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# Daily Worker

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

Give a Fellow-Worker Your Copy of the 'Daily' When You Are Thru With it. Discuss the News With Him!

WEATHER—Probably showers and warmer; southerly winds.

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## NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE CALLED FOR AUGUST 26

### Greetings, Marine Workers!

A CONVENTION of marine workers is always important because of the strategic place of water transport in the economic scheme of things. Now, when the world is in transition to a new round of wars and revolutions, such a convention as that of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, opening tonight in Irving Plaza Hall, is of tremendous significance, not only for the marine workers but for the whole working class.

Workers on the ships and on the docks have seen their standards of life beaten down to appalling levels under the combined assaults of the government, the employers and their agents at the head of the reformist unions. But the marine workers, with traditions of militant struggle, have not surrendered. They have time and again shown in action their determination to defeat the fierce hunger program of the employers. The fact that this convention is being held, with delegations from all important ports in the United States, is proof of this determination. It is proof that the most advanced sections among the marine workers are not fooled by the hypocritical pleas to postpone action with the expectation that the Roosevelt administration through its industrial recovery (slavery) act will do something for them.

HOW effectively to fight the Roosevelt "new deal" is one of the foremost tasks of the convention.

Every detail of this slave labor legislation should be laid bare before the marine workers. This involves not only an exposure of the tricks of the government and the employers, but necessitates the unmasking of the traitors to labor at the head of the reformist unions who are helping to put over the industrial slavery act.

But such exposure should be accompanied by most carefully considered organizational measures, which will lead to the creation on every ship, on every dock of democratically elected rank and file committees of action to take the lead in beating back the bosses' offensive. Such committees of action are the starting point in building the Marine Workers' Industrial Union as the fighting union of the masses of marine workers. The strengthening of the militant opposition inside the reformist unions should also receive most careful attention, with the aim of quickly achieving united action of all workers in the industry.

FOR more than two years, munitions and other war material have freely passed from American ports. Only sporadic attempts have been made to stop such shipments.

This imposes a big responsibility upon the convention. The every day struggle against wage cuts, speed-up and the stagger system should also serve to rally the marine workers to resist actively the shipment of war material and the preparations for war. Special anti-war committees, able to initiate special action on the docks, should be set up. The struggle against war and for the needs of the workers should go hand in hand.

We are sure that workers who so effectively stopped shipments of arms and munitions from Seattle to the white-guardist Kolchak forces in 1919 can be depended on to take the proper action at their convention.

Workers everywhere will greet the opening of this convention, and those in New York will carry greetings to the public meeting at Irving Plaza Hall tonight.

### "He Who Laughs Last"

THE COMMUNIST PARTY published this week its Open Letter to Party Members, in which the short-comings in the Party's work were fearfully recognized and analyzed before the eyes of the workers, and in which the steps by which they will be overcome were carefully detailed. Naturally, the capitalist press, the press of the class which never dares to make open self-criticism, is now gloatingly announcing that "the Communists admit their failure."

The capitalist newspaper hacks can read the English language, but they seldom understand the meaning of what they read. Neither do they understand the meaning of the old proverb: "He who laughs last laughs best."

Two years ago the Party had 8,000 members; today it has more than 20,000. Its influence is penetrating all sections of the country; it leads hundreds of struggles.

But we are not satisfied with this. The Open Letter emphatically declares that the Party has not succeeded in responding to the favorable situation for growth of the revolutionary movement; that the Party must make a decisive turn to root itself in the broad masses.

Can it do so? The Open Letter is the best proof that it can; and it shows why, and how the most devastating crisis of history, and the inability of the ruling class to find a "peaceful" way out, furnish the soil on which inevitably grows the revolutionary movement. The surging strike movement, the mass actions of the unemployed, of the ruined farmers, the stirrings among the petty bourgeoisie—all these signs are discussed and their significance analyzed in the Open Letter.

THE Open Letter is no admission of defeat. It is a weapon of struggle. Unlike the bourgeois and social-democratic parties, we carefully point to our weakest spots, in order to eradicate them. This estimate, in which is concentrated the revolutionary determination of the Party, is not a portent of failure; it is a portent of greater, better aimed struggles, leading toward victory.

The task before the Party at this moment is to heighten each member's consciousness of the difficulties before him and the means to overcome them, through earnest discussion of the letter in the sections, in the units, in the fractions, applying its analysis to the concrete struggles in which they are engaged.

### A "Socialist" Blessing

NORMAN THOMAS, leader of the Socialist Party, came down Thursday to hear the Board of Estimate deliberate on the relief situation, while a million people are going hungry without any visible prospect of help. What did the Board of Estimate decide? It decided:

To accept no responsibility for the situation.  
To ask a special session of the state legislature for the purpose of doubling the state sales tax, and of taxing the transfer of stocks and bonds.

To ignore the demand to endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

What did Norman Thomas say to that? He said: "I have been advocating an appeal to the Legislature since March, 1930. I am always glad to see the Board of Estimate move so close to a Socialist position."

Whose interests does Norman Thomas serve with this "socialist" blessing?

In approving the action of the Board of Estimate, Norman Thomas approves the criminal irresponsibility of the Legislature; he approves the plan to double the tax on what the workers buy; he pretends that this action is a socialist action.

In the face of this situation, the workers of New York must reject Norman Thomas' servile endorsement. They must realize that neither New York nor Albany will do anything for them unless mass pressure forces them to act.

The workers must broaden and intensify the struggles around the Home Relief Bureau. They must prepare to exert the same pressure on the state legislature that they are exerting on the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen.

They must place the demand for unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and employers in the forefront with their demands for immediate relief.

### 5 Days Without Food, Student of Medicine Collapses on Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 14.—Charles Rothschild, 23, a student at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, is laid up in a local hospital recovering from a collapse suffered last night because of lack of food.

Rothschild was reared in an orphan asylum at Germantown, Pa. He had left college last month in search of a job and hitch-hiked here from Buffalo. He had not eaten for five days.

### OPEN MARINE MEETING IN N. Y. TONIGHT

Baltimore, Norfolk, Phila. Delegates Arrive Today

4 CHINESE DELEGATES

Longshoremen Also Are Sending Their Representatives

NEW YORK.—The Second National Convention of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union will open with a banquet to the delegates tonight at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street at 8 p.m. sharp. Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party, Jack Stachel of the Trade Union Unity League, and Ben Gold will be a few of the speakers who will greet the delegates and hundreds of other are expected to register their support with the Marine Union.

Delegates arriving from the various ports are reporting the increased militancy of the marine workers. The National Office yesterday was advised that a large group of Negro longshoremen, who were formerly affiliated with the I. L. A., have sent a delegate. The Union has no contact with this port and the longshoremen learned of the convention through seamen on ships which called at the port.

The Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk delegates, numbering over 60, will arrive this afternoon. Included among these delegates will be a number of I. L. A. longshoremen. One of the main points of the convention will be working out a program of action to defeat another sell-out agreement when the present agreement expires in September.

Four Chinese delegates will be present, and a number of delegates from foreign ships now in port.

The convention will last four days, and the delegates will have the task of working out a program of action around which the mass of marine workers can be mobilized to defeat the starvation program of the shipowners. Also, one of the main points on the agenda will be the struggle against imperialist war.

### "He Didn't Ask For More", So Vet Starved to Death

OMAHA, Neb.—"He didn't ask for more!"

This was the excuse given by the head of the county relief committee, when Edward Fritsche, unemployed Spanish-American War veteran, died of starvation. Fritsche, with a 13-year-old daughter and a sick wife, got \$1.50 a week in groceries every three weeks.

"He didn't ask for more!"

The Workers' Unemployed Council took the story of Fritsche's death to the thousands of unemployed Omaha workers facing a similar fate on the county starvation ration. The county relief committee became alarmed. A mass funeral was held through Omaha's streets, exposing the fact that men and women were starving while the county commissioners had sufficient funds to pay all relief bills. The county relief committee hastened to clear itself of responsibility for Fritsche's death. Mrs. Monksy, head of the committee, said:

"He didn't ask for more." The Workers' Unemployed Council

### State Rejects Action On N. Y. Relief; Plan March in Chicago

Prial Says Will Pay Relief Monday; Nine Families Get Rent

NEW YORK.—An announcement was made yesterday by Acting Comptroller Frank J. Prial that \$1,500,000 will be on hand Monday to pay all who are on the unemployment relief payrolls. Families on home and work relief should go to their respective offices and demand to be paid in full Monday morning.

The request for an immediate special session of Legislature voted by the Board of Estimate will be denied it is reported from Albany. So far city officials have shifted blame on the state and the governor in turn blames the city. Between the political bickerings of the Tammany politicians—state and city—a million people remain without assurance of aid.

Governor Lehman uses the excuse that it would cost \$75,000 to convene a special session for one week.

Unemployed workers without relief are not remaining silent. Fifty workers, led by the Downtown Unemployed Council, told by the Home Relief Bureau at Spring and Elizabeth Streets that it had received no instructions to issue relief as Mayor O'Brien had promised, sat on the floor of Commissioner of Public Welfare Taylor's office until he arrived and forced him to admit the mayor had lied.

Four hundred cases of needy families were presented both at the Relief Bureau and at the City Hall before the workers went to the commissioner's office.

A delegation of workers from Harlem were promised by Taylor that "relief would be given." The lower West Side Unemployed Council presented nine cases with the demand that rent be paid. The Home Relief Bureau paid the rent for all these families living at 190, 192 and 124 Bleecker St. Similar actions in every part of the city will force actions from the officials.

No Pay. The 75,000 employed on Work Bureau jobs remain unpaid. In the magistrates court where 350 jobless are employed as clerical help, no pay was forthcoming today. Mr. Cohen, paymaster, informed the workers at the chief magistrates office, 300 Mulberry St., that there is no money and probably payment will be made "sometime next week." At the same time they were informed that effective Monday, the pay rate will be \$4 a day for 10 days a month instead of the \$4.50 heretofore.

Mayor O'Brien announced a public works plan approved by the Board (CONTINUED ON PAGE 170).

### FORCE SALVATION ARMY TO REMAIN OPEN

NEW YORK.—Action by the East Side Unemployed Council forced the Salvation Army Canteen at 30 East 29th Street to remain open after the officials there had announced they would close permanently, relieving the 200 women receiving its relief to go to the city camps or walk the streets.

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### Unemployed in Chicago Demand Rescinding of All Cuts

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—A parade of school teachers in protest against the drastic retrenchment program adopted by the board of education was organized today. The new budget calls for closing the junior high school system and eliminates 1,400 jobs and cuts \$5,000,000 from the school budget.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—A city-wide hunger march, called by the Federation of Unemployed Organizations of Cook County, will take place on July 26 to fight against the continuous slashes in relief in the past few months. The Unemployed Councils, which have initiated the movement, point to the fact that since March relief has been cut five times, besides the reduction suffered as a result of inflation with a consequent rise in prices. In the beginning of this month a 10 to 20 per cent cut in grocery orders was made.

### DEFEND THE UNIONS MEET OPENS TODAY

Hundreds Elected As Delegates to the Conference

PLAN SIX-POINT AGENDA

To Map Struggle for Right to Strike

NEW YORK.—The Defend the Unions Conference opens today at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at Webster Hall, 11th St. near Third Avenue.

A. F. of L., Trade Union Unity League, independent unions, as well as fraternal organizations, are sending delegates in response to the call issued by the Provisional Committee of the A. F. of L., T. U. U. L. and independent unions to take up the problems of the defense of the trade unions.

Hundreds of delegates have been elected by local unions, shops and fraternal organizations. The problems to be taken up at this conference are embodied in the following points:

1. The defense of the trade unions as fighting organizations of labor.  
2. For the right of the workers to belong to any organization they choose.  
3. For the defense of the fur workers against the attacks of the bosses, the police, A. F. of L. and Socialist leaders.  
4. To oust the racketeers from the trade unions.  
5. Against the use of police and gangsters and for democracy in the trade unions.  
6. For militant struggle in defense of the interests of the employed and unemployed workers.

### SECRETLY AGREE ON CLOAK CODE

I. L. G. W. Union Heads Accept Bosses' Plan of Piece Work

TO CALL FAKE STRIKE

Daily Freiheit Exposes Meeting Behind Closed Doors

NEW YORK.—An agreement has been concluded behind closed doors between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union officials and the cloak and suit manufacturers' association for piece work and minimum wage scales for the cloak workers as proposed by the manufacturers' code, it was revealed yesterday by the Freiheit, Jewish workers' paper, from sources known to be authentic.

Among the conditions of the agreement are piece work for all workers except cutters, sample makers and examiners; a 40-hour week; salaries ranging from \$14 a week for shipping clerks and 45 cents an hour for finishers to 75 cents an hour for coat and jacket operators are to be enforced; cutters are to receive \$1 an hour.

It was also revealed that the workers will be maneuvered into accepting the agreement through the calling of a few days' stoppage in the industry by the International officials. The stoppage is to be called a "general strike." The public announcements of President Dubinsky of the I. L. G. W. U., in which he pretends opposition to the minimum wage scales, are looked upon as only part of the trickery by which his officials and the manufacturers plan to enforce the code they have worked out.

According to the plan, after the calling of the "strike," a Recovery (Slavery) Act mediator will be sent in. With the code settled the union officials will announce that the workers cannot fight the government and will then attempt to force the cloak-makers to accept the slavery conditions. Another possibility is that the Recovery administrator will promise to "adjust" matters and the strike will thus be betrayed.

### News Flash Fascist Kill L. I. Worker

ASTORIA, L. I.—One Italian worker was killed and at least three others wounded when Khaki Shirts of Philadelphia opened fire on anti-fascist workers at Columbus Hall, Hoyt Avenue and 31st Street, here last night, at 11:15.

### Fear Children Would Starve Drove Negro Mother to Suicide

NEW YORK.—Last Tuesday, the police found the body of Mary Thomas, Negro mother of five children, lying on the street in front of her Harlem home.

The laconic entry on the blotter at the station house was: "Fell to her death."

Yesterday, through an investigation of the Harlem Unemployed Council, it was revealed that she had leaped to her death from her poverty stricken home, driven hysterical by fear her children would starve.

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ARREST NEGRO LAUNDRY STRIKER

NEW YORK.—Robert Mitchell, Negro member of the International Labor Defense, was arrested yesterday morning while active in the laundry strike.

CHICAGO, Ill.—It isn't the money, with Benjamin Sopkin, it's the principle of the thing. Sopkin, faced by a strike of 54 hours and white workers in his sweat shop dress factory, fought back with every weapon he could use to prevent the workers getting a few more nickels a day wages and some amelioration of the intolerable conditions in his shop. He was forced to pay more, and he's paying more.

If he could have beaten the workers out of their pay increase altogether, he'd have done it. He tried hard enough—with cops' clubs, strikebreaking thugs, the organized strength of all the employers in Chicago, the newspapers, and the ready assistance of Oscar DePriest, wealthy Negro reformist Congressman, who stabbed the strikers in the back.

But Sopkin doesn't mind separating himself from money—but not to workers. He's a free spender, an easy-giver-up, a good fellow—when he's not fighting tooth and nail to keep his payroll a few notches below starvation level.

A \$5 bill is Sopkin's smallest change. He uses it for tips. He plays golf at \$5 a hole. He boasts that he never paid less than \$5 for anything he bought. And never took change. Except from his employees.

Before the strike, hundreds of girls were working 54 hours for Sopkin for \$2 and \$3 a week.

Sopkin, short, dark, with a pleasant manner, drives around in a custom-built Lincoln that cost him \$7,000. He likes plenty of room, so when he goes away for the summer he takes a suite that is intended for four persons, and pays double rates for himself and his wife, say about \$100 a week. It's a jovial crowd at the Barron Hotel, South of Haven, Mich., which Sopkin favors \$10 a card—and they say Sopkin is a good loser.

