

Why Hitler Outlaws the Social-Democratic Party

THE fascist Hitler government has outlawed the Social-Democratic Party of Germany.

Why does Hitler outlaw a Party whose leaders have so cravenly surrendered to him?

Among the Social-Democratic workers in the trade unions and the factories, there was developing an increasing resistance to the capturing of these unions by the fascists.

Hitler's agents among the trade unions and the workers were fully aware of the slow but powerful changes now taking place among the German Social-Democratic workers.

In anticipation of this growing danger to their fascist rule, the fascist rulers of Germany decided to deliver a final blow at the reformist trade union organizations and Social-Democratic organizations of the German workers.

Ever since the accession of the Hitler regime, the Social-Democratic leaders have been yearning for the embraces of the Fascist State.

In the Reichstag, the Social-Democratic deputies voted their complete support of Hitler's "peace" message, and their loyalty to the capitalist German State.

And Leipart, head of the Social-Democratic German Federation of Labor, offered the reformist trade unions as a gift to the fascist labor leaders, when he declared that the Socialists have always believed the trade unions to be subordinate and loyal to the State.

BUT now the fascist Hitler has spurned all these love offerings of the Social-Democratic leaders. He has decided that he can now get along without them.

And to this scornful refusal of their offerings, the Socialist leaders have reacted in two ways—either they have openly gone over to the Hitler State machine, or they are withdrawing their eagerly proffered services with the purpose of trying again to play the part of the "Opposition" to fascism.

As against the treacheries of the Social-Democratic leaders, as against the sham "opposition" which they are now seeking to form as they fear to lose their declining hold over the Social-Democratic workers, the German Communist Party from the very first days of the coming of Hitler has fought against the fascist onslaughts, has fought in defense of the workers against the fascist terror, has fought for the revolutionary unity of the working class against fascism.

Today, against the hunger and misery of the fascist regime only the Communist Party mobilizes the masses for struggle against the fascist dictatorship.

Leibowitz's Misplaced Praise

SAMUEL S. LEIBOWITZ, trial lawyer in the Patterson trial, in commenting on Judge Horton's decision, is reported in the New York Times as having said that "the South is to be congratulated in having as one of its jurists that courageous, brilliant lawyer, James E. Horton.

This statement by Leibowitz at the present time will no better serve the defense fight than the statement he made immediately after the Patterson verdict, in which he characterized virtually the entire South as "lantern-jawed morons."

Mr. Leibowitz, who—in pursuing the line of the I.L.D.—so skillfully bared the whole system of lynch justice in the South, should know that Judge Horton received his orders at the time he renied the defense motion to set aside the Patterson verdict and that he received his orders once more when he decided yesterday to order a new trial for Haywood Patterson.

Let there be no illusions on the subject: Judge Horton's decision does not automatically free the nine innocent Scottsboro boys. Although by his own words regarding Victoria Price, Judge Horton practically is forced to admit that the frame-up against the Scottsboro boys rests on the flimsiest of foundations, nevertheless the bosses of Alabama will not so easily relinquish their victims. To talk otherwise only strengthens the hands of the lynchers.

A Workers' Ordinance

ALTHOUGH a million and a half people in the City of New York are jobless, have no income, the mayor and Board of Aldermen shirk responsibility in establishing a law assuring every jobless worker relief. Of all the voluminous ordinances passed by the Board of Aldermen, at no time did it find it necessary to raise the need of an ordinance for relief to the unemployed. At no time, did the Board of Estimate take such questions into consideration.

Each month inadequate appropriations are made for relief. This is thrown as a bone to appease the hungry. But by the end of the month, the alarming danger is again raised—"there is no money" to aid the unemployed. The government finds it necessary to establish laws for the right of the landlord to evict a worker, but not to assure a home for his family.

The other day, Orazio Spidaro, a single worker, living at 619 E. 15th St., committed suicide because he was refused relief. No one can tell the Home Relief Bureau that Orazio must be given aid.

This condition exists in every city in the country. A glimpse at the pages of the Daily Worker each day show many similar incidents. It brings out the need for a Federal Unemployment Insurance Law, which should provide the necessary income for every unemployed worker.

But in the campaign for the adoption of a Federal law, struggles for the needs of the workers must be carried on locally. In New York, the Workers' Ordinance (printed on page 2) is proposed. This ordinance is for the adoption of a law in New York assuring "a minimum base rate of \$10 weekly cash relief for every unemployed couple, and \$7 for each single worker, plus \$3 for each dependent shall be provided by the city."

The Workers' Ordinance points out that such "provisions (for relief) shall be put into immediate operation but shall be considered merely as temporary relief measures, pending the enactment of the Unemployment Insurance Bill. The city government shall memorialize Congress for immediate passage of Unemployment Insurance."

A campaign must be developed for the adoption of the Workers' Ordinance by the Board of Aldermen. It should be discussed by all workers in their blocks and organizations and suggestions as to how to put it into effect made.

We must force the city to recognize the needs of the unemployed. Until federal unemployment insurance is adopted the city must be made to pass the Workers' Ordinance assuring every unemployed worker relief.

GEN. JOHNSON TELLS BOSSES TO DISREGARD LABOR CLAUSES OF ACT

Green and Advisory Board Scurry to Cover Up Real Meaning of Act to Workers, Wages, Unions

Workers Can Stop Attack by Putting Up Own Demands, Carrying on Broad Discussion and Organization for Them

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Entering into the administration of the Industrial Recovery act with a direct blow to the promises made to the workers in the pre-adoption propaganda, General Hugh S. Johnson, in his very first bulletin to the leading bosses, told them to completely disregard the idea of collective bargaining.

Johnson's directives contained this significant statement, which the bosses will know very well how to translate into action:

"Basic codes containing provisions respecting maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay and conditions of employment, which are in themselves satisfactory, will be subject to approval, ALTHOUGH SUCH CONDITIONS MAY NOT HAVE BEEN ARRIVED AT BY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING."

William F. Green, and other yellow labor leaders find it difficult now to reconcile the statement of the 106 national and international union officials who endorsed Roosevelt's "recovery" bill on the ground that it would guarantee the right of workers to organize and to collective bargaining with the fact that the director of the act, General Hugh S. Johnson, declared that the bosses of every scab corporation, or union shop, can draw up their labor codes without collective bargaining, or in any manner they please. These agreements of the trade associations and the big trusts will be acceptable, said Johnson.

Besides, Johnson told the employers that the initiative along the line is up to them, and that they should completely overlook the phrases about "collaboration with labor" or other labor clauses.

This emphasizes the position taken by the Daily Worker in which it pointed out to the workers that they cannot rely on the machinery of the act itself but that they must set up their own organizations, building the revolutionary trade unions, building opposition groups in the A. F. of L. unions, organizing negotiating committees, shop committees, and every form of struggle organization in all shops to fight for the right of organization and struggle for high wages, lower hours, and against the threatening attack on all workers under the bill.

As opposed to the codes which the bosses draw up alone, or with the aid of the yellow union leaders, the workers in every shop should discuss wages and conditions, and draw up their own demands, organizing, from among their fellow workers in the shops and factories, committees to present and fight for these demands. Behind these committees all workers should be mobilized for discussion, and for action to support these workers own demands. Mass discontent among the work-

ers is already beginning to express itself. There is a rapidly developing strike spirit among the workers, who now feel the new slash in wages due to rising prices. In the basic industries, such as steel, coal, automobile, the bosses, following General Johnson's cue, have already taken the initiative to try to smash down workers' opposition to the new act.

It is to stave off these growing strike movements, which in many instances, through correct leadership and organization of the workers around the demands in all shops, will break out in actual struggle, that the A. F. of L. and other members of the Labor Advisory Board, are scurrying into print and staged "protests" against the hurried elimination of even the appearance of collective bargaining already clear to thousands of workers.

RECOVERY ACT TO MAKE LABOR CAMP PERMANENT

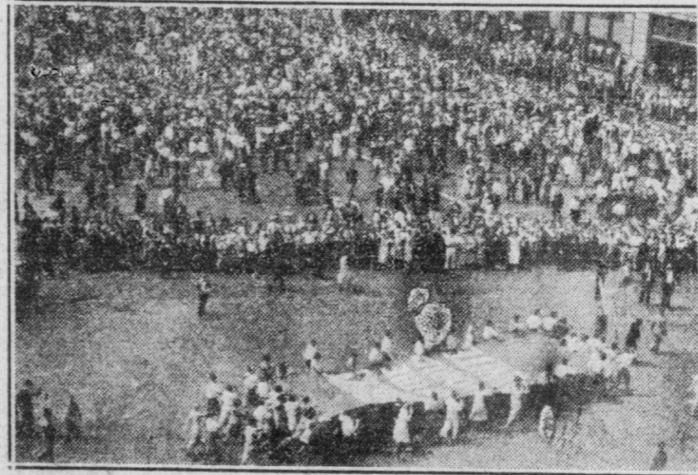
NEW YORK.—A permanent army of two million men will augment the regular army according to plans made under the National Recovery act. The president's plan is that the present number of 274,000 recruits in the forced labor camps to be increased to two million. At present recruits are sent away for six months, this will now be lengthened to a year.

That the plan is not merely to get the unemployed for forest work at a dollar a day is envisaged by the military leaders put in charge of this work.

World War Expert. In the second district of the Conservation Corps (the forced labor army) Colonel McNab was placed in charge. During the world war Col. McNab was in charge of teaching the recruits how to shoot. In later years he was sent as military attaché with Ambassador Morrow to Mexico. He also took charge of the New York National Guard.

McNab is in charge of the central New York area and has 45 regular army instructors under his command.

Anti-Fascist Parade Entering Union Square



Workers along the line of march threw money contributions for the fight against Fascism and for relief of German victims of Fascism. The donations were caught in the big banner carried horizontally.

20,000 N. Y. Workers Demand Nazis Release Class War Prisoners

"Release Thaelmann, Torgler, Dimitroff," Is Demand of Demonstrators; Call for Action in Aid of Victims of Fascism

NEW YORK.—Twenty thousand New York workers paraded and demonstrated their class solidarity with the German workers against fascist reaction in a united front demonstration on Union Square, preceded by a march of 8,000 from Madison Square Park, Saturday afternoon, National Anti-Fascist Day. The demonstration was under the leadership of the combined United Front Action Against Fascism Committees of New York.

Demands for the freedom of Thaelmann, Torgler and all class war prisoners in fascist Germany, and calls for aid to the victims of German fascism, were the high points of the demonstration and march, which wound into Union Square until 3 o'clock after leaving Madison Square at 1:15.

Packed tight around the speakers stand in Union Square, the workers heard Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, point out that without the treachery of the Socialist leaders of Germany against the working class, fascism could not have come into power.

Scores Socialist Treachery. "The Socialist Party of Germany advised the working class to vote for Von Hindenburg, the war baron of the German capitalists," Minor said. "This brought on the reactionary wave."

Minor asked why Hitler was brought into power just when he lost 2,000,000 votes in a few months. "Hitler was brought into power precisely because he was losing power," he said, answering the question himself. "The Socialist Party had also lost 700,000 votes, while the Communist Party had just gained 700,000 votes in four and one-half months. But capitalism saw that it was necessary to introduce the most direct violence against the working class and therefore, with the assistance of the Social Democracy, brought Hitler into power."

