

Is the Daily Worker on Sale at Your Union Meeting? Your Club Headquarters?

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WEATHER: Fair and Warmest

CITY EDITION

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MORGAN & CO. DRAFTS STEEL PLANTS' SLAVE CODE

Into Action Against War

There is a serious lag in mobilization for international fighting day against imperialist war, August 1st.

Not a day passes without a major war move by the Roosevelt regime. The first act of Roosevelt under the public works section of the industrial slavery act was to hand over \$238,000,000 for warship building. The entire \$3,300,000,000 so-called public-works fund turns out to be the biggest single donation yet made by the Wall Street government since the last World War towards its present active war plans.

Never before has the attack against the entire working class, in the form of slave codes, cutting off of relief, raising food prices, been so closely linked with the actual war plans of the imperialists as it is under the industrial recovery (slavery) act.

The capitalist press fairly oozes with the news of war maneuvers, sharpening conflicts for world markets, struggles for new colonies, the onrushing war in the Pacific, the threats of invasion of the Soviet Union.

Yet despite this situation the struggle against war is only creeping along. The mobilization for August 1st, to make it an effective rallying point for the struggle against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union, cannot take place one week before the actual calling of the demonstrations.

The struggle against war is linked up with the smallest questions in the lives of the workers today. Every slave code under the industrial recovery act is not only a smashing down of the standard of living of the workers, but is a war mobilization, a regimenting of the workers in accordance with Roosevelt's war plans. The cutting of relief and the denial of unemployment insurance, as well as the slashing of the veterans allowances are also done to provide funds for the preparation of a new world slaughter.

Arousing of the consciousness of the workers to the tremendous danger of imperialist war, rallying them for a struggle against war must be done now. The preparations for the August 1st demonstrations are not isolated actions against war, centering around this one day. Failure to see this accounts for the failure to push the preparations for August 1st.

War is an immediate, urgent question. Rally the workers to fight against the monster war preparations. Speed the preparations for August 1st.

Make this August 1st what it should be—the mightiest anti-war demonstration ever organized by the American workingclass.

"Pleased by the Honor"

NORMAN THOMAS was deeply grieved a few weeks back because other jobless politicians in New York City were trying to rig up a fusion ticket against Tammany without giving due consideration to his own political ambitions.

In declaring then that he would not be a candidate, he spitefully stated:

"If the fusionists meant business, why didn't they take up fusion with the Socialists instead of the Republicans."

This was clearly a bid for consideration as we stated then.

The bid was not wasted. According to the Evening Post, "a group of influential citizens met and urged Norman Thomas to accept the Fusion nomination for Mayor." Among the "influential citizens," says the Post, were "men of the type of Marshall Field (of the famous department store family) and George W. Wickersham (close associate of Hoover)." Very good company, we should say, for Norman Thomas!

But let's go further. Says the Post:

"Of course the reason why so many business men favor Mr. Thomas for Mayor is because they know he is honest. Then, too, they would feel safe with Mr. Thomas."

So the "influential citizens"—by which is meant the big bourgeoisie—would feel safe with Mr. Thomas, with the man who parades as a "Socialist" desiring to destroy capitalism. This surely should be interesting news to the workers and poor farmers.

BUT what attitude does Mr. Thomas take to this offer, our readers will ask? Did he indignantly reject it, and declare that he served only the toilers? Not Mr. Thomas!

"Mr. Thomas," according to the POST, "was sympathetic to the plea and duly pleased by the honor."

Accepted as "safe" by Wall Street and "duly pleased by the honor"—that is the Norman Thomas whom the workers should know. That is the real Norman Thomas, the man who spouts socialist phrases—but only to conceal his efforts to pave the way for fascism in the United States as did his social-democratic colleagues in Germany.

Honest Socialist workers, who really want Socialism, should carefully weigh this double dealing of the Socialist Party leaders.

Why the Fascist Armada?

THE successful flight of the twenty-four Italian seaplanes in formation from Rome to Chicago over the difficult westward route which has cost the lives of so many previous flyers is no insignificant technical achievement.

But this fact must not cause the workers to lose sight of the really reactionary purposes back of the flight.

First of all this was a gigantic war display, carried through to prove Italy's readiness for war and, particularly, its determination to dominate the Mediterranean and to force a revision of the Versailles treaty.

Secondly it was an effort to glorify fascism and to divert the attention of the Italian masses from the unbelievable economic misery and suffering now universal under the fascist-terror regime. Four million lire are paid out to cover the cost of this flight at a time when the average Italian worker is given only 8 lire in wages and forced to pay a lire and a half for a loaf of bread. It is a circus to conceal the growing revolt of the masses against these conditions, which, in Puglia, has already risen to the character of an insurrection.

Thirdly it was a great public joining of hands by the Roosevelt and Mussolini governments, following upon America's support of Italy against France and accompanied by Mussolini's endorsement of Roosevelt's "New Deal." It is designed to win America also for the fascist slavery system.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT greets Balbo—the murderer of the Italian workers; Governor Lehman invites him to New York. While this goes on Antonio Fierro is murdered at a "Khaki Shirt," an American fascist, rally in Astoria, L. I. The Astoria police arrest not fascists for the murder, but two unarmed, anti-fascists—Athos Terzani and Michel Palumbo—on the framed-up charge of murder.

The capitalist press, while praising the bloody-handed Balbo to the skies, instantly seizes upon the murder of Antonio Fierro to whip up another anti-Communist frenzy, even though neither Terzani nor Palumbo is a Communist, and to conceal the trend toward fascism here.

IN the fact of this united front of the American ruling class and the fascists in Italy and here, the American working class must build a more and more powerful international front of solidarity.

They must combine the struggle against the Roosevelt "New Deal" with the struggle against Fascism everywhere; for the release of Terzani and Palumbo here, of Gramsci and Terracini in Italy; of Thaelmann and Torgler in Germany; and of all the other heroic anti-Fascist fighters in all countries.

Soviet Spring Sowing Completed; Socialized Farms Surpass Quotas

MOSCOW, July 16.—The spring sowing program was 98 per cent fulfilled by July 10, an improvement over last year's record, it was announced today. The program in the socialized sector (state and collective farms) was over-fulfilled, with 200,000,000 acres sown, but the remaining individual farmers lagged behind.

\$50,000,000 MORE TO AID ARMY PLANS

Is for Mechanization; Comes Out of Public Works Budget

\$3,300,000 IS WAR FUND

Provides No Jobs But Speeds War Plotting

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Another slice of \$50,000,000 for war purposes is coming out of the \$3,300,000,000 in the so-called public works section of the industrial "recovery" act, this time to carry out the plan of the War Department for complete motorization of cavalry and the mechanization of machine gun units of the infantry.

The Army and Navy have already been handed over \$493,000,000 from the same fund to get ready for war. In a very short time, the greater part of the public works budget, which was supposed to go to provide employment, will be turned over to the munitions makers and warship builders.

The \$50,000,000 will be used to modernize the cavalry and infantry so that it will fit in with the war plans of Wall Street.

The proposal of the War Department has met with the approval of President Roosevelt and leading members of the Senate and House Appropriations Committee.

Previously the army was allotted \$113,000,000 to speed its war preparations.

15 NEGRO YOUTHS IN OHIO FOREST CAMP ARE JAILED

Protest Meeting Called by Communist Youth Tomorrow Night

PORTSMOUTH, O., July 16.—Fifteen Negro youth are in jail as a result of their opposition to the selection of certain new squad leaders according to news reports in the capitalist press. They were arrested in a jim crow camp of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Shawnee Forest, Soloto County.

In Camp Preston, New York, five youth served jail sentences for protesting the removal of two of their number and replacing them with whites. Thirty-four others left the camp.

On a train at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, last week a fight started as a result of the segregation of Negro and white youths on the train.

These incidents are daily occurrences in the camps. They grow out of the government's vicious jim-crow policy in the forced labor camps.

White youth in the camp should take the lead of smashing down the barriers which government officials are setting up to divide them from the Negro youth. Together they can fight and defeat the rotten conditions existing in the camps.

Negro youth should not permit themselves to be bulldozed. Stick together and with the support of the white youth the government jim-crow policy in the camps can be defeated.

A meeting has been called for tomorrow to protest against the attacks on Negro youths in the forced labor camps. The meeting, which will take place at 87 W. 128th St., is called by the Upper Harlem unit of the Young Communist League. Youth and adult workers should attend this meeting and voice their protest.

POLICEMAN BEATS VET

NEW YORK.—James Horn, a disabled war veteran, was brutally beaten by a policeman, shield number 14990, when he went into a cafeteria at 133rd St. and 8th Ave., and asked for something to eat.

The N. Y. District International Labor Defense, preparing to wage a relentless struggle against police terrorism, calls on all workers to report cases of police brutality.

Slain Anti-Fascist's Mass Funeral Is Set for Tomorrow

Fight to Free Two Others, Framed by Khaki Shirts, Will Be Led by I. L. D.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The mass and legal defense of Athos Terzani and Michel Palumbo, anti-fascist workers framed on charges of homicide and felonious assault, respectively, following the murder of Antonio Fierro, 22, student and anti-fascist, will be led by the New York District of the International Labor Defense, it was announced today.

The anti-fascist united front, the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party, among other workers' organizations, call upon all workers to attend this funeral, and to rally to the defense of Terzani and Palumbo.

On the following day, Wednesday, a hearing will be held in the Long Island city court, on Terzani, who is being held without bail and on Palumbo, held in bail of \$10,000. Workers are urged to attend.

Immediately Khaki Shirt gangsters who had come to the meeting armed, flashed knives and revolvers. A bullet fired by one of these gangsters struck Fierro. Three others were seriously injured by knife-stabs.

The police present at the meeting did not interfere when the Khaki Shirt gangsters attacked the unarmed workers, who fought the attack back with bare fists. When Fierro fell dead, the police arrested Terzani, who was pointed out as the "murderer" by Art Smith. Although no weapons were found on Terzani and Palumbo, and the Khaki Shirts flaunted their weapons openly, the police did not even attempt to hold any of the members of the Khaki Shirts.

The arrest of the two anti-fascist workers was branded by the N. Y. District I. L. D. Secretary, William Lawrence, today as a brazen frame-up.

"The man who was killed," the I. L. D. points out, "was an anti-fascist and the workers arrested are anti-fascists. Terzani was pointed out by the police by Art Smith, leader of the fascist Khaki Shirts, as the one who had fired the bullet. It is absurd to think that the fascist leader would point to any but an anti-fascist."

"The purpose behind this frame-up is to terrorize the workers in an effort to check the growing movement against fascism in general and the development of fascist tendencies in America."

The capitalist press, while playing up favorably the arrival of the Italian fascist air-armed armada under Balbo, Mussolini's henchman, distorted the facts of the killing, trying to make it appear that "Communists" went to the meeting to break it up and used violence. This is branded by the I. L. D. as a lie. "Neither of the arrested workers is connected with the Communist Party. Both are openly anti-fascist. 'The capitalist press,' the I. L. D. stated, 'is attempting to whip up lynch-hysteria against the two framed anti-fascist workers.'"

At the Scottsboro mass demonstration which the N. Y. District I. L. D. will hold in Union Square this Friday, July 21, 5 p. m., tens of thousands of workers are expected. They will be informed about the real facts of the killing and will be called upon to rally to the mass defense of the framed anti-fascists.

Speakers at the demonstration will include Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, Ruby Bates, heroic Scottsboro defense witness, William L. Patterson, National Secretary International Labor Defense, Robert Minor, Communist Party, Roger Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union, Ben Gold, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, William Fitzgerald, Harlem I. L. D.

