been crowned with magnificent success.

The American workers and farmers have this example before them. They have also before them the capitalist "way out." Decrease acreages. Destroy stocks. Pile up profits for the few. Intensify the worsening of the conditions of the masses. Eliminating the surplus unemployed by war. There can be no question as to the choice. The workers of the United States have one path, and one path only, before them. Under the leadership of the proletarian vanguard, the Communist Party, they will march in united ranks toward the revolutionary solution of the crisis of capitalism.

No Time to Be Lost

Nearly a month elapsed since we printed the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on "Developing a United Mass Struggle for Social Insurance." Since that time numerous reports have come to the Daily Worker of further slashes in relief. Every man, woman and child dependent on relief face with uncertainty and fear that it may be stopped at any time. While literally tens of thousands of families cannot even get any relief.

"There is no time to be lost" is the main emphasis in the resolution for developing this movement. "All workers—Communist, Socialist, A. F. of L., unorganized workers, unite now in every locality, in every factory, mill or mine, at the relief bureaus. Fight for full social, unemployment insurance, the most urgent need of the masses." It is the call of the Communist Party. The Ohio convention of the Unemployed Leagues endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. In Iowa the Unemployed Councils and Unemployed Leagues jointly presented the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill before the State Federation Convention and received its endorsement. In Rockford, Ill., a conference representing 8,000 workers endorsed federal unemployment insurance. But these are sporadic events. They are not yet part of a nation-wide movement to struggle for unemployment insurance.

The resolution of the Central Committee addressed to all workers, assigned a special task to the members of the Communist Party "to take the initiative in the factories, in the mass organizations, in your neighborhoods, to rally the masses, to set up the united front directly with the masses. We urge you to build the Party, to recruit new members, so that the Communist Party may better organize and lead the struggle for Social Insurance."

District and section committees have been slow in putting this resolution into life. Working out specific programs for their territories by "taking initiative to rally the masses in united front struggles" which will compel Roosevelt to call a special session of Congress to adopt unemployment insurance.

There is no time to be lost. Urgent action is needed. Communist Party members must be the first to take up the call for this action.

USSR TERMS EXTRA! REFUSED BY MANCHUKUO

Negotiations Blocked in Chinese Eastern Railroad Sale

NEW PROVOCATIONS Japanese Seize Two Soviet Ships

TOKIO, July 5.—Negotiations between the Soviet Union and the Japanese puppet-state of Manchukuo over the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway reveal the provocative attitude of Japanese imperialism toward the U.S.S.R. The Manchukuo delegation not only refused the Soviet government's offer to sell the railway for 250,000,000 gold rubles, but made the impudent counter-offer of 50,000,000 paper yen, which at present depreciated rates amounts to about one eighth of the sum demanded.

This counter-offer was accompanied by a document in which it was charged that the "Soviet Union habitually acts only to suit its own convenience," and which describes as "unprincipled" the attitude of the Soviet Union in its foreign dealings. The Manchukuoan statement also attempted to inject into the negotiations the question of the Tsarist debts to Japan, and obligations in Manchuria, which after the revolution were very properly repudiated by the Soviet government. That the Manchukuo statement refers specifically to alleged Japanese losses of 300,000,000 yen is proof enough of the "independence" of the Manchukuo delegates from their Japanese "advisers."

These negotiations sufficiently show how the peace policy of the U.S.S.R. in offering to sell its share in the Chinese Eastern Railway so as to avoid all possible pretexts of conflict, is greeted by the imperialist Japanese war-mongers government. Japan took another action of extreme provocation against the Soviet Union in seizing two Soviet ships, one a 4,000 ton steamship, and the other a smaller coastguard vessel. A special detachment of armed police were dispatched to effect the arrests, on charges of espionage. The Soviet vessels were actually on their way to assist a Soviet ice-breaker in difficulties near Makankushiro, one of the northern islands on the Kurile chain. The commander of the Japanese police detachment has been instructed to bring the two ships to Nemuro, where their captains will be examined on the charge of "spying" and "invading Japanese territorial waters." The former charge certainly suggests that the Japanese have something to hide in the way of new war preparations in these northern waters—preparations which could only conceivably be of use against the Soviet Union.

WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES! This latest information from London confirms once again the charge that Torgler, Thaelmann and the other revolutionary leaders are the victims of a murderous frame-up. Help build a mass protest meeting to save them.

CITY ORDERS JIMCROWLAW FOR HARLEM

All Negro and White Workers Mingling To Be Arrested

WORKERS TO DEFY EDICT Ruling Used To Arrest Cyril Briggs Who Was Released Today

NEW YORK.—Establishing a Jim-crow law in New York the city has ordered police to arrest all Negro and white workers who walk together on the streets of Harlem and other parts of the city it was revealed yesterday.

The order, already put into action with the arrest of Cyril Briggs, Negro editor of the Harlem Liberator, who was mistaken for a white man while walking with a Negro woman Sunday night, is directed against the increasing unity of Negro and white workers.

Negro and white workers, men and women, residing 'in and out of Harlem declared yesterday that they absolutely disobey the jim-crow law which Tammany tries to impose, and will, regardless of the police, smash this jim-crowing by openly showing that they are united in the struggle.

NEW YORK.—Cyril Briggs, Negro editor of the Harlem Liberator, Negro revolutionary weekly, was released yesterday morning in the 170 East 121st Street court after the disorderly conduct charge against him was dismissed.

Briggs was defended by the International Labor Defense.

6,000 On Strike at Rochester Relief Job

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5.—Six thousand out of a total of 8,000 are on strike against an announced wage cut of 45 to 35 cents an hour on city and county jobs. The strike, which started in the early part of the week, will in another day, according to the Strike Committee, involve all the relief workers.

Veterans Stop Forced Labor Picket Red Cross Offices in Portland

PORTLAND, Oregon.—After two hours of mass picketing at the local Red Cross by unemployed veterans who have been getting relief grocery orders from there and the program of forced labor was defeated.

The fight started when unemployed veterans in Portland registered for relief at the Red Cross received a letter signed by Miss Jane Doyle, Executive Secretary, informing them that starting June 15 they would have to work two days per week before they would get their grocery orders, which amount to \$1.25 per wk. for single vets, married men in proportion. A conference was called by the local Post No. 45 of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's

League to make plans for resisting it. The committee decided on a name—"Indigent Soldiers and Sailors Relief Committee." At a mass meeting on June 25 another committee was elected to go before the Red Cross and demand that there be no forced labor. A proposal to picket the Red Cross was adopted and picketing started on Wednesday, June 28th.

Late on Wednesday afternoon, a veteran reported there is now a sign in the Red Cross office to the effect: "No work is required except for wood!" Thus ended the first round of struggle in Portland against the forced labor program of the Red Cross and the "New Deal" administration.

Miners Forced to Pay More for Bread After Wage Cuts; Cost of All Food to Shoot Up, Grocer Says

Green's Eloquence Fails to Disturb Gen. Johnson's Deep Sleep

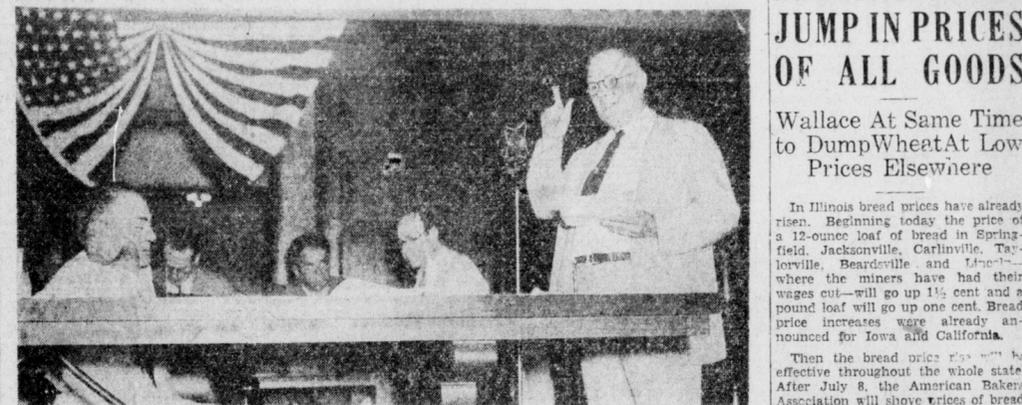


Photo shows William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, presenting the slant of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats on the Textile Code of the National Recovery (Slavery) Act. The observant reader will note Brigadier General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the Recovery Act, (left), enveloped in gentle sleep.

ROOSEVELT GETS SLAVE CODE FOR OK; STEEL NEXT

Boss Sheet Says Green Talks 30-Hours Just to Fool Workers

WASHINGTON, July 5.—General Johnson, administrator of the industrial "recovery" act, is now making up his report to President Roosevelt on the Code for the cotton textile industry, providing a \$12-\$13 scale and a 40-hour week for the textile workers. The textile bosses are preparing to put the code into action on July 17.

Roosevelt's decision on the textile code will set a precedent for all other industries, and General Johnson's report will undoubtedly point out this fact.

The first thing Roosevelt will take up when he returns to Washington, which will be in a few days, will be the textile code.

General Johnson, together with the textile bosses and with the agreement of other leading exploiters, purpose to picket this lowest paying industry in order to set a low level to be followed by the other industries.

William F. Green and other A. F. of L. leaders have stopped talking about the low wages and are concentrating their record speeches and statements on the 40-hour schedule, asking for a 30-hour week.

As the New York Herald Tribune correspondent here wired to his paper:

"Although Mr. Green is insisting on the thirty-hour week, there is a strong impression here that this is being done with an eye on the future and for the sake of satisfying his followers, rather than with any expectation that the thirty-hour week is to be put into effect in the industrial codes."

The Iron and Steel Institute, the leading organization of the big steel trusts, controlled mainly by the United States Steel Corporation, is drawing up its code, and on the instructions of General Johnson has conveniently forgotten all reference in the act to "collective bargaining." Dozens of other codes, such as those of the big department stores, oil, automobiles, lumber, are ready. They are waiting only for the presidential sanction on the starvation wages in the textile industry before rushing to General Johnson with their codes for steam-roller passage in order to ward off discussion in the shops.

The codes in the leading industries are being kept a secret. The exploiters in these industries are maneuvering all around to make sure once their codes are announced that they will receive the active and real support of the A. F. of L. leaders (no matter what these leaders may say for publication).

Florida Prisoners in Revolt; Burn Sweatbox

BROOKSVILLE, Fla.—The sixty prisoners in the chain-gang prison camp at Tooke Lake, 12 miles from here, rebelled, broke up the sweat-box and tore down the solitary confinement cells and set fire to them. Armed prison guards quelled them. Five convicts escaped.

A detachment of National Guardsmen was sent from Tampa to prevent further rebellion against the intolerable conditions.