Sopkin knows what's what in food. Here is a sample Sunday dinner at the Sopkin's:

Pate de foie gras, chicken broth, artichokes, roast chicken with truffle dressing, potato soufflé, endive salad and ice cream.

Add up the dinner check, for Benjamin Sopkin and his wife, his son and two grandchildren, and include the special dining room for the children, the special waitress and governess to see that the young Sopkins learn their table manners, and the tips to the orchestra, and the total would meet the pay checks of perhaps 50 of Sopkin's exploited workers for a week.

### To Weld Unity of Workers Against Roosevelt Program

Unity of Workers to Force Recovery of Rights and Decent Working Conditions Main Objective of United Front Conference

NEW YORK.—Announcement of a trade union conference of outstanding importance was made yesterday with the publication of the call signed by leading representatives of workers' organizations of varying political affiliation.

The conference which is to be held in Cleveland on August 26 and 27 has as its main objective the task of uniting all workers and their organizations regardless of political affiliation who are ready to rally around a real program against Roosevelt-Wall Street policies.

A series of demands to be considered at the conference have been drawn up.

To achieve its purpose, this historic call which aims to bring about a real fighting unity of the workers for the preservation and recovery of their rights and conditions, must reach hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the country.

The call in full, including full demands to be taken up at the conference, are printed in page 3 of today's "Daily Worker."

### STRIKE TAX BUT NO STRUGGLE, IS ILGWU HEADS' PLAN

Cloak Left Wing Shop Chairmen Barred from Meeting

NEW YORK.—A tax of \$1 a day for a strike in the cloak industry, but no concrete action for a real strike to enforce the cloakmakers' overwhelming referendum for week work—this was the measure jammed through Thursday night at Beethoven Hall on 3rd Street, at a packed meeting of shop chairmen carefully selected by the reactionary officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

All shop chairmen who were known as favoring week-work in opposition to the attempt of Dubinsky and Nagel to get a vote for piece work, were excluded from the meeting. Even Kaplan, left wing member of the executive committee of the I.L.G.W.U., was denied admittance. Only those with special blue cards, given out by the right wing officials, were admitted.

Police patrolled 5th Street and First and Second Avenues to make sure that no workers who did not have Dubinsky's blue cards got near Beethoven Hall while the meeting took place. Truckdrivers specially mobilized by Dubinsky's clique were given these blue cards and packed the hall to give the meeting the appearance of a mass gathering.

Cooper, however, manager of local 9 of the I.L.G.W.U., finally got into the hall, and forced the chairman to give him the floor to present the militant program of the I.L.G.W.U. for a real strike for week work. Cooper pointed out that while the overwhelming referendum forced the right wing officials to pretend to be for week work, they were at the very moment permitting workers to operate on winter garments on a piece work basis, thus undermining the strength of a strike for week work even before it begins.

"Must Be Tax for a Real Strike" was the opposition. Cooper pointed out, is not opposed to a strike tax. But it must be a tax for a real strike, and should not be collected from workers now operating on winter garments, while a strike to enforce week work has not yet been called.

Cooper proposed a \$25,000 loan now to finance the strike, with a tax of \$1 a day AFTER the strike, for a period of two weeks, on the basis of the gains made by the workers. He also put forward the demand for rank and file participation in the strike, with shop chairmen on the strike committees, who were to meet once a week, and with mass meetings of all workers twice a week.

All these proposals were rejected by the packed meeting of the blue card shop chairmen and truckdrivers. They also rejected Cooper's proposal to strengthen the union membership, on the eve of a strike, by readmitting the thousands of unemployed workers who were six months to a year in arrears on dues, on the payment of \$5.35.

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## "DEFEND THE UNIONS" CONFERENCE OPENS 1 P.M. TODAY, WEBSTER HALL

# ALABAMA BOSSES SPREAD NEW LIES AGAINST 9 BOYS

## Say Examiners of Girls "Sold Selves to Jews"

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 14.—Spreading of reports that Dr. H. H. Bridges and Dr. M. H. Lynch, of Scottsboro, whose prosecution testimony in the Decatur trial of Haywood Patterson, turned out to be important defense testimony, have "sold themselves to the Jews from New York," is the latest method used by the landlords of Alabama to whip up lynch spirit against the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys, according to information received by the International Labor Defense here.

These reports, said to emanate in a whispering campaign from Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight and Tom Heflin, the Ku Klux Klan leaders, have been spread all over the state, and are repeated with especial viciousness in Scottsboro town itself, where the two doctors are threatened with professional ruin and economic destruction because they refused to lie on the witness stand.

The medical testimony of these two doctors, who examined Victoria Price and Ruby Bates immediately after they were taken off the freight-train at Stevenson, in March, 1931, showed that they had not been attacked.

## 3,000 Workers Attend Scottsboro Meetings

NEW YORK.—Expressing a determination to fight for the release of the Scottsboro boys, about 3,000 Negro and white workers participated in mass meetings held by the branches of the New York District of the International Labor Defense this week throughout Greater New York.

These meetings, which will be followed by Scottsboro mass meetings on a Section scale in the coming week, will lead up to the giant Scottsboro Mass Demonstration in Union Square, July 21, 5 p. m. Some of the most prominent revolutionary leaders will address this demonstration, which will be a powerful counter-blow to new steps taken by the southern lynchers to electrocute the nine innocent Negro boys.

## STATE REJECTS ACTION ON RELIEF

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

of Estimate for \$94,058,023 which will be requested from the Federal government. This appropriation will serve as a pork barrel for Tammany politicians and contractors. It proposes the construction of docks at an expense of \$3,255,000, to be leased to the North German Lloyd and other large shipping concerns.

Carl Winters, answering this proposal of the mayor stated, "The Unemployed Councils have consistently fought for a public works program, but on the basis of constructing of new homes, hospitals, play grounds for the disposal of the workers." Pointing to slums in Harlem, Winters stated, "It is necessary to build new houses in Harlem where Negroes live in rotten houses."

Seventy-five employed on Emergency Relief jobs held a meeting at 1610 Boston Rd. Many of those present represented groups from their jobs.

They elected a committee of 15 and prepared a number of demands to be presented to the mayor. They are: "Immediate cancellation of cuts in wages or the numbers of working days per month; a minimum of 12 days a month at \$5 a day, all work to be paid at prevailing trade union rates and payments made weekly in cash; full compensation in case of accidents; no staggering of working days or shifts."

## DEMAND REMOVAL OF RELIEF BUREAU OFFICIAL

NEW YORK.—Unemployed workers will demand the removal of Mr. Mellon, formerly supervisor of the Bath Beach Home Relief Bureau, and responsible for the death of the Vesceva baby, which died after Mellon refused medical attention, now head of the Relief Bureau at 4109 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, in a demonstration there Monday morning.

## PICKET WESTCHESTER RELIEF BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Workers will demonstrate and picket before the Westchester Home Relief Bureau on Frisby St. this Monday morning, demanding the continuation of relief. A delegation will present cases of jobless the Bureau neglects.

## Metal Spinners Elect 31 Delegates to Meet on Workers' Code

NEW YORK.—The conference that will be held on Sunday, July 16th at 10 a. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., called by the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union and the Metal Spinners' Union for the purpose of working out a code for the silver and holloware workers, and to prepare a general strike in the trade, will be attended by 31 delegates from the Metal Spinners' Union, Workers from the Century, Keystone, Lehman, Forman, Chatham Farber, Continental Eastern Metal, Melton, Cronwell, Colonial, Empire, Crescent, Excelsior, S. W. Farber, Freedman Bros., La Belle, and Sheffield Silver shops are electing representatives to the conference as well. Both unions worked out separate codes which will be coordinated and unified at the conference. Two hundred delegates are expected.

# Cops Aid Ladies Ruling "Camp Terror" Evict Girls Leading Food Protest

## Mass Support Prevents Ejection of Four Other Rebels

(By a Woman Labor Camp Correspondent.) (This is the conclusion of the exposure of conditions at Camp Tera, the camp for homeless and unemployed girls, sponsored by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.)

CAMP TERA, N. Y.—Well, here is what almost led to a strike at this supposed Paradise for unemployed and homeless girls. Lunch and dinner for the first 2 weeks, steadily consisted of differently prepared cheap meats, a bit of meat and the rest potatoes and bread. Once, instead of meat and potatoes, we got plain beans and watery bread pudding for desert. That night, every one had heartburns, severe gas attacks, and constipation. The silly nurse gave every one epsom salts.

The very next day we got cheese, spaghetti and watery jelly for desert, and a new line-up for epsom salts took place. By this time, practically every one was fed up with all this starchy stuff and epsom salts. The authorities got sick and tired of feeding us epsom salts and threatened castor oil with a 24-hour fast! Perhaps this was punishment to our undisciplined stomachs.

Two girls, openly began agitating for better food. They declared that the authorities would not dare to throw them out. They told the staff that perhaps they did not know what was good for us girls, that during cold weather we wanted hot tea, and instead of so much starchy food, we wanted fresh fruit and vegetables. Right and left, girls were complaining about the food. The atmosphere was becoming tense enough for a strike and we were fully prepared.

One of the old maids in charge made a threatening speech in the

## WHAT A BLUFF!



Here you see a specially posed picture of the happy girls at "Camp Terror", swimming for the benefit of Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, the sponsor of this camp of "rest" for jobless and homeless girls. The real facts about the crowded conditions in the swimming pool, and the bad food which nearly resulted in a strike in the camp are told in the accompanying story.

dining-room that any one who complained would be shipped right back to New York because there were hundreds of other girls who were more than willing to take our places. Although this Miss Mills usually gets hearty applause after speeches about cooperation and loyalty, the applause for this one was pretty thin.

The next day food took on a decided improvement. We got one-half an orange each for breakfast! For lunch, we got hot tomato soup, string beans and carrot salad, and hot tea, with water-melon for desert. This was by far our best meal since my residence here.

Leaders Are Ejected from Camp. The following day we got very nice pork meat, potatoes, beets and spinach.

We were beginning to feel that our

hypocritical kindness was the fear that would prevent the police from throwing them out and getting Lady Roosevelt's camp into newspaper notoriety.

The camp feels a good deal like capitalist society in miniature with the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie the carefully instilled illusions of the masses. One sees here how much strength we workers could gain if we would learn the secret of union to make our voices heard too and beat down this autocracy.

News travels quickly in the camp. The sympathy for the evicted girls was great, particularly because cops had taken them out. Our matron took the names of all those who had resisted discipline.

The following day, at 3 p. m. the 4 girls were taken off on hikes in different directions, and the 4 who had orders from New York to ship on the porch were told to pack immediately and leave. They did not intend to be thrown out of their only home. They remained in their camp clothes and found 20 girls to hang around the Playhouse and watch the law in its treatment of unemployed women. They were prepared to be beaten and arrested.

One way to let America know about the evictions in our isolated camp is to get into court. Because the Roosevelt camp mustn't come into the papers, the matron called the girls back into her office, and forgave them for their violation of discipline.

She said she would give them another chance, that they could remain in Camp Terror, although she had orders from New York to ship home every girl who showed the least undisciplinatory tendency. Behind her

## TO HONOR DEAD PARTY LEADERS

### Memorial for Zetkin, Stokes Planned for July 24

Robt. Minor, William L. Patterson, and Louis Hyman, will be among the speakers at the Mass Memorial Meeting sponsored by the Communist Party, in honor of the recently deceased revolutionary leaders, Sergel Gusev, Clara Zetkin and Rose Pastor Stokes, to be held at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. on Monday, July 24, at 8:30 p. m.

This memorial rally, a revolutionary tribute to the memory of the three valiant fighters against capitalist oppression and terror, will at the same time be a protest rally of the New York workers against Fascist terror, against the Fascist attempts to destroy the lives of the imprisoned leaders of the German Communist Party—Thaelmann, Torgler and their comrades. Originally planned for next Wednesday, the memorial was postponed when a cable received yesterday announced the urn with the ashes of Rose Pastor Stokes will arrive some time next week.

## Labor Defense Backs Cuban Workers' Fight Against Yankee Terror

NEW YORK.—Endorsement of the campaign of the Anti-Imperialist League in support of the struggling masses of Negro and white in Cuba against American imperialist terror and oppression, is contained in instructions sent to the various district offices of the I.L.D. to support the campaign, which culminates in a Cuban week, July 23 to 29.

"The fight against American imperialist terror in Cuba is the fight of the American workers, and of the I.L.D.," William L. Patterson, national secretary of the organization, said in announcing the endorsement. "The I.L.D. will always support this struggle."

The I.L.D. called on its members and sympathizers to obtain the passage of resolutions of protest to be sent from all working class organizations, to President Roosevelt, President Machado, Havana, Cuba, and to the nearest Cuban consulate.

## I. L. D. APPEALS FOR VEHICLES FOR HARLEM SCOTTSBORO PARADE

NEW YORK.—The N. Y. District International Labor Defense issued an urgent appeal today for donations of cars and trucks for the afternoon of Friday, July 21, to be used in a Scottsboro automobile parade from Harlem to Union Square, where on that day at 5 p. m., will be held a giant Scottsboro Mass Demonstration. Those able to offer the use of such vehicles are asked to inform at once the District I. L. D., Room 339, 80 E. 11th Street, phone STuyvesant 9-4560.

## SUPPORT CUBAN MASSES

NEW YORK.—Rallying to the support of the Cuban people, who are suffering the terror inflicted upon them by the Machado-Wall Street regime, Brooklyn workers will hold a protest meet tonight at Sedgwick and Columbia Streets at 8 p. m. tonight.

## Lively Entertainment at I.L.D. Carnival for Class War Prisoners

NEW YORK.—Games, frolics, dancing, sports, orchestral and vocal music, Soviet movies, dramatics, side-shows, will be some of the features at the Carnival-Picnic which the N. Y. District International Labor Defense will hold at Pleasant Bay Park this Sunday, July 16, to raise funds for the defense of class-war prisoners.

The Workers' Dance League, the Labor Sports Union, the Downtown I. L. D. Dramatic Group will participate in the entertainment program. Funds raised at this frolic event will be used for defending workers arrested for striking for a living wage, for demonstrating at home relief bureaus, and in the fight to release Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys, Sam Gonschak, San Weinstein, Leon Blum and others.

## WHAT'S ON

Register now for the six weeks' SUMMER TERM OF THE WORKERS' SCHOOL. Room 301, 35 E. 12th St.

**Saturday (Manhattan)**  
AMATEUR NIGHT AT HARLEM PROGRESSIVE YOUTH CLUB, 1438 Madison Ave., where all talents of the Club will perform. Adm. only 15c. Come and have a good time.

OFFICE WORKERS' UNION is conducting a strike in Brooklyn. We are in urgent need of help—on the picket line and in the office. All union members and sympathizers are asked to come down to the union office, 799 Broadway, Room 308, if they have an hour or two. Strike at 406 Fulton St.

**(Bronx)**  
ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE by Aldus Vicinity Center. Part proceeds for striking laundry workers. Aldus Vicinity Center, 957 Hoe Ave.

CONCERT AND DANCE, 1610 Boston Rd. at 9:30 p. m. Y.C.L. Unit 4. Skits, songs, harmonica players. Adm. 10c.

MONSTER COSTUME DANCE—"HARLEM LIBERATOR." Jazz band—Co-operative Auditorium—Adm. 25c. Annapolis Romaine Rolland Youth Br. F. S. U.—1st Anniversary—GALA 3-DAY FESTIVAL—Second night—Tomorrow—Picnic, swimming—Tribute Brook. 10 a. m. in front of Co-op Restaurant.

HOT DOG AND BEER PARTY—BENEFIT BRONX I. L. D., 1165 Gerard Ave., Apt. 15. Adm. 15c.