He stressed the danger of imperialist war, the maneuvers of German fascism towards a war against the Soviet Union. A war in which, he said, "The German capitalists hoped to invade the Ukraine and then exchange it with Poland for the Polish Corridor. Hitler," Minor continued, "means war, just as does Roosevelt!"

Amongst cheers, Minor said: "We want action, we want no empty words. We want to give our German brothers action to pull them from the bloody clutches of fascism. We, the Communist Party of America, call upon Socialist Party workers to unite with us. Do not stand idly by, do not let our leaders deceive you."

He called for the freeing of Thaelmann, Torgler and all class war prisoners in fascist detention camps. Concluding, Minor said, "The Social Democratic Party is now kicked out of the door like a discarded concubine."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Ford Co. Reports \$303,000,000 Cash in Its Treasury

DETROIT, June 25.—The enormous sum of \$303,000,000 in cash or highly liquid accounts receivable was disclosed today in the report of the Ford Motor Company. Approximately half, 50 per cent, of the Ford company's assets are in cash. The enormous hoard of cash of the Ford Company is what remains in the coffers of the Company after the payments of dividends, interest, rents, etc.

Business "Upturn" Intensifies Economic Crisis

"It Is a Matter of Stock Accumulation All Down the Line!"

Such straining at the capitalist press is now indulging in that it appear that the crisis is melting away except the Hoover 60-day prosperity ballyhoo with even less basis in fact. Every year since 1929, without in the crisis there have been short periods of apparent upturn, only to be followed by sharper dips in the crisis, more unemployment, more part-time work.

An examination of the facts and figures of the present "upturn" will show that the capitalists are increasing the basic elements of the crisis, leading to greater and greater lack of stabilization, and to greater chaos.

First, there has been a rise in prices and in output in certain industries. This is similar to the rise which took place in the spring of 1930 and 1931, but ended in greater overproduction and greater collapse. With its furry of speculation, is giving this rise a more feverish appearance. The capitalists recognize the so-called present "rise" as an old trick, but with greater dangers to them. The Herald Tribune, on June 22, 1933, in an editorial entitled, "A Time for Frankness," warns the bosses:

"It is no great trick to secure a swift rise in prices (and with it a spurt in production) by inflation or the threat of inflation. Difficulty enters when the movement threatens to get out of hand, either by a speculative boom or a speculative collapse. Another capitalist financial authority is worried about the much-advertised rise, its hollowness and its

shaky foundation. Carlton A. Shively, financial editor of the New York Sun, June 23, 1933, writes:

"The suspicion is strong that most of the rise was due to inflation expectations. Another way of putting the whole case of prices and dollar depreciation is that American consumers are having to pay more for goods, and so far have no more money for the purpose."

This is epitomized by the New York Times, when it analyzes the increase in bank clearings, a gauge of business actually done. This sheet says, "the speculative boom must be regarded as the principal expansion of bank clearings." That is to say, gambling and speculation are increasing, not demand for goods or markets.

So much for the top explanation. Now an examination of the basic industries, especially steel, the pivot of American capitalism, will show that far from indicating any upward movement in the crisis the so-called

increase of production is an increase of overproduction. This will lead in the very near future to a further increase in unemployment, and a new stage of decline.

Steel production is reported at 50 per cent of capacity. Does this mean steel for new expansion of capitalism, for construction, for railroad building, for automobile increases? Not at all. Here is what it means: "The primary cause of the bulge in demand is the piling up of releases against low-priced second quarter contracts as the June 30 deadline draws near. . . all of this steel will not get into immediate consumption." N. Y. Times, June 23.

In expectation of higher prices, on the basis of the Roosevelt program without any demand in steel at all, buyers are stocking up to avoid higher prices.

This idea is more clearly explained from a special Pittsburgh dispatch to the New York Evening Post, June 24.

"In the last few weeks the ingot

production has not been an accurate index of actual ultimate consumption and the disparity promises to increase up to the middle of July, if not longer."

In short, the figures that Green and Roosevelt want the workers to believe represent oncoming prosperity are no accurate gauge at all to consumption, but represent overproduction. Worse still, the figures will show a greater disparity between production and consumption. The rate of overproduction will increase and the decline following will be greater. Overproduction, the creation of a mass of commodities that could not be sold, has been the key point of the crisis, and now they are intending this nub of the crisis. Still more, with the carrels and trade associations under the industrial recovery act they will force prices up, while keeping the wages of the workers (that is real wages) lower than ever before in order to raise the profits of the bosses, thereby insuring the inability to get rid of the over-

SOVIET UNION PROTESTS INTERVENTION THREAT IN GERMAN MEMORANDUM

Nazi Delegation Asks Mutual Efforts To Put End to "Revolution and Internal Ruin Which Had Starting Point in Russia"

Germany Demands Soviet Territory for Colonization, Soviet Note Charges

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

MOSCOW, June 25.—The Soviet Ambassador to Germany, Nintchuk, today handed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Von Buelow a note pointing out that the German delegation at the International Economic Conference at London submitted to the chairman of the Economic Commission of the Conference a memorandum containing a paragraph referring to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Referring to this particular paragraph, the Soviet note says it contained a direct appeal on the part of the German delegation to the representatives of the other countries to put an end by mutual efforts "revolution and internal ruin which had their starting point in Russia." That appeal is an appeal to war against the U. S. S. R.

The Soviet note points out further that the deduction to be made from the whole context of that paragraph of the note is Germany's demand that territory of the U. S. S. R. be given it for colonization.

Such declarations, the note emphasizes, deliberately violated the obligations undertaken by the German government under the non-aggression treaty signed in Berlin on April 24, 1926.

NAZIS "EMPHATICALLY REJECT" SOVIET PROTEST. BERLIN, June 25.—The German Foreign Office officially stated yesterday that the German Delegation's memorandum submitted at London by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Economics Minister, "contains nothing whatever justifying any complaint by the Soviet Government."

The Foreign Office "most emphatically rejected" Soviet Ambassador Nintchuk's protest against the anti-Soviet nature of the memorandum.

RAILWAY TO BE SOLD TO PRESERVE PEACE. TOKYO, June 25.—Following its policy of peace for the construction of Socialism, representatives of the Soviet Union will meet here Monday with Manchukuo officials to discuss the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in making public conversations over the proposed sale of the C. E. R., pointed out that the Soviet Union, in order to wipe out every excuse for provoking war against the Soviet Union in Manchuria, was ready to discuss terms of sale of the railroad.

Backs Scottsboro Fight. The struggle for the release of the Scottsboro boys, the Conference decided, was an integral part of the fight for the release of Tom Mooney and all class-war prisoners.

Fifteen local unions of the American Federation of Labor, represented by 16 delegates, came to the New York conference with credentials from their organizations and took an active part in the formation of the local Council of Action, and in the discussion which took place prior to its formation.

Minor Bares Frame-Up. A highpoint of the conference was a dramatic speech by Robert Minor in which he traced in vivid detail the frame-up of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings and called for the broadest united front action to compel their release from prison.

Despite the stifling heat, more (CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

ALA. PROSECUTOR PUSHES FRAMEUP AGAINST 9 BOYS

NEW YORK.—Despite the complete collapse of the frame-up against the nine innocent Scottsboro boys and the forcing of a new trial for Haywood Patterson, Thomas Knight, Alabama Attorney-General, is proceeding to bolster up his case in an effort to railroad the Negro youths to the electric chair.

This is shown in a capitalist press dispatches from the South which quote the "Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser" to the effect that Orville Gilley, a white boy who was in the freight train with Victoria Price, Ruby Bates and Lester Carter at the time the nine framed boys are alleged to have attacked the girls, "has returned from California and is ready to make an affidavit" for the prosecution.

Although Gilley and Carter were confined in the Scottsboro jail for 16 days during the original frame-up trial in 1931, no attempt was made by the prosecution to put either of the youths on the stand to testify against the Negro boys.

"For May the bookings were the lowest for the period of the depression," the institute said, "although the shipments showed a slight increase."

There has been an increase in output—in the output of the lying figures of capitalists, in the reams of propaganda to halt the workers in their struggle for increased wages, against starvation and for unemployment insurance.

Permanent Unemployment for Auto Workers

DETROIT, June 25.—Rationalization, a polite term for speed-up, is taking a deadly toll among the auto workers, and is showing that even the slight increase in production will go on with greater unemployment for the 37,000 unemployed auto workers, according to Superintendent John S. Ballenger of the Detroit Welfare Department.

Asked about the 37,000 families who are doomed to permanent unemployment Ballenger said: "This labor will not be absorbed,

even when factories get going at normal production. Employment will be more permanent for those now holding jobs, but the prospects are that the factories will not need all their old workers in the present cycle of business.

Workers report an intensification of the speed-up in the various factories. At the Ford Motor Co., crankshafts, which in 1932 took 63 operations, are produced now with 29 operations. The 4-cylinder block in 1932 was put out in about 45 minutes, with

19 operations while at present the 8-cylinder block is put out in less than 21 minutes and requires only seven operations.

A worker on the assembly line said, "A few weeks ago, we were working six days, turning out 37 cars a day, and every worker had to do two operations. They then put us on five days and we had to turn out 450 cars, and every worker had to do four operations. The workers in the plant would be glad to work six hours, they are so dead tired after the eight hours of slave-driving."

END THE STARVING OF YOUTHS IN THE FOREST LABOR CAMPS!

BOYS SEIZE FOOD ON WAY TO FORESTS

Two Brooklyn Youths Held After Food Riot in Wyoming

LARAMIE, Wyoming, June 25.—Two Brooklyn youths, Milton Yarish and Davis Rose are in jail after participating with other youths going to the forest labor camps in taking bread from a bakery. The recruits are on their way to Oregon forests and were evidently not fed during the long ride. Officials charged them with robbing the United States mail. According to the officials the boys took a parcel post package from the table. Police however admit that the boys were interested in taking bread and other food only.

A similar incident occurred on a train of recruits in St. Paul on their way to forests near Yellowstone Park, which was reported in the Daily Worker on Saturday. These boys ride long distances without any food being given to them.

BRITISH ARTISTS DEMAND RELEASE OF SCOTTSBORO 9

LONDON, June 12 (By Mail).—Growing mass protests against the frame-up of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys today enlisted a group of well-known writers, painters and others to sign a new demand for the unconditional release of the boys.

Nancy Cunard, who is an active worker in the cause of the boys' release, announced the names of those who signed the latest appeal, which stated that despite the fact "the chief witness originally used by the State of Alabama against the nine boys has now declared that she was terrorized into making a false statement against them," the boys still face death.

HOME OWNERS TO MEET LEHMAN

NEW YORK.—Governor Lehman had to concede to the insistent demand of the Small Home and Property Owners Defense League of Staten Island to take up their demands on Thursday at his office in Albany. The League had sent a letter to Lehman which was ignored. Two telegrams followed demanding that Lehman take up the organization's demands for a holiday on foreclosures and evictions on foreclosed home owners and the calling of a special session of the state legislature to take up the other needs facing them.

