

All Out to Red Press Carnival at Starlight Park, Bronx, Saturday, July 1st!

Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

Demonstrations Against Fascism Are Effective! See Letter on Page 4 from Workers in the Biggest Factory in Berlin!

THE WEATHER Today—Fair; moderate temperatures; southwest winds.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1933

'Economy'--at Whose Expense?

HUNDREDS of millions for war equipment; wholesale dismissals of workers in the employ of the federal government; beating down of wages of those still working; attacks on the veterans' pensions and compensation; scornful rejection of the demands of the hungry masses. Such is the Roosevelt "economy" program.

U.S.S.R. Recognition

FROM the first days of the Bolshevik revolution, American workers, in increasing numbers, fought for the recognition of the Soviet Union and against the refusal of the Washington government to grant such recognition.

THE matchless advance in Soviet economic life makes the Soviet Union a vast market for American products. It can easily, as Maxim Litvinoff, commissar for foreign affairs of the Soviet government, said, absorb this year approximately half a billion dollars worth of machinery and other products.

Considerable sections of the American capitalist class see in the Soviet Union an opportunity for profitable trade. This was expressed by Senator Norris the other day when, in urging recognition, he emphasized the fact that the one country that had never defaulted on its international financial obligations recently was the Soviet.

THE action of the Colorado State Federation of Labor in adopting a resolution for recognition of the Soviet Union indicates the increasing insistence of the rank and file workers inside and outside the American Federation of Labor that the vicious anti-Soviet policies of Green, Woll and company be repudiated.

Strike of Negro Farm Workers Stops Pay Cut

Southern Industrial College Heads Cut Pay from \$1 to 40 Cents a Day

CAMP HILL, Ala., June 26.—Negro farm laborers employed on a plantation owned and controlled by the Southern Industrial College here, struck last week against a 60 per cent wage-cut which the college officials tried to put over. They forced the college to rescind the cut.

1,000 Laundry Workers Strike; Defy Thug Terror

NEW YORK.—Police and gangster brutality and arrests failed to stop the spread of the laundry strike called under the leadership of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union. Close to 1,000 workers are now out in 12 shops, and more are still coming out.

Bail for Herndon Is Refused by Atlanta Judge Who Tried Him

ATLANTA, Ga., June 26.—Judge Lee B. Wyatt in Fulton County Court refused to set bail for Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer of the unemployed, and reserved decision on the International Labor Defense demand for a new trial for him, in a hearing Saturday. Wyatt is the judge before whom the original trial was held.

Economists Juggle Living Costs to Fool the Workers

Attempt to Hide the 66 Per Cent Drop in Workers' Income

THE statisticians of the National Industrial Conference Board, a widely-recognized capitalist organization of economists, has just issued a report showing the first rise in the "cost of living" index since 1930. And the capitalist press is giving this report the widest publicity, deliberately distorting the report in order to give two false impressions: first, that the cost of living for the workers has been declining up to now, and second, to conceal the real extent of the sharp rise in prices resulting from impact of Roosevelt's inflationary program.

Murdered Cropper



Henry MacMallin, one of the Negroes murdered in the last struggle, at Tallapoosa. Farm hands and share croppers are again rising against intolerable living conditions in Alabama.

HEFLIN RANTS AGAINST NINE NEGRO BOYS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 26.—Expressing a cruder lynch policy as against the more subtle lynch methods being followed by Judge James E. Horton, former U. S. Senator Thomas J. Hefflin of Alabama has sent the following wire to Attorney General Thomas E. Knight who is seeking to electrocute the nine innocent Scottsboro boys:

DRY GOODS "RECOVERY" CODE SETS STARVATION WAGE LEVELS FOR WORKERS IN 3,500 RETAIL SHOPS

Wages of Experienced Male Workers Pushed Down to Lowest Level of Girls in Dry Goods Shops

Only Program of Struggle Will Smash Down Employers' Organized Struggle Against Workers

NEW YORK.—Another code which sets starvation wages for tens of thousands of workers in the retail dry goods stores has been handed over to General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the industrial recovery act.

The code drawn up by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, representing 3,800 store owners throughout the country, is, as one of the framers of the bill would say, "expertly designed to raise profits," and at the expense not only of the workers employed in the dry goods trade but of all workers who are still expected to wear shirts, underclothing or other dry goods sold by these stores.

The workers in the trade had not one word to say about wages, hours or conditions. The main purpose of the code is to bring down the wages of the higher-paid male workers to the level of the poorest paid young female workers.

Without stating that the majority of workers in this trade are young girls, the code actually sets a maximum wage of \$12 a week for 48 hours for these workers.

The complete wage scheme of the retail dry goods code is stated as follows: Experienced male workers in cities of 1,000,000 population in the United States, that is in only six or seven of the largest cities in the country, are to get a maximum wage of \$18 a week. Many of these workers have families which they are expected to support on this wage in the period of skyrocketing prices.

Women workers are given the maximum wage of \$12 a week, stepping down to \$11 and \$10 a week. Young workers are given a maximum wage of \$11, stepping down in various cities to \$10 and \$9 a week.

The code gives the bosses the right to slash the wages further. It says that "it is recognized that these suggested rates are subject to further adjustments."

Before even considering wage rates the 3,800 bosses, some of them including large department stores employing thousands of workers, declare they must have an increase in prices of 10 per cent. This hits all workers, as well as the dry goods workers.

Food prices in the past two months, according to Dun & Bradstreet, a credit and economic association, have gone up 16 per cent, and now the most necessary articles of clothing will be shopped up 10 per cent in order, with the appearance of establishing a minimum wage rate, to raise the profits of the retail dry goods bosses.

The introduction to the dry goods code submitted to General Johnson

contains a request that the producing industries actually cut down production and throw thousands out of work. "It may be temporarily necessary to place restricting limits on the volume of goods produced," says the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

All Will Be Hit. All workers in the dry goods stores who will be immediately affected when General Johnson puts his O.K. to the bosses' scheme should organize their committees to protest against the starvation wages that the dry goods bosses, through the industrial recovery act, are attempting to foist on them.

Right to elect their committees in every store to put forward their demands. The possibility to discuss wage scales and hours, calling for meetings of the workers in all dry goods stores. The bosses have already held their meetings, and are well organized. They now will get the sanction of the government for their starvation wage levels.

Recognition of a workers' elected store committee to take up all grievances of the workers. The right of the workers to raise the question of wages at any time, as the cost of living speeds up, in order to break through the attempt of the industrial recovery bill and the National Retail Dry Goods Association to rivet a starvation wage on the workers while the bosses go ahead with their price raising schemes.

The right of the workers to organize against a rise in hours, for shorter hours without reduction in pay and against the installation of overtime scheme of the dry goods bosses, under the threat of firing the workers. Demand extra pay for overtime.

Program of Struggle. As a basis for their demands, the retail dry goods stores workers should demand:

1) The right of organization of their own rank and file unions, the

Gen. Johnson Admits Discontent Is Rising

But Tells Bosses to Go Ahead and Make Own Wage Scales, Ignoring Labor's Demands

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Admitting that the anti-labor actions growing out of the industrial recovery bill are already causing discontent among the workers, General Hugh S. Johnson was forced to make an oily speech over the expensive Columbia and National Broadcasting Radio hookup.