**Sunday**  
THE WORKERS' LAB THEATRE of the W. I. R. presents an evening of satirical plays, recitations, revue numbers, at the AMO Club, 42 E. 33rd St., Brooklyn, followed by dancing, 8 o'clock. Adm. 20c.

INSTALLATION—VYSE AVE. BLOCC COMMITTEE—Celebration of the release of Louise Morrison, 124 S. Blvd. Workers of the neighborhood invited.

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## Demonstrate Your Support for the Daily Worker July 30th, Pleasant Bay Park

**TAKE A Free Trip to the Soviet Union**

**SPEND Six Weeks in the Workers' Camps**

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**EAT The Characteristic Dishes of Each Nationality**

**ENGAGE In Sports With the Labor Labor Sports Union**

**SEE The World's Fair Through The Workers' Eyes**

**BY The Laboratory Theatre's Workers Cast**

**WITNESS The New Dance Group in Their New Dances**

**DANCE To The Tune of a Seven-Piece Negro Band**

**BE Ketcher by Famous John Reed Club Artists**

And partake of the many other events to be held at the Demonstration and Picnic in support of the Daily Worker, the fighting organ of the Workingclass.

## 20 Workers Win Fur Strike and Denounce AFL Joint Council

NEW YORK.—Twenty fur workers of Jacob Bobrow's shop at 333 Seventh Ave., who after a strike of five weeks forced the boss to settle and to recognize the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and to grant their demands, including an unemployment insurance fund, have all signed an affidavit denying a false rumor that any of them registered with the so-called Joint Council of the A. F. of L. racketeers.

"We condemn the strike-breaking policies of the Joint Council of the International Fur Workers' Union," says the affidavit, "and we pledge moral and financial support to our organization."

Such attacks, under the recovery (slavery) law, of A. F. of L. racketeers as were suffered by the Jacob Bobrow workers have been among the factors leading to the calling of July 15 Conference at Webster Hall to defend the trade unions. All workers' organizations should elect delegates to this conference.

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A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet  
302 E. 12th St. New York

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American & Chinese Restaurant  
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Welcome to Our Comrades

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

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**Starlight Restaurant**  
117 EAST 15TH STREET  
Bet. Irving Pl. and Union Sq.  
**Best Food Low Prices**  
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All friends and sympathizers of Camp Unity, who are planning to spend their vacations in Unity should postpone their arrival until Sunday, as the camp is all filled for the week end.

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The DAILY WORKER says—"Interesting film on Jewish question... decidedly worth seeing."  
**"HORIZON" (THE WANDERING JEW)**  
Starring BATALOV (of "Road to Life") (English Titles) Young Russia finds new hope under Soviet regime  
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Tomorrow (Sunday)  
**PLEASANT BAY PARK**  
13 CHORUSES 2 BANDS OF MUSIC  
CHORUSES OF 500 OF JEWISH WORKERS' CLUBS  
GAMES—FROLIC—DANCING—DRAMATICS  
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SUN. MORNING—Lecture on the role of the Revolutionary Press in the revolutionary movement by Comrade M. Kaiz of the "Morning Freiheit" staff.  
SUN. NIGHT—Dance  
FRI. NIGHT—Camp Fire  
SAT. NIGHT—Concert, Comrade Gendel and Strass of the "Arlet" staff  
SUN. MORNING—Lecture on the role of the Revolutionary Press in the Revolutionary Movement  
SUN. NIGHT—Dance

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# MARINE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION CONFERENCE OPENS TONIGHT AT MANHATTAN LYCEUM

# Refused to Accept Jim Crow Law, Says Camp Preston Youth

### Tell of Provocations in Interview With Daily Worker

NEW YORK.—Interview given exclusively to the Daily Worker by the six Negro forced laborers imprisoned for five days at Camp Preston for petitioning against discrimination, revealed there was no insurrection, riot or disorderly conduct in the camp. Their imprisonment was simply an attempt to beat the young Negro boys into a submissive Jim Crowism, since the food rations were running low.

As a result the six were dragged into a drum-head court martial staged for so-called "legal" purposes before Justice of the Peace Flanagan. When confronted by the boys the first words were uttered by the Justice of the Court-Martial Flanagan: "You'll get six months in jail and \$50 fine if you don't plead guilty and save the county the expense of a trial." And with this threat the court was opened.

All but one of the boys live in Harlem. All of their families were dependent on their forced labor salaries to feed and house from 5 to 9 people. Consequently they are now faced with the question, "Will we get onto the relief list when our boys have 'dishonorable discharges' from the camp?" This same question confronts the families of the 34 Negro boys who quit out of sympathy for the other boys.

### Shrug's Provocation

While no actual rioting took place, according to the boys' statements, the commandant, Major Shrug attempted to provoke one by challenging the boys to step out of line and fight him. "Is there any one here who wants to step out and fight me?" he asked in his most blustering manner. Had any of the boys accepted the challenge, he would have had an excuse to read the riot act, call the guards out and shoot or club the boys down.

What actually happened is that the two Negro clerks, Richard Cooper of 206 W. 114th St. and Cyril Dore, 75 W. 141st St., learned Thursday night July 11 that two white clerks were to replace them. The next morning at work call when they were lined up in preparation to go out into the woods, Cooper and Dore stepped out of line and asked Major Shrug why they were being removed.

### Placed Under Arrest

The major flared up immediately, shouted they were being replaced for inefficiency and that they would be shown no consideration whatsoever. The two boys were then quickly placed under arrest, and the major challenged the boys to a fight. Then he ordered them back to their tents, and the boys obeyed though in a sulky manner. That was all there was to the riot.

The next step was for the major to select at random four other Negro recruits and place them under arrest. They were John Dingle, 200 W. 134th St.; Bernard Green, 206 W. 146th St.; Desmond McCoy, 1837 Fulton St. (Brooklyn); William Wyath, 2560 Eighth Ave.

### Solidarity

While the six boys were being hustled away to the court the major lined the boys up again and asked them if there was anybody who wanted to go home. One recruit Harris, raised his hand and 33 others stepped forward with him.

Camp Preston had been in existence a brief two weeks when the incident took place. The Negro company number 27, consisting of 127 boys was considered a crack company at Camp Dix where most of them had spent three months. The boys had to tear their way through the underbrush to establish the camp. Toilets consisted of holes in the ground which were even without time to disinfect them. The files, according to Cooper, "were simply terrible; and the toilets, hell, they were straddle pits and so filthy the boys didn't want to use them."

The water was never inspected and was never too clean. For the two weeks the boys were in camp food rations were very low, and the major explained this to the boys when they started grumbling, that "funds were

## Laundry Workers Union Is Evicted Without Notice

### Bosses and Landlord Combine to Sabotage Union-Led Strikes

NEW YORK, July 14.—Without warning, the marshal and helpers descended on the office of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union at 260 E. 138th St. this morning and threw the members of the union on the street. This action was the result of the conspiracy of the Interborough Laundry Board of Trade, the bosses' organization, and Kaftan, the landlord of the building in which the union office was located.

The union has led a series of successful strikes in the laundries in upper Manhattan and the Bronx and has aroused the hostility of the bosses; Kaftan the landlord of the building owns a chain of cafeterias, one of which is located on the ground floor of the building in which the union offices were located. Members of the union attempted to organize a strike in this restaurant into the Food Workers Industrial Union and incurred the enmity of Kaftan.

At the end of June the landlord attempted to make the union move by refusing to accept the rent. A court action forced him to accept \$130 and the union remained in the headquarters for another month.

At the instigation of the laundry bosses' organization, which is trying to harm the union in every way, the landlord today called the marshal and had the union evicted.

## Hatters in Open Shops Join Strike

NEW YORK.—About 75 per cent of the workers in the organized hat shops, as a result of mass picketing, joined the strike yesterday of the 1,000 members of the United Hatters of America, Locals 7 and 8, which began Wednesday, for wage increases ranging up to 40 per cent.

In three of the large non-union hat shops, only promises of raises from 25 to 50 per cent prevented the workers from joining the ranks of the strikers. These increases, however, do not raise the wages in those shops even to the union scale.

## Children's Camp

NEW YORK.—The United Children's Camp Committee announces that the second group of Negro and white children will leave July 20th for a two-week vacation at the Workers' Children's Camp at Wingdale, New York. All organizations affiliated and unaffiliated with the Camp Committee must send in their registrations to the office at 870 Broadway not later than Saturday, July 15th.

Running low." Bringing the 20 white boys into the camp was part of a deliberate attempt to remove all Negro workers from the 23 important positions in the camp. The next step would have been to clamp down a rigid Jim Crow discipline, with all the Negroes working in the woods, forcing them to accept smaller food rations.

### Bulldozing

Regarding the court-martial, Richard Cooper pointed out that Section 8 of Army Regulation 615-360 affords opportunity to submit a statement or submit evidence. This was absolutely denied them. It is important to note that the same regulation applies to the army as well as the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The Young Communist League will make vigorous efforts to rouse all the young workers of Harlem through day and night open air meetings and the distribution of thousands of leaflets. All boys pledged to speak at the meeting which will be called by the Young Communist League next Tuesday.

## Force Second Freeing in Week of Militant Jobless Woman Worker

NEW YORK.—Charges of disorderly conduct against Loreta Tarnon, active in the struggle for unemployed relief, were thrown out of court Friday at Snyder and Flatbush Avenues.

She was arrested when Mallon, superintendent of the Brooklyn Borough House Relief Bureau, on seeing Tarnon near the bureau, said to a policeman, "Get that bastard red and arrest her."

Similar charges against her for picketing a home relief bureau were dismissed in the Brooklyn court, 120 Schermerhorn Street, Wednesday.

Her two releases were forced by the New York District International Labor Defense, despite the fact that previously she had been given suspended sentences on similar charges.

## FUR POINTERS' CODE AGREED ON

NEW YORK.—An agreement on a code including a 35-hour week during the season, a 30-hour week during the slack, no overtime, a \$20 minimum, and an unemployment insurance fund, was made yesterday between the Fur Pointers Department of the Needle Workers Industrial Union and the bosses' association. This code will be presented in Washington.

Increases of 25 to 30 per cent in wages in two fur shops were announced yesterday by the fur pointers department. At Sleinberg & Kendall a 30 per cent raise was won for 15 workers, and at the Annette Fur Pointing Shop, which has been open shop up to now, the workers won a 25 per cent raise and a reduction in the hours to 44. All the workers joined the union.

## Labor Union Meets

BATHING MAKERS meet Saturday, July 15, at 1:30 p.m. at 131 W. 28th St. For help and inside laborers a wage rate of \$4.75 a day and for outside workers a \$4 minimum wage. Workers in the South will be slashed 5 per cent of this scale.

## MINERS TO FIGHT STARVING WAGE CODE OF BOSSES

### NMU Drafts Program for Mine Struggles

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—The bituminous coal industry in submitting its code to the Recovery Administration today demonstrates that it has every intention of using the Recovery (Slavery) Act to keep the miners permanently tied to the miserable hunger scale of wages established during the present crisis.

While the coal operators are proposing a code to enslave the miners, the National Miners' Union has also drafted a code which will be presented to the coal miners for approval and which will rally the miners to struggle to defeat the coal operators' program.

### National Miners' Union Code.

The code of the National Miners' Union calls for a minimum wage of \$30 a week, with increases in line with rising prices; a 6-hour day and a 5-day week and the guarantee that there shall be work for at least 40 weeks in the year. The code provides for additional adjustments of pay for dead work, for safety laws to be enforced and new standards to be set up, for the abolition of company stores and control over company towns and for the unrestricted right of the miners to organize into unions of their own choice and to strike.

The code calls for a struggle to abolish jim crowing of Negro workers in company patches and against discrimination of Negro workers on the job. For the unemployed, the code demands a system of federal unemployment insurance to be paid by the government and the bosses.

In contrast to these proposals, the code of the operators declares that the hours of work shall not be more than 8 a day or 32 hours a week in a 26-week period and not more than 40 hours a week during the remaining 26 period. This proposal does not carry with it any guarantee of a full week's work or a full year's work. On the contrary it merely establishes the 8-hour day which is already in practice, and the continuation of part-time work.

The scale of minimum wages proposed under the code is set at \$5 a day for track layers, bottom cagers, trip riders, grippers, water haulers, machine haulers and timbermen. For helpers and inside laborers a wage rate of \$4.75 a day and for outside workers a \$4 minimum wage. Workers in the South will be slashed 5 per cent of this scale.

## Workmen's Sick, Death Benefit Refuses Relief Rent Check--Evicts Family of 4



## Superior Silk Mill Strike Leader Jailed

NEW YORK.—In an effort to intimidate the strikers of the Superior Silk Mill store, 406 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, the police arrested one of the leaders of the strike, Jack Shafron, while he was picketing, and charged him with violating a city ordinance yesterday.

The strike, which is led by the Retail Dry Goods Clerks Union affiliated with the Trade Union Unity Council, has been going on since July 3, when the workers were locked out after they had refused to accept a two weeks' vacation without pay.

Shafron will be tried today at the First Magistrate's Court, at Smith and Schermerhorn Street, in Brooklyn at 9 a.m. He will be defended by an International Labor Defense attorney. All workers are asked to come to the court and prevent the reroading of this militant leader.

## Organization Denied It Was Throwing Jobless Out

NEW YORK.—Despite the denials by the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund officials that they are refusing Home Relief rent checks and evicting workers who present them for payment of their rent, the Elton family was thrown on the streets from the organization's house at 56 Fox Street, Thursday.

Elton, an unemployed taxi driver, his wife and three children, were evicted after Home Relief, an agent for the W.S.D.B.F. house, refused a rent check.

## POLICE STOPPING HARLEM STREET MEETINGS

NEW YORK.—In what appears to be a pre-election drive by Tammany Hall to keep workers from holding open-air meetings, five Negro speakers of various organizations were given summonses yesterday by Detective Allen Benton for conducting street meetings.

The Negroes will appear in the 451 W. 151st St. Court Monday morn-

## Hinsdale Club Charters Buses to Take Members to Daily Worker Picnic

NEW YORK.—The Hinsdale Workers Club, 630 Hinsdale Street, Brooklyn, in answer to the call for the demonstration of solidarity with the Daily Worker, has hired buses to take its members and friends from its headquarters to the Daily Worker picnic at Pleasant Bay Park on July 30.

Other workers' clubs throughout the city are urged by the Daily Worker to follow the example set by the Hinsdale Workers Club and to do all in their power to assure a large attendance and a successful picnic.

## VOTE FUR STRIKE TAX

NEW YORK.—Furriers at membership meeting of the fur section of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, yesterday, at Webster Hall, voted in favor of a \$1 voluntary weekly tax in support of those who are at present on strike.

## CLIQUE BLOCKS CALL FOR UNITED DRESS STRIKE

NEW YORK.—Lovelostonites joined with the bureaucrats of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in stifling rank and file discussion and preventing action on unity, at the shop chairmen's meeting at Bryant Hall Thursday night, supposedly called to discuss the dress manufacturers' slavery code and to draw up plans for a general strike.

Chairman of the dress shops were in a minority at the meeting, which was packed with pressers, cutters and other supporters of the Hochman-Zimmerman clique.

In spite of the strong-arm terror ruling the meeting, Morris Rosenberg fought 15 minutes to admit the committee of the dress department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, but this committee was barred from presenting its proposal for unity in one general strike.

## Mass Meeting Next Week

The dress department of the N. T. W. I. U. will call a mass meeting next week of all workers in the dress trade to propose a workers' code of struggle to follow the example set by Washington, and to propose organization of one united strike to enforce these demands.