Besides the demand for an immediate holiday on foreclosures the proposals urged on the governor for a special session are: a moratorium on payments of mortgage principle, interest, tax and assessments which are past due or are to become due for all small property owners during the crisis; no eviction of small home owners whose home is already foreclosed; there shall be no deficiency judgment granted on all homes foreclosed before the other demands are granted; all destitute families of home owners be entitled to relief from existing relief agencies, now aid is denied them because they have homes though they and their families starve.

Seattle Printers Accept Arbitration After 3 Weeks Strike

SEATTLE, Wash., June 25.—Seattle union printers on strike for over 3 weeks against three of Seattle's newspapers won some of their demands but agreed to accept an arbitration plan on the wage issue. The printers won the 5 day week and their seniority rights which were two main points in their demands. Arbitration of wages will be in the hands of a committee of four with a fifth to be chosen from the outside in case of a deadlock.

The newspapers are reported to have lost heavily by the strike with costs tripled through the use of inexperienced workers, in addition to the costs involved in hired gunmen and strikebreakers to break the workers' strike.

WHAT'S ON Monday

CHILDREN'S CAMP—PARENTS MEETING, 8 p.m., 23 E. 20th St. Room 205. Parents of children in last year's camp and parents anxious to send children this year urged to attend. Camp movie will be shown. Free admission.

Scottsboro Victory Mass Meet Tonight

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting in celebration of the successful mass struggle to secure a new trial for Heywood Patterson, Scottsboro boy, and to mobilize greater mass pressure for the immediate and safe release of all nine Scottsboro boys, will be held by the Harlem Section, International Labor Defense tonight at 8 p.m. at Saint Lukes Hall, 125 W. 136th St.

ANTI-JIM CROW CONFERENCE TONIGHT

NEW YORK.—A conference to protest jim-crow practices at the Bronxdale Pool and other places has been called by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, for tonight at 2128 Cruger Ave., Bronx. All organizations are asked to send representatives.

Workers' Relief Ordinance for New York City

The Workers Ordinance was adopted at the United Front Conference against evictions and relief cuts held on June 3 in Irving Plaza. It is a series of demands to be presented to the city for adoption as a law.

The 12 points should be discussed at meeting of trade unions, Unemployed Councils, Unemployed Leagues, locals of the Workers Committee on Unemployment and other workers organization.

Proposals for additions or changes should be sent to the conference committee at 10 E. 17th St.

In August a conference will be held where the final bill (ordinance) will be adopted. It will then be presented to the Board of Aldermen for adoption.

Recognizing that there is no greater emergency than provision of the 1,500,000 unemployed in the city of New York with the essentials of life—food, shelter and clothing—and that welfare workers admit that the coming winter will be most severe for the unemployed and part-time workers; and declaring that the unemployed and their families have first claim on the administration of the city of New York, the Workers Relief Ordinance, with provisions as given below, shall be adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York; for immediate operation, the Board of Estimate to make proper provision for its enforcement:

1. A minimum base rate of \$10 weekly cash relief for every unemployed couple and \$7 for each single unemployed worker, plus \$3 for each dependent, shall be provided by the city.
2. Work relief shall be permitted only at prevailing trade union rates, but shall not be less than 55 cents per hour payable in cash, for not less than 24 hours of the week. All workers suffering accidents on the job to be entitled to compensation. (Relief jobs shall be devoted to raising of slums, erecting modern workers' dwellings, schools, hospitals and playgrounds in workers' neighborhoods.)
3. Part-time workers whose wage is less than the basic unemployment relief rate shall receive an amount in relief to equalize their income with that of workers receiving relief.
4. Unemployed and part-time workers unable to pay rent shall not be subject to eviction and shall be entitled to retain their rooms or move to equally convenient rooms of their own choice at the expense of the city. Gas, light and transportation shall be furnished free to all unemployed.
5. Children of the unemployed shall be furnished with free hot lunches, clothing, shoes, books, and fares; no fees in City institutions of higher learning. Child labor to be absolutely prohibited. Children to be maintained at cost of city.
6. Unemployed workers and their dependents shall be entitled to medical and dental care by doctors and hospitals of their own choosing at a fixed rate to be paid by the city.
7. Homes and other possessions of the unemployed and part-time workers shall not be subject to foreclosure or repossession for non-payment of interest, principal or taxes during the period of unemployment and until afforded ample opportunity for rehabilitation.
8. Employers shall be liable and required to pay every worker whom they lay off or discharge an indemnity equivalent to one month's pay. When an employer because of bankruptcy or other reason fails to make such payment, this obligation shall be assumed and discharged by the city. If the discharged worker during the period of the one month should not be able to obtain employment, he shall be entitled to relief from the city in such amount as to make his income equivalent to the base rate of unemployment relief provided by the city for the duration of unemployment.
9. Relief funds shall be administered by committees directly elected by the workers for this purpose.
10. Welfare and relief stations shall be established wherever 350 or more unemployed make known the need for such a station in their section.
11. These provisions shall apply to all workers, regardless of race, nationality, religious or political affiliation, or period of residence in the city.
12. These provisions shall be put into immediate operation, but shall be considered merely as temporary relief measures pending the enactment of the Unemployment Insurance Bill. The city government shall memorialize Congress for immediate passage of Unemployment Insurance.

Father Dies Combing N. J. Dumps to Feed 10 Children

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Anthony Grizso, was found dead, lying beside the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks, after exerting his last bit of energy combing the dumps to find something which can be exchanged for food for his wife and nine children. He had been on the dumps all day with the hot sun beating down on him and proceeded in the afternoon on his way home when he collapsed. Death was due to a heart attack brought on by exertion.

Grizso who is 52 years old, has been unemployed for a long time. "Even in better times" a worker remarked, "he would be considered old for a job." Besides he had lost an arm in an accident.

He was gripped with fear of losing his shack at 236 Railroad Avenue which was the roof over the head of his family.

COURT UPHOLDS CONVICTION OF SAM GONSHAK

NEW YORK.—The vicious sentence of two years handed by Judge Aurelio to Sam Gonshak, Secretary of the Downtown Unemployed Council, was upheld in a ruling handed down by the Appellate Court Saturday.

In handing down the ruling, the judges of the Appellate Court revealed that they had not taken time to read the briefs presented by the attorneys of the N. Y. District International Labor Defense, nor had they taken time to read the law called in question by the defense. The statement of the judges gives a garbled version of the law and the claims made by the I. L. D.

"This decision," the I. L. D. states, "is only additional proof that the boss class is out to use the most desperate means in an attempt to stem the struggle of the workers against unemployment and hunger. Sam Gonshak is in jail because he led a demonstration at a home relief bureau, which forced the resumption of payment to workers of rent and food checks previously denied them. The campaign to free Sam Gonshak must be intensified through mass meetings and demonstrations by the I. L. D., Unemployed Councils and all workers' mass organizations on a larger scale than ever before."

The I. L. D. also calls for an intensified campaign to secure signatures for the petitions now being circulated, and which will be presented by a special delegation to Governor Lehman and to the State Legislature, with demands for Sam Gonshak's freedom, for the removal of "civil guards" from home relief bureaus, and for the annulment of Section 4 of the Parole Board Law used in convicting Gonshak.

"Arsenal" and "The Dance of the Hours" Opens At Acme

"Arsenal" a Soviet production, directed by Dovzhenko, producer of "Soll" opened at the Acme Theatre yesterday for a three days' engagement. The same program will have as an added feature "La Ronde Des Heures" (The Dance of the Hours), with Andre Bauge, noted French artist, in the leading role. This is a comedy with music and songs.

TRY 5 WORKERS TODAY; SNIPES TRIAL TOMORROW

NEW YORK.—The trial of Anna Hall, on a trumped up charge because she struggled for unemployed relief, will be held this morning in the Snyder and Flatbush Ave. Court, Brooklyn, following numerous postponements to give the prosecution a chance to "find" evidence against her.

Also today, Robert D. Smith, Negro worker, framed up on a charge of assault when cops broke up a Scottsboro open-air meeting in Harlem, will be tried in General Sessions Court, Franklin and Center St.

Olshen, managing editor of the Ny Tid, revolutionary Scandinavian weekly, comes up for trial this morning at the Brooklyn 43rd St. and 4th Ave. Court because he fought against an eviction.

Arrested at an open-air meeting July 16, Henry Tense and I. Izon will be tried Monday morning in Coney Island at the court on West 8th St. They are framed on a charge of inciting to riot.

Hamie Snipes, Negro worker, will be tried Tuesday morning, June 27th, in Special Sessions on a charge of felonious assault. Snipes was brutally third degree by cops at the police station following his arrest at a home relief bureau demonstration in Harlem.

The N. Y. District International Labor Defense, which will defend them, calls on all workers to crowd the courts.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012
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

Hospital and Oculist Prescriptions Filled At One-Half Price

White Gold Filled Frames — \$1.50
2YL Shell Frames — \$1.00
Lenses not included
COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St.
First Door Off Delancey St.
Telephone: ORCHARD 4-4520

To all Branches of Mass Organizations, Clubs and Party Sections

Please send your representative to the next meeting of the City Picnic Committee
Monday, June 26 at 7:30 p.m.
At City Office of
DAILY WORKER, 35 East 12th St.

GARMENT DISTRICT

Garment Section Workers Patronize
Navarr Cafeteria
333 7th AVENUE
Corner 9th St.

MENTION THE DAILY WORKER
DENIS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FLORIST
FLORAL DESIGNS A SPECIALTY
101 W. 28th St., New York
PHONE: LACKAWANNA 4-2570

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

PERFECT CLEANERS and DYERS
589 ALLERTON AVENUE
Lowest Prices Best Work

All meetings Meet at
BRONSTEIN'S
Vegetarian Health Restaurant
158 Chermont Parkway Bronx
(Classified)

TURNISHED ROOMS — Modern, Single, Double, Housekeeping, \$4 up. Light, 242 West 116th St.
BROOKLYN

Williamsburgh Comrades WELCOME
De Luxe Cafeteria
24 Graham Ave., Cor. Siegel St.
EVERY BITE A DELIGHT
Paradise Meals for Proletarians
Jar Feins Restaurant
626 PITKIN AVE., BKLYN

Seize 14 Seamen From Ship; Held on Ellis Island

Munson Company Says Immigration Officers Kidnapped Crew, But Firm Refuses to Ask Release; I. L. D. Calls for Protest

NEW YORK.—Rank contradiction between the Immigration Department officials and officials of the Munson Steamship Co. on the forcible seizure of 14 seamen from the Munson ship the "Munbeaver" and their retention on Ellis Island was revealed yesterday by the New York District International Labor Defense which is fighting for the seamen's release.

Immigration authorities stated that the Munson Co. requested that the seamen be held on Ellis Island until the Munbeaver is ready to leave and take them on for forced labor.

Officials of the Munson Co. on the other hand stated that immigration officials seized the men, refusing them shore leave because they are not qualified seamen. Munson officials at the same time stated em-

phatically that the seamen are qualified, one of them having an engineer's license.