Fight for Increased Wages-Relief To Meet Higher Prices

Every worker should agitate and organize against the steep and continuing rise in bread and other food prices.

In the shops, factories, among the unemployed, the workers should expose the meaning of the rise in food prices in lower wages and less unemployment relief. In the factories, the workers should put forward the demand of higher wages to meet the rapidly inflated prices of food. As the prices go up, the demand for a simultaneous increase in wages should be put. To put through the demand, the workers should set up their factory committees and organizations to rally all the workers behind the demand.

Factory gate meetings should be organized to mobilize the workers against the rise in food prices.

Organizations in the workers' neighborhoods to protest and fight against the higher bread prices should be the immediate response to the first announcement of the rise in bread prices. Demand prices go down not up! Support the struggles of the workers in the shops for higher wages.

Every unemployed worker should mobilize behind the Unemployed Councils to demand an immediate increase in cash relief to pay for the rise in food prices.

Organize against Roosevelt's policy of higher living costs!

6,000 CONTINUE READING STRIKE

READING, Pa., July 5.—Although Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, had, behind the backs of the 6,000 striking hosiery workers here, agreed to the self-out arbitration plot to break the strike, the agreement came to naught when the manufacturers insisted the union leaders were to be left out in the cold and would not be recognized as the official representatives of the workers. The hosiery strike continued today.

The arbitration agreement had been proposed by the Federal mediator Squires, sent by Labor Secretary Frances Perkins to "settle" the strike. The agreement had provided that an arbitrator would have final authority to settle all disputes.

More Join Walkout Workers of more mills in the vicinity of Reading joined the strike today. At the Berkshire, the largest non-union hosiery mill, workers also answered the strike call.

The Socialist Party was a partner to the arbitration agreement plot to send the workers back under the old conditions.

Steps are being taken by rank and file workers to expose to all workers the attempted treachery of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats to sell the right to strike for recognition of the union.

Workers are being urged by this rank and file movement to work out their demands for increases in wages and a reduction of hours, and for an end to secret negotiations between Rieve and the manufacturers. Also workers are being urged to demand that they have a voice in working out a code for the industry, and that an agreement won in the strike be the basis for a code.

Burn Slave Contracts Raise Demand for Jobless Insurance

MUSKOGON HEIGHTS, Mich.—More than 800 working men and women assembled before City Hall and burned their slave contracts which the welfare agency tried to enforce. The assembled workers forced Mayor Ed Lorenzo and the city council to promise that steps would be taken to eliminate these outrageous contracts.

Previously at the meeting of the city council on June 19 workers crowded the council chamber to overflowing to protest against this action. The slave contract authorizes officials to search homes of workers, getting relief. Besides the contract provides that at any time a person receiving relief finds a job the city is to get 15 per cent of the wages in excess of the amount received formerly on relief.

The assembled workers voted to resist an effort on the part of the Welfare Department to deny relief to any one refusing to sign the slave contract.

Not only are new slave forms discovered against those getting relief but in this instance an attempt is made that a worker can later be forced to work for the city to pay back for the relief.

It brings out once again the need that the federal government provide a sufficient income to jobless workers everywhere. Federal Unemployment Insurance as proposed in the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill makes these very provisions in its clauses. In the fight against the slave contract in Muskegon Heights the workers will demand that the city council endorse federal unemployment insurance.

INFLATION CAUSES JUMP IN PRICES OF ALL GOODS

Wallace At Same Time to Dump Wheat At Low Prices Elsewhere

In Illinois bread prices have already risen. Beginning today the price of a 12-ounce loaf of bread in Springfield, Jacksonville, Carlville, Taylorville, Beardsville and Unionville, where the miners have had their wages cut—will go up 1 1/2 cents and a pound loaf will go up one cent. Bread price increases were already announced for Iowa and California.

Then the bread price rise will be effective throughout the whole state. After July 8, the American Bakers Association will shove prices of bread up throughout the country.

The United Press, in a dispatch from Washington, prints an interview with a typical American grocer. This grocer, F. A. Dodge, said prices of many food products, from eggs to canned milk were rising so rapidly he had difficulty in marking up the price tags.

"Never Like This"

"In all my experience" he said, "I've never seen anything like this. Flour's gone up more than a dollar a barrel in less than a month. There are new quotations nearly every day. And in four days it will go up about \$1.50 a barrel more because of this wheat processing tax. That means I'm going to have to raise my flour prices about 2 cents a pound all told."

"Bread hasn't gone up yet, but it will before the week is over. So will breakfast foods, macaroni and all cereal food, including pretzels."

Groceryman Dodge said that he was afraid his trade would fall off because prices were rising so rapidly and his customers' wages would not rise.

And every day the value of the dollar drops. Inflation once it hits food prices, goes fast. Every rise in food prices (and this happens every day) means a wage cut to the workers. It means a cut in relief to the unemployed, if they are lucky enough to get a few cents in cash relief.

In the grocery store and in the eat check it where the workers will feel the Roosevelt "new deal," not in the radio speeches of General Johnson, or the sweet statements of President Roosevelt.

After Four Years of Misery

This acute rise in the cost of living comes at a period when the whole working class has been racked by four years of misery and suffering. To raise the profits of the bosses, Roosevelt's schemes throw new and crushing burdens on the toiling masses. It is typical of the "new deal" that bread prices should be the first to rise, that the workers should get the first kick in their stomach.

In order to get around a general sales tax, Roosevelt slaps a tax on bread. He gives the flour mills, the boss bakers an opportunity to tell the workers to pay more or eat less bread. The Roosevelt processing tax on flour, which is supposed to add millions to mortgage payments, is a tax placed on the workers so that they have to pay it before they can take one bite of bread.

All the history of price rises proves that, regardless of all other circumstances, the rise in the price of bread is followed by a similar rise in all other food prices.

Too Much Wheat

Roosevelt's policy of making the starving workers pay more for their food is nowhere more glaringly shown by the fact that there are 350,000,000 bushels of wheat rotting in the warehouses. Bread prices should go down. There is more wheat than Secretary of Agriculture Wallace can find places to dump it. He sends millions of bushels of wheat to China—to help Chiang Kai Shek in his war against the Soviet districts. Chiang Kai Shek does not give the wheat to the Chinese masses. He sells it for cash to Japan. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace will dump wheat on the world market in order to give the grain speculators, the boss bakers, an opportunity to raise profits by raising bread prices. The working class, for whom bread is the chief every-day necessity, will be made to pay.

Double-Edged Sword

Such is the cost to the workers of Roosevelt's inflation policy. Now we can see the powerful weapon in the industrial slavery act to keep wages at a "minimum" while prices go up without any hindrance. It is symbolic that Roosevelt's double-edged sword against the workers should first slice off the amount of bread the worker will be permitted to eat.

I. W. W. GANG IN RAID ON MARINE HALL

Murderous Attack on New Orleans Marine Workers; 5 Hurt

I. W. W. OPPOSES UNITY

Marine Union Holds Protest Meeting

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 5.—A band of 17 members of the Industrial Workers of the World led by Bridges, local secretary, invaded the headquarters of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, at 239 Decatur St., yesterday and murderously assaulted five members of the union who were present in the hall. Shouting "We want Everett," local secretary of the I.W.W., they immediately attacked defenseless members of the union with brass knuckles and lead pipes wrapped in newspapers.

Although resisting the murderous gang with the utmost energy, all union members present received serious injuries. Green, a member of the port organizational committee was seriously cut over the chin and was sent to the hospital for treatment. The union members stood their ground, however, and refused to be ousted from their headquarters.

That the police were in collusion with the I.W.W. is evident from the fact that they failed to show up until some time later.

Oppose Unity

The attack comes as a result of the intensive organization drive now being carried on by the Marine Workers Industrial Union. A leaflet issued recently by the union called the seaman to sweep away all opposition against a united front for struggle. The I.W.W. realize that they are no longer a factor in organizing the workers. Before leaving the hall the I.W.W. members shouted "This is going to be repeated on the docks." A leaflet exposing the murderous attack and a protest meeting is being

NEWS BRIEFS

Manchukuo Bars Writer

HSINKING, Manchukuo, July 5.—Manchukuo officials today instructed passport inspectors to deny Josef Washington Hall, an American who writes under the name of Upton Close, entrance into Manchuria, because of his asserted anti-Japanese views expressed in American magazine articles. Action of the puppet Manchukuo government was taken after a spokesman on the Japanese Government announced the journalist would be denied official courtesies of railroad passes and hotel accommodations.

July Fourth Toll at 144

NEW YORK, July 5.—A survey of July 4th casualties showed 144 deaths throughout the nation with six deaths directly traced to fire-worship. Thousands were injured and property damage great, as usual. In New York City alone approximately 1,100 were treated for burns caused by explosives throughout the day.

Three Die in Gulf Storm

NEW YORK, July 5.—The storm which swept the No. Atlantic coast for three days and moved southward to rage in the Gulf of Mexico, accounted for three more victims today. Two survivors of the barge S. G. Wilder were landed at Norfolk, Va., this afternoon. Three other members of the crew had been swept overboard to death.

Korean Floods Kill 55

SEOUL, Korea, July 5.—Deaths from floods in Rakuto Valley totalled 55 today, as waters began subsiding. The number of homeless was set at 80,000 and property damage at 270,000.

Organized by the Union

The I.W.W. attack reveals the anti-workingclass character of these elements who serve the bosses by splitting the working class and trying to defeat real gains which can only be made through a united struggle. As a result of this attack, marine workers must redouble their energies to build the Marine Workers Industrial Union and agitate among the workers on the docks and to elect delegates to the coming Marine Workers Convention in New York July 16-18.

Miners' Wives Beg Rags to Hide Bones of Tubercular Children

LIFE IN COMPANY TOWN IN TENN. TOLD BY VISITOR

Lack of Organization Makes Men Slaves

By STANLEY GIBSON

NEW YORK.—So terrible are conditions among the 1,200 coal miners' families in Southern Tennessee that even a conservative social worker who has just returned to New York after a nine month's stay there is forced to describe the situation as "ghastly."

Miss Ruth C. Parker, in describing her experiences in Campbell County, Tennessee, unfolded the story of the "company towns" and the miseries which it creates for the coal miners and their families.

Scenes of misery witnessed by Miss Parker included a new-born baby wrapped in old kinking; a 13-year-old boy, barefooted, crossing ice-covered ground with an eight-year old child in his arms, going to school.

She reported that while miners are "credited" with wages averaging about \$3 a week at best, they actually go deeper into their debt to the mining companies, month by month, because a system of deductions which leaves them almost nothing for food for themselves and their families. Deductions include fees for blacking their tools, insurance—and even a burial fund.

Rags for Decaying Bones

Mothers begging for rags with which to bind up the decaying bones of their tubercular children is a common sight in the Southern Tennessee mining towns, Miss Parker reported. With hundreds suffering

Where the Boss Owns the Mine—and Miners!