"In the first place," Johnson said, "there has recently been unfortunate and ill-informed conjecture that there is some mutual fear between labor and industry which has slowed up the preparation of industrial agreements for submission at the present."

This refers to the clash which resulted when in his very first bulletin the general told the bosses to pay no attention to the so-called collective bargaining clause of the law. As a result of this, the bosses in the basic industries, steel, coal, automobiles, and so on, were preparing to drag on the workers, by the organization of fake workers' committees and more stringent company unions.

Bosses Do the Agreeing. Yet in the very speech by which he tried to cover this up, General Johnson told the bosses to go ahead with their codes, without regard to the workers at all. He quoted the meaning of the law in this respect, saying:

"It is trade or industrial associations or groups and not combinations of trade with labor groups which are to submit codes or agreements, and trade associations have been asked to say in their first or basic agreements what the whole industry proposes to do about hours or wages."

When carefully analyzed this means the following for the workers: Without paying any attention to the workers, organized or unorganized, the leading bosses are to get together and draw up wage, hour and condition scales. After they have agreed on the best method of making higher profits under the act, and after they have organized themselves to smash down opposition of the workers the code is then handed over to General Johnson, who, acting for President Roosevelt, has the power to use the courts, the police, the army, to force the workers to accept and to legalize strikes or other struggles of the workers against the bosses' wage schemes.

Try to Stop Organization. General Johnson, in order to stop organization of the workers themselves, declared: "It is not the function or purpose of the administration to organize either industry or labor."

This has a double meaning. Johnson's statement is a blunt lie. The bosses are organized, and will be further organized in their trade organizations to ensure a starvation wage. The workers are to be kept from organization, except where it is in the interest of the company unions or where the A. F. of L. best serves the interests of the employers in those industries where it is already organized.

Everyday Costs Rising Real Wages Falling As Dollar Cheapens

of cotton today soared in stampeding buying to over \$2 a bale, the highest price in two years. This can only mean higher prices for bread and clothes.

A survey of the leading cities of the country shows that the price of meats has risen from 3 to 15 cents a pound, round steak from 22 to 33 cents a pound, pork chops from 18 to 29 a pound. Potatoes have gone up from 10 cents to 14 cents for 5 lbs. Eggs have risen from 28 to 39 cents a dozen and have not shown the usual seasonal drop. Cream and butter have risen, the one from 40 to 80 cents a quart, and the latter from 26 to 34 cents a lb.

Electric Costs Rise. BUT the actual cost of living of workers has been increased not only by the recent advance in prices, but by increases in the cost of basic services throughout the crisis. Electric rates advanced from July, 1929 to April, 1933 by 6.8 per cent. Street car fares advanced in most cities to 7 and 8 cents.

Huge Drop in Wages As Dividends Soar

While wages of the workers have been deeply slashed, and living costs have risen, the strongest sections of the American capitalist class have not done at all badly during the crisis.

With the breaking out of the crisis, the golden flow of dividend and interest collections increased. The following table compiled by the U. S. Survey of Current Business shows only the payments of the largest companies:

1929—\$7,584,000,000
1930—\$8,592,000,000
1931—\$8,520,000,000
1932—\$7,200,000,000

For the first three months of this year, dividend payments were greater than the first three months last year, this year's payments totalling \$1,125,043,000 as against \$1,121,000,000.

Attempt to Hide the 66 Per Cent Drop in Workers' Income

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The whole purpose of the current ballyhoo is to throw down a smoke-screen, behind which the process of increasing profits for the employers by raising prices and reducing wages can go on, without any opposition from the workers to whom it will mean even more hunger and suffering.

THE Roosevelt government representing the interests of the American capitalist class and particularly the most powerful section of it, finance capital of Wall Street, is driving grimly trampling the American workers deeper into hunger and suffering.

Unity Needed in the Struggle for Social Insurance

By I. AMTER.

Today, the local, county and state governments, obeying the dictates of Wall Street, are cutting unemployment relief. The bankers, landlords and big industrialists demand "economy" and reduction of taxes. The politicians carry this out not by cutting down high salaries, not by declaring moratoriums on payment of principal and interest to the bankers, but by firing thousands of civil service employees and particularly by cutting down relief. The mayors of fifty of the largest cities in the country have declared their bankruptcy—and the unemployed have to bear the burden.

Every Promise Broken.

The Roosevelt government has betrayed every promise the Democratic Party made during the election campaign. Congress has closed, without making good a single promise. Instead of the promised unemployment insurance, Roosevelt and congress gave us 32 war vessels and 390 bombing planes to cost \$247,000,000! Instead of the promises of the "new deal," Roosevelt and congress forced labor on the youth, cutting of salaries of federal employees and the disability allowances of the veterans. To peak it all, congress and Roosevelt have given us the industrial "recovery" bill, which means the lowering of the standard of living of the American workers to a level not experienced by this generation of workers. It means the fixing of the standard of wages against which, according to the law, there will be an appeal, not to the organized striking strength of the workers, but to Roosevelt. It means the taking away of the right to strike (as already shown in textile in Reading, Pa., and steel and mining in western Pennsylvania). It means the corraling of the workers into unions under government supervision. It means the heartless spearing up of the workers in the shops, increase in accidents and occupational diseases, the throwing of hundreds of thousands of the older workers into the streets—while maintaining the profits of the employers.

No Jobs.

Millions of unemployed workers who think that industrial "recovery" is now assured, get no job. We should not forget what Roosevelt once said: "If we should return to the peak production of 1929, between five and ten million workers will never return to work." Yes, more than this: Millions of workers now unemployed and the millions who come out of the schools and colleges each year, will never again see the inside of the factories.

Starvation for the unemployed; hunger wages, heartbreaking speed-up, government controlled unions, and the denial of the right to strike for the employed workers, increased misery for the toiling farmers, destruction of the small merchants—this faces the people of this country. All of this is in preparation for a new world war—the slaughter of the working class of the world.

Lead by the Unemployed Councils, the workers have been carrying on a struggle to meet these conditions—and their struggles have been partially successful. Were it not for the fighting Unemployed Councils, the standard of relief, low as it is, would be still lower; more hundreds of thousands of working class families would have been evicted; more tens of thousands of Negro and foreign-born workers would have died of hunger. But this is not enough.

Social Insurance Needed.

The demand and need of the whole working class today, faced with the "recovery" bill, has not been achieved: Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the employers and the government. This demand for protection in case of unemployment, sickness, accident, old age, maternity; the demand for security must be realized for the working class family. The struggle for unemployment and social insurance becomes the central task of the whole working class—brought home to us with the greatest sharpness by the industrial "recovery" bill—the pearl of legislation of the Roosevelt-Wall Street government.