When the I.L.D. demanded that the Munson Steamship Line call on the immigration authorities to release the seamen, the owners flatly refused on the excuse that the company would then be held liable for anything the seamen might do while on shoreleave, or if they refused to return to the ship when it left.

The New York District I.L.D. urged workers and their organizations to continue sending telegrams, letters and resolutions to Françoise Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D.C., and to the Munson Steamship Line, 67 Wall St., New York City, demanding the release of the 14 seamen taken off the "Munbeaver" and demanding full shore leave for them.

AMUSEMENTS

TODAY AND TOMORROW ONLY
Soviet Russia's Outstanding Epic
"Arsenal" Directed by DOVZHENKO (Rus. Titles)
Added: La Ronde Des Heures (THE DANCE OF THE HOURS)
A comedy with music and songs
THE WORKERS ACME THEATRE
14TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE

5TH AVE. THEATRE
Broadway and 28th St.
Today until Saturday
Face to face with current events
"Cry of the World"
Daily 9:30 a.m. to 11 p.m. 15c to 1 p.m.

REO JEFFERSON 14th St. & 2nd Ave. Now
CLARK GABLE and HELEN HAYES in "WHITE SISTER"
Added Feature: "When Strangers Marry" with JACK HOLT and LILLIAN BOND

SHAME
First film of the Second Year Plan
THALIA THEATRE—W 46th St.
Always cool and comfortable

SHAME
First film of the Second Year Plan
THALIA THEATRE—W 46th St.
Always cool and comfortable

JULY 1ST
RED PRESS CARNIVAL
DAILY WORKER : : MORNING FREIHEIT
STARLIGHT PARK and COLISEUM
East 177th Street, Bronx
Mass Organizations! Here is your chance to help your own treasury and help the press. Come and buy your tickets at once!
TICKETS: \$1.00 PER HUNDRED; \$5.00 PER THOUSAND. AT OFFICES OF FREIHEIT AND DISTRICT OFFICE OF DAILY WORKER, 35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

All Comrades Meet at the
NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 5¢ E. 13TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

ANNOUNCEMENT!
THE DAILY WORKER will appreciate the aid of comrades in Party Units and Sections—and of Mass Organizations in communicating to the business office all business establishments whom in their opinion should be approached for an advertisement. Personal call or letter will obtain the services of a trained comrade. Phone: Algonquin 4-7956, 50 East 13th Street.

During the Whole Month of June
Camp Nitgedaiget BEACON, N. Y.
for the Benefit of the Communist Party, N. Y. Dist.
City Phone: ESTABROOK 8-1400 Camp Phone: BEACON 731
Proletarian Cultural and Sport Activities Every Day
Special rates during the month of June for I.W.O. members
\$10 (\$1 tax)
For energetic members and those who stay a whole summer in camp
\$10 (\$1 tax)
NO COLLECTIONS
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
10 a.m.—3 p.m.—7 p.m.
Round Trip — \$2.00
One Way — \$1.25
SPECIAL WEEK-END EXCURSION RATES for Workers' Organizations (25-50 members): \$1.65 (incl. tax); 50-100 \$1.40 (incl. tax).
Rates \$13.00 per week including all taxes
Week-Ends—2 Days \$4.65
—1 Day \$2.45

CAMP UNITY
Wingdale, N. Y.
is now open for the Summer Season. Spend your vacation in a Proletarian Camp.
Rates: \$13 per week (TAX INCLUDED)
Week-End Rates: 2 days \$4.65; 1 day \$2.45
For those who stay in camp a whole summer, \$10 per week (\$1 tax)
PROLETARIAN CULTURAL and SPORT ACTIVITIES EVERY DAY
Cars leave for camp from 2300 Bronx Park E. ROUND TRIP \$1.00
—For Information Call— ESTABROOK 8-1400

"The Dead Against the Living": A Contrast

This is the second installment of the significant chapter from Ilyin's "New Russia's Primer" which was suppressed by Houghton-Mifflin, American publishers of the book. In Saturday's issue we published the first installment of this dramatic contrast between a capitalist and a proletarian society. Ilyin, the author, is a Soviet engineer.

Each Against Each
In order to get as much money as possible the industrialist endeavors to pay those who work for him as little as possible. But there are many more workers than there are industrialists. Who is the principal consumer of goods? Those who work in factories and shops, on railways and farms. And the less money they get for their labor, the less goods they are able to buy.

And so it comes about that superfluous goods are accumulated, and there is nobody to buy them. Those who have plenty of money to try to think up all sorts of ways to make those who have less spend their money.

Articles headed "Eat more meat!" appear in the papers. These are the butchers trying to sell their meat. Another paper urges its readers: "Eat more bread!" Yet another says:

"Drink more milk!"
People who cannot afford to buy a penny roll are advised to eat these three.
"Buy bicycles!"
"Buy fountain pens!"
"Buy nickel bedsteads!"

The game grows more and more exciting. Its aim is to get at the consumer's purse. He only has one and there are many candidates for it. If a man buys pencils he can't afford to buy a fountain pen. If he buys a fountain pen he won't need so many pencils. And so the makers of fountain pens become the sworn foes of those who make pencils.

It is not only fountain pens and pencils that fight; shoes fight boots, boots, bicycles, bicycles, automobiles, automobiles, railways.

"Walk more, build up your health!" shriek the shoe manufacturers. "Don't waste your time and health on walking, buy a bicycle!" urge the cycle-makers.

Defensive and offensive combinations spring up. Oil fights coal, wood fights metal, agriculture fights industry, the country fights the town. Everybody is against everybody else.

And the game becomes fiercer and more pointless every day.

The Clock and Its Mainspring
What is this fierce and foolish game, this war of all against all, called?
It is called: "Free competition."
By no means everybody thinks it is a stupid game. Those who win it don't think it is stupid. Ask them. They will prove to you that it would be impossible to live without free competition, without "personal interest."

By "personal interest" they mean the greed for profits, for getting rich quickly. In their opinion that is all people work for, just to be able not to work. Without this bait, they say, nobody would work. Would the director of a trust who did not himself get any profits, work as hard as one who did? Would anyone want to work on inventions if they did not enrich the inventor? Would people improve their business, and think and worry about them, if they had no "personal interest," if there were no gamble in the game? Everything would fall to pieces and come to a standstill. Free competition and the desire for profits are the mainspring. Take this spring out of the clock and it will stop.

This is what those who profit by free competition say.
Is it true?
In our country we have neither free competition nor war between industrial magnates, our work goes on according to a common plan. In our country socialism is being built up, an order to which there can be no profits, and under which money in the present sense will not be necessary. We have taken out the old mainspring—the mainspring of private profit.

Second Installment of the Vital Chapter from M. Ilyin's "New Russia's Primer," Suppressed by U. S. Publishers.

and shop-keepers?
The Five-Year Plan imposes huge tasks upon the whole country. The spirit of emulation, interest in work, are essential if these tasks are to be fulfilled. Unless they are interested in work nothing will come of it.

For we have got to do in four years what other countries would need fifty years to do. A spirit of emulation such as has never before been known anywhere is required. Coal is not enough, oil is not enough to fulfil the plan. As well as these another power is required, the most precious of all—the power of the human will, the unbending will to carry the work out to the end.

Do we possess this power? And if we do how are we to direct it, so that it is not wasted?

What does all this mean?
It means that in the Ford plant, Ford is the master, and in our plants the worker is.

And the master cannot be indifferent to the way work goes on in his factory. The worker in a socialist factory also has his "personal interest," he is interested not in profits and personal gain, but in building up a new and better life for himself and for other workers.

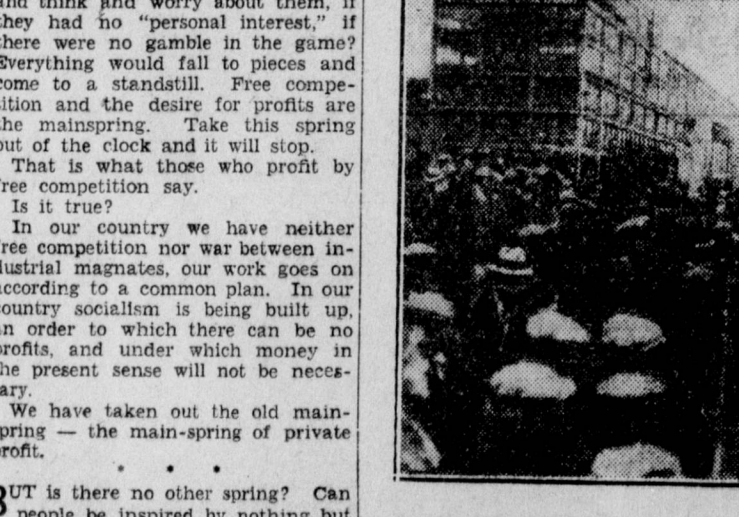
(TO BE CONTINUED)

Many of our new Soviet factories are like the Ford Plant at Detroit.

THROWN OUT—Detroit auto workers, unemployed and hungry, surrounding the Motor Products plant, in search of work.



THE FRUITS OF LABOR—A typical workers' club in the Soviet Union.



THROWN OUT—Detroit auto workers, unemployed and hungry, surrounding the Motor Products plant, in search of work.

Roosevelt Asks Part Destruction of Cotton Crop

Will Subsidize Rich Planters \$100,000,000 Crushing Small Farmers and Raising Retail Prices of All Cotton Goods

WASHINGTON, June 25.—As part of his vast program to raise the prices of all commodities, Roosevelt today issued an appeal to the cotton growers of the country to destroy at least 25 per cent of their present crop now under cultivation.

For destroying 3,000,000 bales of cotton, approximately one-fourth of the present crop, the Federal government, through the Farm Board, is ready to pay the rich planters \$100,000,000 in cash.

This money will come from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which in turn gets its money from the Treasury. The Treasury expects to raise the money by a tax on all processing of cotton. The tax, to be levied beginning August 1, will be inevitably passed on to the consumers in the form of higher prices.

The net effect of Roosevelt's proposal will be to subsidize rich cotton planters with money collected by the Government in taxes, to raise the price of cotton goods for all retail consumers, and to cut down the number of farm workers to be hired on the cotton farms.

In addition, the whole effect of the scheme will be to make it very difficult for the small planters to stay in business. Only the rich planters with large plantations will be able to reduce their acreage and still have a large crop.

The small planter will be unable to reduce his acreage without going out of business altogether. In this way, the policy of the cotton planters will tend to increase under the Roosevelt acreage-reducing program.

Plan Will Fail
The surplus of cotton left over from last year is one of the largest in the history of the country. In addition, this season's crop is expected to be a bumper one, exceeding even last year's.

The Roosevelt plan faces several severe difficulties from the very beginning. Since the government's action is intended to raise prices, every planter wants to produce as large a crop as possible to sell at the higher prices. Every cotton planter wants to see his neighbor reduce his acreage, but wishes to maintain his own.