"While on the one hand," says a statement of the dress department, released yesterday, "an I. L. G. W. U. official declared in the pages of the N. Y. World-Telegram that a \$15 a week minimum would be a 400 per cent boost, the present proposal of these leaders is for a \$44 minimum for a 30-hour week. This proves their demagogy, and shows that they do not really mean to struggle for these demands. The code worked out by the dress department stipulates that week work shall supplant piece work, and demands a 35-hour week, unemployment insurance to be paid by the manufacturers and jobbers, a 36-week guarantee of work, abolition of child labor, limitation of contractors, and abolition of home work and sweatshops."

## MOBILIZE FURRIERS AGAINST OVERTIME

NEW YORK.—Fur workers on strike and unemployed furriers, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, voted to take strict measures in enforcing the decision against overtime work.

The union called upon all active members and the shop chairmen and unemployed to report early in the morning to the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St.,

# Workers' Organizations Rally at Cleveland Aug. 26-27

The act contains fine-sounding expressions about the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, but actually it is moving towards abolition of the right to strike and a universal system of compulsory arbitration. Wherever the workers permit them to get away with it, the bosses will try to get by without having any kind of organization of their employees. Where this proves impossible they will openly or secretly encourage the building of company unions.

Where, because of the militancy of the workers, the activity of militant class unions, something that looks a little more real than a company union is demanded, the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor will be called in to line up the workers.

The dominant policy of the A. F. of L. is not that of fighting in the interests of the workers, but of working harmoniously with the government and the employers, which always ends up in the workers getting the short end of the deal.

Thus the Recovery Act may be used to build fake unions, subservient to the government and the bosses, or company unions. Not only will no impetus be given to clean, progressive, industrial unions, fighting the class struggle of the workers against the bosses and the government, but a bitter war of extermination will be waged against genuine fighting, economic organizations.

If at this time the militant elements in the labor movement are passive or divided among themselves, the forces of reaction will cripple all fighting unions in the United States. All weapons of resistance will be taken out of the hands of the working class.

### II. Prosperity Is Not "Around the Corner"

The lying promises being made to the masses are given more effectiveness by the fact that industrial production is actually increasing, even though this increase is greatly exaggerated in order to strengthen the illusion of the masses.

But this very increase in production when carefully examined, turns out to be another sign of the deepening of the crisis. It lays the foundation for a new and deeper catastrophe for the working class, since this increase is not due to such factors as would assure a continued rise in production. It is not due to increased buying power of the masses. It is not due to increased foreign markets. It is due primarily to speculative production in expectation of rising prices as Roosevelt's inflation program develops. Goods produced aren't for immediate use by the masses. They are stored for future sales at higher prices. Secondly, increased production is partially due to increased war preparations. All this makes it quite obvious that the present rise in production will be followed by a very sharp decline in the near future. Most important for the workers is to bear in mind that, even the temporary increase in production is not accompanied by a corresponding increase in employment and payrolls. Thus for example the auto industry which claims 10 percent rise in production over last year in the first five months, also admits a decline of 20 percent in employment for the same period.

Unemployment on a mass scale is permanent it is here to stay. It is pressing down the wages of employed workers towards and even below a subsistence level—as long as the capitalist system lasts. This is true of every country—with the single exception of the Soviet Union, where under a workers' government, unemployment has been for long entirely wiped out.

### The Workers' Program Against the Roosevelt Program.

Only a united workers' mass struggle can lead to a recovery of the workers' living conditions. The employers will give nothing voluntarily to the workers. It is necessary for the workers to begin immediately to rally all their fighting organizations in solid unity around a workers' program against the Roosevelt-Wall Street program.

We therefore propose for the consideration of all workers and their economic organizations the following immediate demands around which a united struggle can be developed:

- 1) Immediate and substantial increases in wages in all industries and for all workers.
- 2) A stubborn fight against all attempts to put over extensive wage reductions under the guise of a

## Visit the Soviet Union via THE FRENCH LINE

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- 1) Initiate and support all efforts of the workers to organize in shops, mines, stores and offices, strengthen the existing class unions and to build fighting industrial unions to carry on the class struggle of the workers against the bosses and boss-controlled government agencies. Immediate conferences of all genuinely militant elements in steel, mining, textile and other industries to unite the masses for struggle.
  - 2) Agitate and organize in all unions and other economic organizations for the adoption of a fighting policy in line with the program here set forth and against those who follow the dangerous and deceitful policy of "co-operating harmoniously" with the bosses.
  - 3) Intensely the struggle against autocratic, corrupt and racketeering elements in the unions and against the A. F. of L. and socialist officialdom which supports or tolerates such evils.
  - 4) Build up the mass organizations of unemployed workers; bring them into close co-operation with the employed workers; promote the unification of all mass organizations of the unemployed, locally, state-wide and nationally.
  - 5) Organize and support strikes and demonstrations of
- I. Amiel, National Secretary Unemployed Councils  
Eugene Baumgartner, President Nigger Halls Local, Belleville, Ill., Progressive Miners of America  
Frank Bonita, Secretary Pressmen Union, Los Angeles  
Herbert Benjamin, National Organizer Unemployed Councils  
Joseph Brown, Printing Pressmen Union, Los Angeles  
Fred Biedenapp, Secretary Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union  
Frank Bonita, National Secretary, National Miners' Union  
Joseph Brown, Associated Silk Workers, Paterson, A.F.L.  
L. F. Rudenz, Unemployed Leagues  
Earl Browder, Member National Executive Board I.U.L.L.  
Ann Barick, National Secretary National Textile Workers Union  
Max Baskin, Secretary, Laundry Workers Industrial Union  
John Kaplan, Secretary, Office Workers Union  
John Caruso, Vice-President, Metal Spinners Union of Greater New York  
Marjorie Clark, General Secretary, International Association of Projectionists and Sound Engineers of North America  
Joe Condo, Member, Executive Board Local 12, Shoe Workers Protective Union, Haverhill, Mass.  
Robert Cooper, Manager Local 9, International Garment Workers, A.F.L.  
E. F. Copp, Member Amalgamated Association of Sial, Tin and Iron Workers  
Eulish Carter, Southern Textile Organizer  
M. Doushach, Member United Mine Workers of America  
M. Fisher, Secretary Local 42 Brotherhood of Painters  
Bill Frame, Local 1, Progressive Miners of America  
Philip Frankford, Secretary Unemployed Councils, Pittsburgh District  
James W. Ford, General National Executive Board, T.U.U.L.  
Wm. Z. Foster, General Secretary, Trade Union Unity League  
John Giesler, Member Progressive Miners of America  
James Giesler, Member American Full Fashion Hosiery Workers  
H. Gordon, President Paper Plate and Bag Makers Local 107, A.F.L.
- H. Gund, Editor Amalgamated Food Workers Journal  
Ben Gold, National Secretary Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union  
Chas. Henderson, Secretary Branch 108, Paving Cutters Union  
Francis Henson, American Federation of Teachers, Conn.  
L. B. Johnson, Altonville Unemployed Leagues  
Clarence Halloway, Member National Executive Board, T.U.U.L.  
L. Hogan, Organizer Textile Southern Textile Workers  
Ray Hudson, National Secretary Marine Workers Industrial Union  
E. Jacki, Secretary Bricklayers Local 9, A.F.L., Oakbrook, Wisconsin  
Arnold Johnson, Secretary National Unemployed League  
F. S. Kitchin, President Local 159, Intl. Brotherhood of Barbers, Denver, Colo.  
Ernest Kornfeld, Member National Committee American Full Fashion Hosiery Workers  
Ernest Kreis, President Local 1031, Carpenters (or 1037)  
Philip Kuciel, President Local 2717, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, A.F.L.  
E. J. Leaver, International Association of Blacksmiths  
Joseph J. Leonard, President Local 1850 Carpenters  
Earl Lochter, Secretary Unemployed Councils, Cook County  
K. Lee, Secretary Unemployed Councils, Birmingham, Ala.  
Karl Lere, Southeastern No. Unemployed League  
A. J. Stuart, Vice-President American Federation of Teachers  
Frank Moez, Member Local 689 Plumbers, A.F.L.  
Daniel McElhin, Member Central Labor, Concord, N. H.  
Tony Minardi, State Secretary Unemployed Councils of Illinois  
R. McKinney, Allegheny County (Pa.) Unemployed League  
John Mellon, National Secretary, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union  
George Noshorn, Secretary Local 720, Hod Carriers Union, Denver, Colo.  
Andrew Onda, State Secretary Unemployed Councils of Ohio  
Andrew Overgard, Secretary Trade Union
- Unit Council N. Y.  
M. Pisci, National Organizer, Furniture Workers Industrial Union  
A. Reschke, Business Agent Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Los Angeles  
Edw. Ryan, Jr., Member National Committee American Full Fashion Hosiery Workers  
Philip Raymond, National Secretary Industrial Workers Union  
Ray E. Rubin, Secretary, Food Workers Auto-Industrial Union  
Carl Schultz, Progressive Miners of America, A. Sverin, President Local 31, Bricklayers, A.F.L.  
J. Sushow, President Local 2000 Carpenters, A.F.L.  
Jack Stuebel, Acting Secretary Trade Union Unity League  
Carrie Smith, President Food Workers Union of St. Louis  
Bob Strong, President Independent House-Repairs Union of Greater N. Y. (Independent)  
Tom Tippet, Educational Dept., Progressive Miners of America  
G. Terracina, Secretary Local 31, International Ho Carriers and Common Laborers A.F.L. Movement  
W. N. Truax, President Ohio Unemployed League  
M. J. Vanehl, Secretary Local 1000 Carpenters (A.L.)  
Albert Walker, Member Walters Union A.F.L. Otto Wangerin, Secretary I.B.R. Brotherhood of Painters (A.F.L.)  
Louis Weinbeck, Secretary A.F.L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance  
Carrie Winter, Secretary Unemployed Councils of New York  
Joe W. Zeller, Secretary Trade Union Unity League  
Joseph J. Zeller, Secretary Council of Industrial Unions, Cleveland  
Loren J. Ziman, Progressive Miners of America  
John Gross, Progressive Miners of America  
J. C. Allard, Progressive Miners of America  
Jam' M. Meiss, Progressive Miners of America  
Betty Maymest, Norman, Womens Aux. Progressive Miners of America

—By Burck.

# How to Lead the Struggles Against the Slavery Act

## What Is the Capitalist State and How Will It Function Under Roosevelt's New Industrial Slavery Act?

By EARL BROWDER

THE first step in rousing and organizing the workers against the Industrial Slavery Law is to thoroughly understand what it means in actual life and to explain this to the broadest possible number of workers. Even this very necessary educational work, however, requires actions and maneuvers in order to make the issues clear and understandable to the broadest masses.



E. BROWDER

That is why the Trade Union Unity League and the National Textile Workers Union sent a delegation to Washington to appear at the hearings on the Textile Code proposed by the manufacturers. This delegation spoke and made proposals in quite a different sense from that of the representatives of the A. F. of L. and quite different from the position of the Socialist Party.

Comrade Croll, a spokesman for the delegation, boldly exposed the whole purpose and effect of the Recovery Act as the enslavement and impoverishment of the workers. She declared that the workers would not surrender their right to strike against any conditions unsatisfactory to them. Then she proposed amendments to the Labor Code, the complete rejection of which exposes dramatically the true purpose of the Act as being merely a guarantee of the profits of the bosses and to stifle any resistance by the workers. In addition to the wage and hour provisions, the T. U. U. L. brought forward a series of proposals for other safe-guards for the workers, which were also rejected.

In line with the excellent example given by the T. U. U. L. and N. T. W. U. in the textile hearings, it is absolutely necessary that every revolutionary trade union group shall develop in their own industries, similar actions and broadcast them to the largest number of workers. The presentation of our demands in the formulation of the "codes" must be made an instrument of mass agitation and organization. These are the first and simple elementary steps in the education of the masses in the real meaning of the Industrial Recovery Act and preparing them for the coming struggles against this slavery law.

The role of the A. F. of L. in the textile hearings is very instructive for us. We must study it and learn how to expose these maneuvers before the masses. It is not enough for us merely to shout that the A. F. of L. is helping the government and the employers. We must prove it. And this means that we must learn concretely how to expose all of their maneuvers. The A. F. of L. bureaucrats are not so stupid that they think they can get away with their treachery without masking it with all kinds of clever and flexible tricks.

Thus, in the textile hearings, William Green succeeded in getting himself quoted in the newspaper headlines as being opposed to the Code because the wage scale was not high enough and demanding a \$16 minimum. MacMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, then also found it necessary to speak for a higher minimum, must more modestly demanding \$14.40.

One of the most important features of the Musteltes, the agreement contained in it to work for immediate conferences for unity of all genuinely militant trade unions and groups in particular industries, such as steel, mining, textile, etc., and to promote the unification of all mass organizations of the unemployed, locally, state wide and nationally. Serious proposals have already been registered in the movement towards unification of the unemployed organizations, as shown by the adoption of a part of this program by the convention of the Unemployed Leagues in Columbus, Ohio on July 4th, including endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, and the adherence to this program by the Unemployed Federation which grew out of a Chicago conference called by the Borders' Citizens Committee which repudiated the Borders' splitting program.

It is clear that in this broad unity movement with strong representation of the Musteltes, the road to unity on the basis of the class struggle will not be a simple and easy matter. It is much easier to get agreement on a sound manifesto than it is to get bold and energetic action to carry it out in life. Only the most persistent and careful checking up on the actual performances of all those claiming to support the united front program, including ourselves, only the most fearless criticism of every failure to properly apply it, can provide the guarantee that this unity movement will really consolidate the forces of the class struggle and not on the contrary, paralyze and demoralize this struggle.

so poorly prepared to draw up a law which would really execute the wishes of big capital, that they clumsily left a lot of big loop-holes, opportunities for the workers to come in and transform this law into something entirely different than this law was intended, to turn it into a means for their own advancement rather than for the enrichment of the capitalists.

These golden opportunities, Mr. Thomas assures the workers, much more than offset the bad effects which the operations of the bill are intended to have in driving down the living standards of the workers, destroying their right to strike and herding them into employer-controlled unions.

This propaganda of Thomas and the Socialist Party, accompanied by a declaration of 100 per cent cooperation with the A. F. of L. which openly supports the Bill in its entirety and unlike Mr. Thomas, declares its agreement with the purposes and philosophy of the authors of the law, is the logical continuation of the cooperation between the S. P. and Roosevelt, which began in the first days of the latter's administration. Then Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit paid a formal visit to Roosevelt in the White House and then issued a press statement praising Roosevelt for his liberal and progressive approach to the problems of the day.

It is highly important in the very first stages of the struggle against the Recovery Act to secure the broadest possible crystallization of opposition against it in preparation for the development of mass struggles sure to come in the near future. On this issue, the most vital and immediate to the entire working class and affecting every phase of their every day life, we must bend every energy to crystallize a real united front of struggle. Here, if anywhere, is the need and the opportunity for applying the tactics of the united front.

It is from this point of view that there has already been launched a serious move for united action. In this issue of the Daily Worker, we published a public manifesto against the Industrial Recovery Act. This manifesto has the signatures of over 75 leaders of various economic organizations of the workers.

The signers include the Trade Union Unity League, the various unions affiliated to it, A. J. Muste and various unions associated with his particular political tendency, the various national and local Unemployed Councils together with the Unemployed Leagues with Musteltes leadership, a series of A. F. of L. local unions, the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, and some unattached independent unions. The manifesto gives a politically satisfactory characterization of the "New Deal," exposes the falseness of the promises of returning "prosperity," and lays down a six point workers' program against the Roosevelt program.

The manifesto concludes with a call to all workers' organizations to agree with the general nature of the manifesto, to meet together in a general conference in Cleveland on August 26 and 27 to work out measures for organizing the broadest possible mass fight for its demands.

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## A Powerful Revolutionary Weapon



## THE AMERICAN ROAD TO FASCISM

By WALTER BELL

THE trend to open Fascism in the United States, and the lying demagoguery which inevitably sugar-coats such a trend in order to make it palatable to the middle classes, are neatly illustrated by an article with the above title in the July issue of "Current History," published by the New York Times. Its writer is E. Francis Brown, associate editor of the magazine.