Through the provisions of the industrial "recovery" law, the employers, already well organized in their associations and chambers of commerce, will be better organized than ever before. The anti-trust law is abolished. The government will aid industrialists in organizing themselves and will unite them under government direction. Today, the struggle of the workers becomes a sharper one, and demands the greatest unity.

State Reports Cut in Relief During May

NEW YORK—Alfred H. Schoellkopf, chairman of the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration reports a drop in relief distribution of \$619,564 during May.

In May, 360,212 families were given aid, while in March 396,884 were on relief lists. This is a drop of 36,572 in two months. Reasons given for the drop is that many families found additional support through work of some of its members. What it actually amounts to is that children of jobless workers were sent to the labor camps, the dollar a day for work was turned over for relief to their parents.

In many instances in New York outright cuts in relief took place where workers were arbitrarily removed from relief lists.

Students' Orchestra In First Performance

The National Student League string orchestra gave its first performance Saturday night at the John Reed Club headquarters at 583 Sixth Ave., and surprised a crowded hall with the vigor and beauty of its playing.

HOLD NEGRO WORKER FOR DEPORTATION

Arrested in April at Scottsboro Demonstration

NEW YORK—Charges of assault were dropped in court Monday morning against Robert D. Smith, Negro worker who was arrested at an open air Scottsboro meeting in Harlem April 26, and he was taken to Ellis Island for deportation.

The New York District International Labor Defense, which is defending him, charges that deportation proceedings against him have been framed in order to terrify the Negro masses in their fight against National oppression and against the hunger program of the bosses.

Protest telegrams should be sent at once to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D.C., demanding that Robert D. Smith be released at once from Ellis Island and that he be given unconditional freedom.

TRIAL TODAY OF NEGRO COPS BEAT Snipes Charged with Assault; Hall Trial Again Postponed

NEW YORK—Hamie Snipes, Negro worker, will come up for trial this morning, June 27, in Special Sessions Court, Franklin and Center St., on a framed-up charge of assault.

He was arrested May 19 at a demonstration at a Harlem home relief bureau and was severely beaten by cops in the police station because of his color and because of his working-class activity. His frame-up is a deliberate attempt to force unemployment and starvation upon the Negro masses and an attempt to break down their growing resistance to the misery of the capitalist system.

Unless Negro and white workers crowd the court at his trial, attempts will be made to railroad him. The N. Y. District International Labor Defense calls upon workers to rally to his defense.

NEW YORK—The trial of Anna Hall, arrested at a home relief bureau demonstration, was postponed at a hearing Monday morning to July 6, while that of Olshen, managing editor of the Ny Tid, who resisted an eviction, was adjourned until July 20.

On the same day Henry Tense and I. Izen were ordered held for Special Sessions on a framed-up charge of inciting to riot. They were arrested when cops tried to break up an open-air meeting in Coney Island.

Arrested May 18 at an eviction at 177 W. 10th St., Brooklyn, Diana Winter, member of the Bronx Hall Unemployed Council, will be tried on charge of disorderly conduct this morning, June 27, at the Brooklyn Court, Smith and Schermerhorn Sts. She will be defended by the N. Y. District International Labor Defense.

"The Steering Wheel of History Can Be Turned"

Just What 'Socialist Competition' Means to U.S.S.R. Labor

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

The worker is master, and the master reckons every penny himself, so that the industry shall have the lowest possible running costs, the biggest possible profits and turn out the best quality goods. And so one shop after another, one brigade after another is going over to the new form of work from the point of view of the owner. Every workers' section, every shop, brigade and work-shop has its own plan, its own calculations, its own funds and responsibility. The workers know that if by good work they save a thousand rubles in a month this money will go into the boss's pocket. This thousand rubles will go towards the improvement of the factory, or in premiums for the best shock-worker, or to the factory club, the factory library. To emerge from dirt and poverty, to shift onerous and monotonous work to the machine, to become a veritable master of nature—such are the interests of our workers.

It is difficult to turn the steering wheel of history, but with able handling it can be turned. And it is this desire to turn the course of history, to remake the world that provides the power we require—the power of the human will.

But to desire is not enough; we have got to know how to make use of this desire. The worker is not only the master of the factory—he is the worker of the whole country too. But what is he to do in order to become the master of the country in deeds and not merely in words? How is he, standing at his bench, in his corner of the work-shop, to keep the eye of a master on the whole factory, on all factories?

Perhaps you think this is a dream, or some impossible Utopia? Visit the factories which have already fulfilled the Five-Year Plan in

New Ellis Island Committee to Cover Up Deportation Drive

Perkins Group Turns Away Workers Delegation Seeking Information on Its Program

NEW YORK, June 26.—Almost 100 business men and social registerites met at 3 p.m. yesterday at the Bar Association building, 42 W. 44th St., at the initial organizational meeting of the Committee on Ellis Island of the Department of Labor. The committee was organized at the request of Secretary of Labor Perkins, in an attempt to begin a systematic cover-up of actual conditions in the arrest and treatment of foreign born workers, as exposed in recent articles in the "Daily Worker."

Carlton H. Palmer, general manager of the Squibb Co., is chairman of the committee, which includes such names as Mrs. E. Marshall Field, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Roger W. Strauss, etc.

A committee of six representing as many workers' organizations, which came to the meeting for the purpose of gaining information about the plans and purposes of the newly-formed group, was told that no information was ready now, before investigation had begun.

The committee was composed of J. Lorenz of the Marine Workers Industrial Union; M. Epstein, of the International Workers Order; George E. Powers, of the Trade Union League; Frank Spector of the International Labor Defense; Walter Ribak of the United Ukrainian Toilers Organizations, and Rebecca Kaplan of the National Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

In a speech delivered to the Ellis Island Committee members, Col. D. W. McCormack, Commissioner General of Immigration, spoke vaguely of "alleged abuses" and urged a "thorough, impartial investigation."

However, in speaking of the "significance of Ellis Island and the service it represents to ourselves," McCormack gave the game away.

"Slipshod methods or neglect of duty on the part of immigration officials," he said, "may easily lead loose on the country or permit to remain at liberty, aliens who constitute no contribution to our welfare or to our civilization, but on the contrary constitute a menace to the physical and spiritual health of our people."

The 17,000,000 jobless workers in America today expose McCormack's hypocrisy in speaking of the "menace" of foreign-born workers to the "physical and spiritual health of our people." The menace he speaks of, and really fears, is the threat of organized working class action against the bosses and the state, for adequate relief, for higher wages and for better living and working conditions.

268 New Policemen to Swell Terror-Forces Against N.Y. Toilers

NEW YORK, June 26.—Two hundred and sixty-eight additional policemen are to join the metropolitan force today. They were "graduated" at "commencement" exercises held at the Yankee Stadium in the Bronx yesterday.

These new policemen, joining the 75 others who were recently shifted from inside desk jobs to the streets, swell the forces of the Tammany administration's terror against workers on strike, in eviction battles, at demonstrations.

An indication of the use to which these rookie cops are to be put was shown in the "commencement" exercises when machine guns, rifles and pistols were fired and a special "night-club exercise" exhibited.