A photograph showing typical miners' wives similar to those described by Miss Ruth L. Parker after her return from Southern Tennessee.

from pellagra—the dread disease caused by malnutrition—the Red Cross sells yeast to treat it, at a price far beyond the reach of most of the workers, she said.

Lured into the mining towns with offers of fabulous wages during the World War, these miners had formerly lived in the hollows and valleys of the southern part of the state. "They are underfed, undernourished and oppressed," Miss Parker said.

Only the Red Cross gave free garden seed to the miners so they could raise a few vegetables for their families, but now only those working on "relief" jobs for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (forced labor) get the seeds—and pay for them!

"Pay Days"—No Money

During the past two years, Miss Parker reported, "there have been very few pay-days when any miners received any American money. The mine operators own the towns or mining camps. Food at the company store—which the miners are

compelled to patronize—costs two and three times as much as at the regular chain stores."

Red Cross rations in Campbell county consist of one sack of flour or cornmeal every two or three weeks. "If the miners' wives can buy lard," Miss Parker said, "they mix it and make bread. If not, they mix the flour with water. I went through one village at dinner time; they had nothing more than this bread and gravy made with flour and water, and a few lucky ones had scraps of a few early vegetables they had raised."

Miss Parker Went to Tennessee as a Representative of "The Save-the-Children Fund," a Bourgeois "Philanthropic" Organization with Fifth Avenue Headquarters.

Witnessing the terrible suffering of the miners and their families, she organized various "cooperative" projects which of course were the proverbial drops-in-the-bucket in alleviating the miseries of the workers—miseries which can be overcome only thru solid and militant organization.

Engineers' Chief Admits Wage Deal to Assess Men for Officials' Losses

SELL-OUT DEALS OF JOHNSTON ARE BARED AT CONFAB

Rank, File Move for Board of Working Engineers

By R. V. STRAN.

CLEVELAND, O., July 5.—Evidence that Grand Chief Alvanley Johnston of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers worked his hardest to put over the original 10 per cent cut on the railroad workers, with the idea of obtaining favors in Wall Street, was produced in the closely guarded report of the Banking Committee to the Brotherhood's convention, now in its fifth week in Cleveland.

The report includes such exposures of financial manipulations on the part of the Grand Officers that every precaution is being taken to keep its findings from the membership and the public. It has been kept out of the minutes and only sufficient copies have been printed for the delegates and Grand Officers. Each copy is numbered and has the delegate's name printed on it; he must sign for his copy before receiving it.

Included in the committee's report as read to the convention, is a letter from C. Stirling Smith to the Chase Nat'l Bank in N. Y. Smith is former president of the Standard Trust Bank, of which the B. of L. E. is largest stockholder, and an intimate personal associate of Grand Chief Johnston in all his financial transactions. In this letter Smith told the 10 per cent cut on the railroad workers, but that he was meeting with some opposition from the other Brotherhoods. Smith wrote that Johnston was hopeful of putting over the cut, however, with the aid of the Conductors' officials.

Placed Ignorance

Johnston made a long speech to the convention, attempting to defend his financial record, pleading innocence or ignorance, claiming persecution and blame for the Federal Reserve Director for closing the bank. He barely mentioned the evidence of his 10 per cent cut sell-out, saying: "Smith probably put that up as an argument to get some favors down there. I never knew a thing about it. There is nothing to that."

Both Discussion and Action on the Banking Committee's Report were Decried

until this report should be printed and the delegates have an opportunity to study it. The committee is understood to be preparing an answer to Johnston's denials.

Rudolph's Sham Opposition

The sham character of Carl Rudolph's alleged opposition to the Johnston machine on the advisory board, was revealed in the debate on the suspension of Division 436, Birmingham, Ala. Rudolph is chief contestant against Johnston for the job of Grand Chief. He has succeeded in foisting himself onto what is basically a movement of rank and file discontent, on the basis of a very flimsy record of opposition to the Johnston regime.

Division 436 was Suspended by Grand Chief Johnston under the gag law, Section 86, for circulating a call for a special convention of the Brotherhood, following the failure of the Standard Trust Bank. It appealed to the convention for reinstatement and its fight was taken up by the opposition.

In the discussion on the committee's recommendation to sustain the Grand Chief, the records of the Advisory Board were produced to show that it had voted unanimously, with Rudolph present, to approve the Grand Chief's action. Rudolph was repeatedly booed by delegates when he sought to excuse his action on constitutional grounds and complained that the records did not show that he had denounced the gag law at the same time as he voted to sustain Johnston. The committee's report, however, was declared adopted amid bitter charges of "railroading."

An important amendment of rank and file origin is the subject of prolonged discussion.

It provides for a Board of Directors made up of five working engineers, who shall have power to supervise the Grand Officers and their handling of the finances, and to remove them from office if found guilty of misconduct. Designed to clip the czaristic powers now enjoyed by the Grand Chief and the Grand Officers, the proposal is meeting bitter opposition from the machine. But there is so much sentiment among the delegates that it may be made the subject of a test vote.

Amalgamation Being Blocked

The movement for amalgamation of the B. of L. E. and the Firemen's Brotherhood is being blocked in the usual way by high-paid officials of both organizations who fear loss of their jobs. Most of them claim to favor the move, but in practice place every obstacle in the way. Asst. Grand Chief G. W. Laughlin heads the B. of L. E. committee negotiating with the B. of L. F. and E. His report to the convention was a prize example of creating obstacles and throwing cold water without openly opposing the proposition.

Some Decisions

Recent convention actions include the decision to reorganize the insurance department on a legal reserve basis, instead of the present assessment basis, defeat of a move to increase the terms of officers from three to six years, and a reduction of 10 per cent in the expenses of officers and delegates.

Heart Fails As Worker Searches City Dump for Family's Food; Is Dead

By PASCUAL.

JERSEY CITY.—Forced by the desperate need of his family of 10, Anthony Grizso grubbed for food at the dumps, where he was found dead from heart failure.

This reporter went to visit the family living in four small rooms on the first floor of a dingy shack. Every room contained a bed, one small bedroom holding three beds neatly put up in an effort to accommodate the crowded family.

The Jersey City Relief had been giving this family of 11 people a miserly \$5 a week, and Mrs. Grizso lived in constant fear that some welfare organization would come and take her children away from her.

She was asked why she did not demand the Jersey City Relief Bureau give her more than \$5 per week of which \$13 rent, kerosene for the lamp, and food to maintain a family of ten had to be supplied. "You can't get away with them," she replied, "because then they might take my kids away. And I wouldn't want that to happen." The youngest child is two years old.

An insight into the life of a worker under capitalism who starts life strong and confident and then at the age of 52 is found dead on the dump heaps grubbing food for his family is illustrated by Mrs. Grizso's late husband, Anthony.

Arm Crushed

In 1920 he was a skilled mechanic working in a rubber factory, with great plans for the future. Then his arm was crushed in a machine and for a year he was unable to do any sort of work. Finally he got a job at the Goodwill Institution as a helper at \$15 a week. Up until six months ago when he lost his job completely, he was employed for a year and a half for three days a week, receiving \$6.

Hence up to six months ago the family of nine was living on Anthony's \$6 a week wages and the \$5 from the relief. Asked how she got along when her husband lost his job, Mrs. Grizso replied: "Well you see, I bake my own bread, then one day I make macaroni and potatoes, and the next day I make macaroni and green peas, and the next day I bake the macaroni, so we manage to get along."

"Anthony," she continued, "didn't take it so cheerfully. He used to sit in the kitchen, see what was going on there, and worry and worry. Then one day he saw some Negro fellers carrying wood and things wrapped up in paper from the dumps, and that's where he got the idea."

In other words, driven desperate by the sight of an empty kitchen he went together with the Negro workers to the dumps to bring home pieces of wood for the fire, and "things wrapped up in pieces of paper," so that the neighbors wouldn't see the beastlike degradation that capitalism forces on the worker. Then his heart couldn't stand the strain and he dropped dead.

and to remove them from office if found guilty of misconduct.

Designed to clip the czaristic powers now enjoyed by the Grand Chief and the Grand Officers, the proposal is meeting bitter opposition from the machine. But there is so much sentiment among the delegates that it may be made the subject of a test vote.

Progressive engineers should get in touch with the Chicago Railroad Brotherhood's Unity Committee, 2003 N. California, Chicago, at once and prepare for constructive action in behalf of the rank and file, and against these grand betrayers.

RAISE GIVEN IN 1927 TAKEN BACK TO REPAY BANKS

Unity Committee Calls on Progressives to Prepare Program

CLEVELAND, O., July 5.—Grand Chief Alvanley Johnston, at the triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers here admitted to convention delegates that the engineers received an increase in pay from the roads in 1927 because the Brotherhood's grand officer wanted to assess the membership to make up losses suffered by the Brotherhood in its extensive financial and real estate ventures.

"The 1927 convention authorized loyalty loans from the members to bolster up the collapsing \$16,000,000 real estate deal in Venice, Florida. "That convention failed to put on an assessment and I was afraid if we did put one on this organization it would not stand," Johnston told there delegates. "The thing to do was to go out and get a wage increase for the men before we could ask them to put up any money."

In collaboration with the railroad executives a pay raise was given solely for the purpose of assessing the members the amount of the increase, in order to turn the amount over to the bankers!

"The pay raises were granted by a U. S. Board of Mediation after the union had asked for a 15 per cent increase," declared Johnston. "We got a 7 1/2 per cent increase on eastern roads and 6 1/2 per cent on others. In September, 1928, we put on an assessment after every man had been given sufficient increase in May to meet the assessment or loyalty loan in full." The Brotherhood to date has collected nearly \$6,300,000 from the members on the loyalty loan!

The Grand Chiefs easily volunteered to continue the 10 per cent deduction; they had milked the membership for all the members would stand for. Johnston has publicly stated that Roosevelt's co-ordination bill is "eminently fair" and has agreed to another extension of the 10 per cent deduction (without a vote of the membership), even though railroad profits are increasing, and the cost of living is going up rapidly, as well as the cost of belonging to the Brotherhood which is being increased.

Progressive engineers should get in touch with the Chicago Railroad Brotherhood's Unity Committee, 2003 N. California, Chicago, at once and prepare for constructive action in behalf of the rank and file, and against these grand betrayers.

WORKERS' RATIONAL LIVING LIBRARY

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CIVIL SERVICE CUTS CONTINUED

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Making use of lying figures about the drop in the cost of living, President Roosevelt today issued an order continuing the 15 per cent wage cut for Federal civil service workers for an indefinite period beyond June 30, 1933.

In his statement ordering the wage cuts to go on, Roosevelt said that for the first six months in 1933 the cost of living dropped 23 per cent. This is contrary to all known facts. For example, Dun & Bradstreet, a leading Wall Street statistical organization, last week published an index stating that food prices had risen 19 per cent in the last year, and were going up at the rate of 3 per cent a week.