Mr. Brown's concluding lines are these: "The new America will not be capitalist in the old sense, nor will it be Socialist. If at the moment the trend is toward fascism, it is an American fascism embodying the experience, the traditions and the hopes of a great middle-class nation."

The gist of the article is that Fascism is not the desperate resort of decaying capitalism to undisguised dictatorial violence which workers know it to be, but on the contrary, "a movement of the middle class." "Dictatorship," says Mr. Brown, "is not the essential element in fascism. . . . The fundamental, distinguishing factor in fascism is its economic program, which aims at rehabilitating the middle class."

At another point he asserts: "The working class will benefit along with the middle class in a Fascist State. . . . Fascism seeks to eliminate economic and social waste, to save the best in capitalism and to discard the worst. Such is fascism in Italy."

This is not a clear apology for Fascism, then what is it? These falsehoods, and the many others contained in this article, are precisely on a par with the demagogic arguments of Mussolini, Hitler and the rest of the Fascist ideologues. They are part of a campaign, which may be expected to grow in volume and vigor, designed to hoodwink and mislead the petty bourgeoisie and the skilled workers,

to rally them around the fascist banner of some "Leader" who will undertake to provide the financial alchemy of the country with a certain mass support for an open terror drive against all revolutionary workers.

Mr. Brown's argument is one which is becoming more familiar every day. The middle class of the United States, "its business and professional men, technicians, skilled workers and farmers, had set the tone of the whole country—it was America," he says. "They rested in the assurance that their country was the best in the world, its people the richest and its government the most liberal. Suddenly the dream faded; the 'years of the locust' were at hand. . . . The stock market crash in 1929 and the deepening of the depression that followed, definitely destroyed any likelihood that security would ever be realized."

He makes a passing charitable reference to the workers: "The middle class was not alone in its suffering. There were the workers, too, but they, ever but one step ahead of poverty, were not confronted with the painful readjustment to a new way of life which few middle-class families have escaped." Thank you, Mr. Brown! How gracious of you to recognize that the great majority of the population exists "too."

TURNING back to the middle class and its "many disillusionments," Mr. Brown says that even worse than the crash of the new era economic system was the smashing of "the popular idols of the new era." Among these he lists Kreuger & Toll, the bankers (Bank of United States and Senate inquiry) and above all Hoover, who "because he adhered to the old philosophy of rugged individualism, showed himself incapable of directing the economic forces which eventually ruined him and his country."

Then follows a paragraph which is an example of perhaps the most insid-

ous form of fascist propaganda, the sham of attributing to big business a plot for a dictatorship which the "people" must combat by setting up their "own" dictatorship. This paragraph follows, in full: "The Hoover administration, fumbling, making false steps, was meanwhile engaged in a running fight with Congress. Its purposelessness gave big business and finance an opportunity to instill in many minds the belief that in a time of crisis democratic government was impotent. Strident editorials in newspapers and magazine articles assailed the dilly-dallying of Congress, urged the desirability of its adjournment and talked fervently about the virtues of dictatorship. And at the same time, in the dramatic satire, 'Of Thee I Sing,' the American political system was ridiculed before a public that had delighted in the exposure of the follies and meanness of official Washington presented by that best-seller, 'Washington Merry-Go-Round.' There were not many illusions left."

THE purpose of this sort of film-flam is to make it appear that the United States has a genuinely democratic government; that this democratic government meets crisis weakly by "dilly-dallying"; that big business, with some show of excuse or justification, uses such weakness to plot dictatorship in its own interests; that "Of Thee I Sing" and "Washington Merry-Go-Round" have some vague connection with this plot; that the democracy must cure the situation and frustrate the plot by remedying its own faults, even if in so doing it suspends some of those genuinely democratic principles in which it so firmly believes.

After all, there are only two things wrong with this picture: first, that the United States, far from being a "democracy," is ruled by the capitalist class in its own interests with the illusions and trimmings of democracy; and second, that any change ex-

cept to a workers' government can be only a tightening of the capitalist dictatorship, no matter how blind to this fact the mass supporters of such a change may be. Mr. Brown's effort, then, is subtly to persuade the middle classes that they will loosen their capitalist yoke by the very course of action which the finance-capitalists want them to take in order to ratchet that yoke even more tightly around their necks.

A MORE despicable, if less subtle, attitude is set forth in succeeding paragraphs, where the awakening interest of the masses in the economic triumph of Soviet planned economy is represented as a discovery by the American middle classes that dictatorship—and not necessarily proletarian dictatorship—may be a better form of government than bourgeois democracy.

Mr. Brown goes on to discuss in all seriousness the projects for economic planning under capitalism. Although he refers to them as "the possibility of stealing some of the best ideas" in the Communist experiment with the thought that grafting them on the old capitalism might bring about a rejuvenation," he ignores the fact that the inherent anarchy of the capitalist mode of production makes social planning impossible, so that talk of its possibility under capitalism is only another mask for Fascism.

Finally, reiterating that "the essential element of fascism is its economic program" (which is true, but in a sense Mr. Brown did not intend), he concludes that "possibly dictatorship accompanies fascism only in those countries where the democratic tradition has been weak and where experience with parliamentary institutions has been limited." This is the most sugary coat of all, the most wheedling appeal that could be made. "Fascism," he says in effect, "but dictatorship—horrors, no." One might reply "Green applies, yes; might not belly-ache!"

## Japanese Communist Leader Defies War Lord's Court In Trial of 184; Bosses Demanding Death Penalty

(Speech of Comrade Haku Sano in the Tokio Court on July 14, 1933, on behalf of 184 other Japanese Communist Party members. Comrade Sano is a gifted leader of the Japanese Communist Party and the International Communist Movement.—Editor.)

FROM the very beginning of this trial we have been fighting stubbornly for an open trial, and demanding the right of free speech, for the declarations of the accused. In our evidence, we openly and most persistently declared that this public trial of our comrades is part of the common class struggle. It is absolutely obvious that it is not we, Communists, who are guilty, but that they, the bourgeois-landlord oppressors, are the guilty ones.

In his indictment the Public Prosecutor referred to class legislation as "changing and permanent" and laid on record that the Communists acted "against the will of 70,000,000 of the population." By means of declarations of this kind and of other abstract, lying and reactionary phrases, he tried to prove that this trial by the Mikado's court is nothing to do with the class war at all. But just think of the circumstances under which the present court examination is taking place. It is going on in circumstances of a sharp intensification of the contradictions between two systems—between the system of decaying capitalism and rising Socialism. In order to facilitate the conduct of predatory warfare against the Soviet Union, which is being prepared by the ruling classes, the oppressors and exploiters of workers and peasants, this trial has been organized to force the Communist Party, the leader of all the exploited, to keep silence.

The public prosecutor works on two lines. First of all he prosecutes Communists, throws them into prison and demands that severe sentences be brought in against them; at the same time he visits the prisoners in their cells and holds "secret conversations" with them, trying to make them take the road of "liquidationism" and thus bring confusion into the ranks of our revolutionary organization. Secondly, through the court—the weapon for operating bourgeois policy and bourgeois legislation—the prosecutor tries to justify the polit-

ical system of class oppression and force and to assist it in putting through its policy.

In his summing up the public prosecutor demanded the death sentence, life imprisonment and other severe punitive measures against the Communists. He tries to justify his argument by hiding behind the law. Let us examine a few of his arguments. Over and over again he re-

## Horrors of Unemployment Abolished in USSR--Stalin

From the Report by Joseph Stalin to the 1930 Congress of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of the Soviet Union.

"In the U.S.S.R., the workers have long forgotten what unemployment is. About three years ago we had about one and a half million unemployed. It is already two years now that unemployment has been completely abolished. And the workers have managed to forget the burden and horror of unemployment.

"Look at the capitalist countries and see what horrors are taking place there as a result of unemployment. In those countries, there are now not less than 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 unemployed. Who are these people? Usually it is said of them that they are 'down and out.'"

"EVERY day they try to get work, they seek work, are prepared to accept almost any conditions of labor, but they are not given work, because they are 'superfluous.' And this is taking place at a time when vast quantities of goods and products are wasted for the sake of the captives of the sons of capitalists and landlords whom the fates have pitted.

"The unemployed are refused food because they have no money to pay for the food, they are refused shelter because they have no money to pay for rooms. How and where do they live? They live on the miserable crumbs from the rich man's table, by raking refuse bins, where they find decayed remnants of food, they live in the slums of big cities and more often in hovels outside of the towns hastily put up by the unemployed themselves, out of packing cases and

against the working class. The public prosecutor brings up the accusation of 'attempts to change the constitution,' and 'the denial of private property rights,' etc. All our objections, refutations and explanations have done nothing to convince the public prosecutor. What does this mean? It means that from the very beginning of the trial the attitude of the public prosecutor to the Communists was based on a strictly defined policy directed

peats that there were "attempts to abolish political forms of rule," and "denial of private property rights," etc. All our objections, refutations and explanations have done nothing to convince the public prosecutor. What does this mean? It means that from the very beginning of the trial the attitude of the public prosecutor to the Communists was based on a strictly defined policy directed



the bark of trees.

"BUT this is not all; it is not only the unemployed who suffer as a result of unemployment. The employed workers also suffer as a result of it. They suffer because the presence of a large number of unemployed makes their position in industry insecure, and makes them uncertain of the morrow. Today they are employed, but they are not sure that when they wake up tomorrow they may not find that they have been discharged.

"One of the principal gains of the Five-Year Plan in four years is that we have abolished unemployment and have relieved the workers of the U. S. S. R. from its horrors."

# Green and Thomas Spread Illusions on Role of Gov't

## Must Learn Concrete Ways of Exposing A.F.L. and Socialist Maneuvers Under Roosevelt's "New Deal"

By HARRY GANNES

THE "new deal" is seeking to put over on the workers a new conception of what capitalist government really is. Hardly a declaration goes out of the White House without stressing the partnership of labor and capital and the impartiality of the government, with relation to both.

Not the least effort of Roosevelt, with the aid of Bill Green, and the Socialists, under the industrial recovery act, is to hide the connecting link between the big banks and industrialists and the Roosevelt regime, as the present executive committee of the dominant class in American society, the imperialists.

Green characterizes the industrial recovery act in this way: "Here we have the beginnings of a real partnership in industry, with the government, in the interests of the nation, sitting in to supervise and direct."

THE Socialists put it in a little different way, though the ultimate aim is the same. For example, no matter how revolutionary the phrases of the socialists, they always stress the existence of democracy. Under the industrial recovery act they point out that the government (the executive committee of the capitalist class as a whole) has created new opportunities for labor. It is true labor and capital are opposed. But between them stands the government with its democratic trimmings, and if the workers are "intelligent" they can



hold this government and the law to suit their own ends. In this way, whatever struggle there is can be kept within the structure of the capitalist state, utilizing the very instruments that capitalism has set up itself to help it make dictatorship.

But here is where both Green and Thomas, both as the expression not of their individual opinion but the political forces they represent, meet. Green says the present alternative is "bankruptcy—or dictatorship." Thomas says that the capitalist state can grow over into state capitalism and then into the cooperative commonwealth, or it can lead to fascism.

Both the socialist and A. F. of L. leadership's talk of democracy and the impartiality of the government, of the capitalist state, is to keep from the workers the true nature of the present dictatorship of the capitalist class, to keep the workers from struggle against it and its program of starvation and suppression, its program of justification and war.

They seek to mask the Roosevelt regime with democratic coverings to hide the fact that the present state is a capitalist DICTATORSHIP, and that the carrying thru of its present program which they support leads to the exterminating of the dictatorship of the capitalist class and its open emergence into the most brutal form of capitalist dictatorship—FASCISM.

Marx, Engels and Lenin have studied and exposed the character of the capitalist state for the working class. They dissected its class roots, and its function in the class struggle. In the Communist Manifesto, showing the rise of the capitalist to power after overthrowing feudalism and its state—the feudal state which served feudalism—Marx says:

"The bourgeoisie has at last, since the establishment of modern industry and of the world market, conquered for itself in the modern representative state, exclusive political sway. The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie."

It is to hide this fact with regard to the Roosevelt regime that Thomas talks about state capitalism and its shifting towards Socialism, and that Bill Green speaks about the "government, in the interests of the nation, sitting in to supervise and direct."

The executive committee of the capitalist class sits in to supervise and direct the smashing attacks against the workers in the interest of the preservation of capitalism in its present critical phase. To hide its iron fist behind the velvet glove of democracy, Green and the Socialists help it out by speaking of impartiality and the opportunities of the workers under its

of the proletariat is a conspirative terrorist organization. The prosecution in its indictment against the Y. C. L. makes its program, policy and activities identical with the program of the Party. Yet, can we say the Party and the Y. C. L. are identical? Is the Y. C. L. a party or organization? On the whole, the entire arguments of the prosecution are politically reactionary and directed against the working class. The indictment is full of all kinds of insinuations and falsifications, and aims at destroying the link between the Party and the masses. It establishes, moreover, that the crime of the Communists is tantamount to violation of the civil peace. That is very well put!

(To Be Continued)

rule. They try to conceal the fact that the "modern representative state (that is democracy or under whatever form the capitalists rule, for even Hitler claims to be the "representative state") is the instrument of the exploitation of wage labor by capital." (Engels.) The Socialists and the A. F. of L. leaders think they can change a thing by changing its name.

WHAT is this state of the capitalist? It is the whole structure of the capitalist government, its legislatures, its courts, its executive all based on the control by the capitalists of the material apparatus of repression, institutions of all kinds for dominating the working class and keeping it submissive to its class domination. As capitalism develops into imperialism, monopoly capitalism, such as holds sway in the United States today, the state apparatus becomes more closely tied up with the dominant imperialists. It becomes more closely fused with finance capital. It becomes more and more a dictatorship of the dominant class elements (the Morgans, Mellons, Swoopes, Youngs, Fords and the like).

Because of the development of wars and revolutions under imperialism, the necessity not only of driving the workers to new wars for plunder, but as well to keep them back from revolutionary struggles, the capitalist state under imperialism discards bit by bit its democratic trimmings. It does not, of course, discard its democracy; its constant reference to democracy, it increases this in proportion to the need for bringing the dictatorship out into the open.

The very fact that Green is forced to talk repeatedly about the impartiality of the government; the fact that the socialists point to the "good elements" in the present program of the capitalist class, is an expression of the fact that this dictatorship is rapidly exposing itself in the eyes of the workers. It needs the active defense of these heroes of labor in order to keep the workers within the confines of its rule.

UNDER the Hoover regime, the capitalist state went to the extent of incorporating into the government apparatus such men as Dwight Morrow of the House of Morgan, and Andrew Mellon, also one of the outstanding imperialists.

Roosevelt has changed the individuals, has changed the phrases, has changed the mode of attack, but he has not and cannot and will not change the historical base of his government which remains the same. The dominant trust which is Roosevelt's super-cabinet; Bernard Baruch, a Morgan associate "unofficial president," and his man Friday, General Johnson at the head of the industrial recovery administration—and no matter how hard Roosevelt, Green and Thomas try to hide this link it grows stronger and more powerful each day.

Roosevelt in carrying through his program of regimentation of labor, the smashing of the standards of living, the raising of prices, naval building, armaments of all kinds, struggle for colonies and markets—is carrying through the dominant program of imperialism, is acting as the executive of finance capital.