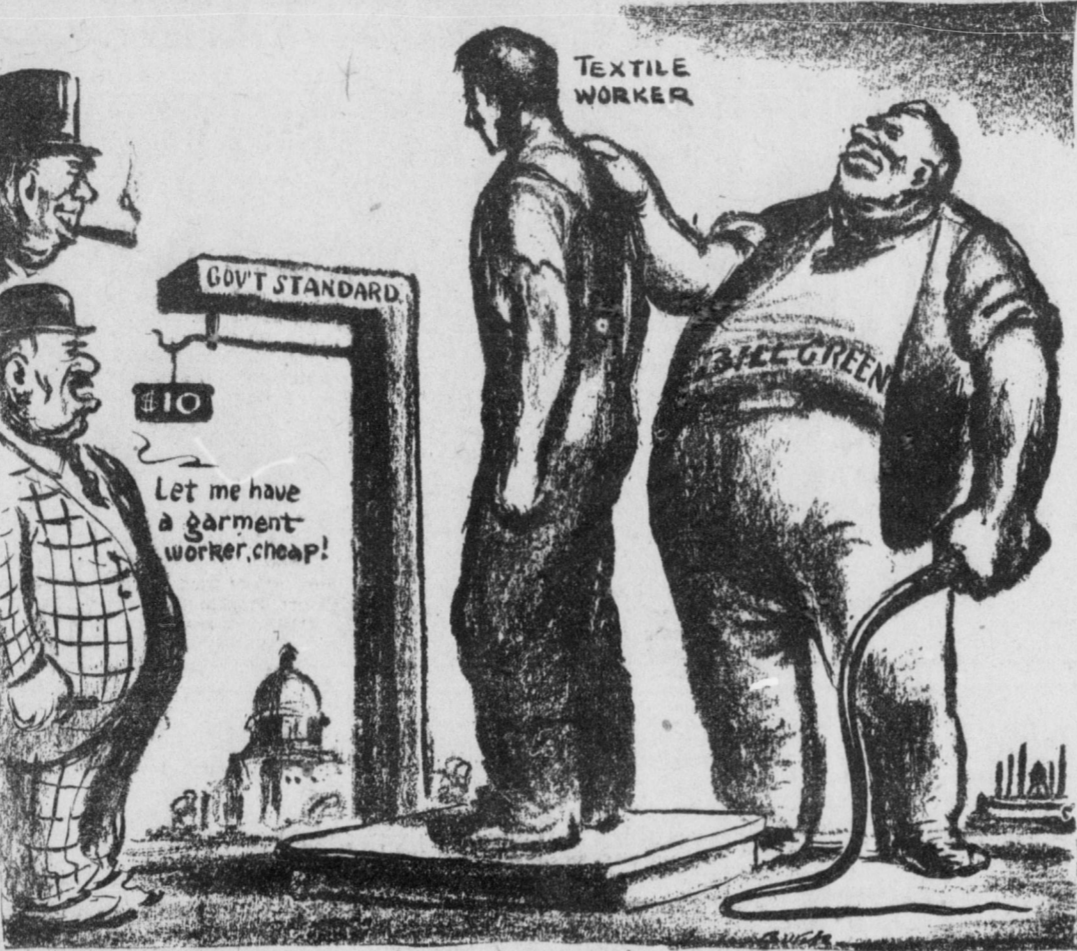
In the second place, as soon as cotton prices start to rise in this country, foreign producers attempt to sell their products here, creating a pressure for falling prices.

Another major difficulty is the question of consumption. The decline in the price of cotton was mainly due to lack of buying power, lack of markets. The Roosevelt cotton-destroying program has the effect of aggravating this condition even further, because as the price of cotton rises, the amount of cotton consumed begins to drop rapidly. And this in turn tends to bring the prices down again.

But as soon as the prices come down and consumption begins to rise, production starts to increase, and the whole cycle is back where it began.

The Small Consumer Pays
Roosevelt's plan of raising prices through inflation and through direct destruction of goods has already brought increased hardship to masses of small consumers. The prices of all cotton goods have been rising steadily since March. And it is openly predicted that they will be 33 per cent higher in the Fall. With the cheapening of the dollar, and with prices being forced upward by reduced production, the cost of living for the masses of small buyers is rising rapidly under Roosevelt's price-raising schemes.

"SOLD—FOR TEN DOLLARS!"



Brotherhood Chiefs, Managers Cut Wages \$75,000,000

Railroad labor leaders are congratulating themselves on the swiftness with which they disarmed the growing unrest of the membership by agreeing to continue the 10 per cent wage cut for another year. Railroad labor executives are also congratulating themselves, because, with plans for wholesale mergers and layoffs, it was farthest from their minds to push a wage controversy to the point of having labor get "out of hand." The intervention of Roosevelt in the dispute, through Eastman his rail czar, proves, according to railroad union officials, that he is the friend of labor. "Roosevelt saved us from a 22 1-2 per cent cut" is the sentiment wherever you go.

What happened was that through the threat of a 22 1-2 per cent cut the railroad workers are being fooled into thinking a continuation of the ten per cent cut is a victory. It was a clear game of trickery. The capitalist press predicted weeks ago that there was no chance on earth for more than the present ten per cent. And after the deal was made they proclaimed it, not as a victory for railroad labor, but as a victory for railroad financiers.

A Victory for the Railroads
The fact that a million workers, at one stroke of the pen, without a day's cessation of work and with only two days' negotiation, took a

ten per cent cut extension for another ten months, thereby saving the roads some \$75,000,000, is without doubt a victory for the roads. With strikes going on in many industries for wage increases, with the cost of living going up, with the papers full of appeals for employers to raise wages and so increase purchasing power "to give prosperity a chance," one million railroad workers have been justified by their chiefs into taking what actually amounts to a wage cut. Says the Herald-Tribune (owned by the millionaire Ogden Reid): "Such an extension must be considered in the nature of a victory for the managements, for few of them seriously thought they would be able to achieve this action without a prolonged struggle." The men were promised a return of the ten per cent cut last February. They were sold out. They were again being sold out.

For the past week road after road has reported tremendous gains in earnings over earlier months of the year and over last year. "A small increase in revenues for the Illinois Central system for May was turned into a gain of nearly \$1,000,000 in net operating incomes last year." The Erie Railroad reported for May its first surplus after paying its charges after many months. Compared with a deficit of half a million

dollars for May, 1932, it showed a profit of \$184,173. The Southern Railroad reported that its main line between Washington and Atlanta earned 13 per cent on common stock for the year ending October, 1932. Watch Your Jobs, Railroad Workers! "A year of depressed traffic," according to President Harrison, who gets \$67,500 a year salary in addition to his 13 per cent.

Now that the wage question has been disposed of to the satisfaction of the roads, they are free to go ahead full speed with plans for mergers and consolidations, which means layoffs. To lay off 100,000 men a year, and this is what we may expect if the men do not check this move at once, means to save this entire payroll. One of the big savings around New York and New Jersey is expected from pooling marine equipment in the Port of New York. Only 800 of 2,000 marine units are said to be in use. These include lighters, elevators, tugs, barges. Each competing road now keeps up its own marine equipment, with of course a minimum necessary working crew. If this equipment is pooled many of the men will, of course, be given the gate. One of Eastman's first acts as rail coordinator is to cooperate with a committee of Eastern Trunk line representatives and the Port of New York Authority on a plan of joint use of lighterage facilities for all lines serving New York.

Laundry Workers, Negro and White, Strike This Morning

Following the decision of the mass meeting of laundry workers, held Thursday, June 22, in Ambassador Hall, to endorse the proposal of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union for the organization of a mass struggle for the improvement of conditions of laundry workers, the Executive Board of the union and the Strike Organization Committee, representing over 25 shops at their meeting on Friday, night, decided to issue a call for the strike, to begin this morning.

Plans have been worked out to involve the greatest number of laundries in the Bronx in the struggle. Attempts of the Laundry Owners' Association to disrupt the organization of the strike, failed. The "stabilization" talk of the bosses and their agents met with determination, on the part of the laundry workers to strike for improvement of conditions. The meaning of the Industrial Bill, which tends to destroy the militant unions and to force worsening of conditions upon the workers, was thoroughly explained to the workers.

To Elect Strike Committees
Plans have been made to elect broad strike committees representing every department in the shops, Negroes and white. Demands for a 20 per cent increase in wages, union recognition, for the establishment of an Unemployment Fund paid by the bosses, no discrimination against the Negroes for the rights to every job, were discussed and approved.

The Laundry Workers Industrial Union calls upon the workers of New York City to support this mass struggle of laundry workers and to answer the growing attacks upon the workers. Through a determined struggle, the laundry workers will defeat the bosses and their agents of the American Federation of Labor, who are being brought in to organize the strike-breaking activities against the laundry workers.

SEWING MACHINE WORKERS GO ON STRIKE TODAY
NEW YORK—A general strike was declared by the Sewing Machine Mechanics and Power Table Setters Union, a section of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, to begin today at 10 a.m. All sewing machine mechanics, power table setters, electricians, steel partition men, chauffeurs and all other workers working in the sewing machine line are to go out. They are to report at Union headquarters, 100 W. 25th St. Demands are for a 40-hour, 5-day week and 25 per cent wage increase. Two more shops of the Bosses' Association signed up with the Sewing Machine Mechanics and Power Table Setters Union and all its branches.

SLIPPER WORKERS CALLED TO MEET
A mass membership meeting, to which all slipper workers, union and non-union, are invited, will be held by the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union Tuesday night at 7 p.m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. Preparations for an intensive organizational drive in the slipper trade will be discussed.

MOONEY COUNCIL OF ACTION IS FORMED IN N. Y.
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
than 200 workers, not delegates, also came to the conference. John D. Masso, business agent of the New York Building Trades Council and vice-president of the Rank and File A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, was chairman of the conference. Isadore Begun, militant teacher facing dismissal from the New York public school system for his activity among the unemployed teachers, made a preliminary report on behalf of the local executive committee of the Mooney National Council of Action, to which he outlined a program of action for New York City.

Among the locals of the A. F. of L. represented were Painters' Locals 449 and 1011, Carpenters' 2090 and 2017, Bricklayers and Masons' No. 7, Glass and Bevelers' Local 528, Bakers' Local No. 3 of the Amalgamated Food Workers Union; Locals 2 and 9 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 103 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, in addition to representatives from the shoe workers, bronze and iron workers and other organizations.

Organizations Represented
In addition to the 15 locals of the A. F. of L. unions—according to a report made to the conference by the Credentials Committee, the following organizations sent delegates: Eleven industrial unions, with 18 delegates; 2 independent unions, with 2 delegates; 4 shops, 10 Workers' Circle branches, 15 delegates from Unemployed Councils; 11 Block Committees; 12 language organizations, with 19 delegates; 42 branches of the International Workers Order; 15 schools of the I.W.O.; 42 I.L.D. branches; 8 branches of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League; 1 delegate from the League of Struggle for Negro Rights; 1 delegate from Iocor; 14 delegates from 14 workers' clubs; 28 delegates from the Communist Party; 2 delegates from Communist Opposition groups; 2 delegates from the Architects Collective; 1 delegate from the Conference for Progressive Labor Action; 3 from E.P.A. branches; 2 from the Anti-Imperialist League; 2 from United Front supporting groups; one from Federated Press; one from John Reed Club; 2 from unemployed teachers' organizations; 1 from Workers' Committee for Unemployment Insurance; 1 from Fellowship of Reconciliation; 1 from United Workers League for Unemployment Insurance; one from Workers International Relief; 1 from Proletarian Party; 1 from Sick and Death Benefit Society, No. 220; 6 delegates from the Russian Mutual Aid Society, and 45 delegates from branches of the Women's Council.