Every worker will recognize Roosevelt's "reasons" for continuing wage cuts as a shabby excuse. The wage cut policy set by the government is an open lead to the bosses in all industries to cut wages, and does not at all give with his popular pronouncements to the workers about the coming rise in wages.

Milk Strike Looms As N. Y. Dairy Farmers Demand 5 Cent Rate

NEWPORT, N. Y., July 5.—That a strike of independent dairy producers is looming was revealed today when Felix Plisek, speaking for a group of independents, demanded that the State Milk Board fix a flat rate of 5 cents a quart for producers. The Milk Board, after strong pressure exerted by the farmers, was forced to fix 4 cents a quart as the price distributors must pay to producers. Plisek, who is reported as organizing the dairymen in northern New York, stated that a strike would be called to win the demand, but at the time of the strike is not being made public.

Two Workers, Framed By Salvation Army, Receive 25 Days

NEW YORK.—Sentences of 25 days each were handed out in the Second Avenue and Second Street Court Friday to Duke, Negro worker, and to Joe Gray, member of the Downtown Unemployed Council, on a complaint by the Salvation Army official that they had disturbed a downtown Salvation Army meeting on June 29.

A demand by the two workers that the trial should be adjourned was refused on the ground that the Salvation Army official who lodged the complaint had to go on his vacation.

A worker who testified for the defendants declared that Duke was passing by the meeting when someone grabbed him and started a fight. Gray came to his assistance, and the two were arrested on a "disorderly conduct" charge. The one who had attacked Duke was not even brought to court as a witness.

WHAT'S ON

Thursday

REGISTER NOW! Registration is now going on for summer term of Workers School, school office, Room 201, 35 East 12th Street.

POCKETBOOK FOUND at Purriers' demonstration, July 5th. Lenses apply to Preliett office, 50 East 13th Street, 6th floor.

CLARA ZETKIN AND ROSE PASTOR STOKES MEMORIAL PROGRAM, Pelham Parkway Workers Club, 2128 Gruger Avenue, 8:30 p.m.

O. C. BRANCH 500, meeting, Room 203, 50 East 13th Street. Report on convention.

Friday

MAX BEDACHT on "The World Capitalist Crisis and Fascism" Workers Center, 2705 Merrick Avenue, Bklyn., membership drive, John Reed R. 514, I. W. O.

LECTURE, Eugene Blondell, on American Imperialism, The Philippine Struggle for Independence, Unity Youth, 2363 West 54th Street, Coney Island.

Anti-Imperialist League Supports Cuban Toilers

NEW YORK.—A national campaign in support of the Cuban workers, peasants and revolutionary students is being initiated by the Anti-Imperialist League of the United States. All mass organizations are urged to participate. The campaign will culminate in a Cuban Week, July 23 to 29, during which funds will be collected to aid the anti-imperialist organizations of Cuba.

The Cuban masses are fighting heroically against the double oppression of Wall Street imperialism and the native bourgeois-landlord terror. Too little support has been given them. Their organizations on the sugar plantations are beginning to menace the imperialist and national bourgeois interests. That is why the United States government is intervening, through "mediation" by Ambassador Sumner Welles, to unite the bloody Machado dictatorship and its bourgeois opponents, including the A. B. C. terrorist organization.

Scoring this "mediation" the Cuban workers and peasants, supported by the real revolutionary students, are carrying on the fight to drive out the imperialism which oppresses and impoverishes the Cuban masses, no matter which native group is in power. They must have our help.

Following the example of the Cuban workers, the Anti-Imperialist League puts forward the following demands: Upon the Roosevelt government: Complete economic and political independence for Cuba; abolition of the Platt Amendment; no intervention; against the sending of American educational and election experts to Cuba; immediate surrender of the Guantanamo naval base, and immediate withdrawal of American warships from Cuba; immediate cancellation of debts owed by Cuba to American banks.

Upon the Cuban government: Immediate and unconditional release of Vito Ortodoxo, Villar and the other political prisoners in Cuban jails; for the right of the revolutionary organi-

zations to exist without interference from the Cuban government; for the right of the Cubans in exile to return, especially the workers and revolutionary students.

All anti-imperialist mass organizations are urged to adopt resolutions in support of these demands, to hold lectures and open-air meetings on Cuba, to push the sale of the July Cuban issue of "Upsurge," monthly organ of the Anti-Imperialist League, and to demonstrate before Cuban consulates.

The Anti-Imperialist League, 90 East 10th Street, will send a form resolution to all organizations asking for it, will furnish copies of "Upsurge" and of penny pamphlets of Cuba, will arrange lectures and send speakers to workers' clubs and other mass organizations upon request, and will provide outlines for discussions on Cuba, including a special outline for trade unions, emphasizing the union angle of the present struggle.

Central open-air rallies will be held on the following dates in New York: Harlem, July 8; Red Hook, Brooklyn, July 15; Downtown, July 22.

Other open-air meetings through the city at which resolutions should be adopted and sent to the Roosevelt Administration and the Cuban government, with copies to the Anti-Imperialist League.

There will be a special Cuban issue of the Daily Worker on July 22, to which all organizations are asked to send greetings to the Cuban anti-imperialist organizations.

shot, and how they were shot. Revolt flares up. Even as the British machine-guns begin to fire down upon the crowd of workers, they rally to the defense of their revolution.

Seizing the army, they surge out into the streets as the British begin to retreat. They send a telegram: "MOSCOW: KREMLIN! LENIN! Workers of Baku in arms against the British! Send Red Army!"

The cold-blooded murder of the commissars; the workers, massed about the British staff headquarters demanding the return of their leaders; their faces when they hear that they are dead. These are but a few of the scenes which remain unerasable. The brief sketch of events that I have attempted is, after all, no more than a sketch. To see all this picture is to be a spectator, a witness—Vivo, a participant!—in the momentous struggles of the Baku workers, their betrayal, and their victory. The English titles by Nathan Adler contribute greatly to the film's vividness.

A Soviet news-reel of May Day in Moscow, shown at the Acme together with "Twenty-six Commissars," is the most stirring of any newsreel out of the Soviet Union. This reviewer has thus far seen it. It is photographed more clearly than any of its predecessors, and records a wealth of detailed ceremonies which have been omitted from previous news-reels.

It should be stressed and repeated that this week's bill at the Acme is one that no American worker can afford to overlook.

AMUSEMENTS

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WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS! Daily Worker Picnic Tickets for July 30 ARE NOW READY 25c ADMISSION TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS AT THE RATE OF \$10.00 PER HUNDRED TICKETS. SEND YOUR REPRESENTATIVE WITH CASH TO City Office Daily Worker, 50 E. 12th St., ground floor

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WORLD TOURISTS INC. 175 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N.Y. June 8, 1933. Daily Worker, 35 East 12th St., New York City. Gentlemen: This is to inform you that we have today made reservations on the S.S. Ile de France of the French Line sailing from New York on August 19th, 1933, for a round trip ticket including a tour to the Soviet Union. The World Tourists, Inc., in the past, has sent large numbers of individual tourists, as well as delegations for many occasions to the U.S.S.R. We assure you that we take the best care of all tourists traveling through us. Yours very truly, WORLD TOURISTS, INC. J.W. Gold, Manager.

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RETAIL FURRIERS' CODE SEEKS TO CUT UNION SCALE

NEW YORK.—The Retail Manufacturing Furriers of America, Inc., made public last week the code which they will propose to the government under the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act. The code calls for a minimum wage scale ranging from \$33 a week for finishers to \$50 a week for cutters.

The code also establishes a 35 hour week and declares against the employment of child workers under the age of 16. Although the code guarantees the right of the workers to have a voice in determining working conditions, the workers had nothing to say in the draft of the manufacturers' proposals.

Commenting on the proposed code the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union declared: "The Retail Furriers Association consists of retail fur stores that also carry on manufacturing of high class furs for the wealthy ladies. Workers working in these places are manufacturing fur coats for the wives of the bankers and industrial magnates such as, the Fords, etc. They are making coats valued at tens of thousands of dollars. Nevertheless, these retail manufacturing furriers are proposing a minimum wage scale lower than the minimum wage scales at the present time prevailing in the fur industry."

A special committee of furriers is at the present time working on a program of demands comprising wages, hours and sanitary conditions. The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, in which all the fur workers are organized, will insist that any board, meeting on the Recovery Act, listens to the demands of the fur workers, presented thru the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

No Relief, Child Dies, Negro Resists Eviction, Is Framed

Now Faces Long Term on Assault Charge, Trial July 12

NEW YORK.—William Bryan, a Brooklyn Negro worker, knows only too well what Roosevelt's new deal means to workers. Refused relief, Bryan and his wife lost a child which because of undernourishment died in the Kings County Hospital of pneumonia contracted after being taken to the hospital. Refused rent checks by the home relief bureau, Bryan and his wife were ordered thrown out of their Brooklyn home on April 20. William Bryan is now held for trial on felonious assault and faces a long prison term because he resisted the eviction. The police who arrested both Bryan and his wife during the eviction released the woman to make easier the conviction of Bryan on a framed-up charge that he threw a flatiron at one of Tammany's cops.

With the trial scheduled for Wednesday morning, July 12, in Special Sessions, Smith and Schermerhorn, Brooklyn, the Brownsville Section, International Labor Defense and the Brownsville Unemployed Council are arranging a mass meeting for Monday, July 10, at 8 p. m., at Rockaway Palace, 695 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, to protest the frame-up, to demand unemployment relief, and the release of Bryan. Speakers will include Frank Spector, assistant National Secretary, International Labor Defense, and Louise Thompson, Secretary, National Scottsboro Action Committee.

Only a large mobilization of workers at the court July 12 will force the boss class to drop the frame-up against Bryan, the victim of the bosses' hunger program as intensified by Roosevelt's new deal. The New York District International Labor Defense stated today, in calling on all Negro and white workers to jam the court when Bryan goes on trial.

Shoe Workers in Haverhill Strike Walkout When Bosses Break Pay Rise Promise

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 5.—Six hundred shoe workers came out on strike today in protest against the failure of the manufacturers to give the increases promised following their militant strike last March. At that time the strike was settled by the officials of the National Shoe Association, who have since helped the manufacturers to deliberately delay paying the workers the promised increases. District Agent Keller had held the workers back when they demanded action against the manufacturers. The strike is due to the example set by the rank and file opposition in the union, which has led a number of stoppages in shops and forced the bosses to grant all back pay due the workers. Such a vigorous cry for action was raised in the locals recently that the officials could no longer stem the strike wave. Officials of the union are now maneuvering to send the case to the State Board of Arbitration, to be settled by a committee of friends of the manufacturers. The rank and file opposition is mobilizing the workers to defeat this step.