In the practical day to day struggle Green and Thomas tell the workers to take advantage of the industrial recovery act, submit themselves to the rule of finance capital, to cease from striking and struggling. The particular value to sorely har-



assed imperialism in the present phase of the crisis of the Roosevelt regime is its demagoguery. It is precisely this demagoguery which the A. F. of L. leaders and the Socialists help to preserve. Roosevelt himself in many ways seeks to foster this demagoguery. For example, he engineers the investigation of Morgan, the investigation of Kahn, and other "financiers." He speaks of the "big stick" to bring recalcitrant capitalists into line. We must remember that his name-like Theodore Roosevelt, used the same tactics of the "big stick" against the trusts to advance the interests of imperialism, robbing Panama, building the Panama canal, aiding in the growth of the big banks and trusts etc.

ONLY by constantly remembering and acting on the fact that the Roosevelt regime is the executive committee of the leading imperialists, carrying through their program, can the workers successfully carry on their day to day struggles, formulate correct tactics, avoid falling into the reformist traps of the socialists, and lead from the day to day struggles to the struggle against the capitalist state power, for its overthrow as the first and most necessary step to the establishment of a workers' government and socialism.

Portrait of a Southern Jail: Letter from Prisoner Tells of Filth, Disease and Graft

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Unless Wirt Taylor, young unemployed organizer, is able to get medical treatment, which means his release from jail, his leg, infected since he has been imprisoned, will have to be amputated. It was learned here by the International Labor Defense today.

Taylor and Alice Burke, whose case is also being appealed, were arrested Nov. 7, 1932, when they led a demonstration of 5,000 Negro and white unemployed demanding relief, before the county court-house here. They were convicted May 9 and sentenced to \$100 fine, six months imprisonment and court costs, a total of a year on the chain-gang and in the workhouse.

The food we get here never costs the jail more than 15 cents a day at most, and certainly this is not such a wonderful hotel that we should be charged \$1.10 a day daily for room. This leaves tremendous room for graft, and everyone here knows it.

**PAY FOR FAVORS**  
"This is only part of the graft. In order to get a favor done, you have to pay for it, if not with money, then women prisoners are expected to pay in a more humiliating way. Otherwise you can't get anything you might need."



WIRT TAYLOR.

"There is nothing to do here, just sit and wait. Very little reading material can be gotten in, and Wirt Taylor and I have been totally refused any reading material, books, etc., which are brought. The officials are fearful lest the other prisoners should come in contact with working class literature."

"If a prisoner should kick about anything, he is locked up in 'sol' where he has to sleep on an iron slab, without mattress or blanket. The above are only a few of the conditions which exist in this jail. Under this boss system unbearable conditions in prison will always exist, and can only be improved by organized action."

**New Slant on Boston Tea Party Enlivens July "New Pioneer"**

"THE BOSTON TEA PARTY," a story by Jack Dennis in the July number of the New Pioneer, is among the first and most successful attempts at reinterpretation of specific events in American history from a working class viewpoint. Simply written for the purpose of holding the interest of the children for whom it is intended, it should, in addition, be of interest to adult workers who have for a long time lacked such Marxist explanation and restatement."

This story leads off an issue of uniformly high calibre. Four other stories, "Max and Jerrie"; "What Am I Big?" by Mabel Worthington; "The Story of the Three Pigs" by Sasha Small, and "Bullets for Bread" make the issue solid with good fiction and feature material."

A page of photographs contrasts the conditions between Soviet and American workers' children. Explanatory stories accompany each group of photos.

The regular features, "Our Stamp Club," "Listening In," "Science and Nature for Johnny Rebel" and "Dear Comrade Editor," seem to grow livelier and more interesting with every issue. The illustrations and drawings by Dibner, Bill Seigel, M. Wise, Marya Morrow, Phil Wolfe and Steve Prohaska round out a magazine which should be regularly read by every working class child in America—not to speak of their parents and relatives."

**New Facts on U.S.S.R. in July Number of "Soviet Russia Today"**

"The Soviet Union and the World Economic Conference" by Cyril Lambkin, national secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union, is the leading article of the July issue of "Soviet Russia Today," out today. Other articles include "The Soviet Government is the World's Greatest Patron of Music" by Emma Redell, prima donna of the Chicago Grand Opera Company; "The Class Struggle in the Soviet Theatre," by E. Stephan Karnot, Secretary of the New York Section of the League of Workers Theatres, who has recently returned from two years' work in Soviet Theatres; "The Lenin Commune," by A. A. Heller, who visited this state farm a few months ago; letters from Soviet workers, book reviews and forty photos of Soviet theatres, actors, musicians, and workers and farmers engaged in building a new society."

An article by Carl Brodsky deals with the sending of a delegation of American workers to the Soviet Union in November, to attend the sixteenth anniversary celebration and to investigate conditions in the first workers' republic, to see for themselves the facts about Socialist construction, and to return and report their findings to the American masses."

**THIS IS YOUR WAR!** — A STORY By Helen Koppell

THE sun was pouring its molten rays over the city. It blazed over Madison Square, drying the few blades of grass and searing the leaves of the scant trees. It burned down on the ragged figures of men sitting there. Young men and old men, gray-faced and tired. The heat mingled with the misery of their hunger, turning them all into lifeless men. Their eyes were dull and old, and they sat and stood about silently.

Jim Daly, leaning on the railing, watched the pigeons picking morsels out of the ground. His shoulders drooped disconsolately as he rested on his arms.

"They seem to be having a tough time of it, too," the man beside him spoke for the first time.

He looked up sharply. "What?"

"Peeking around the dirt for grub," the man explained. "Not much in the dirt for all that bunch."

Jim remained silent. The man was small and his clothes hung limply on his bony frame. They sagged unevenly to the ground with a hopeless bagginess. It was as if they despaired of ever being filled in.

"The man persisted with a grim chuckle. "They're not so different from us."

Jim winced. "Well, don't we scratch around barrels for the best pickings in the garbage?" the man demanded.

"I don't. Not yet, anyway," Jim said. "Can't do that for a wife and kids."

"Still hanging on to them, huh," said the man. "I left my son months ago. Don't even know where he is now."

"You can't very well leave a wife and a couple sick kids to starve."

"No. Ye can't do that, but it doesn't help them much to starve with them."

"Been looking for any kind of work," Jim explained. "I'm a machinist by trade."

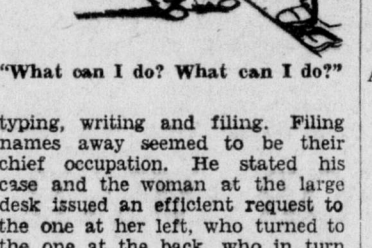
"Gave up looking, months ago. Ain't no use," said the man laconically.

doctor to attend them filled him with a fierce resentment. It was a burden he carried with him and his dejection grew with the fear that Jackie might die. Martha was saying something. He looked up and noticed with a shock how thin she was and how dark the rings under her eyes were.

"We've been dispossessed, Jim," she said.

He had expected that, and he had known by her calm way of first serving his food and telling him that Ellen was better, that this was coming.

Jim got up early the next morning and stood in line at the Relief Bureau. When his turn came he was shown into a room where a woman sat very straight at a large desk in the center and three other women bent over three smaller desks, one to the right, one to the left and one behind her. Their desks were covered with piles of papers and they were very busy.



"What can I do? What can I do?"

typing, writing and filing. Filing names away seemed to be their chief occupation. He stated his case and the woman at the large desk issued an efficient request to the one at her left, who turned to the one at the back, who in turn came to the one at the right. The latter looked through a large filing cabinet, selected a folder and finally brought out a long sheet to the executive's desk.

"Why, you are on file," the woman said to him, looking at him severely over the rim of her glasses.

"Yes, but nothing has been done for me," Jim said politely. And he began to explain about his children sick at home and the dispossessed notice.

"My good man," the voice of the woman interrupted him efficiently. "You are on our files and we will attend to your case as soon as we get around to it." She turned away.

"You said that five weeks ago," Jim heard himself saying. Vaguely he wondered if he was hurrying his case, but with a sudden rush of anger he talked louder. "They're putting us out on the street now and my little boy is dying."

The woman shook her head at him and in a voice of authority said, "You are not the only one, Mr. Daly. We'll attend to your case as soon as we can." Her voice was hard as nails and it closed the matter with an air of finality that dealt him a hammer-blow.

"Please," he murmured faintly, "my two children are very sick."

"I have already told you, we will send an investigator," the voice rapped out.

THE sun was setting, leaving a thin veil of color in the air. A small wind ruffled the grass and blew through Jim sitting dejectedly on a bench in Madison Square, reluctant to go home. He drew his head further down into his coat collar. There was nothing in his stomach. No food to give warmth and the slight breeze made him shiver. Two more days and the dispossessed notice would take effect. Out on the street like so many bundles of garbage. Pleading with the landlord had done no good. Jackie was seriously sick now and Ellen needed especially good food. The gas was still shut and they had to ask a neighbor to allow them the shiver. Two more days and the dispossessed notice would take effect. Jim did not want to think about all that any more. He was tired, so tired and he felt hollow and cold. He had

reached a decision, at last. He would never go home. They wouldn't see him ever again. Maybe they would find a way without him. Maybe the landlord would feel sorry for a woman with two sick children and no husband more than if she had a husband. They figured on the man getting a job, doing anything and bringing home a few dollars, and they didn't bother. But if they knew Martha was alone with two sick children they would feel sorry for her and help her. Yes, that was the decision he had made. He would never go home. And maybe...

A new thought struck him. It had been there uppermost in his mind all the time. He had not wanted to take it, to look it over carefully, turning it over on all sides. Now he left it drift out and around him. The shock of it was like deep, cold water, unending depth. He thought of the East River and how simple it seemed, floating down on it and calmly knowing nothing afterwards. Free! The burdens seemed to lift from him as if he were already floating there in the river. After that Martha and the children would find help. Perhaps the Relief Bureau might help to parade before him, if he were no longer there. And then a new thought assailed him. If no help was given, then, then suppose Martha did the same thing to herself and the children. Suppose she got just enough money to open the gas and did it that way. He had heard stories of late and they began to parade before him a slow-moving, sinister, gray-fogged procession. His head grew light and a cold sweat broke out over his body. He could feel the damp beads on his forehead and above his mouth.

**A CALL TO FIGHT**  
Somebody passing, handed him a newspaper. He glanced at it and began to read mechanically. Slowly words and groups of phrases became clear. He could not grasp it all, but he felt they were calling to him. When it said "Workers!" he knew they meant him. And when it said "Don't Starve, Fight!" it puzzled him. Fight? He had fought and where was he? Then it ended with "Join the Unemployed Councils and fight against starvation and eviction." His mind cleared and he jumped to his feet. That was a call to him and it sounded as if it was for him.

THE Council heard his story. They immediately appointed a committee to go to the Relief Bureau. When they came to the Bureau they made their demands. They demanded that Jim Daly and his family should not be put out on the street. They demanded that the Bureau pay his rent. They demanded a food ticket for him immediately. They demanded a doctor to be sent to attend his sick children.

The committee was told that the Bureau had already assigned an investigator. They were asked to leave quietly.

"Jim Daly is a war veteran and now he is starving. He is being thrown out on the street," the committee told the Bureau. A policeman came and told them to get out. In the street a crowd had collected. Unemployed waiting their turn.

The committee began to hold a meeting. They addressed the crowd and Jim Daly got up to speak. He told them everything directly and simply. He took out a letter with government seal and red, white and blue ribbons attached. He read them a letter in which they thanked him for his "deeds of valor" and commended him with high praise on his service. Another unemployed worker got up and spoke, ending with, "This is what we get. When we remind them, they tell us to get out."

The following day Jim Daly started home and waited for the marshal. He did not know exactly what would happen. The Council had told him to go home, they would take care of the rest. He was wondering what to tell the marshal, when he heard a noise in the street.

"THERE WILL BE NO EVICTION!"

Outside the sun shone down peacefully. The Unemployed Council had turned out and the whole

mass of them were resisting the attempt of a group of men to enter the house. There was a brief scuffle and the police came, crashing into the crowd of protesting workers. There were shouts of "There will be no eviction!" and the crowd plunged with one sweep in of the men who had come to move the furniture in the street. The police swung their clubs cynically and struck out wildly. Cries mingled with the shouts, but the surge of the crowd grew more persistent. No one ran away at the cops' warnings. The crowd had attracted more people and the shouts of "Down with evictions!" were taken up by the newcomers. From a ground-floor window the landlord's head appeared. He beckoned to someone and the committee of five went in.

"I didn't want such a disturbance," the landlord said. He was agitated and, at a loss for words. "What can I do? What can I do?" he kept repeating. "Only send that Council away!" he said.

When the police and the marshal had gone small groups stood around talking. It passed from one to the other of them, how effective the action of the Council was.

JIM, talking to a member of the Council was radiant with gratitude. He had not thought it possible, he said, only workers against



"You are not the only one, Mr. Daly."

cops, only a handful of workers against the law's process.

The Council member answered him. "Man, you came out to fight the last war with bullets and machine guns. That wasn't your war! You must fight this one against starvation and evictions. You must come out of your hidden corners into the light and fight. This one is yours!"

**Music**

**Strawbridge and Koner Ballet At Stadium Tuesday**

The Stadium features for the coming week include Edwin Strawbridge, Pauline Koner and Company in two ballet performances on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Leon Barin's first appearance at the Stadium as conductor on Thursday.

This Sunday night Willem van Hoogstraten directs the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra in the Sibelius Symphony No. 1 in E minor, the Bach-Abert Prelude, Choral, and Fugue; Smetana's, "The Moldau"; Rimsky-Korsakoff's, "The Bumble Bee"; Wagner's, "Walzeren from 'Siegfried,' and Chabrier's Rhapsody "España."

Monday night will be van Hoogstraten's last concert until he returns on August 3. The program includes Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," Johann Strauss' waltz, "Voices of Spring," and Wagner's Overture to "Tannhauser."

Edwin Strawbridge and Pauline Koner will appear on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, assisted by a ballet of thirty men and women. Hans Lange will conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra in one number and will have the support of the Estelle Liebling Chorus of fifty voices.

Programs for the balance of the week follow:  
Thursday—Overture in Olden Style on French Noels, Philip James; Symphony No. 3 in F, Brahms; Triana (from Suite "Therian"), Albeniz-Arbores; Suite: "La Mere L'Oye" ("Mother Goose"), Ravel; "Fireworks," Strawinsky; "L'Estudiantina," Waldteufel.  
Friday—"Russian" and "Ludmila" Overture, Glinka; "Through the Looking Glass" Suite, Deems Taylor; "S.O.S." Robert Braine; Symphonic Poem, "The Isle of the Dead," Rachmaninoff; "Memories of My Childhood," Loeffler; "Pacific, 231," Honnegger.  
Saturday—Overture, The Russian Easter, Rimsky-Korsakoff; Symphony No. 39 in G minor, Haydn; "Death and Transfiguration," Strauss; Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," Gluck; Excerpts from "Le Coq d'Or," Rimsky-Korsakoff; Pomp and Circumstances, Elgar.

**NEW BOARD CHOSEN BY JOHN REED CLUB**  
NEW YORK—A new executive board of the John Reed Club elected at a general membership meeting held Wednesday evening at 583 Sixth Ave., will guide the club's activities within the next few months. It is composed of the members of the artists' and writers' bureaus. The artists are Max Spivack, Walter Quidt, Michael Fields, William Siegel, Jacob Dainoff and Anton Refraner. Joseph Freeman, Manuel Gomez, Conrad Komorowski, Maurice Colman and Edwin Rolfe compose the writers' bureau. Arrangements are in progress for the Eastern Seaboard regional conference of John Reed Clubs, to be held in New York in the fall.

**Wall Street and Hollywood: How the Capitalist Crisis Has Affected Film Industry**

By DAVID FLATT.  
THE United States Department of Commerce recently released figures as of June 1, showing that while the film industry increased its properties through the addition of sound by \$200,000,000, the average weekly attendance in movie houses has steadily declined until today it is 56 per cent under the peak year of sound, 1928.