"United Action" Is Keynote
Following a broad discussion in which a large number of delegates took the floor, the conference adopted a resolution in which all workers' organizations were called upon "to join in united action for the immediate release of Tom Mooney and for workers' rights." It decided to set up a Council of Action "based upon representation from all labor organizations." The Council of Action, the resolution declared, "shall have as its major task the widest possible mobilization of all workers and their organizations for the mass campaign to free Tom Mooney and to smash the fictional class of capitalist class justice."

Summarized, the newly formed Tom Mooney Council of Action, which at the end of its session elected an executive committee of 25, decided upon the following immediate mass activities: 1—Circulation of petitions for gathering hundreds of thousands of signatures, demanding the immediate pardon for Tom Mooney. 2—The calling of mass meetings and protest demonstrations against the continued imprisonment of Mooney. 3—The flooding of the California governor's office with telegrams and resolutions embodying these demands. 4—The undertaking of all activity designed to draw into the struggle all workers' organizations, including the Council shall further undertake to: a) Secure the widest mass support for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, particularly through the interchange of delegates with the Local Scottsboro Action Committees, and through bringing Negro organizations to representation on the Tom Mooney Council of Action. b) To bring about the closest cooperation with other organizations for the defense of trade unionists and the unemployed against police brutality and for the protection of their rights, regardless of what organization they belong to. c) The immediate mobilization of the members of all affiliated organizations for participation in the Mooney Tag Days, and all affiliated organizations to be immediately solicited for financial support to the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee.

Urges Support of Mooney Tag Day Drive
NEW YORK—Members of the New York District International Labor Defense and all workers are called upon to actively support the Free Tom Mooney Tag Day Drive now in progress and which will continue until July 4.

ARMY TENTS 16x16 \$8.00 up
Cots—\$1.60 Blankets—\$1.25 up
Full line of Camping Equipment
MANHATTAN MILITARY
478 WATER STREET
Absolutely Lowest Prices

20,000 WORKERS IN ANTI-FASCIST DEMONSTRATION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

An unexpected speaker at the meeting was Henry Mertz, gray-haired veteran revolutionist, 89 years old, who fought against the Bismarck Anti-Socialist law in Germany in the 1880's. He was expelled from Germany. An Italian member of the New York Newspaper and Printing Pressmen's Union also spoke.

"Forward" Boycott Demonstration
The parade started at 1 o'clock with the Red Front Fighters' Band in the lead. Despite the absolute boycott of the demonstration by the New York press, and in spite of two editorials in the Socialist "Forward" calling upon workers to ignore the anti-fascist protest, many organizations marched under the banner of the United Front against fascism.

There were German and Italian workers' clubs in line, Jewish, Balkan, Hungarian, Chinese and Japanese. The sections of the Communist Party, the International Labor Defense, the International Workers Order, the Needle Trades, Marine, Food and Shoe Workers' Unions, the Amalgamated Food Workers Union, the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, the Italian Circolo di Culture Langue, all carrying signs in many languages, were but a few of the organizations marching.

"The German C.P. Lives and Fights"
"Defend the Soviet Union from Hitler War Provocation" and "Roosevelt Plans Minimum Wage to be Maximum Wage." The German Communist Party Lives and Fights, read some of the placards.

Two thousand followed the parade on the sidewalks. Many marched down Broadway directly to Union Square. As the marchers were still coming into the Square, A. Wagenknecht opened the meeting.

Erna Staemp, the first speaker, stated that there were 50,000 to 60,000 workers in the fascist concentration camps, that 350,000 German workers, among whom had been broken up and that 50,000 workers and Jews had been forced to flee to other lands. She said Hitler promised the workers bread but gives them forced labor instead.

Pointing to the marchers pouring into the Square, Meliach Epstein said: "You see how the Jewish workers have listened to the 'Forward'." "The Jewish paper, the 'Day,' organ of the Jewish bosses, said Epstein later, "would have us believe that Goebbels, Nazi minister of propaganda, is responsible for the fascist terror. No, the terror is carried on by the orders of the German capitalist class," he concluded.

Worker Gives Gold Ring
During a collection taken up to aid the victims of fascism a worker in the crowd took off his last possession, a gold ring, and passed it to the platform.

Shepard, Negro worker of the Trade Union Unity Council, stressed the similarity between the oppression of the Negro people in America as the forerunner of fascism here, and the pogroms carried out against the Jews in Germany.

A. J. Muste of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, said: "Fascism will unite us all in its jails unless we unite against fascism. Let us combat with all our might any leader of the trade unions or parties who are against the united front."

Peter Eilan of the German Workers' Sick and Death Benefit, spoke next, in German.

Telegram to German Workers.
Telegrams were sent to the German Ambassador in Washington demanding the release of all political prisoners, and to the German workers, pledging the solidarity of the American workers. A telegram was sent to Governor Miller of Alabama demanding the immediate unconditional safe release of the nine Scottsboro boys.

A resolution denouncing German fascism was passed unanimously. After the demonstration 600 workers, led by the Red Front Band, swept the traffic aside in a spontaneous march down the East Side.

Get your snif, union local, or mass organization to challenge another group in raising subs for the Daily

Are You Moving or Storing Your Furniture?
CALL HARLEM 7-1658
COOKE'S STORAGE
209 East 125th St.
Special Low Rates to Comrades

You Need Fire Insurance!
Call upon
A KANEVSKY
245 Fifth Ave.
Tel. Ex. 2-597
Also any other line of insurance

DOWNTOWN
Phone: Tompkins Square 6-9554
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY—ALLIAN DINERS
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 124th St. New York

JADE MOUNTAIN
American & Chinese Restaurant
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 & 13
Welcome to Our Comrades

CHINA KITCHEN
RESTAURANT and CAFETERIA
233 E. 14th St. 2nd & 3rd Ave.
A nice quiet place to eat our
25c LUNCHEON 35c DINNER

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT LAYS THE BASIS FOR FURTHER BREAKDOWN OF CAPITALIST ECONOMY, SHARPER CONFLICTS

This is the second of a series of articles on the Industrial Recovery Bill. The last one covered the Roosevelt method of continuing the Hoover program, speeding up trust building, coupled to a new attack on the workers. Future articles will discuss every phase of the bill and how it effects the workers lives in the shops, in the unions, on the bread lines, as well as the struggle on all fronts against this new maneuver.—Editor.

By HARRY GANNES
The industrial recovery act is full of contradictions, full of enough dynamite not only to wreck itself but to intensify the crisis to much deeper levels and engulf the entire working class in greater chaos and starvation.

No matter how the act works out in practice, no matter what section of the big bosses behind the bill win out (as all their interests clash in the cut-throat struggle for the narrowed markets and for the dwindling profits), the basic policy of capitalism expressed through the bill as well as outside of it—the attack against the workers' standard of living—will continue undamaged.

HARRY GANNES
For the workers, one of the contradictions of the bill which will appear in many instances will be a cut in real wages as the result of an apparent rise, by the raising of the money wages.

More clearly how is this to work out? The present period of the crisis is one of inflation, with all the elements of increased inflation. The bill itself makes for inflation in its every move. The policy of Wall Street, as expressed in the London Economic Conference, was that of a free road for inflation to back up just such an appearance of a rise in the money wages while behind it an actual and deep slash in the real wages takes place.

For example, the industrial recovery act proposes to build up a mass of cartels. The primary object of a cartel in the history of capitalism (and the Roosevelt bill does not and cannot change it one iota) is to increase prices through monopoly in order to increase profits. One of

the writers of the bill, Benjamin A. Javits stated, in this regard, "As a matter of fact, the new law is expected to increase the profits accruing from industry." (N. Y. World-Telegram interview, June 17, 1933). If money wages are raised in any instance, say \$1 a month, the drop in the value of the money, that is in the amount of food, rent and clothing that this "rise" will buy, will push wages down in real value to from \$2 to \$5 less than in the period before inflation.

Thus the slash in wages will not be along the old, simple form of a mere slash in existing pay rates, but will be more complicated, more confusing. In some instances there will be an actual slash in the wages, regardless of inflation. In others, there will be a cut in hours, the stagger plan, an apparent piece or hour rise (in inflated wages) with a cut in weekly wages. In each instance, in the shops, in taking up the struggle the workers must break through the phrases and explain it a real meaning of the new wage slash moves, building their demands of struggle on this basis.

Roosevelt has the right to slash the value of money by 50 per cent. But inflation is not the controlled matter that the Roosevelt "brain trust" would have the workers believe. Inflation is not a mere device of capitalism, it is a crisis. But the government deficit is growing. War expenditures are growing. Even the small measure of public works that the "new deal" contemplates will be paid for by the workers through increased taxes and the inflation that the public works will add to the general inflation. On top of it all, the cartels will raise prices, the cost of living immediately. In the struggle for world markets—through lowered production costs, consisting basically of lowered labor costs—inflation will play one of the leading roles. This is clearly seen in the London Economic Conference. America will inflate more. Then England will inflate. France will go off the gold standard. Japan has already inflated. Each in turn, as a result, will inflate more—and the workers will pay.

What They Promise
Next to Roosevelt himself, perhaps the most infatuated with the bill is that section of the bourgeoisie represented by such organs as the New York World-Telegram. This sheet summed up what it wants the workers to believe is the purpose of the bill as follows: 1.—The plan includes a quick stimulus—public works—and an equally necessary tonic for permanent improvement—industrial organiza-

tion under the eye of the government. 2.—Specifically, it substitutes mass, planned economy for economic anarchy; co-operation for unfair competition; decent treatment of labor for a national trend toward uncivilized sweatshop standards.

3.—The administration of the bill makes possible a short work week and a minimum wage, better labor organization, a curb on excess production and unfair competition and quick employment of men on public construction.

It will be necessary to make a somewhat thorough analysis of the bill itself, as its entire structure will come forward again and again to plague the workers, and the imaginary, or wish-inspired interpretations help only to expose the maze of propaganda that surrounds it.

First, under the bill, Roosevelt is empowered to build up a bureaucracy of hard-boiled capitalists to administer the bill. In this respect, the capitalist state, the government of the imperialists, finds it necessary to concentrate to create a new organ to concentrate in more potent manner the oppressive forces of the capitalists against the workers. How closely linked these individuals, like General Hugh S. Johnson, and the host of others, are to the greatest strike-breaking corporations, controlled by the leading banks, has already been exposed in various issues.

OLD SHIPPING BOARD SHIPS ARE HELD IN READINESS FOR IMPERIALIST WAR

Tied Up Standard Oil Tankers, Coming in Increasing Numbers, Don't Look Like Prosperity to Seaman

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
SOLOMON ISLAND, Md.—The Standard Oil of N. J. has about 25 ships tied up here. In order to cut costs, the company sends its ships here instead of drydock and lets the seamen and black gang do the work at less than a living wage for a married man.