"Glad Patterson to Get New Trial", Says Ruby Bates

NEW YORK—"I want to say how glad I am to hear that Haywood Patterson is getting a new trial," Ruby Bates, chief defense witness in the Scottsboro case, declared yesterday. Testifying at Patterson's trial in Decatur recently, she had exposed the whole case as a frame-up. Commenting on the I. L. D. victory in forcing a new trial for Patterson, Ruby Bates said:

"I am glad that I was able to help show up the frame-up against them innocent Scottsboro boys. Haywood Patterson is innocent like all the rest of them. I am glad that by telling my story I was able to show up the lies of Victoria Price so that Judge Horton was forced to say that her evidence was no good.

"I want to say that I am glad that I could help the International Labor Defense and all the people that's helping them try to get the boys freed win this new trial. If it wasn't for the International Labor Defense those boys would have been dead two years ago. I want to thank the International Labor Defense for myself. It was account of them that I was able to tell the truth at the second trial and got a chance to tell how I lied at the first trial and why I lied at that trial. They gave me a chance to clear myself of the awful harm I done in the first trial and help save them boys now."

SHANGHAI 129 SEAMEN FROM ELLIS ISLAND

Taken Under Guard on Southern Cross to Buenos Aires

NEW YORK.—Twelve of the 14 seamen taken forcibly from the Munson liner, the Munbeaver, to Ellis Island, were shanghaied from the Island Saturday and placed under guard aboard the Southern Cross bound for Buenos Aires. This was revealed yesterday in a post card and letter sent to the International Labor Defense attorney, Toby, by the seamen.

The contents of the post card and letter (written in Danish), which are self-explanatory, follow:

From Ellis Island June 23, 1933.

Dear Sir:

We this afternoon have been visited by a "gentleman." We think he was the shore captain of the Munson line. He laid down the law to us and then told us to drop the International Labor Defense. If we didn't we would get six months. We answered, "All right, we'd rather take the six months."

(Signed by the 12 seamen.)

Registration Opened for Workers School

The Workers' School announces the opening of the Summer term on Monday, July 24th. This term will consist of a six-week period and no special requirements will be made for anyone who may select any course in the curriculum. Because of the large demand for summer courses, and in view of the heavy registration in the last terms, all are urged to register at once. Registration is now on at the office of the Workers' School, third floor, 35 East 12th St., New York City.

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9 Negroes Facing Trial for Scoring Arrest of Worker

Red Cross Foreman Had Pulled Gun on Negro; Minister Implicated in Arrests

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 26.—Nine Negro workers of Collegeville, Jim-Crow section of Birmingham, will go on trial Wednesday on a framed charge of "disturbing religious worship." The arrests followed protests of Collegeville workers at the church of the Reverend Sears, who had helped send to jail a Negro worker, Randolph Carter, for the "crime" of resenting abuse by a white Red Cross foreman. The International Labor Defense is members of Sears' congregation rose after the sermon and began asking questions concerning Sears' part in the arrest of Carter. Sears got out his gun, pointed it at the audience, and shouted: "Be quiet, in the name of the Lord!" He then called the police, who arrested three workers at the church and made a round-up in Collegeville of all workers suspected of being militant. Nine were arrested in all, and a charge placed against them of "disturbing religious worship." Conviction on this charge may bring a two-year jail sentence.

Urges Court Attendance.

Workers are distributing leaflets calling for the release of Carter and the nine Collegeville workers, and are calling for mass attendance at the trial of the nine in Judge Abernathy's court this Wednesday, June 28, at 9 a. m., on the fifth floor of the county courthouse. The leaflets denounce Sears as a "preacher for the Lord, spy for the police, and framer-up of workers."

AMUSEMENTS

CITY THEATRE 14th St. & Irving Place
SOVIET PICTURES AT 10c and 15c
THURSDAY, JUNE 29
FOR ONE DAY ONLY
"SOVIET YOUTH"
AN AMERINO PRODUCTION

Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave.
CLARK GABLE and HELEN HAYES
in "WHITE SISTER"
Added Feature: "When Strangers Marry" with JACK ROLFE and LILLIAN BOND

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Thalia Theatre
Always Cool and Comfortable

LAST TIMES TODAY
"ARSENAL" Soviet Russia's Outstanding Epic also "LA RONDES DES NEUBRES" ("The Dance of the Hours")
The Workers' **ACME** 14th Street and Union Square

I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
236 SUTTER AVE. BROOKLYN
GENERAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS
For International Workers Order
Phone: DICKENS 3-1273-4-5
Night Phone: DICKENS 6-5389

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

WORKERS' ATTENTION!
Artists of the John Reed Club WILL SKETCH YOU (Fullfill that old secret desire) at the **Daily Worker Picnic** SUNDAY, JULY 30th

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

INTERVALE
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BRONX, N. Y. 962 WESTCHESTER AVE.

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

NEEDLEWORKERS APPRECIATE
THE LITTLE WATCH REPAIR SHOP
417 SIXTH AVENUE, AT 28TH STREET

BENSONHURST WORKERS
Patrons
GORGEOUS CAFETERIA
2211 86th Street
Near Bay Parkway
Fresh Food at Proletarian Prices

SOKAL CAFETERIA
1690 PITKIN AVENUE

FOR BROWNSVILLE PROLETARIANS
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1690 PITKIN AVENUE

CAMP UNITY
Wingdale, N. Y.

is now open for the Summer Season.
Spend your vacation in a Proletarian Camp.

Rates: \$13 per week (TAX INCLUDED)
Week-End Rates: 2 days \$4.85, 1 day \$2.45
For those who stay in camp a whole summer, \$10 per week (\$1 tax)
PROLETARIAN CULTURAL and SPORT ACTIVITIES EVERY DAY

—For Information Call—
ESTABROOK 5-1400 Cars leave for camp from 2346 Bronx Park E. ROUND TRIP \$5.00

JULY 1ST

RED PRESS CARNIVAL

DAILY WORKER : : MORNING FREIHEIT

STARLIGHT PARK and COLISEUM
East 177th Street, Bronx

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

TICKETS: \$1.00 PER HUNDRED; \$5.00 PER THOUSAND. AT OFFICES OF FREIHEIT and DISTRICT OFFICE OF DAILY WORKER, 35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY



German workers, working with great enthusiasm as shock brigades at the construction of the Chemical Trust in Berznik (Ural).

shops, all factories have got to work well.

And so brigade challenges brigade, work shop, work shop, factory, factory.

"Free competition," this is the mainspring of capitalist industry.

"Socialist competition," this is the mainspring of socialist industry.

Here also factory competes with factory, wood with metal, oil with coal. But the rules of the game are quite different. In other countries one factory tries to ruin another, oil tries to supersede coal, timber magnates rejoice in the failures of the metal magnates.

THINGS are quite different in a socialist country. When there is a failure in one factory, another sends its best workers to pilot them through their troubled waters. When coal is in a bad way, oil helps it out. The Stalingrad tractor works help behind. Its workers and foremen were inexperienced. Every day expensive imported machinery was put out of action. One day the works produced 50 tractors, the next day not one. The conveyor remained motionless for hours. Then the workers in the "Red Putilov" works challenged the Stalingrad workers to competition. But this was not all they did. They sent experienced engineers and workers to the help of the Stalingrad workers.