In 1928 the average weekly attendance at movies was estimated at the enormous figures of 100,000,000. Today it is a mere 44,800,000.

**Book Notes**

**NEW "INTERNATIONAL" BOOK DESCRIBES LIFE OF BRITISH WORKERS**

AN exhaustive, popular and highly interesting account of conditions in the British Isles is contained in "The Conditions of the Working Class in Britain," by Allen Hutt, just issued by International Publishers.

For the first time since Frederick Engels wrote his classic, "The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844," 90 years ago, the present book sets out to diagnose capitalist society today, as expressed in the conditions of life and work in Great Britain.

In his introduction to the book, Harry Pollitt, British Communist leader, says: "In Allen Hutt's book we get an indictment even more damning than that which Engels penned in 1844. . . . The stark reality is that in 1933, for the mass of the population, Britain is a hungry Britain, badly fed, clothed and housed. Allen Hutt proves this from the actual facts and figures provided by life itself and the reports of capitalism's own agents. The other aspect of the problem he presents is that of the working class finding its way forward, struggling against capitalism and reformism, building up in unemployed and strike struggles the power and leadership that can go forward to the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism, the establishment of the workers' dictatorship, and the building of Socialism."

It is therefore clear that, aside from the informative value of this book, it holds much in the way of lessons and a theoretical guide for the workers in America.

The chapter heads indicate its value. They are: The South Wales Coalfield Today; Lancashire; the "Classic Soil" of Capitalism; Crisis on Clydeside; London; Unemployment and the "Economy" Onslaught; "Women and Children Fight"; The Middle Class and the black-coated workers; The Attitude of the Bourgeoisie Toward the Proletariat; The Fight for Socialism.

The book (272 pages, clothbound, \$2) may be obtained at bookshops or direct from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York.

**"LENINISM II," BY JOS. STALIN, SUMS UP RECENT EXPERIENCES OF U.S.S.R.**

LENINISM, VOL. II, by Joseph Stalin, just issued by International Publishers, enlarges upon and develops further the basic policy and tactics described in Leninism, to which this is a companion volume.

Stalin's important political addresses and reports contained in Vol. II deal with collectivization and the question of the relation of the working class and its dictatorship to the peasantry; industrialization and its tempo; the Five-Year Plan and the building of Socialism; the right danger in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and in the Communist International; the international political situation and the tasks of the varied Parties; the history of the Bolshevik Party; problems related to the planning and building of a socialist economy.

Stalin's speeches, which were decisive in initiating new stages in the building of Socialism, are also included. Such are: "A Year of Great Change," "Dizzy With Success," "New Conditions, New Tasks," and his political reports to the Party Congresses. Interviews with delegates of foreign workers and articles on questions of policy and tactics serve to round out the volume into a comprehensive presentation of Leninism in its latest developments.

Leninism, Vol. I, contains some of Stalin's most basic works, such as "Foundations of Leninism," Vol. II concerns itself for the most part with the application of the principal enunciated in the first volume to the building of Socialism and the problems of the international Communist movement.

In 1928 there were over 19,000 movie houses in operation; today there are 13,000.

In other words attendance has dropped over 50,000,000 weekly. If we can suppose that the average attendance of movie-goers is twice a week, then over 25,000,000 people have stopped going to movies since the crisis; and the overwhelming majority of these are of course working-class men, women and children. What better confirmation can there be of the vast army of unemployed, than these figures of workers who have been compelled to cut out luxuries like movies altogether, due to unemployment.

Lately the moguls of Hollywood have been threatening to move their studios to Long Island to cut down terrific overhead expenses and ward off approaching bankruptcy due partly to the drop in attendance but mostly to the profligate waste of money and effort that goes on day after day in the film industry. And the vast expansion of the industry since the birth of sound films has led the films right into the hands and pockets of the bankers, who have used and are using every trick known to law and unknown, to get control of this gigantic money-making machine.

In the meantime the government continues to exert all kinds of political pressure in the film industry. At the request of the Navy Department, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has stopped production of "Sky Man," which was to be a film about the recent crash of the Akron. Navy officials read the story in connection with a request for assistance in making the air sequences. In reply the Department urged the movie company to abandon work on the production until the Akron crash was completely forgotten. These officials felt that if the film was released so soon after the mysterious disaster, delicate questions as to the cause of the crash would be raised again, and the Navy Department did not want this continued publicity which probably involved millions in graft, on its head. It is in this way also that the Government discourages films sometimes proposed by individuals in Hollywood that attempt to deal truthfully with the crisis, unemployment, war, etc.

THE Government discourages films sometimes proposed by individuals in Hollywood that attempt to deal truthfully with the crisis, unemployment, war, etc.

**Movie Notes**

**SHAME**  
THIS is one of the most interesting of the recent Soviet dialogue films and is the combined effort of Ermier, Director of "Fragments of an Empire," and Yutkevich, Director of "Hidden Mountains." Now, together they have made a film about the shortcomings and successes of workers and engineers in a Leningrad Turbine Plant that gives a pretty clear picture of how revolutionary morality functions in the Soviet Union.

What is it that makes a new Soviet film a kind of event in this country where workers are continually being insulted by films? Especially during these days of mass unemployment and wage cuts, where the factory boss's daughter is always falling for a young factory hand, who automatically thereupon becomes manager of the company, marries the girl and presto—up goes the stock market, their competitors crash the ground, and lo and behold a shining new smoke-stack arises symbolizing success and fortune.

Why when we see a picture like Shame do we feel as tho we have been in close contact with revolutionary workers and active participants in their experiences, instead of merely warming our chairs and watching dumb actors go thru their parts?

Soviet films are inseparable from the life and experiences of the Soviet workers. The reality of Soviet life, the play, planning, deeply rooted in the films. The incidents of Shame occur in thousands of factories all over the Soviet Union every day. Here we have the living factory, the fine comradely spirit among the workers and engineers, the feeling of play, joy, humor, gentleness, vigor, determination, fairness—the whole of Soviet workers' life.

It is this strong unity between the filmic presentation and the living reality that makes Shame and most Soviet films memorable long after they are seen. Don't miss Shame, showing all week at the Thalia Theatre. —D. F.

**Plan John Reed Club Art Exhibit in N. Y. Invite French Artists**

THE Artists' Section of the New York John Reed Club is sending out invitations to all local artists. Art Sections of other John Reed Clubs and to the artists of the AEAR of France, the French equivalent of the John Reed Club, to participate in a huge exhibition against Fascism, Hunger and War. The exhibition is slated to open in the Club gallery, 583 Sixth Ave., New York, on Dec. 1. The incidents of Shame occur in thousands of factories all over the Soviet Union every day. Here we have the living factory, the fine comradely spirit among the workers and engineers, the feeling of play, joy, humor, gentleness, vigor, determination, fairness—the whole of Soviet workers' life.

The circular sent out by the Club gives an analysis of the three subjects and their effect upon artists, workers and culture generally, the meaning of the National Industrial Recovery Act, points out the fascist manifestations in this country—the growing war danger and how the artist can be a vital factor in the struggle against fascism, hunger and war.

The participation in the exhibition by the artists of the AEAR will be the first establishing of relations with revolutionary artists of Europe.

**IGNORE SICK PRISONERS**

"The rules are that sick persons are to be taken care of, and given proper medical treatment and proper food. The county is being paid for this, but it takes a long time before a doctor shows up, and even then all they give us is an aspirin tablet, no matter what ails a person."

"Right at this moment there are prisoners who have gone insane from conditions here. One man lay sick in his cell for days before anything was given him. And he is now in the insane cell. Several have gone insane since we have been here. The byword in this jail is 'Die and prove that you were sick!' Otherwise no one believes you."

"The food in this jail is becoming worse every day. Only last night the food was so bad that the men flooded their cells in protest. They were all locked up immediately in solitary, but this morning we got some pretty good eggs for breakfast. But the other meal was just as bad as before. Miss of the foods here are starched—corn bread, rice, fat-back cooked so bad it is uneatable many times. Even though this is the season for vegetables, we haven't seen any yet. The county has a prison farm a few miles out where women work, but evidently the food raised there is sold, instead of given to us."

"YESTERDAY one prisoner was rushed to the hospital as a result of poison poisoning. This was no doubt caused by the food served here. For instance sometimes for supper we get dried apples or peaches. They are so old that they are almost black, and have such an odor that they are absolutely uneatable."

"There are all sorts of graft methods used here. For instance, the federal government pays the county \$1.25 a day for each government prisoner. That is for room and board, and the county pays 75 cents a day for its pris-

oners. The food we get here never costs the jail more than 15 cents a day at most, and certainly this is not such a wonderful hotel that we should be charged \$1.10 a day daily for room. This leaves tremendous room for graft, and everyone here knows it."

"When we were first brought here the prisoners whom we came in contact with were warned that we were 'nigger lovers'—trouble makers, and that the other prisoners should keep away from us. All kinds of provocative lies were spread about us by the wardens. This became so open that I would be pointed out to all visitors. I learned about all this from women in here, and finally decided that I would make a fight. I sent a letter to the head warden and demanded the stopping of all the lies and threatened a suit for slander. The head warden, Mr. Erwin, said he knew nothing of it, and said that some of the wardens must have only been 'playing a joke' on me. But he promised to take this up and see that it was cut out. As a result one of the wardens has been suspended for one month."

"THE entire jail is infested with 'big mice,' which eat up almost all the food we have. Roaches and all other kinds of insects. Although the prisoners ask for some mouse traps, none are even given us."

"About three weeks ago I was very ill, unable to get up from bed, with my pulse beating only 40. The interne here examined me and told me that I needed medicine and should eat only soup and milk. The next day the head doctor (Collins) came, the first thing he asked me was what I was here for. When I told him I tried to speak at an unemployed meeting, he started muttering and walked away. He refused to see me, give me any medicine, put me on a soup and milk diet, and even instructed the interne not to see me. Dr. Collins is being paid by the taxpayers of Jefferson County and is supposed to give treatment to all without discrimination."



"They're not so different from us..."

the stranger about the long years at the front. And he told about the long years since then. A job. Being fired. A job. Long hours. Fired. A job. Low wages, speed-up. Fired. Looking for a job. A rotten grind. Getting a job. A rotten grind with the added worry of being fired. Living from hand to mouth. You raised a family, only to see them in constant want.

When he was silent at last the stranger said, "Tough, alright." And shaking his head sadly repeated, "Tough."

JIM, walking slowly homeward, felt a sudden anger at the stranger's final word. It was as if a word meaning nothing had been thrown into a void and left no mark.

Martha met him at the door eagerly. "Anything?" she asked. "Nothing."

She turned away. Opening a can of beans she dished them out and set a place for him at the table. The gas had been turned off five weeks and they ate only canned food with their dry bread. Jim ate in silence and Martha sat watching him across the bare table with only their two plates between them. From the bedroom came a faint whimpering.

"It's Jackie," said Martha softly. "His ear is worse. It's been running badly all morning."

**PATERSON**

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES  
(Rose Pastor Stokes, who was active in the revolutionary movement for more than 30 years, and took a leading part in scores of strikes, died recently in Frankfurt, Germany, as a result of cancer caused by a blow from a policeman's club.)

Our folded hands again are at the loom.  
The air  
Is ominous with peace.  
But what we weave you see not through the loom.  
'Tis terrible with doom.  
Beware!

You dream that we are weaving what you will?  
Take care!  
Our fingers do not cease!  
We've starved—and lost; but we are weavers still;  
And hunger's in the mill . . .  
And Hunger moves the Shuttle forth and back.  
Take care!  
The product grows and grows . . .  
A shroud it is; a shroud of ghastly black.  
We've never let you lack!  
Beware!

The Warp and Woof of Misery and Defeat . . .  
Take Care! —  
See how the Shuttle goes!  
Our bruised hearts with bitter hopes now beat:  
The Shuttle's sure—and fleet . . .

# Roosevelt Speeding War Preparations On All Fronts

## ONLY WORKERS' STRUGGLE CAN STEM DRIVE TO WARS PLOTTED BY IMPERIALISTS

### Communist Parties Appeal for International Fighting Day Against Imperialist War and Intervention Against USSR

#### Call to All Workers, Young and Adult, to Rally August 1st Against Acute War Danger

To the workers and working women of all countries!  
To the young workers and young working girls!  
To the oppressed and exploited of the whole world!

The fires of imperialist war and military intervention are already glowing in several big war craters. Overnight the destructive flames of a new imperialist slaughter can sweep throughout the whole world.

The flames of the Japanese robber war have been leaping up in the Far East for almost two years now. The struggle between the United States and Japan for the dominance of the Pacific Ocean threatens to develop rapidly into an armed conflict.

Japanese imperialism has seized the whole of North China down to Peking in an imperialist robber drive. Its armies are ready at a moment's notice to undertake a military intervention against the Soviet Union. The Nanking government has betrayed the national emancipation of the Chinese people. It has capitulated before Japanese imperialism in order to be able to continue its counter-revolutionary war against the Chinese Soviets.

The permanent war in Latin-America is nothing but an expression of the greatest of all imperialist contradictions, the contradiction between Great Britain and the United States of America which are behind the war in the States, Paraguay and Bolivia.

No hostile armed camps are forming in Europe. In feverish haste the Hitler government is completing the military preparations of defeated German imperialism which has been preparing for a war of vengeance for over ten years now. This intensifies in the extreme the danger of war in the Polish corridor. In Denmark, along the Austro-German frontier and in Upper Silesia.

Mussolini's Italy is striving to unite the powers hostile to Versailles in order to secure military allies in a war with France and Yugoslavia. Under the flag of a struggle against Versailles, Italy, Germany and Hungary are preparing a new imperialist robber war.

England in Lead Against Soviet Union

At the same time France and its fascist and semi-fascist allies, Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia are making tremendous preparations under cover of an alleged defense of "democracy" against fascism to complete their armaments and maintain the Versailles robber treaty by means of a new imperialist war.

Now that France has temporarily dropped the leadership, Great Britain has taken over the chief role of organizer in the preparation of a military intervention against the Soviet Union. The government of MacDonald and Baldwin is seeking allies in all the countries of the capitalist world to unite the imperialist powers against socialism. It supports all the adventures of the Japanese military-fascists in the eastern frontiers of the Soviet Union. Under the guise of defending the lives of its spies the British government declared economic warfare against the Soviet Union. The British espionage service, which organizes sabotage and espionage against the land of socialism, is following the Japanese example in Manchukuo and preparing for military operations against the Soviet Union in Chinese Turkestan.

The Four-Power Pact between Great Britain, Italy, France and Germany, between the States of the fascist and the "democratic" dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, is the joint attempt of MacDonald and Mussolini to solve the imperialist contradictions at the cost of the Soviet Union in a military intervention.

Pacifism Screens War Preparations

The reckless nationalist incitement both in the countries of fascism and "democracy" is exceeded only by the feverish pace at which the armament preparations for war and the military alliances of the imperialist powers, has become the scene of open preparations for war. "Democratic" France and fascist Germany defend with the same arguments and with the same zeal their right to arm for new imperialist wars.

The parties of the Second International, which is now breaking up, and the leaders of the reformist Amsterdam Trade Union International, have already taken their places in the war front of their own imperialists. The German social democracy with the nationalist "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber alles" on their lips, pledged themselves to support the aims of Hitler's nationalist policy. The French social democracy grants French imperialism the means for armaments and defends the policy of the Versailles robber system. The leader of the British Labor Party, Arthur Henderson, represents the interests of British imperialism in Geneva, and in practice his party adopts the war policy of MacDonald as its own. The social democratic parties in Czechoslovakia support the policy of the Czechoslovakian bourgeoisie which, pretending that it is erecting a bulwark against German fascism, is in fact steadily leading the country to fascism. The Polish social democracy supports in practice the war preparations of the fascist government of Poland.