There are also plenty of second and third mates and engineers who are only getting \$100 a month. They have to chip and paint along with us, and many of them are beginning to see that they aren't much better off than the deck and engine-room staves.

In the same bay with the tankers are four Shipping Board ships, the America, George Washington, Mount Vernon and the Monticello. Nice patriotic name for these ships which are being held here to be used as transports in the approaching imperialist war. The bosses would scuttle these ships if they didn't know that they could carry plenty of cannon fodder between their decks if necessary.

—BOYL W. BENTON.

of the Daily Worker. Besides working in the general interest of preserving capitalism in the present crisis, this bureaucracy (in the style of good American capitalist tradition) will lay the basis for an era of graft that will put the Tea Pot Dome scandal in the shade. In its power of code- and rule-making, involving the quick division of the existing billions of profits, of dividends, etc., graft will run riot.

To Form Cartels
In the next section of the bill, the heart of it, so far as trustified industry is concerned, all the leading industries are required to form cartels, associations for the regulation of prices. It is provided that these cartels must be "representative" of the industry, that is, they must contain the leading and decisive corporations. This means that the leading, decisive trusts, the large corporations, will be dominant in the cartels, that their policy (price raises, wage cutting, union smashing, struggle for colonies and for war to get them) will rule. Realizing this, the Roosevelt bill throws in some phrases about "no discrimination against small industries." By this he tries to cover up the contradictions between trustified and non-trustified industry. One of the contradictions of the present crisis has been the great gap between the prices of commodities of the monopolized, big industry and in the smaller industries. The Roosevelt attempt to soft-soap the small industries, does not wipe out this contradiction. The bill intensifies them and creates new ones.

This fact, of the new crisis rangers to capitalism, is no secret to the leading imperialists. These financiers, controlling industry, want the bill without its new contradictions. The crisis has not left intact the class relationships within the ruling class itself. The ever-narrowing profits creates sharp conflicts, especially, as we have pointed out, the conflict between trustified and non-trustified industry which squeezes more and more to the wall the smaller industrialists, the petty bourgeoisie, this struggle, pivoting on the grinding down of the workers with the big capitalists swallowing up and driving out the small industries and the small banks.

Roosevelt is attempting to speed up this process. But in doing it he still tries to retain the support of the petty-bourgeois elements, the very elements he expects to have swallowed up, by making them promises that they will also benefit in greater profits.

Prosperity Comeback Illusory
We have sufficient views from the leading spokesmen of the imperialists (Morgan, Rockefeller, Ford, etc.) to see their attitude. Benjamin Baker, editor of the Annalist, a New York Times publication, an economist who usually gives the bolder view of the leading bankers and industrialists, on June 9, wrote as follows concerning the bill: "That the industrial recovery measure can bring any permanent increase in business activity is just as illusory as the idea that tampering with the currency is the cure for all our ills."

This is correct, and expresses the earlier fears of some of the big capitalists that Roosevelt's blatant demagoguery, good as it is in the main, might unwittingly throw a monkey-wrench into the imperialist machine.

After the bill was passed, when the leading imperialists, were clearly assured that through the working of the measure their domination was not infringed upon in spite of phrases, Baker modified his views, saying: "It seems to this writer that a certain attitude of caution and of 'wait-see' may well be commended to those observers and critics of the new-order-to-be who will comment periodically on its developments and results.

The Rockefeller Chase National

Manhattan Military

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET UNION URGED BY NORRIS, U. S. BOARD OF TRADE

U. S. S. R. Ready to Purchase Hundreds of Millions of Dollars Worth of Goods from Firms in This Country

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States as a measure for aiding economic recovery was proposed yesterday by United States Senator Norris of Nebraska and by the United States Board of Trade.

Norris declared he had learned from reliable sources that the Soviet Union desired to spend \$400,000,000 on machinery in American markets, buy \$100,000,000 worth of meat products and 1,000,000 bales of cotton.

SPARKS

WE see by the papers that the nephew of former Secretary of Labor Doak has been indicted on a charge of accepting bribes. Not as slick as his uncle.

FROM Lars Hallman comes the following: The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has awarded a \$7,000,000 loan to the Harriman National Bank.

This, then, is the formula for success in banking: 1) Rob your depositors of at least \$2,000,000.

2) Convince with the United States Department of Justice to block investigation of your bank.

3) When you are finally arrested and released on bail, pick a quiet Long Island inn, eat a four-dollar dinner, and fake a heart-rendering suicide with a knife which you have carefully chosen for its utter harmlessness.

4) Then, with tears coursing down its ruddy cheeks, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will hand you a hatful of millions. Steal as much of this as you can carry, take it to France, and live happily ever after in the bright, blue air of the Riviera.

THE federal Government has completed its plot with the Southern cotton planters to plough under 3,000,000 bales of cotton. When the planters have ploughed this cotton under the Federal Government will pay them more than \$100,000,000 for having done so. In order to raise this money, the Government will then place a tax of four cents on every pound of cotton turned out by the spinning mills.

THIS is part of what it will mean to you: You need a cotton shirt. But because the Government will then place a tax of four cents on every pound of cotton turned out by the spinning mills, you will have to pay more for your shirt.

But this is not called insanity. It is called "Economic Planning for Industrial Recovery."

We see by the papers that Roosevelt's adviser, Moley, thinks that the Industry Control Bill is unconstitutional.

Three gangsters have been held for using a large department store as a base for operations.

But what's wrong in that? Could anything be more fitting?

A leading legal light informs us that the Supreme Court will have a vital part to play in the "New Deal."

Well, considering the fact that the Supreme Court has a private stock ticker connected with the house of Morgan (particularly Judge Roberts), it is not some inside dope on Al Capone (Corporation), they no doubt will have to earn their keep.

It is becoming more apparent every day that what we are now witnessing is the "New Deal."

Soviet Iron and Steel Output Hits New High
(From Our Special Moscow Correspondent.)

MOSCOW, June 21.—While pig iron production touched 25,500 tons daily output and maintains a high level, the output of steel reached a new record of 20,000 tons on June 17.

With the Northern regions winding up the sowing campaign, the U.S.S.R. has fulfilled 95 per cent of the grain sowing program on June 15.

JUDGE BARS CITIZENSHIP TO WORKER WHO WOULD NOT FIGHT THE U. S. S. R.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Basing his decision upon the open support of the Soviet Union by a worker in U. S. District Court here, Judge A. F. St. Sure denied naturalization to John Fleming, British subject, and a member of the painters' union.

In case of war between the Soviet Union of Russia and the United States of America, would you bear arms and render military service for the United States if admitted to citizenship? was the "test" asked the judge in hearing Fleming's petition for citizenship papers.

Upon Fleming's ringing "no" the court denied the petition.

So far as could be learned it is the first time a British subject has been refused citizenship papers on a question of war with the U. S. S. R.

A mass protest against the denial of Fleming's right to become a citizen has been started by the San Francisco International Labor Defense, as well as the national I. L. D. office in New York. Steps are under way to appeal the decision of the court.

I. L. D. officials pointed out Fleming was not asked the general question about war, or even of his attitude in case of war with Britain or the country of his birth, but only specifically about war between America and Soviet Russia.

Only Country to Pay Debts

Answering repeated objections that the Soviet government may not meet her obligations, Senator Norris said: "Since the Soviet Russian Government was organized she has never defaulted upon the payment of a single obligation. She has met every debt contracted, according to the terms of the contract, and has paid in full with interest. All of our other allies, in the aggregate, owe us billions of dollars, and with the exception of one small nation, every one of them has either in whole or in part, repudiated the obligation."

All over the country there are increasing demands that the United States recognize the Soviet Union, even from trade and business groups that formerly opposed recognition, but now see an opportunity to receive same production in certain lines if normal relations are established.

Board of Trade Demands Action
The United States Board of Trade, of which Charles W. Hunt, once chairman of the federal trade commission, is chairman, and including among its members many prominent industrialists and merchants, in a statement by the executive committee, said:

"The United States Board of Trade desires to call the attention of the country to the fact that the Coolidge administration fully and legally recognized the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a solemn treaty. This treaty, commonly called the Briand-Kellogg pact for the outlawry of war, was signed and ratified, first by the Soviet Government and second by the United States of America, and later by many other governments, and is now deposited as a binding international covenant with the Secretary of State in Washington.

Although this recognition, according to the Soviet Government all legal rights in our courts, still two previous administrations, while seeking to maintain our rights under the treaty, have sought to avoid the plain import of such recognition. This is a duplicity beneath the dignity of any government and we therefore request President Roosevelt to correct this anomalous situation by the restoration of full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government."

VIENNA, June 25.—The Bulgarian Cabinet, in its campaign against the revolutionary labor movement, has decreed martial law throughout the country, according to dispatches from Sofia, the capital.

Police and soldiers are making widespread searches of workers' homes, and postal, telegraph and telephone services have been seized by the military.

Concentration Camps Set Up.
Army authorities have closed and sealed all newspapers and printing plants. No Bulgarians are allowed to leave Sofia, and those arriving from abroad are being placed in concentration camps.

The Bulgarian Sobranje (Parliament) passed a law at a special session late last night fixing the death penalty for attempts on the life of government leaders. This law is to furnish the pretext for executing the leaders of the Bulgarian working class.

Communist Leader Assassinated
All persons in Sofia found in possession of arms have been lodged in the military prison, according to Avala, the official Yugoslav news agency. Avala also reports that five persons, including Boyasiyeff, Communist leader, had been killed in the streets of Sofia "by unknown assailants."

Revolutionary Movement Grew in the Past Year.
The revolutionary labor movement in Bulgaria has been growing by leaps and bounds during the past year or so. The Communists captured a clear majority of the Sofia City Council in the elections held last fall. Numerous reports of disaffection and revolutionary work in the Bulgarian Army, with death sentences for the soldiers involved, have appeared in the world press during the past few months. The present declaration of martial law is a desperate effort by the Bulgarian government to suppress the revolutionary movement by ruthless terror.

"Jewish Nationalists" Curry Favor of Hitler

BERLIN, June 25.—Seeking to curry favor with the Nazi rulers of Germany, the leader of the Federation of Nationalist German Jews, Dr. Max Naumann, at a meeting declared that the Fascist regime had hit "not only Eastern Jews and Zionists, whom our federation has always regarded as aliens, but also many Jews German in feeling." He said he hoped that through the medium of the Nationalist Jews the Hitler government would find a way to make all German Jews members of the German community or eligible to it through education.

CLARS MUNITIONS GROUP
WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Federal Trade Commission recently dismissed a complaint charging the Ammunition Manufacturers' Association with a conspiracy to express competition.

Anti-Fascist Demonstration Massing in Union Square, New York, June 24



"I Shall Be a Communist 'Till You Kill Me"

HITLER GERMANY—FROM THE INSIDE. ARTICLE 6.