NEW YORK.—Without work for a long time, Raymond Hitchcock, 35, of 526 Ninth Ave., found a job putting in new bulbs in the electric sign on the Hotel Flinders Building and was killed when a rope snapped. Hitchcock was a bricklayer, inexperienced in this work and was glad to get work as a helper to James Brennan, who is a steeplejack.

They were working on the fifth floor, Hitchcock hanging on a sling, while Brennan was on the sign. His rope sling began to twist and in an effort to untwist it the rope broke and he dropped.

Both are outstanding victories for the International Labor Defense which fought the cases when Edith Berkman, National Textile Union Organizer, and to reduce her bond from \$1,000 to \$500. At the same time the deportation warrant of Anna Bloch, New England leader of the unemployed, was cancelled and her bond dismissed.

Both are outstanding victories for the International Labor Defense which fought the cases when Edith Berkman received her stay, a proviso was attached that a further extension will be considered after the lapse of a year if "she is still unable to support herself."

Mass Protest Obtains Stay for Berkman and Saves Anna Bloch from Deportation

BOSTON, July 16.—Mass protest of thousands of workers forced the Department of Labor to postpone for one year the deportation of Edith Berkman, National Textile Union Organizer, and to reduce her bond from \$1,000 to \$500. At the same time the deportation warrant of Anna Bloch, New England leader of the unemployed, was cancelled and her bond dismissed.

Both are outstanding victories for the International Labor Defense which fought the cases when Edith Berkman received her stay, a proviso was attached that a further extension will be considered after the lapse of a year if "she is still unable to support herself."

Her warrant of deportation which still holds good under the Department of Labor's ruling is based upon the presumption that it is illegal for an alien to struggle against wage cuts, and the proceedings against her are in themselves an attempt to illegalize the National Textile Workers Union.

It was announced that the I. L. D. and the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born will continue the fight until unconditional dismissal of the case is won.

Anna Bloch is a native-born American. She was arrested by deportation agents last November in an effort to cripple the New England detachment of the National Hunger March to Washington.

Nazis Murder Three Communist Captives "Attempting Escape"

WOLDENBURG, Germany, July 16.—Three more Communists were murdered by Nazis here today. They were shot by their captors while on the way to the Sonnenburg concentration camp. Their murderers reported that they had killed them for "attempting to escape."

OPEN SECOND MARINE UNION CONVENTION

Seamen, Longshoremen Come from All Sections of U. S.

98 DELEGATES PRESENT

Session Starts After Browder, Stachel, Ford Greet Delegates

NEW YORK.—After the opening of the Second National Convention of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union at Manhattan Lyceum in New York Saturday night with a banquet at which Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party, Jack Stachel, Acting Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, and James W. Ford, Negro member of the T. U. U. L. Executive, welcomed the delegates, the convention was officially opened yesterday morning at the Marine Union headquarters, 140 Broad St.

In a hall jammed to the doors with workers the morning session, which opened at 10:45, with 98 delegates—seamen, longshoremen and harbor workers—from New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Baltimore, New Orleans, Savannah, Norfolk, Philadelphia and ship delegates was opened at 10:45.

The session was opened by Harry Hines of San Francisco, National Secretary of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union. Credentials, ways and means and resolutions committees were elected during the morning.

Jackson, a Negro longshoreman from Savannah, who, upon reading of the convention for the first time

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AFL HEADS BACK COMPANY UNION IN COTTON MILL

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 16.—The company union plan, under which the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. cotton mill had been able to put over wage cuts for several years, and which was finally overthrown by the overwhelming vote of the Amoskeag workers, was sneaked back into operation last week by the A. F. of L. United Textile Workers officials in collaboration with the Amoskeag bosses.

An agreement, under the pretext of carrying out the recovery code, was signed Friday between the U. T. W. leaders and Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the Amoskeag company, providing for the same employe representation plan as was operated under the old company union. According to this agreement, representatives of employes and the mill management are to discuss all grievances, and any dispute that cannot be settled will be put up to the personnel manager of the mill.

The agreement outlaws all strikes.

her health."

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Anna Bloch is a native-born American. She was arrested by deportation agents last November in an effort to cripple the New England detachment of the National Hunger March to Washington.

Very little of this cargo is for Panama, and none is for Manila. Almost all of it is for Honolulu.

The U. S. transport "Republic" is now unloading an even larger cargo of ammunition in Honolulu.

This is part of the government plan to strengthen its chief war base in the Pacific against Japan.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The U. S. Army transport "Meigs" will sail today from the army base at the foot of 58th St., Brooklyn, bound for Panama, Honolulu and Manila with a cargo of munitions.

The cargo includes 20,000 rifles, 3,000 tons of ammunition, six new heavy bombing planes, and a powerful 8-inch gun of a new type designed to fire shells to a tremendous distance.

15 P.C. Pay Rise Is Hoax to Cover Up \$10-\$16 Wage Level

Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union Mobilizing Workers to Resist Slave Code and Company Union Plan

Delegation of Workers to Go to Washington to Expose Slave Conditions and Put Workers Own Demands

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Written in the office of Morgan and Co., a slave code for the steel industry has been presented to General Johnson, administrator of the industrial "recovery" act.

The code provides for a minimum wage for steel workers

in the South of \$10 a week (a 40-hour week at 25 cents an hour), and a wage of from \$15 to \$16 a week in other steel sections of the country (a 40-hour week at 37 to 40 cents an hour).

To make the bill appear acceptable to the bitterly exploited steel workers, the steel bosses declared that a 15 per cent increase in steel wages is to go into effect immediately covering 100,000 steel workers. The increase is supposed to raise the steel workers' wages to the \$10 and \$16 minimum. As a matter of fact, the average wages in the steel industry, as reported by the National Industrial Council, another bosses' outfit, one month before the steel code was announced, was \$16.81 a week for a 35 hour week at 48 cents an hour.

The Raise a Hoax.

The so-called 15 per cent increase is a hoax, the bosses having taken a lower level than was being paid as the basis for increase. The result will be a levelling out of wages on a lower standard.

Organize Against Code.

John Meidon, secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union in a statement made public today declared that the union is organizing the steel workers to prepare for resistance to the slave conditions proposed under the code.

The union now is organizing a delegation of steel workers to go to the Washington hearings on the code to expose it and present the demands of the steel workers themselves.

The steel code, say statements here, is acceptable to 80 per cent of the steel industry. It was presented by Robert P. Lamont, a partner of the House of Morgan and the actual director of the United States Steel Corporation which dominates the steel industry. The 80 per cent of the steel industry mentioned is either directly or indirectly under Morgan's control.

While the steel code copies word for word the so-called labor provision of the industrial "recovery" act, which the A. F. of L. leaders and socialists say are such a boon to labor, it at the same time declares that these provisions have always been followed by the steel companies in their dealing with labor.

A company union is provided by the steel code. Contrary to the declaration of Roosevelt and Johnson not one steel worker had the right to present the demands of the

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BIG WAR CARGO FOR HONOLULU

Boat Leaves Brooklyn Today With Guns and Planes

(By a Worker Correspondent)

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Anna Bloch

Aberdeen, S. D. and New Haven Jobless Strike on Relief Jobs

Walk Outs on Public Works Jobs Is Answer to Starvation Pay on Government Projects

Strikes on public works projects and forced labor jobs in Aberdeen, South Dakota and New Haven, Connecticut follow after similar actions in many parts of the country. In Rochester N. Y. eight thousand workers returned to work a few days ago after a bitterly fought strike against a wage cut. In Toledo, Ohio, unemployed workers have resumed work after a three weeks strike. Throughout the country strikes are spreading as answer to pay cuts to starvation level on federal, state and local relief projects.

South Dakota Jobless Get Second Pay Cut; Tie Up Relief Job

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 16.—A strike of 300 unemployed on the Federal Emergency Relief jobs has tied up all work on the public work project here. Wages on the job were cut from 25 to 20 cents an hour. This is the second cut since January when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation reduced wages from 30 to 25 cents an hour.

A meeting of strikers in Aldrich Park found all workers attending. After listening to Roy Brown, John S. Soltis and Paul Seidler, a strike committee was elected. Paul Seidler was made strike organizer.

Among the demands of the strikers are: a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour for an eight hour day including traveling to and from work, with 32 hours constituting the minimum work week; pay to be in cash; the removal of George E. Pfeiffer, relief director, and his replacement preferably by one from the workers' ranks. A number of other demands include the stopping of evictions and shutting off of water.

Kling Leads Single Men in Protest; Arrested; Trial Set for Tuesday

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 16.—Forty single unemployed men working on forced labor "relief," led by Ralph Savarese, of the Unemployed Council, went on strike for cash relief and better food from the Salvation Army. These men have been getting lodging worth about a dollar a week, and two meals daily at approximately two cents each, consisting of slop. The 200 men on the forced labor job are expected to join the strike.

The strike started last Friday following the arrest of Bob Kling the previous day for addressing unemployed workers at a meeting on the Central Green. Kling led a delegation of single men to Mayor Murphy with the demand for immediate cash relief. The mayor ignored the demand and answered that he would do nothing except make an "investigation" of the men's meals a day. When Kling brought this message back to the crowd waiting outside, he was immediately arrested.

Evict Aged Couple As Radio Proclaims Relief Is Adequate

NEW YORK.—While a nearby radio blared forth the statement that adequate relief was being given out, an elderly couple were evicted from their dingy apartment on New York's lower East Side. While the couple were away from their home, the city marshal broke the lock off the door and put the furniture on the street. The couple had repeatedly applied for relief but were refused. For lack of \$30 back rent they were left without a home.

PROGRAM TO FIGHT SLAVE ACT ADOPTED

Resolution Demands Workers' Right to Choose Own Union

OVER 900 DELEGATES

Committee of 30 to Carry Out Work Is Appointed

NEW YORK.—A program of widening and strengthening the workers' trade unions and the workers' conditions against the attack of the Recovery (slavery) law was adopted Saturday afternoon at the meeting in Webster Hall attended by over 900 delegates representing A. F. of L. locals, opposition groups in the A. F. of L. independent unions, unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, branches of the International Workers' Order, the Workmen's Circle, and other fraternal groups.

Among the delegates were 267 representing 208 shops. Over 1,000 other workers attended the conference as spectators.

Terror Part of Slave Act.

Weinstock of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, outlined the meaning of the Recovery (slavery) Act, and analyzed the steel, cotton and other codes. Ben Gold described how the furriers were putting up a militant battle against the attempt of the bosses and the A. F. of L. officials to drive down the furriers' conditions by forcing them, through terror, to accept the A. F. of L. union. This terror, Gold pointed out, was a concrete example of how the recovery act works in practice.

The main resolution stressed the demand for the right of the workers to join unions of their own choosing, and for the right to strike. The program calls for meetings of workers in factories to discuss their demands and to elect delegates to present these demands in Washington.