NEW YORK.—The Bronx Section of the International Labor Defense is holding a big torchlight parade on the coming Friday, July 7, 1933, in support of the striking Laundry Workers and for the unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys. This parade will begin from Wilkins and Intervale Avenues, proceeding to

A PICTURE OF "LEFT" REFORMIST LEADERSHIP IN THE OHIO UNEMPLOYED LEAGUES

Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill Is Endorsed by the Convention

By C. A. HATHAWAY. COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3 (By Mail).—The Convention of the Ohio Unemployed Leagues held at the Coliseum here on July 1st and 2nd stood out in marked contrast to the Conference of the Ohio Unemployed Councils held in the same hall only a week before.



C. A. HATHAWAY

The Conference of the Councils was attended by 1,000 representatives; the Convention of the Leagues, which closed yesterday, by only 299. The Council gathering was a unified fighting gathering; that of the Leagues was characterized by a continued squabbling that blurred over the splendid fighting record of many of the local and county Leagues.

Some Things in Common. The two Conventions had some things in common; they both went on record for UNITY, for united struggle, for a FEDERATION of the unemployed organizations. They both endorsed the WORKERS' UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL. They both decided to prepare strike action against forced labor and for the payment of relief wages in cash. But even here where they agreed, there was a marked difference. The Unemployed COUNCILS decided upon their program and for united action after serious discussion ENTHUSIASTICALLY and UNANIMOUSLY. The Unemployed Leagues decided upon theirs and for united effort only after two days of heated, but petty haggling over irrelevant matters, and then only by a closely divided vote and after many compromises.

The convention of the Unemployed Councils was a gathering of men and women who knew what they wanted and how they were going to get it; the Convention of the Leagues was one marked by equal militancy, by equal hatred for the present unbearable conditions, by equal determination to change the situation, but, at the same time, by the greatest confusion. The League convention, in contrast to that of the Councils, knew neither what it wanted nor how it was to proceed.

Why this difference? Was it due to a different type of unemployed workers in the two conventions? No! The workers, as Andrew Onda speaking for the Unemployed Councils, correctly pointed out, were substantially the same. Both conventions brought together a cross section of unemployed of the state—native and foreign-born, men and women, young and old, Negro and white—with the Leagues having fewer Negroes, possibly a slightly higher percentage of native American workers than the Councils because it is stronger in the smaller cities and villages where the percentage of native white workers is higher. But this does not explain the marked contrast between the two gatherings.

Leadership—this is the key to an understanding of the differences be-

tween the two gatherings. The leadership of the Councils—in the main, Communist leadership—was clear cut and determined; it formulated its program, it boldly and clearly put this program forward, and decisively won the workers for a line of class struggle sure to get results.

The leadership of the Leagues, on the contrary, after agreeing to put forward the same program as that adopted by the Councils—at least in all essentials—wavered and vacillated from the opening of their convention until the end. The confusion at the League convention was due to the vacillation and indecisiveness of the League's leadership and of the delegation of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action headed by A. J. Muste. They were responsible for the confusion among the workers and for the lack of harmony in the convention. This it is necessary to point out and establish, particularly now when they have taken the road of united action with us.

The inconsistency of the leadership, its political indecisiveness, resulted in no line being given to the delegates, thus leaving them a prey to their own prejudices and to the maneuvers and machinations of unscrupulous misleaders and even hired agents of the bosses. The tendency to blame the "backwardness of the workers" for what happened in Columbus could only serve to justify the most reactionary policies on the part of a leadership.

It is distinctly to the credit of the workers in the League convention, and particularly of the Lucas County (Toledo) delegation headed by the such able fighters as Sponcello and Gatie, that the principle of a united unemployed movement was endorsed, beginning now with state and national federations of the existing organizations. But this result was achieved despite a convention leadership which in words spoke for united action but in practice was only able to confuse the issues for the workers.

Stool Pigeon Activity. Take the following example. The Franklin and Athens County delegations, the two largest in the convention—the Franklin county (Columbus) delegation alone having close to 100 delegates. Both of these delegations came from excellent fighting organizations. Both county bodies had carried through militant strike actions against forced labor jobs and for cash payment on public works at union wages. These workers had proven their willingness to fight in action.

But these workers were afflicted with all the prejudices common among non-class conscious workers; they were patriotic; they were religious; they were crammed with democratic illusions. Most serious though was the type of their county leadership—the typical drum-beating, flag-waving, fascist type, headed by one Clowe and by one Gerstner—Joseph Gerstner.

Joseph Gerstner is a PAID STOOL PIGEON, A PRIVATE DETECTIVE, A SCAB-HERDER for the steel and coal bosses of Ohio. He was employed as a "private investigator" by the Ralston Steel Car

Highlights of State Convention of the Ohio Unemployed Leagues

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3rd (By Mail).—The highlights of the state convention of the Ohio Unemployed Leagues which closed here yesterday were the following:

- 1) The convention accepted practically unanimously the officers' report calling for a federation of the several unemployed organizations in the state and agreeing to join with the Unemployed Councils in an effort to achieve one unified movement nationally. The proposed articles of federation, however, were referred by a vote of 106 to 94 to the local leagues for action without recommendation by the convention.
- 2) The Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill was endorsed by the convention, thus giving further impetus to the effort to unite all workers' organizations behind this one insurance bill as drafted by the Unemployed Councils.
- 3) A strike on all relief jobs was decided upon for "August 1st or thereabouts" to force the payment of trade union wages and in cash.
- 4) Andrew Onda, secretary of the Ohio Unemployed Councils, addressed the last session of the convention urging united action in the preparation and conduct of the August 1st strike and in the fight for federal social insurance. His speech was enthusiastically received by the convention, dispelling the fears of the Ohio Leagues leadership that the fascist elements had stirred up so much bitterness against the councils that he would not be given a hearing. His speech contributed most to the final actions of the convention for joint struggle with the councils.

Co. He herded scabs in the shopmen's strike and in the steel strike. He NOW OPERATES a private detective agency on South High St. here in Columbus. He was expelled from the Unemployed Councils after one month's membership. All this was known to the leaders of the Ohio Unemployed Leagues before the convention opened. Yet now he is a member of the Franklin County Grievance Committee of the Leagues.

Furthermore, it was known before the Convention opened—at least for 4 or 5 days as can be seen by the photostatic copy of his letter to the local papers—that Gerstner and his brain trust—Clowe—were organizing an opposition to united action with the Unemployed Councils, were vigorously opposing the creation of a federated movement, were undermining the prestige of the state leadership of the Leagues—Truax and Johnson—and were arousing all of the patriotic, anti-red sentiments latent in the minds of the militant, but politically undeveloped workers of Franklin and Athens counties.

To cap off their whole action, Gerstner established a guard of selected workers armed with clubs which for a day and a half patrolled the fair grounds and controlled the gates and entrances to the convention hall. In short Gerstner and Clowe tried to create a real fascist atmosphere around the convention, stirring up the bitterest feelings against the Unemployed Councils and against those who urged joint action with the Councils.

No Efforts to Isolate Bosses' Agents. In this situation what stand did the leadership of the League take? Did they take steps to politically isolate Gerstner and Clowe, and arouse the workers against them? There were no such steps visible before or during the convention. There was talk in the corridors of the necessity for doing it, but it was not done.

On the contrary, Clowe was even permitted to become the chairman of the Resolution Committee of the State convention, where he was able to block effectively the adoption of the articles of agreement for the

The Stoolpigeon Letter to "Columbus Citizen"

Ohio Unemployed League Opposes Communism

Editor of Citizen: As rumors are being circulated around this city and county that the Ohio Unemployed League will cooperate and associate with organizations which are affiliated with the Communist party, I am denying these rumors in the name of the Columbus and Franklin county locals of the Ohio Unemployed League.

We are willing to join forces with any organizations which are working for the best interests of the people of this country as a whole, and are against the so-called Communists, who claim as their goal the subjugation of the United States under the control of the "Third International of Moscow."

As matters stand now we are an army fighting for a constructive economic revolution for the working classes of this country, while the Communists under assumed names are busy undermining and destroying the little ground upon which the workers now stand by promising a veritable Utopia, which is impossible when one understands their ultimate goal. It is our duty to unite under the Stars and Stripes and fight our way back to normalcy by ourselves.

—Joseph Gerstner. This fear to open battle against a known stool pigeon leadership of the biggest county delegation in the convention best illustrates the wavering and indecisiveness of the "left" reformist leadership of the Leagues. The reasons for this policy of hesitation and fear has its political causes as I shall show later. Now as to the conduct of the convention: Here was "democracy" run wild without even an effort to give a line to the convention—also, as I shall show, not accidental. No adequate political report was given at the opening of the convention to give a common purpose to the delegates. No effort was made to isolate Gerstner and Clowe. Demands were not clearly formulated

Difference Between Two Unemployed Organizations Is a Difference in Leadership

nor discussed. No clear-cut plans were presented for the further expansion of the movement or for the development of struggles. A short, truax officers' report was read and Truax, the state leader of the Leagues delivered what amounted to a short speech of welcome—this was all! The officers' report urged united action as had previously been agreed upon with the leadership of the Councils. It contained not a single reference to Unemployment Insurance. It proposed only a strike on all relief jobs "August 1st or thereabouts" to force the payment of trade union wages in cash on these jobs—a good proposal! But even this was not explained; preparatory work was not outlined; it played practically no role in the convention discussion.

Following this brief "report" and the remarks of Truax, the floor was opened for county reports and discussion—discussion on what nobody knew. This opportunity was seized by the elements bent on disruption—Clowe, the fascist, and the Socialist Party delegates. Throughout the entire first day, these elements ran the leadership ragged. They assailed the idea of united action; they slandered the Unemployed Councils; they developed a patriotic fervor among a section of the convention which could be equalled only by the Daughters of the American Revolution or a lynch mob.

The first day's session ended in a crisis—almost with a split. But before this session ended, the Ohio Unemployed Leagues had been registered as 100 per cent Americans. A formal motion was adopted as a condition for united action as follows: "The Stars and Stripes right or wrong; if it is right we support it; if it is wrong, we try to change it."

Certainly, a good foundation is here laid for a national socialist movement—a fascist movement. On the second day an effort was made by Truax, aided by A. J. Muste, to turn the tide, an effort that if made at the opening of the convention would have isolated completely the two fascist leaders and their social-fascist allies. After these speeches, coming as late as they did, the armed guards of Gerstner were disbanded and dispersed. The convention began to take on the appearance of a labor convention.

But it was too late to center the discussion around the formulation of a clear-cut program of action. The wrangling continued, with the Ohio leadership floundering less than the day before, but still floundering.

Now what is the cause for all this? Is it because A. J. Muste, Bill Truax, Louis Budenz and the others don't know how to prepare, organize and lead a convention? Of course not! They can claim equal skill with us. Their difficulties arise from their inability to follow a typical centrist—a "left" social reformist, political line. They try to steer a course for themselves in between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party. They conceive of the united front tactic as a means of building a mass movement in opposition to both the Socialists and Communists.