**Make Aug. 1 a Day of Struggle**

Fight for the prevention of the transport of war materials to the belligerent imperialist countries and above all against the transport of war material to Japan!

Organize again this year on the 1st of August an International Fighting Day against Imperialist War and against Military Intervention in the Soviet Union and in China!

Show the imperialists and their social-democratic lackeys your unbending and determined will not to permit a new piece of treachery as at the beginning of the last imperialist world war. Show them that you are prepared to stake all your forces in the struggle against any imperialist war, in the defense of the Soviet Union and in the defense of the Chinese people.

Show your revolutionary fighting will on the 1st of August in powerful demonstrations, meetings and strikes according to the conditions existing in your countries.

Down with the imperialist war in the Far East!

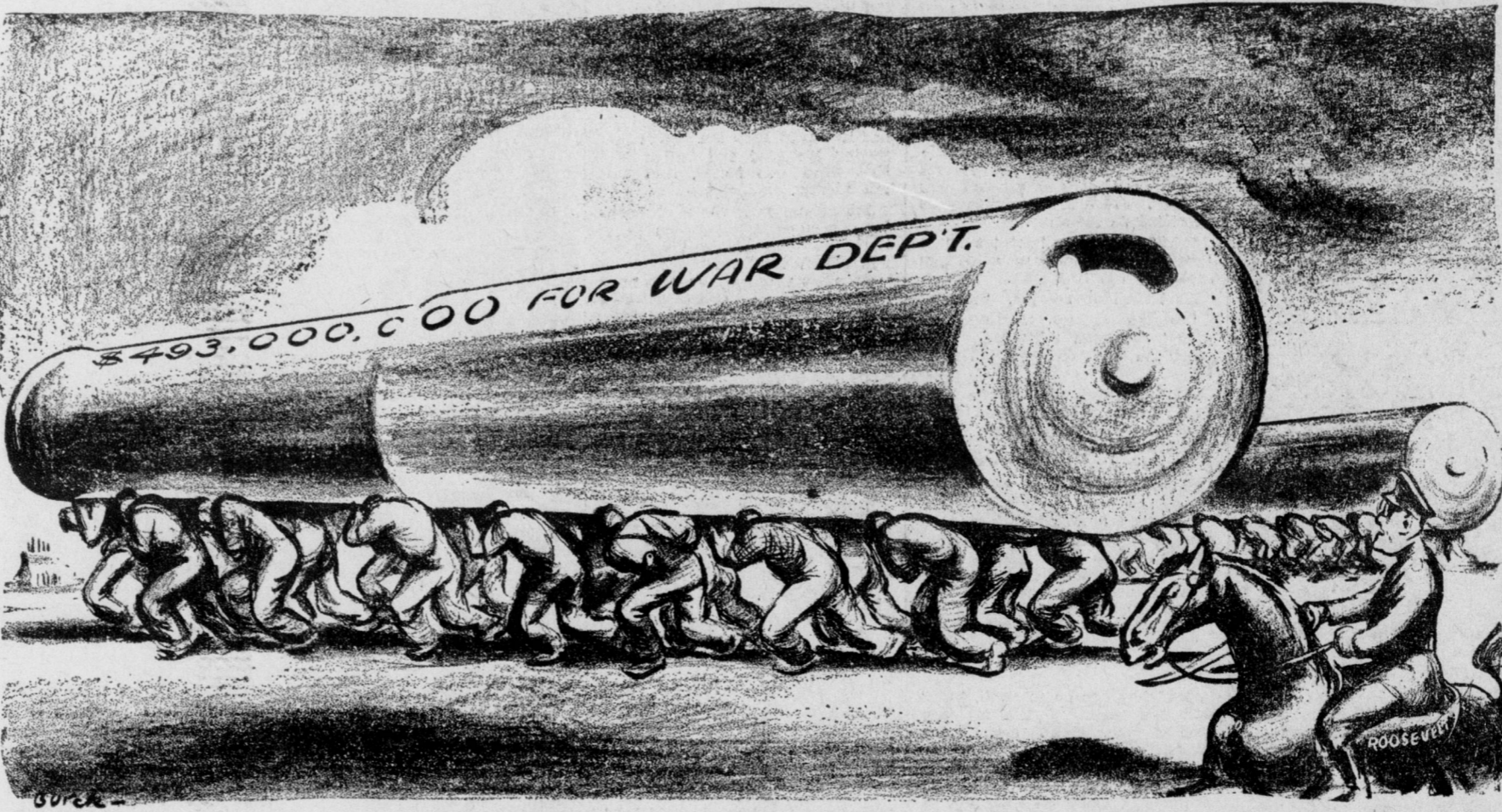
Down with the military preparations for an imperialist war and a war of intervention!

Down with fascism and imperialist reaction!

Defend the Soviet Union!

(Signed) The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, Rumania, Austria and United States.

## ROOSEVELT PROVIDES JOBS!



—By Burek

## HULL TRIES TO LINE UP S. AMERICA

### Tries to Undermine British Influence in Argentina

#### PARLEY ENDS JULY 27

### War Signals Cause Alarm As Conference Dies

LONDON, July 14.—The effort to keep up the appearance of some form of life, however feeble, in the World Economic Conference has been abandoned. The few sub-committees that are holding short sessions each day are as dead as the conference itself. The formal adjustment of the thing is to take place July 27. That was definitely decided by the steering committee today and the commissions that were asked to finish their "work" by next Friday. The conference bureau will then meet the following Tuesday to review the results and a plenary session will be held two days after that.

No date for reconvening the conference has been set. Some proposals were made for September, others for November. Finally it was decided in the steering committee that no agreement on a date to resume the sessions could be set. It is realized also that the aggressiveness of American imperialism, especially the latest moves to mobilize support in Latin America against the policy of Britain and France is likely to reach such proportions in the next days that it would be ridiculous even to pretend that another world conference would result in other than a deadlock from the first.

#### Lining Up Latin-Americans

The United States delegates here are actively supplementing the work begun at Washington yesterday in trying to reach bilateral trade agreements with the countries of Latin America. Secretary of State Hull, head of the American delegation; Herbert Feis, economic advisor to the State Department, and William C. Bullitt, special assistant secretary of state, have conferred with Thomas LeBreton, head of the Argentine delegation, and arrangements have been completed for conversations between the two countries at Washington, immediately upon the official close of the London conference.

The delegation has also made arrangements for conversations with other Latin-American delegations and plans are being forwarded for the Pan-American conference next winter at Montevideo. Uruguay, where United States imperialism hopes to further consolidate support for its policies in Latin-America.

#### Strives to Weaken Britain

The American delegation is making special efforts to obtain some sort of secret agreement with Argentina that will weaken the economic position of Britain. Argentina is being made to reduce Argentina to cancel the recently signed trade agreement with Britain which contained preferential tariff provisions that are detrimental to American export trade.

This intensified rivalry between Britain and the United States, reflected as in a mirror at the economic conference for the signing of a more aggravated form of world trade and tariff wars that are part of the accumulating material signaling a violent, that is to say, a warlike, attempt at solution of the crisis. This is openly admitted by increasing numbers of public persons and newspapers in Europe, who express grave concern at the rapid developments in that direction.

## DEATH DECREED FOR ANTI-NAZIS

### High Penalties Back Work-Slavery Law

BERLIN, July 14.—Penalties up to sentence of death are to be imposed by special courts on all who disobey or agitate against the economic decrees of the Nazi government, according to a decree issued by Dr. Hans Frank, Prussian Minister of Justice.

This is the third legal step by which absolute slavery is imposed on the whole German working class. The first step was a decree two days ago taking all rights away from the Nazi trade unions, the only surviving legal workers' organizations, and giving supreme authority over wages and conditions of work to a Council of Trustees of Labor, composed entirely of employers.

The second step, yesterday, ordered the police to act as industrial spies, and to smash all protests by workers. Now a series of severe penalties, in special courts including long terms in prison, confiscation of all property, and in "special circumstances" the death penalty, completed the job of legal enslavement.

At the same time Adolf Hitler, in a speech to the Nazi district leaders and trustees of labor, declared that no restrictions must be put on the "private enterprise" of capitalists, and that the rule of business must be "let the best man win."

Nazi commissars installed in many business concerns in Germany are being removed. The Hitler slavery decrees are also directed against those of his followers who had attempted to carry out some of his anti-capitalist promises under pressure from the workers.

and other mercantile fields are ordered to join a special union, with the same restrictions on Jewish activity.

## SPEND MILLIONS FOR WAR WITH "PEACE" CRY

### Roosevelt Plots War in Secret Meets of Powers

NEW YORK.—"Our next war for peace," is the title of an article by Martin Sommers in the current issue of "The New Outlook," edited by Alfred E. Smith, a leader of the Democratic Party, telling of the secret and rapid preparations by Wall Street for a new war in the Pacific.

"I am authoritatively informed," says Sommers who was a correspondent in the Far East for a number of years, "that when former Premier Edouard Herriot, of France, and Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, of Great Britain, called at the White House to discuss debts recently, one of the things the President asked them both was what the course of France and England would be in the event of an American-Japanese war.

"This phase of the conferences was not revealed at the time, but, as a subject most vital to this country, it was discussed at length and in secret at the White House."

While Roosevelt was telling the workers he was discussing the question of economic agreements, he was seeking war alliances.

Certainly the subject of war against the Soviet Union, and the relation of the U. S. S. R. to the planned war of American imperialism came up, but what the discussions or decisions were on it are the dead secret of Roosevelt and the other government leaders.

#### Second To None

Thinking of this war in the Pacific, Roosevelt began immediately to spend hundreds of millions for the navy. Secretary of the Navy Swanson declared that the United States would build a navy "second to none," capable of "giving a terrific pounding."

Not at all behind times, the Japanese butchers proceeded to rapid war preparations.

As part of these war preparations in the Pacific, the Roosevelt government lent \$50,000,000 to the Chiang Kai Shek government. The first use of this money is to carry out the sixth anti-Communist drive in China against the Soviet districts in order to make it easier for the imperialists to use China as their battleground without the repercussion of a revolutionary uprising of the Chinese and Japanese toiling masses.

In the United States, all the capi-

## Rally the Masses for August 1st

HUNGER grips millions of American workers, as the slave codes go into effect, as food costs rise, and as unemployment relief is slashed. But the Roosevelt government flings hundreds of millions to the ammunition makers, to the war slaughter-machine manufacturers, to the rich bankers who fatten on war.

Roosevelt is preparing a new blood bath for the workers. On all fronts he is feverishly preparing for Wall Street's new world war.

THE workers' answer must be a mighty mobilization of the toiling masses against war—mighty demonstrations from coast to coast on August 1st, international anti-war day.

On August 1st, pouring out of factories, from the breadlines, out of the miserable hovels of the unemployed, must come a mighty stream of workers to the demonstrations against imperialist war.

Rally the masses for the August 1st demonstrations!

Down with imperialism!  
Defend the Soviet Union!

## Wall St. Provokes War of Japan Against U. S. S. R. to Gain Advantages in Pacific

### Roosevelt's Military Experts Point Way To Invasion

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Deliberately provoking Japan to a war against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, while Wall Street prepares to take the dominant hand in the Pacific, is one of the outstanding phases of the Roosevelt war policy.

This is shown clearly in the officially inspired articles of William Phillips Simms, Scripps-Howard foreign editor in Washington.

It is the object of the Roosevelt regime to foster the Japanese provocations against the U.S.S.R., stimulating them to active war outbreaks in which its chief imperialist rival, Japan, will be weakened. At the same time the ultimate goal of war against the workers' fatherland would be achieved.

"A new storm is brewing in the Far East which may rock the world," begins Simms' article. Outlining the path for Japanese imperialism, which would be acceptable to Roosevelt, Simms says:

"Japan is now in a position, military critics observe, (that is Wall Street's military critics) to cut the

Trans-Siberian railway in a dozen places between Chita and Vladivostok between sundown and sundup. There being no navy to defend it, Vladivostok could be sealed up at Tokyo's word of command. Thus no Russian army could long operate east of Chita, or even Lake Baikal, deprived as it would be of both railway connections and bases."

Thus the "military observers" of the Roosevelt regime tell the Japanese how easy it would be to invade Soviet territory.

Simms urges haste in this respect. In his "impartial" survey he tells Japan:

"Once her (the U.S.S.R.'s) relations with the rest of the world are on a secure basis, she is expected again to face East and the dangers piling up for her there."

naval war preparations, praising the secret instructions of Roosevelt to prepare the masses for war. Under the slogan of "peace," they urge the rapid building of the navy, air forces and army.

Roosevelt's economic program is closely linked up with his war program and the secret conferences for war. Not only in the Pacific, but in Latin America and in Europe, Wall Street is pushing its drive for markets. New oil will be thrown on the fires of war in Latin

America by the conflict of Great Britain and the United States for the Latin American markets.

New "Small" Wars

Wall Street is offering trade agreements to Latin American countries to cut out its rival, Britain. The war between Bolivia and Paraguay, a skirmish behind the scenes of Britain and the United States, flared up sharper the day after the announcement was made in the White House. New wars will spring up in Latin America as a preliminary to the gigantic struggle

for markets.

The Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act is gauged to the war program of the Roosevelt regime. The industries are being organized for war, and every effort is made to "militarize" the workers, smash their fighting units and organizations, lower wages, tax them for war expenditures, keep back the struggle of the unemployed, regiment the unemployed in reforestation camps—to carry out the secret plans of the White House for a new imperialist slaughter.

invasion. Wall Street is supplying Bolivia with arms and money to carry on the war and to defeat its rival, Great Britain. At the same time, Argentina, over which Wall Street and England battle for the control of its markets is increasing its armed forces along the Picozava River.

An intensification of all the war moves in Latin America will follow Roosevelt's recently announced steps of taking more energetic and active steps to capture the Latin American markets.

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## 3,000 Die in Latin American Imperialist War

### Imperialists Desire Rich El Chaco Oil Fields

BUENOS AIRES, July 14.—Over 3,000 dead and 12,000 wounded are the costs in the last four days in the imperialist-inspired war between Bolivia and Paraguay just at the time British and American conflicts sharpened at the London Economic Conference. The first definite step growing out of these struggles between the two rival capitalist nations is the struggle for Latin-American markets and the consequent heightening of the actual warfare over control of the rich Chaco oil fields.

Bolivian sources here admit the loss of 1,500 killed, Paraguayan losses in dead were about the same number. The rise in the war casualties followed a terrific artillery bombard-

ment in the Altiplano and Toledo sections.

United States forces, especially the oil interests, are clearly behind the Bolivia-Paraguay war. Wall Street

capitalists having been unsuccessful in obtaining desirable concessions in the Chaco oil fields from Paraguay, have incited their puppets in Bolivia to get the fields for them through

Santa Clara of the Grace Line for South America with seven more planes on board. The speakers pointed out that while millions are spent for war, the unemployed are faced with the closing of the Home Relief Bureaus. They called on all waterside workers to demonstrate on August 1 against imperialist war

Conflict of Britain, U. S. for So. American Market Grows

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An intensification of all the war moves in Latin America will follow Roosevelt's recently announced steps of taking more energetic and active steps to capture the Latin American markets.

## Against Austrian Line

VIENNA, July 14.—The weekly Nazi border provocation this week-end is a "frontier town festival" at Klafeld, Bavaria, half an hour from the Austrian town of Kufstein. Thousands of Nazis will assemble there. Last week a similar demonstration was held in Bavaria just across the line from Salzburg.

## White Collar Nazi Union Cuts Jews

BERLIN, July 14.—The first Nazi trade union to carry out the decree against Jewish members is the Union of Clerical Employees, with 600,000 members. All who cannot show that their parents and grandparents were non-Jewish will be thrown out. All other trade unions are to carry out the same step. All employees in stores