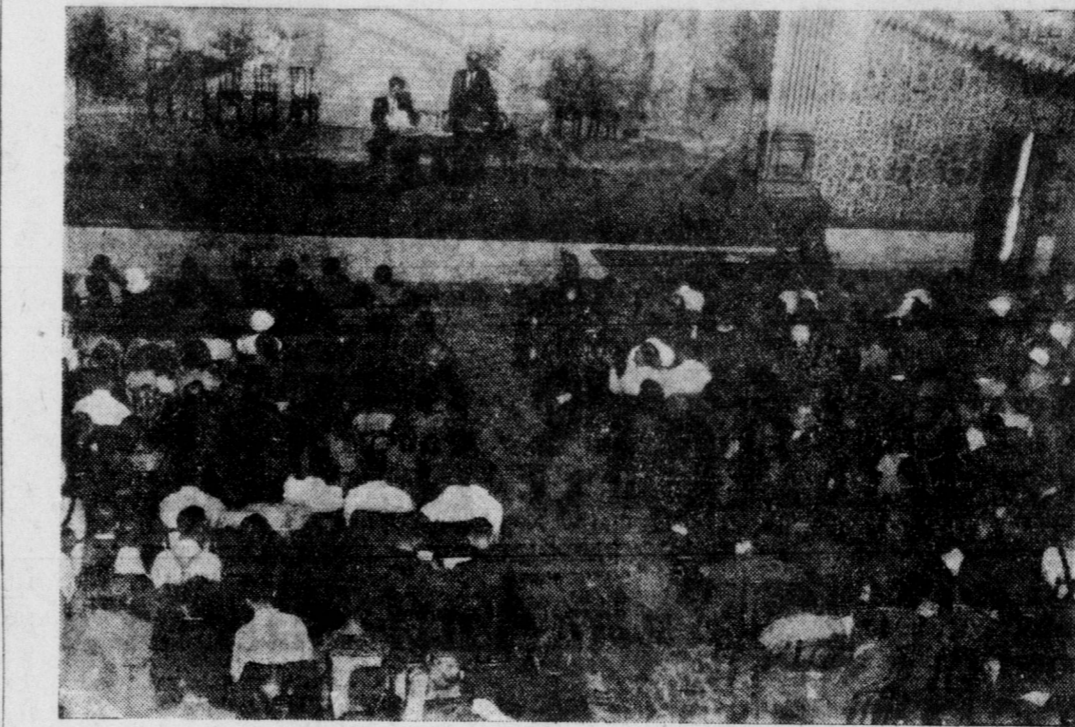
Endorse Cleveland Conference

The resolution also endorsed the Cleveland conference, to be held Aug. 26 and 27, where workers will be mobilized on a national scale to fight the hunger and slavery program of Roosevelt.

A committee of 30 was chosen to continue the work of the conference.

(Tomorrow's DAILY WORKER will carry a more complete report on the conference.)

Plan Program of Struggle Against Slavery Act



A Section of the Delegates of workers' organizations in New York who met at Webster Hall Saturday afternoon and laid plans for a wide united front struggle to defend the workers' rights to strike and to better their conditions through joining the unions of their own choice.

120 Rail Strikers To Face Rumanian Army Trial Today

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 16.—Between 120 and 140 Rumanian railway workers will come up before court-martial here tomorrow, for their activities in the strike of early this year, when workers occupied railway yards and were savagely attacked by troops.

Mass pressure has forced the Rumanian government to free forty, others held on similar charges, as well as Bojor, leader of the Rumanian workers who had been imprisoned 14 years for revolutionary activity.

The International Red Aid has called on all its sections, in every country in the world, to show their solidarity with the Rumanian railway workers by initiating protests around the demand for their immediate and unconditional release. All trade unions and working class organizations in every country are called on to send cables of protest to the Waid-Titussea government at Bucharest, and telegrams to the nearest Rumanian consuls.

The struggle of the railroad workers of Rumania began last year at Gradia, Mare, and Cluj-Ploesti, and was answered by brutal suppression and a state of siege. It ended in a blood-bath in February against the railway workers of Bucharest. Protest strikes were called in dozens of industries.

ILD Forces Seaman's Release from Island

NEW YORK.—The N. Y. District International Labor Defense forced the release late this week of Fritz Liedtke, Scandinavian seaman, arrested in Scandinavia and held since then on Ellis Island for deportation. Liedtke was arrested for class-struggle activity.

Only through the vigorous protests of another delegate from the National Alumni Association was she able to break through the bars of segregation that the socialist outfit was perfectly willing to accept. Another step in her disillusionment was found here, when, on top of this discrimination, she found that the conference confined itself to preparing resolutions to be sent to the president.

Isadore Blumberg, ousted teacher, told of an educational system in New York City that had opportunities only for Tammany favorites. He described how the political bosses had cut \$20,000,000 from teachers' salaries in 1933, to prevent the rise of taxes that would effect those who are wealthy.

Blumberg told the story of his expulsion from the school system because he had dared to act as the spokesman for a group of teachers who protested against this arbitrary cut in their salaries designed to fatten the Tammanyites and their financial bosses.

He told how the teachers have been organized by the school authorities in such a way that conflicting interests keep them from effective protest. The Association of classroom teachers on the inside and the Unemployed Teachers' Association on the outside are the only organizations fighting for decent salaries, smaller classes and better school conditions. The U.T.A. has, in the past year, conducted several effective struggles, organizing both parents and teachers to fight for the rights of the school child and of the teacher.

Tom Conoly, a college graduate who had been at the Bear Mountain Camp, told of conditions facing the workers who went there. This is now practically the only opportunity for the college graduate, indeed, in some commencement addresses he has been advised to go to the camps and not look for work in his natural field.

Conoly told briefly the conditions in the camps that are familiar to the readers of the Daily Worker: 44-hour work-week, filthy living conditions, inadequate sanitation, unobtainable food, and brutality of army officers.

Dr. C. J. Stefano, summing up for the N.A.A. told of the conditions facing graduates everywhere. Unable to get work, they lost their training through enforced idleness and were glad to accept any work when offered. The bourgeois leaders had nothing to offer to aid this condition. Roger Babson suggested that all graduates work a year for nothing and the editor of Business Week suggested that they work three years free. This is the only suggestion that the financial leaders of the country have to offer the youth who have graduated from colleges and universities and find that

University Graduates Find Only Menial Jobs

Professionals, Cheated by Capitalism, Look to Organization As Alternative to Starving

By STEWART CARHART.

NEW YORK.—The picture of an economic system that offers college graduates nothing—not even a bare living, was presented Thursday night to a meeting at the Central Opera House under the auspices of the National Alumni Association.

The Negro graduate is in an especially difficult position, Gladys Stoner, Negro Hunter graduate, pointed out. She told the story of how she had gone from employment agency to employment agency, being turned down for the pitifully few jobs that were open because she was a Negro. At the industrial department of the Negro Y.W.C.A., she found that their sole openings were for domestic help in the white Y.W.C.A.

The Home Relief Bureau refused help to her and her family because they received, through their grandmother, a tiny pension. The Emergency Work Bureau told her that there were no openings for Negro workers. All that employment bureaus would say was, "We'll keep you on record."

Everywhere the Negro college graduate goes, he is turned down, or at best taken on in menial and ill-paid positions.

Miss Stoner attended the Washington Convention of the National Association of Unemployed Alumni, a Socialist Party controlled organization. There she found that the delegates were baffled by her presence. "I guess they didn't think Negroes graduated from college," she said.

Only through the vigorous protests of another delegate from the National Alumni Association was she able to break through the bars of segregation that the socialist outfit was perfectly willing to accept. Another step in her disillusionment was found here, when, on top of this discrimination, she found that the conference confined itself to preparing resolutions to be sent to the president.

Isadore Blumberg, ousted teacher, told of an educational system in New York City that had opportunities only for Tammany favorites. He described how the political bosses had cut \$20,000,000 from teachers' salaries in 1933, to prevent the rise of taxes that would effect those who are wealthy.

Blumberg told the story of his expulsion from the school system because he had dared to act as the spokesman for a group of teachers who protested against this arbitrary cut in their salaries designed to fatten the Tammanyites and their financial bosses.

He told how the teachers have been organized by the school authorities in such a way that conflicting interests keep them from effective protest. The Association of classroom teachers on the inside and the Unemployed Teachers' Association on the outside are the only organizations fighting for decent salaries, smaller classes and better school conditions. The U.T.A. has, in the past year, conducted several effective struggles, organizing both parents and teachers to fight for the rights of the school child and of the teacher.

Tom Conoly, a college graduate who had been at the Bear Mountain Camp, told of conditions facing the workers who went there. This is now practically the only opportunity for the college graduate, indeed, in some commencement addresses he has been advised to go to the camps and not look for work in his natural field.

Conoly told briefly the conditions in the camps that are familiar to the readers of the Daily Worker: 44-hour work-week, filthy living conditions, inadequate sanitation, unobtainable food, and brutality of army officers.

Dr. C. J. Stefano, summing up for the N.A.A. told of the conditions facing graduates everywhere. Unable to get work, they lost their training through enforced idleness and were glad to accept any work when offered. The bourgeois leaders had nothing to offer to aid this condition. Roger Babson suggested that all graduates work a year for nothing and the editor of Business Week suggested that they work three years free. This is the only suggestion that the financial leaders of the country have to offer the youth who have graduated from colleges and universities and find that

ALABAMA LEGAL LYNCHERS FRAME 5 NEGROES IN DEATH OF TUSCALOOSA WHITE GIRL

Original Evidence Pointing to White Slayer Suppressed by Local Police

Jail Father Who Offered Proof of His Son's Innocence; All Five Face Trial Today

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., July 16.—The Alabama legal lynch machinery which has resulted in the framing of two Negroes, on charges of criminal assault and murder, two on charges of being "accessories," and one on a charge of "obstructing the law's investigation," was exposed by an International Labor Defense investigation into the charges laid against them in the murder of Viola Maddox, a white girl, on June 12.

ADMITS PERKINS PROBE OF ELLIS ISLAND IS FUTILE

Foreign-Born Demand Representation

NEW YORK, July 16.—Evasion of all responsibility was the only response obtained from Miss Helen Arthur, secretary of the commission appointed by Frances Perkins, "New Deal" Secretary of Labor, by a committee composed of T. J. McHenry, national secretary and Rebecca Kaplan, of the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, and Hayes Jones of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, when they called upon her yesterday to present the demands of American workers.

Two demands were put forward: 1. That the Ellis Island Commission be broadened to include workers representing labor, fraternal and defense organizations these additions to be chosen by the workers themselves and to include Negroes and foreign-born workers. 2. That the scope of the investigation be unlimited, so as to permit the bringing forward of all factors contributing to the present deplorable situation, and that all records of the departments of Labor and Justice be made available to the Commission when enlarged as provided above.

There are at present 45 members on the full committee, none of whom in any sense represents the workers.

I. L. D. CARNIVAL PICNIC POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY NEW YORK.—Because of rain, the local International Labor Defense Carnival-Picnic scheduled for yesterday was postponed until next Saturday, July 22, at Pleasant Bay Park. Gates to the park will open at 10 a. m. All tickets bought for the Carnival-Picnic for Sunday will be good for the new date.

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

Baltimore Seamen Condemn IWW Raid on New Orleans Hall

BALTIMORE, Md.—Condemnation of the attack of the I.W.W. leaders upon the Marine Workers Industrial Union hall in New Orleans was voted at a recent membership meeting of the Marine Workers Industrial Union here. The meeting here was held to elect delegates to the second national convention of the M.W.I.U. in New York on July 16, 17 and 18.

Arrest Marine Worker for Pasting Stickers Calling Convention

BALTIMORE, Md., July 14.—Pasting stickers announcing the Marine Workers Industrial Union Convention in New York, July 16, was the charge laid here against Anton Baker, a member of the union, arrested by local police.

Bail of \$300 was provided through the International Labor Defense, Bernard Ades, I. L. D. lawyer, has been assigned to the case.

AMUSEMENTS

The Dramatic Tale of a Modern Wandering Jew: THE DAILY WORKER 25¢—"Interesting film on Jewish question . . . definitely worth seeing."