A Dramatic Picture of Shock-Brigades at Work

Every day the papers give the names of worker-heroes. Here is Hineiko, the best shock-worker in the Stalin factory college. "On August 1, 1930," writes "Pravda," "the plates on the rotor of a 24,000 kw. turbine were under the direction of Hineiko. While putting the plates on the shaft Hineiko noticed some dust on the cylinder which might have lowered its efficiency. He tried to brush it off with a rapid movement of his hand, but was too late, and his fingers were squeezed between two plates. To save Hineiko's hand the cylinder shaft would have had to be spoiled. Hineiko would not allow this to be done. In order to remove the plate carefully, without spoiling the shaft, he proposed that the shaft should be heated. Hineiko's hand, crushed to the bone, all the time lay between the two plates, and the pain grew still greater when the shaft was heated. This cost Hineiko two fingers, but the rotor was saved and the turbine was ready in time.

Then there was Timofeyev, foreman of the same factory. During a very important stage in the making of a turbine—the testing—Timofeyev remained at his post for days on end. During the testing of a 24,000 kw. turbine, Timofeyev's face and hands were scalded by steam let out through a careless turn of the regulator. The doctor bandaged him and told him to go home. Timofeyev absolutely refused to do this till the testing was over.

Again there was Gromov, carpenter and brigade-leader, one of those who helped to build up the Berznik Chemical Combine.

Gromov and his brigade undertook to roof the compressor section, at a height of 25 meters, in the winter, with a temperature of 46 degrees below zero, when all other brigades had given it up as hopeless. The work was done in time.

It is by people like this that the world is being made over again.

(Translated from the Russian by Ivy Litvinov)

100 Shop Branch Delegates Attend Auto Convention

Importance of Developing DaytoDay Shop Relief Struggles Stressed

DETROIT, Mich., June 26.—The convention of the Auto Workers Union attended by 100 elected delegates from shops and territorial branches at the Detroit Hotel adjourned last night after electing officers to the General Executive Board and re-electing Phil Raymond as the union's secretary. The convention adopted a constitution and program.

The main report of the convention was given by Raymond, secretary of the Union at the opening session Saturday afternoon. He described the vicious exploitation in the shops, the wage cuts and speed-up.

The role of Frank X. Martel, notorious head of the Detroit Federation of Labor, in making use of the industrial recovery act to organize a company union and thus help the bosses' attack on the Auto Workers' Union was exposed in Raymond's report.

Day to Day Struggles

"The only way," declared Raymond, "what we can fight this vicious recovery bill, that aims to force us into an organization that the bosses choose for us, is by building and perfecting our groups in the shop and by carrying on day to day struggles against wage cuts, for an increase in wages to meet the rising living cost, and against increasingly unbearable conditions."

Raymond emphasized the importance of fighting against Negro discrimination and of conducting activity among the women and the youth. He discussed the successful Briggs Motor Products and Hudson strikes early in the year, pointing out their shortcomings, and called for building the union by systematic day to day work.

Stresses Fight on Relief Robert Wald, organization secretary, in a supplementary report discussed the problems of the unemployed, stressing the struggle for relief and unemployment insurance.

Ten per cent more cars are being produced this year with 20 per cent fewer workers, Wald said. He called for the same production with 30,000 workers as he did last year with 90,000, showing the terrific speed-up. He called for the Auto Workers' Union to lead the fight for unemployment insurance.

Discussion followed by the delegates, who pointed out conditions in the shops, and among the unemployed, and criticized the union's shortcomings.

The evening session ended at 8:30. The convention resumed Sunday at 10:30 a. m. with a continuation of the discussion and with a speech by John Schmies, district organizer for the Communist Party and member of the union.

Important Resolutions

Important resolutions were adopted at the final session of the convention against the Recovery Act, defending the workers' right to organize, against fascism and endorsing the workers' unemployment insurance bill. Resolutions for the freedom of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys and condemning the Ford massacre of 1932 were also adopted. Schmies and Stachel of the Trade Union Unity League spoke at the final sessions of the convention urging that activity in shops be intensified. The postponement of the Trade Union Unity League convention was also announced.

The convention was preceded on Friday night by a parade of workers with placards from two points to the Cass Technical High School, Ver-

Too Much Cotton



NEWS ITEM: Roosevelt has ordered the farmers to destroy at least 25 per cent of their cotton crop this year in order to raise the price.

—By Burck.

CALL MEETING ON RELIEF FOR SINGLE JOBLESS

HUNGRY—ABANDONS BABY NEW YORK, June 26.—A hungry mother, unable to see her girl baby starve, left the infant in the hallway of an apartment building at 1162 First Avenue. It was found by the janitor of the building who turned the baby over to the Foundling Hospital. A note from the mother said: "I am unable to take care of my child. She was born June 7, 1933. Some day I may come back for her. Please feed her on a bottle."

RUMANIA ORDERS WAR PLANES WARSAW, June 26.—Prince Nicholas of Rumania is in Warsaw, accompanied by the Rumanian Minister of Aviation and several generals and other military officials. He will place orders for a number of bombing and pursuit planes with Polish factories. The Rumanian masses are enduring the most appalling hunger while the government spends enormous amounts on its military machine. Rumania is one of the vassal states of France and has figured prominently in every counter-revolutionary and interventionist plot against the Soviet Union.

CHICAGO, June 26.—More than 300 airplane pilots, most of them speed or stunt flyers, are here to participate in the four day air races to be held in connection with the "century of progress" exposition. The show is still the biggest flop ever staged in Chicago. The attendance is still low, few even of the residents of Chicago being willing to submit to the racketeers that run the thing and try to gouge everything out of those who attend. The attractions are worthless from an amusement or educational standpoint.

Get your unit, union local, or mass group to challenge another group in raising subs for the Daily Worker as being for an increase in pay.

Demonstrate Support of Red Press at Carnival Saturday!

NEW YORK.—Next Saturday, July 1, is to be a day on which workers of New York and vicinity will demonstrate their solidarity with the Daily Worker and the Morning Freiheit—the two largest working class papers in the United States.

From Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island and all other metropolitan neighborhoods, tens of thousands of workers will surge in steady streams to Starlight Park, E. 177th St., Bronx, where the day's festivities will begin.

In the evening, the Bronx Coliseum will be the scene of action. Here the workers will dance until dawn to the music of large dance orchestras.

All preparations have been made to insure the success of this huge Red Press Carnival. The doors of Starlight Park, which has been engaged for the occasion, will be opened to workers at 10 a. m. Saturday. The management committee assures all workers that "the program arranged for this affair will be remembered for a long time."

"Our whole proletarian cultural front will be represented. All the workers' choruses will unite in one big international song ensemble, singing revolutionary songs. Several orchestras will provide music in different parts of the park. Our proletarian athletes of the Labor Sports Union will give sports exhibitions and supervise all sorts of games."