This leads them to all sorts of contradictory positions, and even gives

the impression that they are aimless drifting in the face of their opponents. In their anxiety to remain in the center, they constantly fear being pushed to either the right or the left. The result is that they invariably find themselves paralyzed only, when to maintain their position, they have to unite with the left, with the Communists. Their position always leads them to the right, to a conciliatory attitude toward the arch enemies of the workers.

This can be illustrated. The Ohio Unemployed Leagues have been organized as "non-political and non-partisan". With this slogan they fought the Unemployed Councils, charging that the Councils were Communist-controlled. Their organizers have gone up and down the state attacking the Councils as "political and partisan" (as Communist) and calling upon the workers to join the "non-political, non-partisan" Unemployed Leagues. In other words, they stimulated and nourished the most backward sentiments among the workers.

It is correct to draw into an unemployed movement all workers regardless of their political or other opinions. But such a movement, merely because republicans, socialists and democrats are drawn in, cannot be "non-partisan." To be non-partisan means to make the organization a prey for bourgeois politicians, for even fascist tendencies such as were brought forward by Gerstner and Clowe. It means that they tie the workers more firmly to the old parties through their active efforts to keep them away from the Communist Party.

This was the contradiction the Mustettes found themselves in. Franklin County delegates declared: "You advised us not to join the Councils because they are under Communist leadership; you urged us to join the 'non-political, non-partisan' Unemployed Leagues, and now you urge us to form a federation with the Councils. How do you justify such a course?" The anti-Communist sentiment had been stirred up and crystallized by the Mustettes themselves. These very sentiments were then used by a couple of fascists to paralyze the convention.

The Mustette leadership could not effectively resist their attack, because to do so meant to defend the class struggle policies of the Councils. It meant to sharply attack the policy of relying on the "friendship" of local capitalist politicians as advocated by Clowe. It meant to abandon their "non-political, non-partisan" label and come out in defense of effective working class political action. It meant to make war against Gerstner and Clowe as against fascists—but how could one remain "non-partisan" and yet drive Gerstner and Clowe out of the convention?

The Columbus State convention which ended with only the most confused line should serve as a lesson to the followers of this "left" reformist position. It should make them see the futility of a so-called middle course which in reality only leads the militant workers back into the bourgeois camp.

POLICE ATTACK ANTI-SLAVERY LAW MEETING IN N. Y. C.

Break Gathering of 1500 in Prepared Onslaught

NEW YORK.—Fifteen hundred workers marched from Union Square to the fur market at 29th Street yesterday to demonstrate against the Roosevelt slavery act, against the program of attack on the workers living conditions, and to defend the fur union against the slavery act. At 29th Street the workers met the full force of the terror organized by the bosses' government to crush the growing opposition to the Roosevelt slavery program.

Fifty mounted policemen, 50 more uniformed men on foot, and innumerable plainclothes men filled the street. Although a permit had been granted for the meeting at that place, the police suddenly, without warning, launched a prearranged attack on the workers just as Joe Brand, organizer of Section 1 of the Communist Party, mounted the platform to speak. Thugs on horses rode on the sidewalks and into the ranks of the workers. Clubs of thugs, in uniform and out of uniform, fell upon the heads of workers.

Joe Brand Arrested. Joe Brand was arrested. Over 30 other workers were beaten up, and six were also jailed.

Tried the same afternoon in the Jefferson Market Court, for disorderly conduct, Brand was given three days, but because of his vigorous protests he was released in his own custody and sentence was deferred.



Attack Arranged Beforehand. The whole attack was carefully arranged beforehand in the morning, the police walked into the fur department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union at 131 West 28th Street, and arrested seven active members of the union. Those arrested were Joe Potash, New York secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; Jack Schneider, organizer for the union's fur department; and Julius Schwartz, Oscar Malloff, William Greenberg, Alex Hartenstein and Mandelbaum. They are being held on a charge of felonious assault. The International Labor Defense has gone to the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus for the release of these workers.

This organized and brutal attack shows the workers that the government is prepared to go to any length to enforce the slavery codes now being prepared. Where the deceit of the Socialist leaders and the gangsterism of the A. F. of L. leaders fail, the violence of the government is organized against the workers who demand the right to strike, the right to belong to a union of their own choice, and the right to struggle against starvation conditions.

Greater demonstrations and more militant struggle must be the workers' answer to this latest attack of the slavery act program. All workers' organizations must at once begin to elect delegates to the conference of the International Unity Council, to be held at Webster Hall, July 15, to lay the basis for defense of the trade unions against the slavery act program. The working class must strengthen its organized united front to defeat the bosses' slavery act terror and starvation.

Labor Union Meets

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT of Needle Workers Industrial Union, right after work, at union hall, 131 West 28th Street. FUR POINTERS, men's right after work, at 131 West 28th Street. UPHOLSTERY, membership meeting tonight at 7:30 at headquarters of Puritane Workers Industrial Union, 818 Broadway. Plans for coming strike will be discussed.

DRESSMAKERS, open forum by left wing opposition of Local 22 at Memorial Hall, 241 West 28th Street, today, at 2 P.M. discuss call of Needle Trades Industrial Union to conference on general strike.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3912
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

Intern'l Workers Order
DENTAL DEPARTMENT
80 FIFTH AVENUE
15TH FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of
Dr. C. Weissman

WILLIAM BELL
Optometrist
106 EAST 14TH STREET
Near Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.
Phone: Tompkins Square 6-8237

130 on Strike at Progress Shoe Co.

NEW YORK.—One hundred and thirty workers went out on strike yesterday at the Progress Shoe Co., 476 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. The boss, preparing to lower conditions in the shop, locked out the workers and refused to recognize the workers shop committee, which recognition had been forced from the boss in a previous action.

The workers, under the leadership of the Shoe Workers Industrial Union, are now striking for the recognition of their shop committee.

400 Workers Strike at Auto Parts Plant

POTTSTOWN, Pa., July 5.—A walkout of about 400 workers of the Spicer Manufacturing Plant occurred here last Monday. The company manufactures automobile axles and other auto parts. The workers will formulate their demands, to be presented to company officials at a mass meeting scheduled for tonight.

Jobless Pocketbook Workers Fed Honeyed Words of Slavery Law

NEW YORK.—Unemployed pocketbook workers, called by the officials of the International Pocketbook Workers Union to a meeting yesterday at the Rand School, were denied the floor to make known their grievances, but instead were fed with honeyed words about the Recovery (Slavery) act, and how it will create jobs.

The rank and file of the pocketbook workers called on the unemployed not to be deceived into inaction by these slavery act speakers (among whom was the Socialist Feigenbaum of the New Leader), but to join the mass picket lines of the striking pocketbook workers.

Herndon Lawyer Appeals to NAACP Fund Donors

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.—An appeal to all contributors to the Scottsboro Defense Fund set up by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to protest to the leadership of that organization and demand that "they turn over all such funds unconditionally to the International Labor Defense was issued here by John H. Geer, attorney with Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., in the Angelo Herndon case.

Geer's open letter follows: "To the contributors to the Scottsboro N. A. A. C. P. Defense Fund: "Send protests to DuBois, White and Company, trading at the N. A. A. C. P., demanding that the money collected under pretense that it would be used to pay legal bills incurred in the defense of the Scottsboro boys be unconditionally turned over to the International Labor Defense, the organization that has five times saved the lives of these boys."

"In the fight for the defense of the Scottsboro boys it is imperative that all such forces as the N. A. A. C. P. misleaders who are aligned with the persecutors be exposed, and that the membership of the I. L. D. and N. A. A. C. P. bring pressure to compel these enemies to turn over the \$2,300 collected for the Scottsboro boys' defense.

"One most interested in the Scottsboro defense."
"JOHN H. GEER."

Anna Hall Trial Today

NEW YORK.—Anna Hall, arrested April 23 at a demonstration at a home relief bureau, will go on trial today, at the Snyder and Flatbush Avenue court, Brooklyn, on a framed-up charge of felonious assault. Her arrest took place during the drive by the bosses to cut down relief in order to force young workers into Roosevelt's forced labor camps.

Trial of Diana Winter, arrested May 18, for resisting an eviction at 172 Willowholy Street, Brooklyn, will take place tomorrow in the Brooklyn court at Smith and Schermerhorn Streets, on a charge of disorderly conduct. These workers will be defended by the New York District International Labor Defense.

Conference to Form Harlem Scottsboro Committee Called

NEW YORK.—A call to a Conference to form a Harlem Scottsboro Action Committee to be held July 23 has been issued by the National Scottsboro Action Committee. This call has been sent to all churches, fraternal organizations, lodges, unions and student groups in Harlem.

The call urges that all groups send protest telegrams to Governor Miller today, at 2, at Memorial Hall, 344 West 36th Street, to plan an answer to the call of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union for one general strike in the industry.

Speed Up on Mallory Line Pier 51 Sends Worker to Hospital

NEW YORK.—The daily intensified speed-up of the longshoremen on Pier 51 of the Clyde-Mallory Line led to a truck driver being seriously hurt and sent to a hospital after the truck he was forced to drive fast slid.

The Wednesday before, longshoremen on that pier were forced to work from 1 to 11 p.m. without stopping to eat. The speed-up on this pier is worse than anywhere else, it is pointed out by the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

DRESSMAKERS MEET TODAY

NEW YORK.—An open forum of the left wing opposition will be held today at 2, at Memorial Hall, 344 West 36th Street, to plan an answer to the call of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union for one general strike in the industry.

800 CHILDREN TO BE SENT TO CAMP

Tag Days Start to Assure Supplies

NEW YORK.—To support the United Front Children's Camp, which opens in Windgate, N. Y., today, a Tag Day drive will be held July 7, 8 and 9, the proceeds of which will be used to help accommodate 800 undernourished working class children in camp this summer.

The camp is controlled by the Unemployed Councils of Greater New York, Workers International Relief, Industrial Unions, International Labor Defense, United Councils of Workingclass Women, Workers' Clubs of Greater New York, Pioneers, etc. Fifty per cent of the 800 children to be taken to the camp for a vacation will be those of jobless workers, with 25 per cent of these children of destitute Negro workers. These children will be sent to the camp by the affiliate organizations.

Workers and their organizations are urged to support the Tag Day drive, upon whose success depends the immediate existence of this children's camp, which a proletarian location will be given the workers' children as well as a chance to regain their health shattered by capitalist hunger.

Alaska Fishermen Win After 2 Month Strike

KETCHIKAN, Alaska.—Sailors on trollers who have been on strike for the past two months, have won all their demands from the local buyers. They won a minimum price nearly three times as high as the price last season.

BEACHES AGAIN FOUND POLLUTED BY SEWAGE THAT CITY DOES NOT BURN

NEW YORK.—Every bathing frequented by the millions of New York City workers is dangerously polluted with typhoid, sinusitis, mastoid infections and eye, ear, nose, throat and stomach disease bacteria it was revealed again yesterday in a survey by the Kroth Laboratories, Inc.