"HORIZON" (THE WANDERING JEW) Starring BATALOV (of "Road to Life") (English Titles) Young Russia finds new hope under Soviet regime

JEFFERSON 14th St. & New EDW. G. ROBINSON and MARY ASTOR in "THE LITTLE GIANT" with Doug, Fairbanks, Jr. and Lorenia Young

3 BIG SOVIET ATTRACTIONS "ISLAND OF DOOM" "MOSCOW TODAY" "FLAME OF PARIS" —Coming— "STRANGE CASE OF TOM MOONEY" KEO CAMEO BROADWAY

MUSIC STADIUM CONCERTS Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra Lewisholm Stadium, Amst. Av. & 128 St. Willem van Hoogstraten, Conductor EVERY NIGHT at 8:30 PRICES: 25c, 50c, \$1.00. (Circle 1-7353)

All Outrages Meet at BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant 158 Citymont Parkway Bronx

Garment Section Workers Patronize Navarr Cafeteria 333 7th AVENUE Corner 25th St.

DOWNTOWN Phone: Tompkins Square 6-9304 John's Restaurant SPECIALTY-ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet 302 E. 12th St. New York

JADE MOUNTAIN Japanese & Chinese Restaurant 197 SECOND AVENUE Bct. 12 & 13 Welcome to Our Comrades

CHINA KITCHEN RESTAURANT and CAFETERIA American and Chinese Dishes 233 E. 14th St. Bct. 2nd & 3rd Ave. A nice quiet place to eat 25c LUNCHEON 35c DINNER All Comrades Meet at the NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 90 E. 12TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

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

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 BRISTOL STREET Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn PHONE: DIKENS 5-3812 Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

"Paradise" Meals for Proletarians Car - Forns Restaurant 1628 PITKIN AVE., BKLYN

Williamsburgh Comrades WELCOME De Luxe Cafeteria 94 Graham Ave., Cor. Siegel St. EVERY SITE A DELIGHT

News Briefs

Gandhi Prepares for Jail.

BOMBAY, July 16.—Again trying his old game with British imperialism to attempt to sow confusion in the ranks of the anti-imperialist movement against Britain, Mahatma Gandhi is preparing to return to "prison". It is announced that he is certain that the viceroy, Lord Willingdon, will refuse his "peace" overtures and has instructed his wife to prepare his prison kit. He bade his friends goodbye before starting his usual Monday "silence" in case he is arrested before his silence ends.

Jobless, Jumps to Death.

BROOKLYN, July 16.—James Corwin, a salesman out of a job, 36 years old and married, jumped from a room he had occupied on the twelfth floor of the St. George Hotel yesterday. He was dead when picked up on the street.

Giant Soviet Transformer.

MOSCOW, July 16.—The "electrovaded" here, the largest works for electric machine construction in the Soviet Union, has built a giant transformer of 220,000 volts capacity and weighing 120 tons for use on the transmission line of the new hydroelectric plant on the Svir river.

Soviet Builds Motor Ships.

LENINGRAD, July 16.—Within the past five months the ship yards here have launched five Diesel-motored cargo carriers running from 2,500 to 10,900 tons displacement.

CULTURE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

John Reed Club Symposium CORLISS LAMONT, HUGO GELBERT, JOSHUA KUNITZ, MINNA HARKAVY

Chairman: M. J. OLGIN FRIDAY, July 21, 8:30 —Admission 25c— NEW SCHOOL, 66 W. 12th St.

Are You Moving or Storing Your Furniture? CALL HARLEM 7-1688 COOKE'S STORAGE 209 East 125th St. Special Low Rates to Comrades

CLASSIFIED CANDY STORE—And 2 rooms. Paid \$1250 in 1931. I will sell for \$750. I am going to Agricultural College. 334 Central Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Modern, singles, doubles, German family, \$4 up. 245 W. 116th St. Ligets.

FURNISHED ROOM—To let, 41 Lincoln Rd., Brooklyn. Get off Prospect Park Station. Inquire all week up to 5 p. m.

LAST WEEK OF REGISTRATION for the SIX-WEEKS SUMMER TERM of THE WORKERS SCHOOL

"Training for the Class Struggle"

COURSES IN Principles of Communism History of the Communist Political Economy—A Marxism-Leninism Trade Unionism in the U.S. Russian

REGISTER NOW, BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE! Workers School Office Opens for Registration Daily at Noon

Room 301, 25 East 15th Street, New York Telephone—ALgonquin 4-1190 Get our new descriptive catalogue of the summer courses

800 Negro and White Protest Harlem "White Tenants Only" Signs

NEW YORK.—Over 800 Negro and white workers protested the Jim-Crow sign, "White Tenants Only," at 274 W. 128th St., last Friday, at a mass demonstration called by the Angelo Herndon No. 1 Branch of the International Labor Defense. Six cops tried to disperse the crowd, but were unable to do so.

Dr. Vernon Vasquez, prominent Negro physician of the Bronx, spoke attacking Commissioner Bolan and Mayor O'Brien for their Jim-Crow tactics. Other speakers were Bonita Williams of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Leroy and Arthur Green.

F. D. Griffin, representing the I. L. D., hit the keynote of the meeting when he said: "The Negro and white workers of Harlem, under the leadership of the I. L. D., have pledged ourselves to the workers' cause, to smash every such act of Jim-Crowism against the Negro workers in Harlem and throughout the city. We demand at this meeting that all landlords rent to Negro tenants as well as to white, with no difference in rent, and with no Jim-Crow signs displayed."

The resolution also endorsed the Cleveland conference, to be held Aug. 26 and 27, where workers will be mobilized on a national scale to fight the hunger and slavery program of Roosevelt.

A committee of 30 was chosen to continue the work of the conference.

(Tomorrow's DAILY WORKER will carry a more complete report on the conference.)

Mother Wright, Ruby Bates, Patterson and Minor to Be at Scottsboro Meeting

Demonstration in Union Square Next Friday Evening Will Demand Immediate and Unconditional Release of Boys

NEW YORK.—Mother Wright, whose two sons are among the Scottsboro boys, Ruby Bates, heroic witness for the defense of the 9 innocent Negro boys, Robert Minor, of the Communist Party, William Patterson, National Secretary International Labor Defense, William Fitzgerald, Harlem organizer for the I. L. D., Ben Gold, of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Lennie L. George, prominent Negro attorney, will be among the speakers at the giant Scottsboro Demonstration which the New York District International Labor Defense will hold in Union Square, Friday, July 21, at 5 p. m.

Invitations to speak have also been extended to Roger Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union, J. B. Matthews, Fellowship of Reconciliation, and to prominent writers and artists.

An automobile parade from Harlem to Union Square will precede the demonstration. The I.L.D. calls up on all friends of the Scottsboro boys to offer the use of cars and trucks to be used on the afternoon of Friday, July 21, for the Harlem auto parade. Phone, write, or call the New York District I.L.D., Room 339, 80 E. 11th St., phone number, STuyvesant 9-4560.

This demonstration is called to mobilize mass pressure against further attempts by the southern white ruling class to electrocute the Scottsboro boys, against whom a new wave of lynch frenzy has been raised by the announcement by ex-Senator Tom Heflin, prosecutor of the Tallapoosa Negro sharecroppers, that he would help Attorney-General Knight railroad the nine innocent Negro

parade. Phone, write, or call the New York District I.L.D., Room 339, 80 E. 11th St., phone number, STuyvesant 9-4560.

shot Manly through the hand, and arrested him. Next day Judge Gibson, who is also the mayor and chief of police of South Norfolk, gave him six months in the county jail and has refused to release him on appeal bonds, though notice of appeal has been filed.

Meanwhile, Manly's wife and three children are starving.

1,000 in Norfolk Protest Frame-Ups of Three Negroes

NORFOLK, Va., July 16.—Over one thousand gathered in Barrard Park at a meeting called by the Tide-water International Labor Defense, passed resolutions of protest against their local "Scottsboros". These are the frame-up of Russell Gordon on a rape charge, John Askew on murder charges, and Frank Manly, sentenced to six months in jail for defending himself from a brutal police attack. All three are Negroes. A delegation will present the facts and issues involved in these cases to Gov. Pollard, at Richmond.

When two automobiles collided here recently and the occupant of one was badly cut by flying glass from a broken windshield, Manly stepped up and helped him pick the bits of glass from his face and clothes.

A well-dressed Negro woman came out of one of the houses and ordered him to pick up the glass from the street. Manly, however, said it was better in the street than in the man's face and that the streetcleaner would soon be along in any case. The woman telephoned the police.

When an officer arrived, he repeated the same command to Manly, who made the same reply. When the policeman drew his club, Manly warned him he would defend himself. Then the officer drew a black-jack, which Manly took away from him. Enraged, the cop drew his pistol,

BALTIMORE PORT WORKERS GAIN 300 SHIPS IN 6 MONTHS

Report Other Advances at Marine Convention

BALTIMORE, Md., July 16.—At the national convention of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union in New York, which opened today and will last until Tuesday, the delegates from Baltimore will be able to report definite progress during the past six months. Since Jan. 1, 145 new union members have been lined up in the local union. More than 300 ships have been boarded by Port Delegates, bringing aboard the Marine Workers' Voice and other literature, signing up new members, collecting dues—spending time with the crew aboard ship.

In March a job strike was pulled in the Munson liner "Munmysic," with the men winning their demand for immediate payment of long overdue wages. As a result, the union gained considerably in prestige on the Baltimore waterfront.

Action On El Capitan

Another important and more recent action, carried through on the steamer El Capitan in May, was one against the slave-labor workway system. A group of 25 seamen boldly forced their way aboard the ship and demanded that the workways be boarded (men who get no pay other than 1 cent a month) should be removed and that the ship take on a full crew at regular wages. Although police were called in, the action was successful and the workways were removed. In this way the union and the Waterfront Unemployed Council set a fine example of united action of employed and unemployed.

Munson Line Concentration

The local is issuing a special Munson Line bulletin, of which five numbers have already appeared. The task of developing actions on the Munson ships, and spreading these on the basis of company demands and issues, into a general company action, remains one of the important tasks, not only of the Baltimore local, but of the union as a whole, in which the convention will have to give serious attention.

Among the unemployed seamen, the union and the Waterfront Unemployed Council have led a number of struggles against the "seamen's" Y. M. C. A. anchorage, run by the racketeer and tool of the ship owners, Mitchell. Because of these struggles a number of concessions have been won in the form of better treatment and relief.

A definite weakness in the unemployed work has been the tendency to regard struggles only as spectacular and demonstrative actions and to belittle the small day to day grievances and issues. This over-emphasis of "big" struggles, which led to the recent weakening of the Waterfront Unemployed Council, has been criticized, and is now being corrected.

Work Among Longshoremen

The Baltimore local has found its greatest difficulties and very little actual progress can be recorded in longshore work. However, during the last month, as a result of greater effort, some results are noticeable. There are about 3,000 longshoremen on the Baltimore waterfront, and of these about 2,000 are organized in two locals of the International Longshoremen's Association, one a Negro local. These locals have headquarters in two adjoining buildings in Locust St.—a new building for the whites and an old one for the Negroes. This is one of the ways the I. L. A. is sharply fence off the whites from the Negroes; to keep them separated and divided. Speakers of the M. W. I. U. every week address hundreds of the longshoremen right outside the union halls, and are sowing in breaking down the Jim Crow barriers.

With the I. L. A. agreement expiring Sept. 1, and with the bosses sure to ask for wage reductions, and Ryan sure to help to put them over, the prospect for the starving longshoremen is black indeed unless, with the help and guidance of the M. W. I. U., they organize to defend their interests. They must demand increased wages, with a minimum of \$20 a week. They must fight against the murderous speed-up, and for full gangs and smaller drafts. The longshoremen must organize themselves inside the locals to demand reduction in dues, exemption from dues payment for the unemployed, no expulsions of men behind in dues, and for consolidation of the Negro and white locals.