"The workers who come to the carnival will have the opportunity of seeing for the first time a new Soviet movie which has never before been shown to the American public. The climax of the carnival will come in the evening, when everyone present will participate in the dance being arranged in the Coliseum. Dancing will continue until early morning."

A big restaurant will supply food at proletarian prices.

The management committee, in urging workers to turn out for this Carnival, stresses the life-and-death importance of the affair. It points out that the summer months always cause a drop in income and that the means of continuing to publish our papers must be provided in other ways. "The success of this affair," they insist, "means the continued life of our two greatest organizers and agitators—the Daily Worker and the Freiheit."

Workers can get tickets for this affair from their organizations. When this ticket is presented at the gate, only an additional 20 cents will be needed for admission. Otherwise admission will be 30 cents. Workers are urged to secure their tickets immediately, and to make sure of being present at Starlight Park on Saturday.

Where no agreements have been made, then Roosevelt is empowered to "investigate" and set the rates. Under this clause the law states: "The president may differentiate according to experience and skill of the employes affected and according to locality of employment."

This means that attempts will be made to strike sharper divisions between every category of workers. Sharp divisions will be drawn between skilled and unskilled, with the unskilled in a mill run by the same corporation. It means that the wage scales for the same kind and duration of work can differ greatly according to the needs of the various cartels, or the same cartel in different sections of the country.

In order to prevent the agricultural laborers from "benefiting" from the deal, mutual agreements of workers and bosses for maximum hours and minimum wages may be made. The judge of the practicability is always

important point. With inflation advancing, with the cartels they propose to form aimed primarily at raising prices and profits, the cost of living will sweep up by leaps and bounds if the act ever reaches the point where the basic industries are involved before it breaks down. This will mean that if the bosses in an industry in which unions have a closed shop, propose a scale a few cents higher, with a stagger-plan working week actually making the total week's pay lower, that nothing but a strike or other form of mass struggle on the part of the workers will save them from a wage cut.

Once the code is approved, the wage rate becomes a matter of the law, a matter of jurisdiction of the labor-laws, injunction-issuing federal courts.

The second point we mentioned above, insures the open shop and the company union. It provides that any boss can hire any non-union worker, under the code (which is now supported by the Industrial Advisory Board and the Federal Courts, two great friends of labor in a closed union shop, and that the union can bring no pressure on such a worker to join the union.

Furthermore, in those plants where a company union exists, no pressure can be brought to bear to urge the workers to quit the company union and join a class struggle trade union, a union which will fight for better living conditions, against wage cuts, and for unemployment insurance.

"So Far as Practicable!" There is a little phrase that appears again and again in the law. Whenever the law contains some misplaced propaganda that in practice may be taken seriously by some misled workers, the phrase is thrown in—"So far as practicable!" "So far as practicable," to the program of American capitalism under the new deal "mutual agreements of workers and bosses for maximum hours and minimum wages" may be made. The judge of the practicability is always

such for—not bailing out the pools of unemployment, but filling them up more.

Before it touches on what should be done with the workers under the codes, section 3-C of the industrial recovery act gives the federal courts the right to force the workers, under penalty of violating the act, and by the injunction to be used in a manner never experienced before, to abide by the wage schedules of the cartels—that is, the wage schedules of the biggest corporations which will dominate the cartels or monopolies.

The district federal courts have the right to uphold the codes (which include wage scales). These district federal courts have a long history of strike-breaking, most notorious of which was the action of the federal court in Chicago in the 1921 railway strike. A federal injunction was used to smash the strike and beat the workers back into submission. This experience, and this weapon, Green approves for the workers as the new deal.

When the cartels formulate their codes, one of the conditions for acceptance by the president's industrial recovery bureaucracy is a so-called minimum wage rate and maximum hour schedule. This is a far cry from the palaver of Roosevelt and Green about "decent living standards," about increasing the purchasing power of labor. This is where one of the great divergences appears between the propaganda about the bill, and the bill itself, a divergence which in action, in life, will be still greater. The minimum wage of \$10 and \$11 for textile workers approved by Hugh S. Johnson, the director of the industrial recovery bureaucracy, could not be twisted into the designation of a "decent living wage," even by the most glib of Roosevelt's lyricists.

N. Y. TRADE UNION NEWS

Notorious Zausner Steals Painters Council Elections

Bosses, Underworld Pad Ballots to Elect Him

NEW YORK.—Philip Zausner, notorious thief who stole \$100,000 from the treasury of Painters' District Council No. 9 in 1927, was "elected" secretary-treasurer of the Painters' District Council at the election held last Saturday. It is reported that the Master Painters' Association, together with the Washington Heights Association, paid \$25,000 to "elect" Zausner.

How the Election Was Stolen. According to the ballot count of the official machine, Zausner received 1,200 votes, only 24 per cent of the total vote. Four other candidates received between 800 and 1,000 votes each. Besides mobilizing the whole underworld under the leadership of Jake the Bum, 800 books were issued by Zausner's gang for members who were non-existent, and each person was given a bribe of \$5 or \$10 to vote with the book.

Last year the General Executive Board, the Master Painters' Association and the politicians in the District Council combined to bring Zausner in as an appointed manager of the District Council, but the mass revolt was so great that the Executive Board were forced to withdraw him. This year they decided to put it over by stealing the elections.

Rank and file painters are up in arms against this election and are taking steps to oust Zausner and his gang. Every local union is urged by the rank and file to adopt resolutions of protest demanding the ousting of the agents of the bosses in the District Council and to take organizational steps to put honest rank and file representatives in this office who will fight for the members against the bosses.

Rank and file painters are up in arms against this election and are taking steps to oust Zausner and his gang. Every local union is urged by the rank and file to adopt resolutions of protest demanding the ousting of the agents of the bosses in the District Council and to take organizational steps to put honest rank and file representatives in this office who will fight for the members against the bosses.

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1,000 DEMONSTRATE AGAINST DUBINSKY'S PIECE WORK PLOT

Cloakmakers Demand I. L. G. W. U. Officials Call Open Meeting on Question

NEW YORK.—A protest demonstration of cloakmakers against the attempt of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, to help the bosses sneak back the piece-work system, took place yesterday in front of the headquarters of the I.L.G.W.U. at 16th St.

Over 1,000 workers participated in the demonstration, following a meeting at Bryant Hall, where cloakmakers packed the hall to hear their rank and file action committee report on how Dubinsky had rejected their demands that he help the cloakmakers in their struggle for the retention of week work.

Referendum Thursday. The fake referendum called by Dubinsky on the question of piece-work will be held on Thursday. The working of the question on the ballot shows how Dubinsky is trying to shew the workers into accepting piece-work slavery.

"Do the workers," the question reads, "insist on week work under all circumstances, or will they authorize the conference committee to negotiate an agreement on a piece-work basis with safeguards?"

Dubinsky tries to spread the illusion among the workers that they can get piece work "with safeguards." The word "safeguards" is the bait in the referendum trap set by Dubinsky and the bosses.