Laboratory tests indicated that every beach available within the limits of the 5-cent fare is so badly polluted with human waste that serious disease may result from any contact with the water. Typhoid is one of the most frequent results of swimming in infected water. The rapid increase of this disease is noted every year at the opening of the swimming season. Sinus and mastoid infections are also common, as are intestinal infections caused from swallowing the

water and eye, ear and nose diseases. The chief cause of this infection that endangers the lives of millions, is the city's delay in building sewage incinerators instead of allowing human sewage to be dumped into the water. The construction of these has again been postponed until September.

HOW AIRSHIP AKRON WAS SALVAGED (By a Marine Worker Correspondent) PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—I have been talking to some members of the crew on U. S. S. Kalmia, the navy tug which salvaged the wreck of the Airship Akron. While dragging for the bodies of the men they got an enlisted man on deck. Part of the man's head was missing. The

International Workers Order Calls Members to Picket Cafeteria

NEW YORK.—All members of the International Workers Order of all language sections, Jewish, English, Hungarians, Slovaks, Russians, Italians, etc., are called to demonstrate their solidarity with the Food Workers Industrial Union by joining in a picket line at Severins Cafeteria, 30th St. and Seventh Ave., tomorrow, Friday, at 12 noon, against the injunction of the Severin bosses took out against the Food Workers in 1929.

This injunction has been taken out to prevent the Food Workers Industrial Union from fighting for better conditions and a living wage. "We must help smash this injunction, because every worker in the I.W.O. who enters the struggle for better conditions is menaced by this weapon of the bosses—and only the organized efforts of the trade unions, the fraternal organizations and working class groups can smash this weapon," stated the New York City Committee of the I.W.O. yesterday.



officers promptly ordered the crew to throw the body of the man back overboard again.

When they finally got the body of Admiral Moffet, they took him aboard with all due pomp and ceremony. This shows the status of the slaves who enlist in the service of the U. S. Army or Navy.

CLOAKMAKERS' FORUM TODAY NEW YORK.—A mass open forum of cloakmakers will be held today at 2 o'clock at Bryant Hall, 6th Avenue and 40th Street, under the auspices of the cloakmakers' action committee to discuss the referendum at which the cloakmakers, voted overwhelmingly for week work, and also to discuss the decisions made at the last Cooper Union meeting of the cloakmakers.

CONFERENCE COLLAPSES WITH DOLLAR STILL FALLING

U. S. Delegation Says "Impossible to Keep Conference Going"; Urges It to Disband

More Vicious Outbreak of Economic War Seen As Result of Parley Break-up

LONDON, July 5.—A new message from President Roosevelt to the Economic Conference was pronounced by the Conference steering committee to be "decidedly unsatisfactory." After a committee meeting this morning, M. Bonnet, the French Finance Minister, said: "We are awaiting a message from Mr. Roosevelt, which, it seems, will change everything."

But Roosevelt's message, when it arrived, was called "stronger than the first one." After the receipt of new orders from Wall Street via the White House, the American delegation in London expressed the opinion that it would be best if the Economic Conference were to be "partially disbanded." Roosevelt's second communication has implanted the conviction that it will be impossible to keep the Conference going at this time.

Thieves Fall Out.

The Conference, which had one foot in the grave at the time it met, was practically consigned to the cemetery by Roosevelt's July 3rd note. The "failure" of the Conference, which the capitalist "experts" and "statesmen" are now bemoaning with suitable crocodile tears, is the natural and inevitable outcome of the nature of the Conference itself, which was from the start only one more war move in the continuous struggle between the imperialist powers for a new division of world markets.

European Press Hostile.

Press comments on the break up of the Conference were bitter both in England and France. "To many people," wrote the London Times, "it seemed almost as if President Roosevelt intended deliberately to wreck the Conference." Sir Walter Layton, the editor of the Economist, writes that "the statement of President Roosevelt which was issued at London, Monday morning removed the possibility of the Conference attaining any of its major objectives."

The Journal des Debats refers to Roosevelt as "an irritated prophet" lecturing the world. The Paris-Midi describes the message as "a mixture of impertinence, prejudices and insolence." L'intransigeant's adjective is "puerile." Most of the French newspapers reprint Roosevelt's previous message about the necessity for currency stabilization to secure prosperity, and the more recent message, side by side, asking their readers to pay their nickel and take their choice.

Marine Industry Prepares for War

THE national convention of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, to be held here in July 16-18, comes at the most critical time in the affair of the marine industry since the world war.

Delegates to the convention will represent the workers in an industry that is in a state of collapse, only kept alive by enormous government subsidies, by drastic wage cuts, by increasing speed-up, stretch-out, and ration-alization. It is the industry in which national imperialist rivalries clash most fiercely and most directly in time of peace, and which turns most completely into an auxiliary weapon of these imperialist nations when war is declared. It is of key importance in any war situation involving the United States.

The shipbuilding side of the marine industry is at a complete standstill. Despite unheard-of subsidies over a period of years, there is today not a single merchant vessel of over 1,000 tons under construction in any American shipyard. The building of 30 merchant ships which were to have followed the Washington, under provisions of the Jones-White Act, has been abandoned. Tied up, like the Leviathan, are ships whose tonnage amounts to more than one-third of the entire United States merchant marine. Over 2-1/2 million tons of ships have already been scrapped. This amounted to 24.9 per cent of the merchant fleet.

Every vessel built under the Jones-White Act, and this means nearly every vessel built in the past four years, is fitted for immediate conversion to a naval auxiliary in time of war. The need for ships to transport troops, munitions, and food, during the World War caused the establishment of the United States Shipping Board, whose function was to build quickly a big merchant marine. The ships thus built were paid for through government subsidies, and in the 14 years of the Shipping Board's existence, over \$1 billion dollars of public money was appropriated for its use.

AFTER the war the government followed the policy of transferring the Shipping Board fleet into private hands as rapidly as possible. Favored capitalists got the biggest share of the graft. Most of the ships of the International Mercantile Marine Co., the largest American shipping concern, were Shipping Board vessels. The I. M. M. is Morgan controlled. So is the American Export line, another Shipping Board created fleet, and many others. The American marine industry is almost completely in the hands of monopoly capitalists.

In 1931, as business began to get bad for the United States Line the Shipping Board not only took back over three million dollars' worth of laid-up, older ships, but also cancelled outright an eleven million dollar mortgage which the line owed. This is an outstanding, but not an isolated case. In 1928 the United States government presented its shipowners with the most generous subsidy bill in world shipping history. This was the Jones-White Act. It provided for ap-

USSR UNIVERSITY TO CELEBRATE ITS XV ANNIVERSARY

Great Art Exhibition Opening in Moscow Shows High Level

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

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., July 3. (Special Cable).—Sverdlovsk University, now known as the "All-Union Communist University of Agriculture," has just had celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of its existence. The university was named after Sverdlov, the first president of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union. It is the highest Communist school in the country. Thousands of the leading Communist Party workers, important Soviet officials and chiefs of machine and tractor stations received their training in this school.

At the anniversary celebration, the leaders of the Soviet Union government and of the Communist Party paid glowing tribute to the work of the Sverdlov University graduates. The celebration was held in the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow. Sverdlov, secretary of the political committee in charge of tractor stations, made the principal speech.

In addition to education of the sort typified by the Sverdlov University, art is flourishing in the Soviet Union, as was once more proved by an exhibition just begun in three different places in Moscow. The whole exhibit covers the period since the Bolshevik revolution, and includes painting, sculpture and placards produced in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, part of the Soviet Union.

Paintings are shown in sixteen rooms of the Museum of History, Sculpture is displayed in the State Museum of Art. Of the 339 artists represented by more than 2,500 items of art, only 77 had exhibited any of their work before the revolution.

The entire range of art in the Soviet Union and its various currents and tendencies is represented in this exhibit. While at the beginning the Soviet artists considered revolution in art forms as equivalent to revolutionary art, this erroneous view has gradually lost ground and as a body the Soviet artists now emphasize the socialist content. They allow for a variety of old and new forms, whatever is capable of expressing this content.

Moscow workers are showing great enthusiasm over these exhibitions, and also over another, which is devoted to the fifteen year history of the Red Army.

BELOW THE BELT!



NEWS ITEM: In line with the Roosevelt National Recovery Act, the bakers are beginning to increase the price of bread from 1 to 3 cents.

Marine Workers Will Hold Anti-War Demonstration in Baltimore

An Anti-War Rally is being held in Baltimore, July 14th, at the Finnish Hall, by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which will be a send-off for the delegates to the National Convention in New York. The imperialist nations are at present rushing through their war plans, and the working class must intensify its fight against war. The marine industry is one of the key industries in war, and the marine workers are the ones who must stop the shipments of war material. Right today ship after ship is carrying war material to Japan, where a war is being carried on against the Chinese people. This war may soon be directed at the Soviet Union!

This Anti-War Rally is part of the fight against imperialist war, and the delegates will come back with a plan of action to stop shipments of munitions on the docks and ships. Preparations are going full speed ahead to make this Anti-War Rally a great success. Every worker must take a part in the fight against imperialist war, by supporting this Anti-War Rally and the National Convention. We must fight against imperialist war before it breaks out! The answer of the working class to the war plans of the capitalists must include the building of a powerful Marine Workers Industrial Union, a real weapon against war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. Support the Anti-War Rally, on to the National Convention, July 16, 17, 18, for a strong Marine Workers Industrial Union!

Go to see every subscriber when his subscription expires to get his renewal.

HOW WORKER CORRESPONDENTS OF FRANCE REPORT WAR PREPARATIONS

French Imperialists War Designs Are Exposed

France, the strongest militaristic power on the European continent and one of the strongest in the world! France possesses the most powerful war industry in Europe and occupies the first place in the world in the exportation of munitions of war to other countries. France is the guardian and pillar of the Versailles Treaty of robbery which keeps tens of millions of toilers in chains. International Solidarity of French Workers.

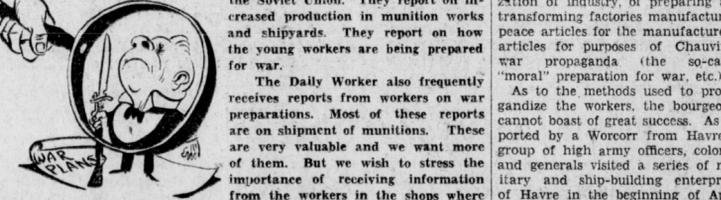
Therefore, the struggle of the French workers against its "own" imperialism, against war preparations and intervention is of special significance for the toiling masses of the whole world and particularly for the Soviet Union. That's why the active struggles of our French class brothers appear to be one of the glowing expressions of that international proletarian solidarity of which we can proudly speak today, the day of international solidarity, May 1st. Here we will touch upon only one phase of this anti-war struggle—the correspondents of L'Humanite, the worker correspondents. On its pages, the Worcor reports the intensified preparations for war, the intensified production of munitions for war, the preparing of the youth for war and many other things about which the bourgeois press prefers to remain silent, to hide from the wide masses, with government funds the completion of what will be the largest ship in the world, the 30,000-ton, 1020-foot Normandie. In May the German shipowners, through their fascist government, made themselves a gift of 20,000,000 marks as compensation for losses in freight revenue caused by the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain and the United States. Exemption from taxes, and from the burden of payments for social insurance for the workers, are also promised.