It must be stated that there has been an underestimation of the importance of work among the longshoremen, not only on the part of the M. W. I. U., but on the part of the other militant workers' organizations.

Urgent Problems

Pressing questions, which confront not only the Baltimore local, but the union as a whole, and which the present national convention will undoubtedly do much towards solving, are the organizational and financial questions. These problems, which are very difficult, are interlinked.

The problem of keeping contact with new union members who are constantly on the move from port to port, and even from ship to ship, is a key problem. Developing these men as active shipboard, shipping yard and office the other day and asked or two men to work the S.S. Jean for board and room" for two trips. The work is there, all right, but the ever called that stuff eats on the Bull Line? The passengers get rascals mixed out of cans. You an imagine what the crews get.

DO YOU CALL THIS EATS

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—Beckman, shipping manager of the Bull Line, came out of his office the other day and asked or two men to work the S.S. Jean for board and room" for two trips. The work is there, all right, but the ever called that stuff eats on the Bull Line? The passengers get rascals mixed out of cans. You an imagine what the crews get.

Strike Won by 400 at Providence, R.I. Intern'l Braid Co.

Get 40-Hour Week, 10 to 20% Pay Increase

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16.—The strike of over 400 workers at the International Braid Co., 47 Charles St., ended yesterday in a big victory for the strikers. The demands of the strikers were won, including a 40-hour week instead of 54 hours, a minimum wage of \$13, and wage increases of 10 to 20 per cent. Previous wages for 54 hours work at this plant ranged from \$7 to \$8.

About 300 workers joined the National Textile Workers' Union, which led the strike. The strikers gave Nat Kaplan, N.T.W.U. organizer a vote of thanks.

Morgan and Co. Drafts Slave Code

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

steel workers. Only the bosses in the steel industry drew up the code. Referring to the labor policy of the steel slave code there are the following statements:

"For many years the members of the industry have and now are prepared to deal directly with the employees of such members collectively on all matters relating to their employment. The principles of collective bargaining under which certain members of the industry have dealt with their employees are embodied in Employee Representation Plans, which are now in force at plants of members of the industry generally. . . . Since the beginning of the present depression and the consequent reduction in the total number of hours of work available in the industry, its members have made every effort to distribute, and with a remarkable degree of success have distributed, the hours of work available in the industry so as to give employment to the maximum number of employees."

What They Mean. The significance of these two paragraphs is that the steel companies will continue their past policies under the present slave code. They say they have always given their workers the right to organize and bargain collectively and they will receive the same rights in the future.

A special schedule which is attached to the code, divides the country into various steel divisions, all of which are to come under a maximum hour rate (higher than the present one), and the following minimum hourly wage rates are set:

Districts	Cents Per Hour
1.—Eastern District	35
2.—Johnstown District	35
3.—Pittsburgh District	40
4.—Youngstown Valley District	40
5.—North Ohio River District	40
6.—Canton, Massillon and Mansfield District	37
7.—Cleveland District	40
8.—Buffalo District	38
9.—Detroit-Toledo District	40
10.—South Ohio River District	37
11.—Indiana-Illinois St. Louis District	37
12.—Chicago District	40
13.—Cleveland District	35
14.—Birmingham District	35
15.—Kansas City District	37
16.—Duluth District	37
17.—Colorado District	40
18.—Utah District	39
19.—Seattle District	38
20.—San Francisco District	37
21.—Los Angeles District	35

No date has been mentioned for hearings on the steel code.

MINE OPERATORS AND LEWIS MAKE NEW ATTACK AGAINST MINERS THROUGH THE RECOVERY ACT

By J. STACHEL

The coal code for the soft coal industry that has already been submitted jointly by the operators and the U.M.W. officials to the government represents under the guise of improving the conditions of the miners, an more and very substantial attack on the miners. What are the main features of the code regarding the conditions of the mines? They are:

1. That there shall be established the 8 hour day with the further provision that no miner shall receive more than 4 days employment for one part of the year and no more than 5 days the remaining period of the year.
2. That wages are fixed at \$5 for inside workers except for helpers who receive \$4.75 per day and \$4 a day for outside workers. Provisions are also made for 5 per cent less in the daily wages of the workers in the Southern mines.
3. That the employers shall continue to have the right to deduct for rent, supplies, etc. as before.
4. That the operators shall deduct from the wages of the miners the dues for the union.
5. That a committee of 5 all of whom are appointed by the government shall have charge of the administration of the code.

No Fixed Minimum Wage

Much noise has been made by the Roosevelt government about minimum wages. This code for the miners just like the cotton code already approved by the President are in no way a guarantee of any fixed minimum wage. Regarding the fixed minimum does not in any way change matters except to provide definitely for an extension of the Hoover stagger plan to all mines. Already the stagger plan is used quite extensively in the industry. The code does not guar-

FEDERAL AGENTS SENT TO SALEM

National Textile Union Calls Mass Meeting for Today

SALEM, Mass.—Anna Weinstock and E. H. Dunnigan, U. S. Commissioners of Conciliation from the department of labor in Washington are now in Salem in an attempt to break the Pequot strike. They met with the mill management a few days ago, and this week are meeting with the strike committee. Anna Weinstock's betrayals are known throughout the textile centers in both North and South, and the National Textile Workers Union is warning the strikers against her.

Although the Pequot mill management had advertised that they would open up last week, a huge picket line every morning prevented them from doing so. The company is also depending upon these labor conciliators to do the dirty job of breaking the strike in the name of giving the National Recovery Bill a chance to operate.

The strikers are determined that no conciliator "settles" the strike for them.

The National Textile Workers Union is advertising an open air mass meeting for Monday evening (July 17th) at which June Croil, N.T.W.U. organizer from Lawrence will speak on the National Recovery Bill and how it will affect the workers. There is tremendous interest involved around this coming meeting, and a large number of strikers are expected.

OPEN 2nd MARINE CONVENTION HERE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

in the union's paper, the Marine Workers' Voice, organized 300 Longshoremen of his city who then elected him delegate to the conference, was the chairman of the afternoon session.

Roy Hudson, national organizer of the union, made the first report of the afternoon session. He was followed by a ship delegate, Italian longshoreman, a Negro longshoreman from Norfolk, and a representative from the West Coast United Conference in Seattle.

Greetings continued to pour in on the conference. Greetings from Soviet marine workers, entire crews of American ships, from nine seamen being held for deportation on Ellis Island and meetings from the International of Seamen and Harbor Workers and from the rank and file opposition group in the International Longshoremen's Association at Superior, Wisconsin.

"The main reports to the convention should come from those who are out in the fields," stated Hudson in his opening remarks. He pointed out the intolerable conditions the marine workers are faced with today, the low wages.

He stressed the need for action to resist the National Recovery Act. Hudson compared the actions of the reformist unions to the militant class struggle role of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

Negro and white, native and foreign born must stand united against the ship owners said Hudson. The conference adjourned at 5:30 to reopen at 7 p. m.

Down With White Guard Lies Against the Soviet Union!

Photo shows members of working class organizations under the leadership of the Friends of the Soviet Union demonstrating Saturday against the lies about the U.S.S.R. that are being spread by white guardist papers and fascist organizations in the United States. A vigorous demand for the recognition of the Soviet Union was voiced by the workers. Inset shows Norman H. Tallentire, national organizer of the F.S.U., addressing a mass meeting which followed the parade.



Marine Workers Describe Hands Dealt Them in the "New Deal"

It's a Tough Life for the Workaway

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md.—A workaway on the "San Anselmo" sure led a swell life. The crew advised him that the reason he was on the ship was to speed up the crew and help out wages. But it seems that this workaway would pay no attention to what was told him, and appeared willing to help the shipowners in their drive on the conditions of the seamen.

Even the officers were opposed to the workaway system on this ship, but the company ordered that workaways be carried. So the crew decided to take a little action against this workaway. They refused to let him sleep in the fo'c'sle and made him sleep out on deck among the cargo of lumber. The workaway didn't like the idea of using 12 x 12s for blankets, but nevertheless he stayed on the ship.

When the ship arrived in Baltimore, a port delegate of the Marine Workers Industrial Union went aboard and had a discussion with the workaway. He pointed out the conditions of the seamen and the rank and file opposition group in the International Longshoremen's Association at Superior, Wisconsin.

"The main reports to the convention should come from those who are out in the fields," stated Hudson in his opening remarks. He pointed out the intolerable conditions the marine workers are faced with today, the low wages.

He stressed the need for action to resist the National Recovery Act. Hudson compared the actions of the reformist unions to the militant class struggle role of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

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Union Doesn't Help Winchies Get Job But Takes His First Money

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—I am a stevedore and winch driver and seaman, just arrived here from the Pacific Coast, out of work. I went down to the International Longshoremen's Association Hall to see the secretary, if there was any chance of getting on the ships to work, but the secretary said that they did not hire the men. They had to get their own jobs.

The Luckenbach Steamship Co. uses only one man for driving their gear, so I got a job driving aboard their ships. When we finished one ship, the ship's walker told me to come back Friday morning to work the next ship. It was pay day that day. I received my money for the first ship that I worked in this port.

After the men were paid off, they started picking the gangs for the ship. The delegates were there to see that the men did not go to work if they had not paid their dollars to the I. L. A. Now I found out that some of the men paid as high as \$25 to join the union, some \$5.82. So they made the grand rush to me to join up right there. I said, let me get in a shift or two and that I would join them. Because I did not give them my first few dollars they just froze me out. I saw them go to the ship's boss, so that proved to me that something was sure going wrong in Denmark. I was not picked.

The last ship that I drove gears on, the boss said to me, "Winchie, you are all right; you will get on here all right now." But you can see how they try to pull the old stuff on the poor men that are trying to make an honest living. I went back to the delegate and said that I thought the worst thing that one man could do to another is to deliberately take the bread right out of his mouth when he had no protection at all. E. J.

Dock Worker Pays 1-3 of Pay in Graft

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I am a dock worker. The other day I got a job on the Munson line. In the two days I worked there I made \$12. Out of this \$12 I had to \$2 to the racketeers. (This is the only way to get a job on the Munson Line.) In addition to this \$2 graft, I had to pay an additional dollar to the same racketeers for changing the check given to me instead of cash by the company.

In addition to this \$3 graft, I had to pay an additional quarter because three longshoremen got hurt on the job, one of them having broken a leg. These accidents happen very often, due to the speed-up. However, the injured longshoremen never get anything out of these collections, because the gang is keeping this money.

Out of a crew of 280, only about 35 men are insured. In case of injury, these insured men are supposed to get \$17.50 a week. However, even these few men who are insured never get any compensation. The longshoremen who are injured are threatened by the racketeers at the point of a gun not to apply for any insurance. As you see, on this job I made \$12, out of which I had to pay \$3.25 graft, which left me \$8.75. At the same time, the racketeers collected \$1,050 from the 280 longshoremen who worked those few days, collecting from \$2.25 to \$3.75 graft from each longshoreman.

The contractor for the Munson line is J. T. Clark & Son, a big politician of the City Democratic Club. The International Longshoremen's Association delegates are working hand in hand with the racketeers. These are the conditions under which the longshoremen have to work at present.

Code for Soft Coal Industry, Submitted Jointly by Coal-Barons and U.M.W. Officials, Extends Hoover's Stagger Plan to All Mines; Makes No Provision for Minimum Number of Working Hours or Fixed Minimum Wage

proposes a scale of \$5, \$4.75 and \$4 for outside workers. This in itself fixes a scale downward from that prevailing in the organized fields in the soft coal industry and will without doubt, if carried through also affect the wages of the miners in the anthracite whose wage scale is much higher.