Affraid to Face Workers. Dubinsky dares not come out openly at a mass meeting of workers, such as is demanded by the rank and file, and see at an open vote whether or not the workers want piece-work. Instead he wants a "secret" ballot where the counting will also be done in secret by Dubinsky's henchmen.

The cloakmakers showed in yesterday's demonstration what they think of this slimy attempt to introduce piece-work. In Thursday's referendum, they must be prepared to block Dubinsky's attempt to falsify the results of the vote.

NEW YORK.—Four hundred workers of the Atlantic Knitting Mills at 2807 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, went on strike, demanding shorter hours, pay increases and the right to organize. An enthusiastic mass meeting was held yesterday, at which 250 strikers were present. It was addressed by an organizer of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

NEW YORK.—Four strike victories, resulting in wage increases of 15 to 40 per cent are announced by the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union. The wage increases were won at the Blumenthal, Ovington, Livingston, Feldstein and Ficari Bros. shops.

The Furniture Workers Industrial Union is carrying on a campaign in the rest of the furniture and upholstery shops in the city for similar demands.

The strike against the Parlor Frame Co., Bronx, for an increase of wages is holding solid.

Fifteen workers of the Cornell Upholstery on De Kalb Ave., corner Broadway, Brooklyn, are on strike for the following demands: 1—Recognition of shop committee; 2—Increase of wages; 3—Equal division of work.

A mass meeting will be held Thursday at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., of all workers working in the furniture industry.

The National Industrial Recovery Bill will be explained and a plan of action will be proposed.

Speakers will be Ben Gold, J. Rubin, Osvald Busepi and M. Piser.

NEW YORK.—Philip Rothberg, business agent of Grocery Clerks' Local 338 of the A. F. of L., and active in helping the bosses break many strikes conducted by the Food Workers' Industrial Union, was arrested Thursday for racketeering and placed under \$5,000 bail by Judge Nova in the Kings County Court.

The charges were brought against Rothberg by a grocery store owner, Sidney Uberg, at 3919 13th Ave. Uberg told the court that he was forced to put Rothberg on his payroll when the latter threatened to place pickets at his store. Uberg paid him steady graft of \$20 a week. He decided to stop paying the graft when his business became very bad, but was again threatened by Rothberg.

The court placed Rothberg on \$1,000 bail, and later raised it to \$5,000. Police have been well aware of Rothberg's activities without taking action. They are probably not getting a sufficient rake-off now.

NEW YORK.—All slipper workers are called to a meeting today to be held at 6:30 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., to discuss the proposals of the board of the slipper department of the Shoe Workers Industrial Union to speed up the organizational drive in the slipper trade.

The meaning of the industrial recovery act to the slipper workers will also be discussed.

This evening's meeting will also lay the basis of the shop wide conference to be held July 11.

NEW YORK.—Fifteen men were hired Friday morning on Pier 15 in Brooklyn after having paid \$1 each to the A. F. of L. delegate of the International Longshoremen's Union. After one hour they were fired and another gang of 15 men were put to work who had paid \$2 each to another delegate. The first gang was fired because the delegate who hired them did not split with the stevedores' boss, while the second delegate did.

The longshoremen in Brooklyn, South Brooklyn and Red Hook are in a fighting mood. Groups on the waterfront are discussing the fight against the rackets.

The Marine Workers' Industrial Union is leading the fight against the racketeers and for rank and file control.

At the convention of the Marine Workers Industrial Union on July 15, 16, 17 and 18, a special longshoremen's session will be held, in which conditions and problems of longshoremen will be taken up. Preparations will be made for a struggle around a program of action with the following demands: For full wages, against the racketeers, for rank and file control of the union, and for unemployment insurance.

NEW YORK.—The strikers at the Commodore Hotel went to the Daily News, the Daily Mirror, etc., to get publicity on our bad conditions and the strike, and they are silent. Some of the workers told me that you would publish our letter.

I myself worked in the Laundry Dept. First of all our wages were forced us to finish the work one day in four to give us the next day off. It is against these conditions that we are organized in the Food Workers' Industrial Union, and about 100 of us are striking for the last four weeks.

The management of the Hotel Commodore knows that we have no money and they hope to break the strike through starvation, but we organized a relief for the strikers and their families.

We call upon the hotel workers of New York to do two things—one to organize where they are working and prepare themselves to fight with us against the terrible conditions; second to send contributions to the strikers of Hotel Commodore and help us out to defeat the schemes of the management to break us through starvation. Send money to the Food Workers' Union, 4 W. 18th St. Come to the picket line. C.

HOW LABOR CLAUSES OF INDUSTRY ACT WORK IN PRACTICE

ARTICLE III. ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL AND HOW IT HITS THE WORKERS' LIVING STANDARDS

By HARRY GANNES

After setting up provisions for the cartels, which they hope to set up in the form of trade code agreements concocted by the leading bosses, the Roosevelt industrial recovery act comes to the new deal for the workers.

These sections of the law under the heading of "Limitations Upon Application of Title," most directly concern the workers. It is these sections of the law that made Green exclaim that this "legislation would in operation drain our pool of unemployment." He went into further ecstasies, as he always does when the bosses make a slick wage-cutting proposal and said:

"This proposed legislation marks a very definite step forward in industrial stabilization, rationalization, and economic planning. The bill is appropriately termed an industrial recovery measure. It is the judgment of labor (there is nothing more ludicrous than paucity Green making judgments for the 17,000,000 unemployed and the harassed employed) the most outstanding, advanced, and forward-looking legislation designed to promote economic recovery that has thus far been proposed. In the opinion of labor it will, when applied, prove to be a real, practical, constructive remedy for unemployment."

Before analyzing what this "forward looking" legislation actually means for labor, and not for Green, we must ask at this point why the railroads were not included in this all-embracing plan. We will discuss more in detail the recovery bill and the question of planned economy in another article. But certainly the railroads would be the pivot of a planned economy. Yet a special bill was drawn up on the railways which was not exactly "drain the pools of unemployment," but rather "pump them fuller" to the extent of at least 10,000 immediately and tens of thousands more later on.

Other methods, one of which Green himself mentions, "rationalization," "streamlining," "speed-up," will be

used for—not bailing out the pools of unemployment, but filling them up more.

Before it touches on what should be done with the workers under the codes, section 3-C of the industrial recovery act gives the federal courts the right to force the workers, under penalty of violating the act, and by the injunction to be used in a manner never experienced before, to abide by the wage schedules of the cartels—that is, the wage schedules of the biggest corporations which will dominate the cartels or monopolies.

The district federal courts have the right to uphold the codes (which include wage scales). These district federal courts have a long history of strike-breaking, most notorious of which was the action of the federal court in Chicago in the 1921 railway strike. A federal injunction was used to smash the strike and beat the workers back into submission. This experience, and this weapon, Green approves for the workers as the new deal.