By EDWARD JAMES.
(Correspondent in Germany for the British Daily Worker)

(The five articles previously published told of the Social Democratic leaders' treachery, the burning of the Reichstag, how the German workers fought the Nazi terror, the torture of Communists in the Nazi secret cells, and the Nazi onslaughts.)

"I Shall Be a Communist"
As I have already written in these articles one of the worst and most notorious hell-holes of German Fascism is the Nazi Barracks in the General Pape Strasse, the buildings of the Military Administration. Today I shall tell the story of a comrade who was there for over a week.

The comrade in question is physically stunted and suffers from consumption. He is little more than a bag of bones, but in his weak body there burns an unquenchable fire and spirit. He is called Charlie ("Karlichen") they called him.

He is a German Bolshevist, and that is his proudest title. He was an official of one of those many German working class organizations for games, rambles and sports.

"Karlichen" would have loved to take part in the sports himself, but he could at least keep his books and take an active part in the organizational work.

It was because of this work that the Nazis came for him one Friday afternoon. The gang who kidnaped him were members of the back-un-

derground. They had threatened him with "Stahlrueten" (steel clubs) and swung them in his face, but appealing prevented them from doing such a physically miserable little cripple.

"Very well," said the officer in command. "Just as you please. Take him down into the cellar and put him against the wall."

They took him into the cellar and put him against the wall. "Turn your face to the wall," they ordered. "I don't want to be shot while attempting to escape," answered Karlichen.

They looked at him and were silent for a moment. They had threatened him with "Stahlrueten" (steel clubs) and swung them in his face, but appealing prevented them from doing such a physically miserable little cripple.

BULGARIA UNDER MARTIAL LAW AS TERROR RULES
All Papers Closed, Mail and Wires Seized, Police Search Homes

VIENNA, June 25.—The Bulgarian Cabinet, in its campaign against the revolutionary labor movement, has decreed martial law throughout the country, according to dispatches from Sofia, the capital.

Police and soldiers are making widespread searches of workers' homes, and postal, telegraph and telephone services have been seized by the military.

Concentration Camps Set Up.
Army authorities have closed and sealed all newspapers and printing plants. No Bulgarians are allowed to leave Sofia, and those arriving from abroad are being placed in concentration camps.

The Bulgarian Sobranje (Parliament) passed a law at a special session late last night fixing the death penalty for attempts on the life of government leaders. This law is to furnish the pretext for executing the leaders of the Bulgarian working class.

Communist Leader Assassinated
All persons in Sofia found in possession of arms have been lodged in the military prison, according to Avala, the official Yugoslav news agency. Avala also reports that five persons, including Boyasiyeff, Communist leader, had been killed in the streets of Sofia "by unknown assailants."

Revolutionary Movement Grew in the Past Year.
The revolutionary labor movement in Bulgaria has been growing by leaps and bounds during the past year or so. The Communists captured a clear majority of the Sofia City Council in the elections held last fall. Numerous reports of disaffection and revolutionary work in the Bulgarian Army, with death sentences for the soldiers involved, have appeared in the world press during the past few months. The present declaration of martial law is a desperate effort by the Bulgarian government to suppress the revolutionary movement by ruthless terror.

"Jewish Nationalists" Curry Favor of Hitler

BERLIN, June 25.—Seeking to curry favor with the Nazi rulers of Germany, the leader of the Federation of Nationalist German Jews, Dr. Max Naumann, at a meeting declared that the Fascist regime had hit "not only Eastern Jews and Zionists, whom our federation has always regarded as aliens, but also many Jews German in feeling." He said he hoped that through the medium of the Nationalist Jews the Hitler government would find a way to make all German Jews members of the German community or eligible to it through education.

CLARS MUNITIONS GROUP
WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Federal Trade Commission recently dismissed a complaint charging the Ammunition Manufacturers' Association with a conspiracy to express competition.

JUDICIAL COURT TO TRY THE PEOPLE'S COURT TO TRY THE REICHSTAG CASE
Internationally Noted Jurists to Sit in Judgment on Nazi Provocateurs in Paris

(By Our Special Correspondent.)
PARIS, June 25.—On the day when the German Supreme Court at Leipzig will pronounce the death sentence which has already been announced by Hitler and Goering against the alleged incendiaries of the Reichstag, the Communist deputy Ernst Torgler and the three Bulgarian working class leaders, Dimitroff and his comrades, another criminal trial of the real burners of the Reichstag will begin in Paris representing an international trial of Hitler-Germany.

The best lawyers of Europe and America got together to shed light through this counter-trial on this dark affair, on the basis of unprejudiced testimony. The best-known lawyers of France, Henri Torres and Gaston Bergery, the former Italian Prime Minister, Nititi, the well-known Swedish lawyer breaking the former German Minister of Justice Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, and a number of the best jurists of England and the United States will be the judges of this World Court in Paris.

U. S. DELEGATION TO NEGOTIATE TRADE PACTS AGAINST RIVAL POWERS

Wholesale Dumping Threat Meets Reprisals from France and Spain, While Hitler Paper Alone in Europe Praises American Stand

LONDON, June 25.—The United States delegation at the World Economic Conference are striving to arrange, behind the scenes, trade agreements with other nations against Wall Street's chief imperialist rival, England. Dollar imperialism, using the lash of inflation to beat down the standards of life of the masses so it can further cheapen production, while at the same time maintaining monopolistic prices in the home market, is definitely pursuing a policy of wholesale dumping on the world market.

Work on Secret Instructions
A flood of coded messages pours into the American delegation. Advantage is being taken of the week-end recess of the conference to conduct negotiations with delegates of countries to try to reach tariff and trade agreements aimed at British and French markets. This seems to be the chief activity now of the delegation under Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and is being carried out on the basis of direct instructions from Washington.

Powers Resist Attacks
In pursuit of a policy of defending themselves against the announced program of dumping which means the intensification of the trade war, the British and French are striking back at the United States. They now openly talk of general "credit expansion" and the further depreciation of currencies in order to meet the challenge of American dumping.

Pleading emergency Hull repeated his declaration of trade war saying that "each country must resort to whatever reasonable methods are requisite to bring about an increase in commodity prices, with accompanying projects safeguarding that country in the face of the general chaos of international trade."

France Hits U. S. Auto Export.
In the sharpened trade war France is the first country to strike a blow at American aggression. This was done by reaching an agreement with Spain to give preference to French automobiles, while France relaxes certain tariff provisions that have heretofore affected Spanish goods. Negotiations toward similar agreements are going on among various countries.

Conference Remains Paralyzed
It is expected in Madrid that a strong protest will be made against this from the United States.

Swanson Fakes Labor 'Benefit' in Navy Bld'g
WASHINGTON, D. C. June 25.—Secretary of the Navy Swanson's attempt to sugar coat the Roosevelt battleship construction program by saying that "Eighty-five per cent of the money spent on building American warships goes for labor" is belied in a survey by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Japanese Navy Massing at So. China Cities
SHANGHAI, June 25.—The Japanese Navy is concentrating warships off important South Chinese ports "to cope with possible developments," in the recrudescence of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in Southern China. Three Japanese destroyers are anchored off Macao, near HongKong, a gunboat has been sent to Canton, and the cruiser Izuduki is at Foochow, metropolis of Fukien Province.

Scrap Iron Dealers Rush Wares to Japan
(By a Worker Correspondent)
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—About three weeks ago an article in the Hudson Dispatch, another local paper, told of how one of the biggest scrap iron dealers, Bonomo & Bonomo, was shipping iron to Japan.

The big boss commented: "Well, all the dealers on the coast are shipping iron, so why can't I?" The coast he refers to is the West Coast.

And only this morning I saw two of their huge trucks pass, loaded to the hilt with scrap iron, which, no doubt, will be sent also to Japan.

War Munitions Leave Erie Basin for East
NEW YORK.—Erie Basin warehouses full of cotton—which has been there for years awaiting the next war—are being emptied. Much of the cotton is being shipped to China, not for making cloth but for munitions to be used by the Nanking lackeys of American imperialism, presumably against the Chinese Soviets.

NAVAL RESERVES ORDERED TO BEGIN INTENSE TRAINING
Roosevelt's Budget Permits Full Aviation and Navy Preparations

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In line with Roosevelt's policy of building up the Navy forces at the greatest speed to the full strength permitted by the London Naval Treaty, the Naval Reserve has just been authorized by the Navy to institute Summer Training with full pay for 9,411 officers and enlisted men.

In addition, Secretary of the Navy, Swanson, has authorized 250 officers and 372 enlisted men to begin immediate training in aviation at the Naval Aviation Reserve bases throughout the country. Special emphasis is being laid on the aviation branch of the service.

Roosevelt Vetoes Naval Cut.
These extra training periods have been made possible by Roosevelt's veto of the cut in Naval Reserve expenditures which had been voted in Congress. Roosevelt vetoed the Congressional appropriation of \$500,000 for the Naval Reserve to \$250,000.

Swanson's present orders countermand orders issued early last month providing for the cancellation of summer training cruises.

Roosevelt's Naval program is one of the largest in peacetime history, providing for the building of 32 extra cruisers and destroyers at an estimated expense of \$230,000,000, in addition to the regular annual appropriations of \$250,000,000.

Swanson's present orders countermand orders issued early last month providing for the cancellation of summer training cruises.

Japanese Intellectuals Form United Front Against German Fascist Terrorism

United Front action by Japanese intellectuals against German fascism is described in a letter received by the "New Masses" from one of its subscribers in Korea.

When the news that the Nazis burned thousands of Marxian and liberal books reached Japan—the New Masses subscriber writes—Japanese liberals and writers issued protests. But these protests were individual. Subsequently, however, revolutionary and liberal intellectuals of the Parliament demanded the dismissal from the universities of "dangerous" professors. The government has also prohibited the publication of Prof. Pakigawa's new book on law.

The Professor's colleagues at the Kyoto Imperial University as well as the students have held meetings protesting against his expulsion, but the government ignored these protests. As a result, on May 26th, all of the professors of law of the Kyoto Imperial University handed in their resignations. A total of 50 professors have quit their posts in protest against the government's policy of persecution. As a result, the Law Department of the University had to be closed. The incident has created a sensation throughout Japan. The Minister of Education has announced that if necessary he will close the university, but he will not take the professors back.

Shanghai Threatened by Yangtze Flood
The flood menace at Hankow is diminishing as the Yangtze River level drops up the river, but the flood waters are approaching Shanghai and threatening the Wusong district of this city. The Paoshan levee is already beginning to give way, menacing the Shanghai, Poshan, Taichang, Quinan and Kating districts with devastation.

The city of Kiukiang, 400 miles up the river, is still covered by water knee-deep, and Wuhu, eighty miles from Kiukiang is under several feet of water, interrupting the line of supplies for Chiang-Kai-shek's anti-Communist armies near Nanchang.

Austrian Nazis Barred
VIENNA, June 25.—The Diet of Lower Austria voted Friday to deprive Nazis of all official positions in the state and to exclude reporters for pro-Nazi newspapers from the press galleries.

Japanese Intellectuals Form United Front Against German Fascist Terrorism

United Front action by Japanese intellectuals against German fascism is described in a letter received by the "New Masses" from one of its subscribers in Korea.