But even aside from this surely the U.M.W. officials that propose this wage scale know that already prices have gone up considerably and are still rising. The whole program of the government openly admitted notwithstanding certain demagogic, is to raise prices to the 1926 level that is to increase them more times than has already been accomplished. At that time the miners had a basic wage scale under the Jacksonville agreement of \$7.50 a day.

Furthermore, there are no provisions in concrete form in the code that would make it impossible for the operators to raise their prices of supplies, rents, etc., and in this way further lower the actual wages of the workers. The code specifically states that the operators have the right to make such deductions. It is true the code states that the operators can not force the miners to live in company houses. But this is an empty gesture. Where shall the miners live? They are compelled to live in these company houses since there are none around near the mining town within a reasonable reach of the mine to choose from. And once in the company towns the miners are delivered to the mercies of the operator.

The code calls for payment of wages in cash and also states that the workers shall not be forced to buy in the company stores. But this again is a mere gesture. The operators are through their low wages and the stagger plan create the situation in which the miners are compelled to ask the company for credit and become even in some cases indebted. In some cases they even have to work off the relief they receive. Under such conditions the workers are compelled to trade in the company stores and will not be paid in cash, but will continue to receive envelopes with three zeroes.

No Provisions for Unemployed, for Negro Workers' Rights. The coal code does not provide for the relief to the unemployed and also evades entirely the question of social and unemployment insurance. It does not provide for accidents, sickness and other evils from which the miners especially suffer. There are no provisions to guarantee equal rights to the Negro miners, the right to all jobs in and around the mine. The code says nothing about the hundred and one abuses from which the miners suffer in the company controlled and state trooper patrolled towns.

U.M.W.A. Leaders Strangers In Attack on the Miners. John L. Lewis and the other U. M. W. A. officials, who are responsible for the present state of the miners, are in agreement with the code as proposed. They claim to have differences on one point. They wish to further stagger the miners, thus

Questions and Answers on the N.I.R.A.

Note: This column will be devoted to answering questions on the function of the industrial recovery act and the struggles against it.

All workers are invited to send in their questions to this department.

Question: Do you not think the workers will get jobs because you will only work 40 hours under the codes instead of a 60 hour week that we work now in the factory?

Answer: The 40 hour week even if put into effect in the cotton textile industry will not produce any more jobs. For example the bosses' economic organ the Annalist in its June 30th 1933 issue discussing this very question said that the bosses expected to get at least the same amount of production through greater speed-up from the workers in the 40-hour week if not more than they did with a 60 hour week. "Employers everywhere," they said, "will endeavor to get the output formerly obtained during long hours." We can show this more concretely in steel production. The index of steel production

was according to the Department of Commerce, July business survey, 1933 was 29, and the index of the workers employed was 56. In May, 1932 the index of production jumped up to 49, but the index of workers employed dropped to 42. Result: Greater production with less workers and at less hours per worker.

Question: How does a cheap (inflation) dollar give the U. S. foreign trade advantages?

Answer: First, a cheap dollar cuts real wages (the amount of food, clothing, etc., the worker can buy) and gives the bosses an opportunity of lowering their costs of production. In the world markets it acts in this way: For example, a French exporter who formerly bought American commodities, at a price, say, of \$1 each. He paid the American manufacturer in American money. Therefore, at the former gold standard he had to spend 25 francs for the \$1 article he imported. Now the dollar has dropped in relation to the franc. He has to pay only 20 francs—a drop of 5 francs. This gives him an opportunity to make 5 extra francs, or to sell the article cheaper than a similar one manufactured in France, or purchased from another country. Every time the dollar gets cheaper, the process of penetrating the markets in this way is intensified. In England and France American goods already are cheaper. That is why France puts on a new tariff against American goods, and Britain prepares to lower the duties on goods to act as a tariff against American goods. The battle is on!

Question: How and to what extent will the Industrial Recovery Act affect the farmers?

Answer: In many ways. Briefly, it will raise prices on the manufactured goods they buy, clothing, machinery, oil, coal, etc., etc. It will cut down the amount of food the worker can buy, contracting further the market for food.

UNCLE SAM'S POOR HOUSE. By a Marine Worker Correspondent. ST. CROIX, Virgin Islands.—This is "Hoover's Poor House." The pay in the sugar mill at St. Croix is 70 cents a day for 12 hours work. They work 12 hours straight, grabbing their lunch on the fly.

The pay for longshoremen is 16 cents an hour, and 20 cents for overtime, carrying 350-lb. bags of raw sugar. At one time the longshoremen had a union in this island and got good pay. Then an International Longshoremen's Association official came down and took charge. When the time was ripe, he took the cash and vanished.

NOTE: We publish letters from marine workers every Monday. Get the letters to us by the preceding Thursday.

RAIL EMPLOYMENT FAR BELOW 1932; FURTHER LAYOFFS ARE PLANNED

Soviet Rail Road Workers Get 20 to 60 Per Cent Increase

Improved Machinery in the United States Takes Away More Jobs

NEW YORK.—While the Roosevelt railway co-ordinating scheme which will lay off additional thousands of workers is being worked out, the Interstate Commerce Commission reports that there are nearly 75,000 less men at work in the rail system than the low average of 1932, when three-quarters of a million men had already been laid off. The total for June was 957,330 workers, many of them on part time.

These men are working under the 10 per cent wage cut put over by the Brotherhood chiefs in cooperation with the government, made increasingly severe by the ever-rising cost of living.

In contrast comes the simultaneous announcement that the Soviet Union has decreed wage increases of 20 to 60 per cent for railway workers.

It is already well known that there is no unemployment among rail workers as well as other workers in the Soviet Union. So broad is the field of industrial development opened in the USSR it has been estimated that if the big Magnitogorsk steel works in the Urals devote its entire output for the next 10 years to providing steel for the Soviet railroad system, the requirements would not be fulfilled.

Rationalization Serves Capitalists. Soviet rail workers themselves benefit through technological improvements. Who gets the benefit of such methods in a capitalist country such as the United States? The July issue of Railway Age gives an eloquent answer in an article entitled, ironically enough, "Easing the Burden of Labor." A picture is reproduced of four tie adzers now enabled to do "more and better work than 20 men" by means of new equipment.

Railway Age boasts that more than one road has been able to reduce laying rail costs as much as 60 per cent per mile through use of power tools.

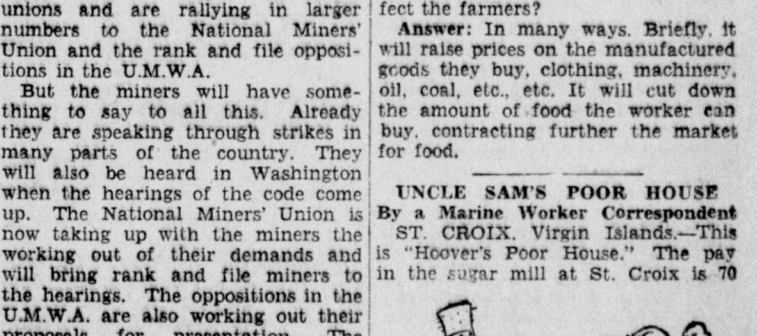
An even more striking example is shown in weeding the road bed which formerly required from 300 to 800 men hours per mile at a cost of from \$80 to \$200. Today the same track can be cleared of weeds in two or three hours by means of chemical applications or burning for as little as \$3.50 to \$20 a mile. The answer to the question as to who gets the benefit of these changes is obvious: the owning class with its unearned income derived from railway stocks and bonds. The workers get laid off.

Eastman Appoints Speed-up Men. Eastman (the Roosevelt rail co-ordinator) has just appointed 15 assistants "in the work of coordination in three main divisions of the country and to study potential operating economies and methods of increasing operating efficiency. On the rail cars' research staff to help in this "modernization" scheme will be Otto S. Beyer "industrial engineer" who assisted in putting over the B. & O. plan and in selling the American Federation of Labor leaders' policy of efficiency (speed-up) schemes to bosses.

Eastman's federal committees and regional advisers are to operate parallel to similar committees set up by the railroads themselves. In other words, the workers are to get it in the neck either way. Duties of Eastman's appointees "will include the unification of terminal operations, the joint use of shops and various other facilities, the pooling of train service and the elimination of uneconomical routes."

The Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co. received nearly \$14,000,000 in R. F. C. funds up to the time of going into bankruptcy. But directors of the company had voted a dividend of \$7 a share on the company's common stock in 1930 when earnings were reported at \$1,000,000 short of meeting the payment. In 1931 they authorized another disbursement of \$25 million, going into bankruptcy. Now, after the coupon clippers and stockholders have gotten theirs and the R. F. C. has pumped in its share five committees of bondholders have been chosen to "protect their interests."

Miners' Demands. The demands that the N. M. U. will submit are now being formulated by the miners. But it is already definite that they will demand a higher wage than provided in the code. They will demand a guarantee of not only a maximum but also a minimum number of days per week. They will oppose the stagger plan. They will demand relief and unemployment insurance for the unemployed. They will demand that the Negro miners be given full rights and the right to all jobs. They will demand safety devices. They will demand an end to the company town exploitation and terror. They will demand the recognition of their own elected mine committees, the right to belong to the union of their own choice and will oppose the U.M.W.A. check-off. Behind the demands of the miners will be mobilized the masses of the miners who are to be reckoned with and who will determine much in the future conditions of the miners.



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60 National Organizations Call U. S. Anti-War Congress

ANTI-WAR FRONT CALL BACKED BY NOTED WRITERS

Anderson, Dreiser and Sinclair Sign Call to Fight War

NEW YORK.—A mobilization of all organizations and forces in the United States especially among the working class, for a mighty united front against war is already under way through the action of 80 national organizations of labor, farmers, war veterans, unemployed, students, Negroes, pacifists, professions, in responding to the call for a United States Congress Against War sponsored by Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser and Upton Sinclair.

The Congress Against War is scheduled to be held in New York, September 2-4, to map out a program of struggle against the danger of a new imperialist war. The office of the arrangements committee is located at 104 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Donald Henderson is secretary of the arrangements committee. The Communist Party has endorsed the call and is mobilizing all working class organizations to participate in this united front (see Central Committee statement, published elsewhere in this issue). Communist Party leaders on the arrangements committee include: Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party; Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; Charles Krush, organizer of the New York district; Robert Minor, member of the Central Executive Committee, and James Ford, of the Trade Union Unity League.

The call sent out by these 60 organizations appealing for support of the anti-war congress declares: "We are united in the belief that the people of the world must arouse themselves to take immediate action against the wars now raging on in the Far East and in South America against the increasing preparations for war, and against the growing danger of a new world war. We appeal to all organizations, all workers, farmers, youth and professional groups to support this congress against our common enemy."

The call particularly brands the rapid rise of fascism as "closely related to war." At the last meeting of the arrangements committee, it was decided to lay special emphasis on drawing trade unions into participation in the Congress Against War and to further broaden the arrangements committee to achieve this purpose.

Speakers are to be sent to local, city and national bodies of the trade unions to draw them into active support of the anti-war struggles and the United States Congress Against War.

The call for the anti-war congress declares that the "National Recovery Act has become the vehicle for launching the building of a vastly larger navy along the lines set by the big navy program. It goes on to add: "Throughout the country, hundreds of firms are busy shipping munitions and basic war materials to the warring countries in South America and the Far East. With all this, the Roosevelt administration has centralized control along the lines of the War Industries Board of 1917."

The aim of the anti-war congress will be to organize and act against these preparations and war forces which are leading to suicidal imperialist war.