England, whose merchant fleet has not grown very much since 1913 promised the Cunard line financial assistance in finishing an uncompleted 70,000-ton giant liner, and in building a sister ship of the same size. Now the imperialist powers, recognizing the futility of purely economic struggle for mastery of marine trade, are turning more and more to war. Only the Marine Workers' Industrial Union has offered any fighting opposition to the shipowners, program of wage cuts, rationalization, unemployment, and starvation. The Marine Workers Industrial Union is organizing, on the ships, on the docks, in the yards, against the war for which the capitalist government is preparing its machine, forces. The working masses, organized in militant opposition under the TUUL and the Communist Party, can stop the transportation of war materials, and avert impending imperialist war.

War Production Increases During Crisis. A worker correspondent of one metallurgical factory in Paris (the name of the Worcor is not given for obvious reasons) writes that in that factory "peace" production is evermore being displaced by production of war materials, particularly machine-guns, stands and apparatus for aiming and correction of shooting field pieces. At the time when other factories suffer from the crisis, this factory received a war order, and extended its production two times. The big aviation factories of the Forman Co. in Billancourt are working on. Rising at a height of 3,500 meters (outside of the range of gun) the airplanes using an old vessel as a target, threw down 50 bombs, ten of which struck the vessel and shattered it. Two such airplanes could rapidly destroy two fair-sized cities. Transport of Munitions Reported. In the port of Havre, according to the information from a Worcor there, war materials were shipped to Poland (appliance manufacturer) and the Schneider Creso factories) and for Rumania (aviation ports) at the end of March. Another Worcor writing about the loading of torpedoes on a transport for Poland, calls upon the workers to struggle against the transportation of war materials for Poland and Rumania and other countries which French imperialism is arming for an attack upon the Soviet Union. The bourgeoisie is devising tremendous intention to militarizing the youth. Sam E. Maru, a worcor writes: "The government is carrying on intensified war preparations. In every village, brigades of gendarmes are recruiting youth at the age of 18 to 20 years for war exercises. I must say that many workers are zealously learning the handling of arms, of course, not for the purpose of playing into the hands of the imperialists but in order to utilize this knowledge for the cause of the revolution. Getting Ready for Mobilization. A characteristic indication of the imminent war danger appears in the report of a Worcor from a small city of the department of A-Lavora. He tells of what the mayor of the city said: "Lately I often receive sealed government envelopes with the

Worker Correspondents! Report War Preparations!

The accompanying article tells how the worker correspondents in France, writing to "L'Humanite", the French Communist paper, carry on the struggle against imperialist war preparations and against the war of intervention being prepared against the Soviet Union. They report on increased production in munition works and shipyards. They report on how the young workers are being prepared for war.



these munitions are being manufactured, and from camps and organizations where youth are being trained for war. We particularly want news from shops where peace-time production is being supplanted by war production, and where increased production is due to orders of a war nature. American worker correspondents should enroll in the international army of worker correspondents who are fighting in international solidarity against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

A few facts, taken from only two issues of "Humanite" in April. War Production Increases During Crisis.

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Latin-American Students Join the Anti-Imperialist League

The second congress of the Confederacion Ibero-Americana de Estudiantes (Latin-American Students Federation), held May 7 to 14 at San Jose Costa Rica, went on record as affiliating itself with the League Against Imperialism and for National Independence and with the World Committee for Struggle Against War; condemned the attitude of President Roosevelt and the acts of the authorities of Alabama in the Scottsboro case, and sent a protest demanding the immediate release of the nine innocent Negro boys; cleared the support of the C. I. A. D. E. for the American Workers Congress to be held in New York in September; and sent greetings to the revolutionary students of Mexico for their attempt to demonstrate against the new United States Ambassador, Josephus Daniels, who in 1914 ordered the slaughter of workers and peasants at Vera Cruz.

These results were achieved despite the reformist leadership of the C. I. A. D. E., which tried at every turn to stifle the demands of the majority of the boys; cleared the support of the C. I. A. D. E. for the American Workers Congress to be held in New York in September; and sent greetings to the revolutionary students of Mexico for their attempt to demonstrate against the new United States Ambassador, Josephus Daniels, who in 1914 ordered the slaughter of workers and peasants at Vera Cruz.

CZECHS ELECT RED MAJORITY IN WORKSHOP

Revolutionary Trade Union Wins 5 Seats Out of Eight

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 23 (by mail).—The factory council elections at the Mautner textile factory in Gruenewald had the following results: The Red Trade Unions, 345 votes and 5 seats; reformist trade unions 113 votes and 1 seat; yellow trade union, 86 votes and 1 seat; Czech fascists 75 votes and 1 seat. The Red trade unions have therefore two seats more than the rest combined. As compared with last year's elections, the red factory council majority has been consolidated, while the social-reformists have lost votes and one seat to the fascists.

These results were achieved despite the reformist leadership of the C. I. A. D. E., which tried at every turn to stifle the demands of the majority of the boys; cleared the support of the C. I. A. D. E. for the American Workers Congress to be held in New York in September; and sent greetings to the revolutionary students of Mexico for their attempt to demonstrate against the new United States Ambassador, Josephus Daniels, who in 1914 ordered the slaughter of workers and peasants at Vera Cruz.

In the congress discussion of educational reforms, the revolutionary opposition had the support of the delegates of Honduras, Spain and Puerto Rico, with the result that the C. I. A. D. E. adopted the following points to fight for: against religious and military training; against jingoistic propaganda, for government support of poor students and for greater governmental appropriations, for introduction into school curriculums of the history of the working class and its struggles.

After a debate on social action, in which the revolutionary delegates clearly exposed the imperialist role of the reformists, the following points were adopted: student participation in workers' demonstrations for economic demands, in demonstrations for economic demands, in demonstrations for democratic rights (freedom of speech, press, assembly), in demonstrations against imprisonment of workers for political reasons, and support of the fight for liberation of class prisoners; students to help in the organization of workers' schools and to serve as lecturers and teachers of the history and science of the working class.

Despite the Anglo-American imperialist war now being carried on in South America between Paraguay and Bolivia, and Peru and Colombia, the congress discussion of war brought out many liberal and reformist illusions, especially a completely pacifist line urged by the Mexican delegates. The revolutionary students, nevertheless, were able to block a proposal to condemn all wars (which would include just wars for the liberation of oppressed colonial peoples) and to force adoption of the following program for the struggle against war.

The National Student League, determined to build a united front of students against imperialism, war, terror and reaction, seeks to establish permanent relations with the CIADE on this basis.

August 1, 1914-August 1, 1933

AUGUST FIRST will mark 19 years since the world was plunged into an imperialist slaughter. Millions were murdered in the war "to end all wars". Millions are still today lying in the hospitals, maimed and crippled for life. Millions were left orphans and widows. And the capitalist class made fabulous profits.

Today, 19 years since the beginning of the last war—a new world war is in the making. The whole capitalist world is mobilizing its forces for war. The whole capitalist world is like a "sinking Titanic", each capitalist country trying to find the only possible way out from the devastating crisis, at the expense of his neighbor. The robber war of Japanese imperialism in China, the war between Bolivia and Paraguay in South America, are only the first omens of the drive towards a war for the redistribution of the world among the chief imperialist bandits.

Roosevelt speaks peace. The capitalist press fills columns with talks of peace. The words of peace only cover up the vigorous actions for war. More battleships is the cry. Immediately a provision is made to spend \$238,000,000 for a huge naval construction program in addition to nearly \$600,000,000 already appropriated for the army and navy. The forced labor camps, established under the guise of unemployment relief, are in reality camps for mass military training. The war factories are working full shifts preparing the means by which to wage war. The whole Roosevelt program is a war program directed to reduce the living conditions of the workers, to slash wages, to raise the cost of living, to smash the fighting organizations of the workers. American capitalism is taking measures today through its Industrial Recovery Act to prevent the workers from organizing any resistance to the vicious attacks upon their living standards and against the war policy of the American bourgeoisie.

Why these armaments? Why this frantic race of one capitalist country against another to arm themselves to the teeth? These are not for amusements. These are the weapons for an armed conflict which is on the immediate order of the day. Let us take the World Economic Conference. Here the spokesmen of the capitalist governments said it would be a conference to "establish economic peace". But the pending collapse of the World Economic Conference exposes the bitter conflict between the imperialist powers. In the center of these struggles, stand the Anglo-American rivalry. These countries faced with shrinking inner markets and a curtailment of world trade, are trying to grab a larger share of the restricted world trade at the expense of the other. The struggle over tariffs, over the depreciation of the dollar—are the struggles over the weapons in conducting this economic war. The bitter economic warfare between the imperialist powers is only the prelude to the armed warfare for the redistribution of the world which is drawing closer and closer. Just as in 1914 the bitter strife between England and Germany for markets culminated in a war which embroiled the entire capitalist world—so the struggle today between England and America, the conflict between America and Japan over mastery of the Pacific, the clash between France and Germany—place war on the order of the day.

UNDERLYING the struggle between the imperialist powers, is the eager hope of capitalism to at least temporarily postpone the violent solution of their inner conflicts at the expense of the Soviet Union. The gigantic successes of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R., the successful carrying out of the Five-Year Plan, the abolition of unemployment, the constant improvement in the economic and cultural life of the workers, is a direct contrast to the anarchy and chaos of capitalism. Capitalism sees in the growing strength and expansion of the Soviet Union, the advance of the world revolution and its own inevitable destruction. At the World Economic Conference, German fascism which is brutally beating down the rising revolutionary struggles of the masses, made a bid to "demolish" the Soviet Union. Only the firm and determined peace policy of the Soviet Union, only the vigilance of millions of toilers throughout the world and the strength of the heroic Red Army have thus far prevented capitalism from realizing in practice its active preparations for war against the Soviet Union. The workers must not be lulled by the capitalist talks of peace. The drive towards war is moving ahead rapidly. Only the united resistance of all toilers—Negro and white, organized and unorganized, will and can defeat these war maneuvers. On August first, throughout the entire world, workers will mass in demonstrations against the imminent world slaughter and for the defense of the Soviet Union—the fortress of world socialism. The American workers must join hands with the international proletariat in a world protest against the danger of war, against the Roosevelt hunger and war drive and for the defense of the Soviet Union.