Among the members of the arrangements committee are J. B. Matthews, executive secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, who is chairman of the anti-war body; Mrs. Annie B. Gray, director of the Women's Peace Society; treasurer, A. J. Muste, national chairman of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action; Professor Robert Morss LeVet of the University of Chicago and Roger Baldwin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Realizing that a large number of mass working class organizations were responding to the call for the Congress Against War, various socialist leaders declared they would give their names to the arrangements committee. Among these was Norman Thomas.

TRADE FIGURES SHOW DEEPENING GERMAN CRISIS

BERLIN, July 16.—The sharpening of the German economic crisis, which Adolf Hitler's rise to power has greatly increased, is revealed in the June foreign trade figures published yesterday. They show a growing economic isolation in the form of great losses in foreign trade, which Hitler is striving to overcome by reducing the working masses to legal slavery.

Germany's surplus of exports over imports dropped 56 per cent from May to June. Exports fell from 421,800,000 marks in May to 384,500,000 marks in June, while imports rose from 333,200,000 marks in May to 355,000,000 in June.

Communist Party Appeals for Anti-War United Front

Calls on Masses to Rally Against War on Aug. 1st; Supports National Congress Against War

To all workers: To the members of the Socialist Party and of the A. F. of L. To all members of the Progressive Miners Union and other independent unions:

The American Committee for Struggle Against War has issued a call for a National Congress to set up a united front of every organization, every individual, seriously opposed to war. This Congress is the outcome of an appeal issued some weeks ago by Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser and Upton Sinclair. The call is signed by fifty different national organizations, including trade unions, unemployed organizations, student organizations, intellectuals, pacifist groups, youth organizations, etc. The signers also include the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and the Socialist Party of America.

The Communist Party gave its support to the proposed Congress from the beginning.

The participation of the Socialist Party in the call for the Anti-War Congress marks an apparent departure from the settled policy of that organization, which has been rigidly opposed to any united front, except that which was directed against the revolutionary workers led by the Communist Party. What is the reason for their change of tactic in this case? There is not the slightest doubt that this change has not been brought about by a changed attitude of the Socialist leaders. Hillquit, Thomas and others. Rather, it has been forced by the fact that the appeal of the Communist Party to the Socialist workers for a united struggle against the capitalist attacks has roused a deep ferment in the Socialist ranks. A large part of the Socialist workers are in rebellion against the sabotage practiced by their leaders against the united front. The demand for united action has been growing so swiftly that these leaders already see the danger of losing their followers. They have been forced to make some concession to this spirit of unity. They started to try out a new program in connection with the Anti-War Congress.

If we wish to form a true estimate of how sincere are Hillquit and Thomas in this move, we must remember a few more facts of very recent history. We must remember the unemployed convention in Chicago in May, a convention which was called by Socialist Party leaders but which was split by them. They found themselves in a minority, facing a majority which was determined upon a real unification which would include the fighting National Unemployed Councils. We must remember the Pennsylvania unemployed convention, called to set up a state-wide front of all unemployed organizations, which was also split by the Socialist-led minority because the majority refused to exclude the Unemployed Councils.

We must remember that the same meeting of the S. P. National Congress, held in Reading, Pa., which decided to enter the anti-war Congress, at the same moment decided to give unconditional support to the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, which in its turn gives unconditional support to the military and jingoist platform of the Roosevelt administration.

The Socialist Party approached the Organizing Committee of the Congress, laying down as conditions for its participation, the inclusion of eleven of its members and friends on the Arrangements Committee. It was the representative of the Communist Party, Comrade Robert Minor, who made the motion which was adopted to accept the eleven nominations of the Socialist Party. Comrade Minor correctly declared that the Communists have no interests in limiting the Congress or its preparatory committees and no desire to establish any organizational control. In the Arrangements Committee neither can there be any question raised which preempts the decisions of the plenipotentiary Congress. The calling of the Congress is not yet the establishment of a united front. It is only one step in that

direction. The Congress itself, by the program which it will adopt, must furnish the real foundation of the united front in the struggle against imperialist war.

The Organizing Committee for the Anti-War Congress very wisely adopted, from the beginning, the policy that all participating organizations preserve the complete right to agitate and propagandize their own special views on the question of war, and to attempt to win the Congress to their particular proposals. This right, of course, includes that of mutual criticism. It is clear that the result of the preparations of the Congress and of its deliberations must, if the Congress is to be successful, result in the consolidation of the Congress delegates, or at least the large majority, around an agreed minimum program of action.

The Communists will propose and fight for the adoption of such a minimum program. This minimum program will necessarily be along the line of the Manifesto adopted by the International Congress Against War held in Amsterdam last year, with the participation of large delegations of Communist, Socialist and non-party workers and intellectuals from the principal countries of Europe and America. Such a minimum program is one upon which every honest opponent of imperialist war can unite for action.

If and when the Anti-War Congress now in preparation adopts such a minimum program of struggle against war, the Communist Party declares its readiness to enter into such a united front of struggle for this program. The Communists will loyally fight for this program, together with every organization and every individual who sincerely and honestly performs his part in such a fight. The Communist Party is even prepared to suspend its criticism of other organizations in the united front during the execution of the united actions, provided that the agreed upon measures of struggle are carried through unhesitatingly and loyally to the end. It reserves the right at all times to expose and denounce every breach of agreement, every sabotage or betrayal of the struggle.

At the same time, the Communist Party will continue its fundamental work of leading the everyday struggles, educating and organizing the workers on the basis of its revolutionary program, leading towards the overthrow of capitalist rule and the establishment of a Workers' Government as the only final abolition of imperialist war. It will prepare the workers for the more difficult tasks to come in the struggle against imperialist war, the tasks of preparing and carrying through the transformation of imperialist war into a civil war of the exploited masses against their oppressors, into a war for the destruction of capitalism and the system of exploitation and oppression.

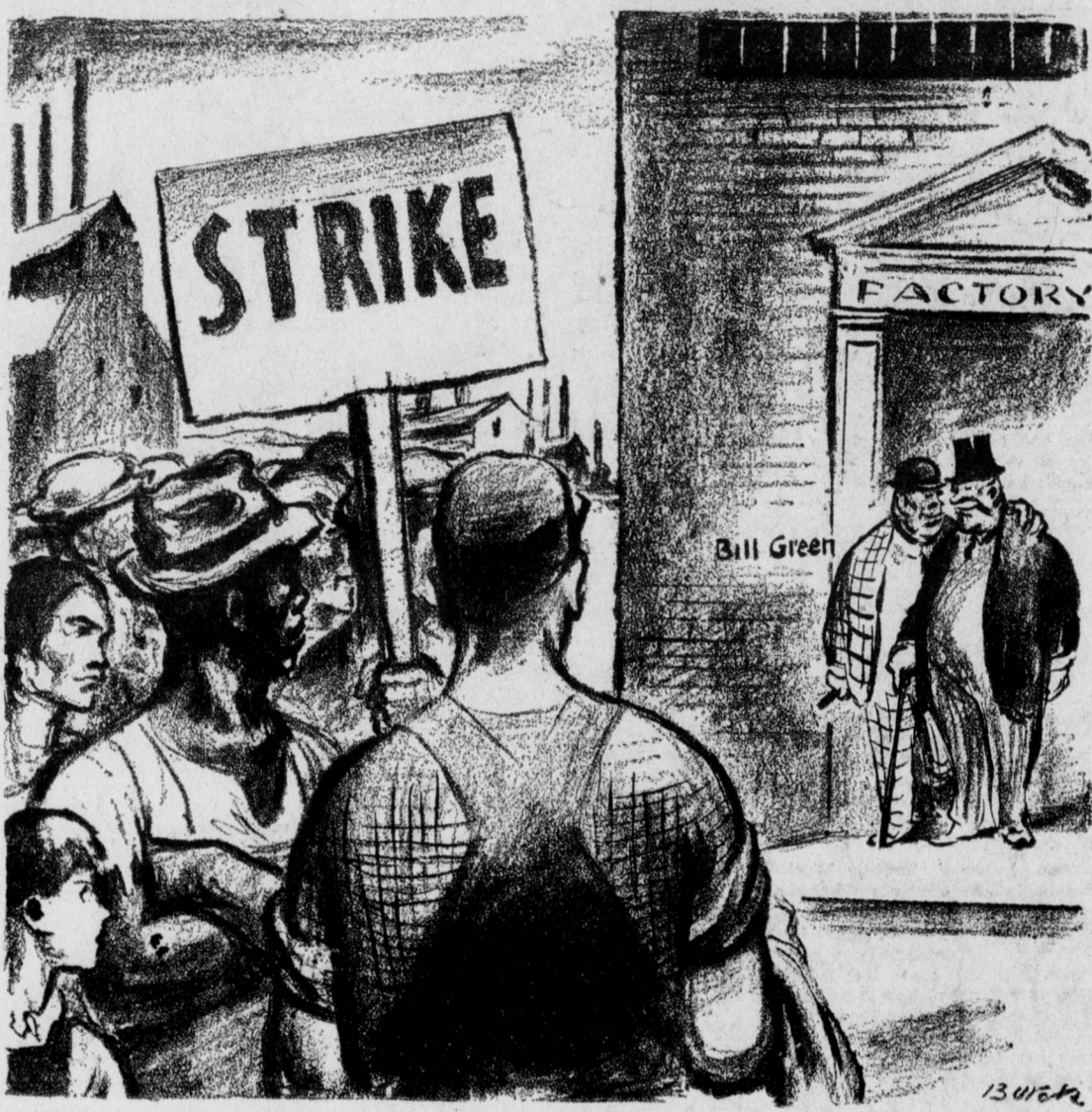
The Communist Party states its position clearly and unequivocally in entering into the preparations for the Congress against imperialist war. Our participation in the anti-war struggle is whole-hearted and uncompromising. We have no purpose other than that which we state openly and clearly to the broad masses. Our purpose coincides with the interests of the masses of oppressed toilers. Every sincere and honest opponent of imperialist war can find the basis for a united action in the minimum program for which we fight and for which we will struggle in the coming Anti-War Congress.

On August 1st the Communist Party calls upon the masses to join in mighty street demonstrations against the new impending imperialist slaughter. These demonstrations are the best immediate means of mass struggle against war, and of preparations for a real Anti-War Congress. We call upon every worker in the Socialist Party, and especially such workers in New York, Milwaukee and Reading, and the members of the American Federation of Labor everywhere to join the August 1st demonstrations!

Forward to the united mass struggle against imperialist war! Central Committee, Communist Party of the U. S. A.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING—TWO WAYS

—By J. Burck.



Party Conference Expresses Grief Over Gussev's Death

Cable Sent to International Mourn Zetkin, Gussev; Session Greeted Foster, Irish C. P.

NEW YORK.—Grief over the death of S. Gussev and Clara Zetkin and determination to carry on the bolshevik line for which these revolutionary leaders fought was expressed in cables sent by the Extraordinary Conference of the Communist Party, held here recently, to the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Revolutionary greetings were also sent to the newly founded Communist Party of Ireland. The conference sent greetings to William Z. Foster and expressed the hope that he would soon regain his health and again take his place in the front lines of the struggle.

"The cables follow," said the Communist International. "The Conference of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. is shocked and grieved by the death of Comrade Gussev, lifetime co-worker with Lenin and Stalin, and among the best leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Communist International. In seeking to accomplish the necessary profound change and improvement in our work among the basic American industrial proletarians the Communist Party of the U.S.A. values the many contributions to the solution of its problems made by Comrade Gussev, who nearly a decade was the devoted friend and counsellor of the Communist Party of the U.S.A."

"The Conference of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. condole the Executive Committee of the C. I. and the Communist Party of Germany on the death of the magnificent leader and fighter of the world revolution—Comrade Clara Zetkin. The rapidly growing revolutionary movement of Germany bears the mark of fifty years of heroic work of Clara. A powerful German bolshevik memory will soon honor her memory in victory. The Communist Party of the U.S.A. pledges itself to mobilize the masses of American workers and farmers against the bloody crimes of the Hitler-Hindenburg dictator-

SHIELD FASCIST BALBO FROM CHICAGO FURY

Police and Blackshirt Hordes Protect Flier and His Gang

CHICAGO, July 16.—Italian gangsters, bootleggers, hi-jackers and other criminal elements that work hand-in-hand with the city administration and police were today arrayed in fascist black-shirts and openly allied with the police in shielding the fascist butcher, General Italo Balbo from the hatred of Chicago workers. Especially throughout the Italian working class sections the fascist gangsters are concentrated, fearful of widespread demonstrations of mass fury against the presence in Chicago of one of Mussolini's chief murderers, one of the accomplices in the murder in 1924 of Giacomo Matteotti when that anti-fascist member of parliament announced that he was in possession of facts proving Mussolini a common thief.

Welcomed by Strike-Breakers Balbo, at the head of his Armada arrived yesterday on the last leg of their flight—from Montreal to Chicago. A few hours before a delegation from the United Front Anti-Fascist organization had visited City Hall and demanded that Mayor Kelly refuse to stage a public reception.

But Kelly, head of the strike-breaking city government, whose police were active in attacking the Sopkin dress strikers, was on hand to greet the fascist butcher, along with Rufus C. Dawes, president of the Century of Progress racket; United States Commissioner Harry New and Governor Henry Horner of Illinois.

The fascist flyers brought their planes down in Lake Michigan just off the exhibition grounds. Swarms of police and blackshirts, forming the organization known as the Sons of Italy in America, guarded the docks containing the supplies for refueling the planes.

The planes accompanying Balbo slowed up to let him land first, with his "flag-ship" of the squadron. The flyers were dined on the lake on the Wilmette, and the boat then steamed into the lagoon in front of the exhibition grounds, thence to Soldiers' Field for the official welcome.

Today the gang attended a noon mass performed by Cardinal Mundelein at the Holy Name Cathedral which was also guarded by blackshirt hooligans and police.

Tomorrow they will be wined and dined by Dawes, New and others. On Tuesday they will divide into groups and visit country estates of nabobs near here, and on Wednesday morning they start on their flight back.

Soviet Delegate Refutes Canadian Lies About Timber

Tells London Delegates Facts About Rising Wages in U. S. S. R. As Compared to Capitalist Countries

MOSCOW, July 16.—A sharp reply to the slanders of the Canadian delegation about production of Soviet timber was made yesterday at London in a letter addressed to the chairman of the Second Economic sub-commission by Ozersky, representing the Soviet delegation.

When replying regarding the "cost of production" the Soviet representative pointed out that the sale of Soviet timber was not brought about by unnecessary advertising expenses and the distribution of free shares of stock among share holders. He also showed that the exorbitant salaries paid to parasitic officials of the capitalist timber trusts were unknown in the Soviet Union.

The text of the letter from the Soviet delegation follows: "When perusing the text of the speech of the Canadian delegate delivered on July 3rd at the session of the sub-commission dealing with the co-ordination of production and sale published in the conference bulletin of July 4th, I noted the declaration of the Canadian representative saying that Soviet timber is exported and sold without calculating a number of elements of the cost of production and that workers in the U. S. S. R. must accept labor conditions and wages fixed by the state 'on a level necessary to create the possibility of selling products in the foreign market.'"

LEADERS ADMIT BREAKDOWN OF LONDON PARLEY

Report Declares Any Agreement Impossible and Blames U. S.

LONDON, July 16.—The official seal recognizing the breakdown of the World Economic and Monetary conference was placed upon it yesterday by the drafting committee. Its report, made public late in the afternoon, admitted its failure to reach an agreement "on any vital subject involving international cooperation." That committee, which had been considering commercial policies, was the first to make a report. It is certain that similar reports will be made by each of the other sub-committees.

The report begins by blaming inferentially the stand taken by the United States delegates for the committee's inability to reach agreements on anything at all. It considered two "fundamental questions." First, abolition or reduction of quantitative restrictions upon imports and progressive restoration of normal exchanges. Secondly, tariff policy and the most favored nation clause.

The United States, in pushing forward its trade war and refusing to do anything that would hamper its further beating down of the dollar to gain further trade advantages against its rivals, is held responsible for the debacle. This report shows that Britain, maneuvering in that commission, was able to line up the members in behalf of a policy of trying to cover up all the other manifold antagonisms that were so sharply reflected at the conference.

The delegates, many of whom have used the conference as a forum from which to issue new slanders against the Soviet Union, were forced to recognize the Soviet proposals for immediate cessation of economic warfare. They got around that issue by proposing it for the agenda if and when the World Economic Conference resumes.

National Anti-Fascist Relief Week, Aug. 7-14

National Committee Calls for Intense Drive for Victims of Fascism

NEW YORK.—A call for a national Week of Protest, Defense and Relief for victims of German Fascism, from August 7 to 14, was issued today by the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, to which 34 workers' organizations, both revolutionary and reformist, are affiliated. In order to allow greater time for a broad national preparation, the date finally given is later than that originally given in preliminary announcements.

In issuing the call, the National Committee pointed out the increased activity of Nazi agents in America, who are especially active in German language organizations. Thousands of Nazi leaflets in English, imported from Hamburg, have been distributed in recent days in working class neighborhoods and on New York subway. Nazi magazines are issued, and mass meetings of German speaking workers are being held.

In contrast with this increasing activity of the Nazis in America, the Committee declared that the building of anti-Fascist organizations is lagging, and that anti-Fascist united fronts have been set up in only 25 cities so far.

The point of view persists that our protest united fronts have been established to hold a few meetings and one or two mass demonstrations, after which their duties come to an end," said Alfred Wagenknecht, executive secretary of the National Committee. "The exact opposite should be the case. 'Broad masses of workers and sympathizers desire to give direct aid to the victims of the Hitler terror. A planned relief campaign in all cities will bring into the struggle against fascism thousands of new workers and sympathizers, as well as new workers' organizations. 'The protest movement and the relief campaign must go hand in hand.' The National Committee's call is addressed to all labor and liberal organizations, to all workers and farmers, all intellectual and professional people, Negro, white, native and foreign-born, of every political, economic and religious belief. It calls on them to begin a mass mobilization at once, to hold protest meetings everywhere, to make every place where they meet a collection station for relief of the victims of Fascism."

Japanese War Lord's Court Demands Jail Terms Totalling 1,023 Years for 184 Accused Workers

Haku Sano, Communist Leader, Urges World-Wide Protest; Recalls Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By passing these heavy sentences the court tries to create a precedent for using the death sentence and life imprisonment against the Communists, and thus to prepare strong resistance to further revolutionary activities on the part of the masses.

We must fight to the utmost against these harsh sentences. When Sacco and Vanzetti were sentenced to death in America, the workers, not only of America, but also in London, Berlin and Paris and all the large centers of the world delivered a mass protest against the verdict. We also organized a demonstration of protest in our country, and the accused know it. Now we must once more organize the same sort of demonstration and even more powerful ones, to protest against the sentences passed upon our comrades; we must smash the plotting of the class enemy to create a "court precedent." The prosecutor has demanded the death sentence for Comrade Mitamura because during the arrest he offered armed resistance. Comrade Mitamura was carrying out his Party duty in illegal conditions, and in using his weapons when the

enemy fell upon him, he was at the same time defending the Party. This should be estimated as a political act. And only from this point of view can the accusation be leveled against Comrade Mitamura. In certain circumstances it is quite possible and permissible for a Communist to turn to force of arms and shoot at the enemy. And only a degenerate petty bourgeois can assert that a Communist in no circumstances should make use of weapons. Kuroda, who intentionally killed Sendzi Yamatoto, a revolutionary member of parliament, was sentenced to only seven years' imprisonment. We see here an immeasurable difference in the approach to Kuroda and towards Comrade Mitamura. We protest with all our might against the severe sentences of the class court, and demand our immediate and unconditional release.

However, you will not be successful in smashing our Party either by harsh sentences, or persecuting its members. True, there have been found within our ranks those who, like the small group of "liquidators," took flight at the heavy punishment

that awaited them, and turned traitors. But they form only an insignificant handful, who have already left the arena of class struggle. We are not afraid of heavy sentences, of course the revolutionary demands sacrifices, and death is the greatest sacrifice. The whole of the world revolutionary movement during the last thirty years clearly shows that the blood of our comrades, who have fallen at the hands of the class enemy, has only strengthened and ended our Party. Did not the death of Comrade Vatanabe, who fell in Killing, Formosa, help to strengthen our Party? Our Chinese and Korean comrades are themselves becoming convinced on their own experience that these sacrifices strengthen the Party. Only in circumstances like this can our Party be the leader of the working class.

Our Party is a Party of action. It cannot grow strong on the basis of mere phrases. Loyalty, self-sacrifice, enthusiasm, an unconquerable spirit and courage are demanded of Communists. These qualities are the most important in the present historic stage of development. We are not afraid of severe sentences. And we declare here that we shall fight on with invincible determination. (TO BE CONTINUED)

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Our Party is a Party of action. It cannot grow strong on the basis of mere phrases. Loyalty, self-sacrifice, enthusiasm, an unconquerable spirit and courage are demanded of Communists. These qualities are the most important in the present historic stage of development. We are not afraid of severe sentences. And we declare here that we shall fight on with invincible determination. (TO BE CONTINUED)

Soviet Airmen Awaiting Post, Solo Globe Flyer

MOSCOW, July 16.—The Soviet civil airfleet administration has made all preparations for the arrival of Wiley Post, American flier, who expects to make Novosibirsk, Siberia his first stop in the Soviet Union. Fuel, oil, and instruments are ready at a number of points along his route, in case of an unexpected landing.

KOENIGSBERG East Prussia, July 16.—Wiley Post landed here at 12:40 p.m. (New York time) after being forced to turn back because of engine trouble between Koenigsberg and

Kovno. He said it was only a leaky oil line, which could be quickly repaired, but he decided to take a little rest before starting on the 2,400-mile hop to Novosibirsk, his next stop. Koenigsberg is 320 miles east of Berlin, where Post landed on schedule at 8:11 a.m. today (New York time), 24 hours and 46 minutes after leaving Floyd Bennett Field, New York. He stayed only two hours and a quarter in Berlin before starting off again. Post is flying alone, using a "robot pilot," an automatic piloting instrument which allows him to rest a good part of the time while flying.

from Hamburg, have been distributed in recent days in working class neighborhoods and on New York subway. Nazi magazines are issued, and mass meetings of German speaking workers are being held. In contrast with this increasing activity of the Nazis in America, the Committee declared that the building of anti-Fascist organizations is lagging, and that anti-Fascist united fronts have been set up in only 25 cities so far. The point of view persists that our protest united fronts have been established to hold a few meetings and one or two mass demonstrations, after which their duties come to an end," said Alfred Wagenknecht, executive secretary of the National Committee. "The exact opposite should be the case. 'Broad masses of workers and sympathizers desire to give direct aid to the victims of the Hitler terror. A planned relief campaign in all cities will bring into the struggle against fascism thousands of new workers and sympathizers, as well as new workers' organizations. 'The protest movement and the relief campaign must go hand in hand.' The National Committee's call is addressed to all labor and liberal organizations, to all workers and farmers, all intellectual and professional people, Negro, white, native and foreign-born, of every political, economic and religious belief. It calls on them to begin a mass mobilization at once, to hold protest meetings everywhere, to make every place where they meet a collection station for relief of the victims of Fascism."