When the cartels formulate their codes, one of the conditions for acceptance by the president's industrial recovery bureaucracy is a so-called minimum wage rate and maximum hour schedule. This is a far cry from the palaver of Roosevelt and Green about "decent living standards," about increasing the purchasing power of labor. This is where one of the great divergences appears between the propaganda about the bill, and the bill itself, a divergence which in action, in life, will be still greater. The minimum wage of \$10 and \$11 for textile workers approved by Hugh S. Johnson, the director of the industrial recovery bureaucracy, could not be twisted into the designation of a "decent living wage," even by the most glib of Roosevelt's lyricists.

LONDON DELEGATES STRIVE TO COMBAT U. S. THREAT OF WORLD DUMPING DRIVE

Fear Toiling Masses Will Resist the Beating Down of Living Standards in New Inflation Campaign to Meet American Challenge

BULLETIN

LONDON, June 26.—The dollar gained in exchange today, while a severe slump in French and other continental gold currencies revived reports that France and other nations was likely to go off the gold standard.

LONDON, June 26.—A number of European countries at the World Economic Conference, especially those still on the gold standard, have been trying to reach a working agreement to try to avoid entering on a policy of inflation as a means of meeting the threat of American imperialism to embark on a world-wide dumping campaign.

The French, Italian, Swiss, Dutch and Belgian delegations have been holding "informal" talks and it is understood that they have agreed to try to block all attempts to engage in a price raising war.

Fear Outbreak of Strike Wave

England also hesitates to meet the challenge of the dollar to the pound by introducing further inflation. The European delegations from the larger countries know that such a trade war carried out with depreciated currencies will be, in every sense, a war of each against all.

Aside from the dangers involved in such a free-for-all market struggle the governments of England, France, and other states fear the response of the working class to further drastic beating down of their already miserable living standards in the carrying out of such a trade war.

The English make no attempt to conceal their fear that should living costs rise rapidly as a result of further inflation the workers would immediately demand and fight for wage increases and the unemployed would stormily struggle for an increase in the "dole."

See New High Tariff War

As an alternative to currency inflation and to try to meet the world-wide price cutting and dumping that the United States has threatened the British, French, Italian, Spanish and many smaller states are discussing the raising higher of the tariff walls to try to shut out American products.

Conference Still on the Rocks

As to the world economic conference itself, it is still hopelessly floundering with very little prospect of taking on even the semblance of life as far as any sort of agreement or united action is concerned.

It is that with the arrival of Prof. Moley, who is Roosevelt's personal representative, the end may come quickly. It is thought that the conferences the American delegation holds with other countries are attempts to lay a basis from which Moley can try to get agreements that will fall in line with United States policy.

WAR VETERANS BEING SENT TO NEW ENGLAND

Camps to Be Separate from Other Forced Labor Recruits

BOSTON, June 26.—The entire number of war veterans that remained at Washington to accept work in the "rehabilitation" camps, is to be used in New England. The ex-soldiers are not to be placed in camps with other recruits to the forced labor camps, but are to be placed in separate camps.

Some 2,000 of these war veterans have been in training in Virginia. They are reported as now in condition to begin work. This was stated in a telegram received by Major General Fox Conner, commander of the First Corps Area here, from Major General Paul B. Malone, commander of the Third Area Corps in Baltimore, who has been in charge of training the war vets.

Six camps will be established in the state of Massachusetts and it is also expected that about 1,000 additional war veterans from this state will be enrolled. Others will be sent to work under conscript labor conditions at less than a dollar a day on the Woonsocket river project in Vermont after their period of training at Fort Devens. Common laborers have been getting from \$2 to \$2.50 a day for such work, but all will be displaced by those enrolled in Roosevelt's forced labor camps at less than half the former rate of pay.

LITVINOFF IN TRADE TALKS WITH SIMONS

Demands Britain Remove Trade Ban On Soviet Imports

LONDON, June 26.—Maxim Litvinoff, commissar for foreign affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Sir John Simon, British foreign minister, held a formal conference today at the foreign office to discuss Anglo-Soviet trade relations. Litvinoff visited Simon on the streets of Portchester, N. Y., the fact that Lieut. Col. John Colville, secretary of the department of overseas trade, was sitting in is regarded as evidence that the British government is compelled to try to resume trade relations with the Soviet Union.

Must Restore Trade First

Litvinoff, with long experience in meeting and defeating the underhanded trickery of the capitalist diplomats, before the conference, told the British minister his present trade barriers before any other question can be discussed. He referred specifically to the question of the imprisoned British engineers, now in prison in the U.S.S.R. for their counter-revolutionary wrecking and sabotage activities against Soviet power plants.

HOLD SAN DIEGO YOUTHS

SAN DIEGO.—Martin, charged with "assault with deadly weapons" as a result of the police attack on the National Youth Day demonstration here, was bound over for jury trial by Judge Curtis. Frank Young was also bound over and the hearing of Goldman continued.

Disabled Vet Tells What Roosevelt's "New Deal" Did for Him

By EDWIN RO'FE

WHEN two world war veterans, I passed overseas in 1918, collapsed on the streets of Portchester, N. Y., while hitch-hiking back to their homes from a veterans' hospital in Maine almost a month ago, only a small item appeared in one of the capitalist sheets. The item announced that the men were "recovering from slight relapses."

Discharged Just As Pension Is Due, Vet Is Torn from Family

(By a Worker Correspondent) BALTIMORE, Md.—An unemployed worker in the jungles of Baltimore told me his story. He served six years in the Army and four years and five months service was at the Fort Davis Canal Zone. He served overseas in the Navy during the big slaughter. He was discharged upon expiration of his term, on Dec. 1, 1932. He was then a ranking corporal.

Totally Disabled Vet Cut from \$60 Monthly to \$6 as an "Economy"

(By a Worker Correspondent) IRRIGON, Ore.—My father served five years in the regulars and with the volunteers in the Philippines. He has his honorable discharge. He was discharged from the regulars because of a sunstroke, the after-effects of which gave him arthritis in the spinal column. During the last seven years he has obtained pension increases from \$6 a month to \$60 because he is totally disabled, but last week E. W. Morgan, Director of Pensions, notified him that from July on he will receive a \$15 a month is a lot to lose.

Maxim Litvinoff, Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs, of the Soviet Union



Now head of the Soviet Delegation at the London Conference. Picture taken in Moscow, shows Litvinoff playing chess with his son, Michas. Chess experts say that both have opened with "Pawn to King's Fourth."

1,150 Arrested in Police Raids Thruout Bulgaria

All Traffic Stopped, Troops Halt Trains, Nobody Allowed on Streets

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 26.—Bulgaria is still ruled by martial law, while the police continue a house-to-house search for revolutionaries. They have already made 1,150 arrests, and claim to have seized 250 rifles, 600 revolvers and 200 bombs. Large groups of prisoners are being marched off to prison hourly.

Tourists are compelled to stay within their hotels and even members of the diplomatic corps were not allowed on the streets. All traffic has ceased, trains being stopped outside Sofia by a cordon of soldiers, who also prevent anyone from entering or leaving the city on any road.

Similar steps have been taken at all other cities and towns in Bulgaria. In the government's drive, which is believed to presage the proclamation of a dictatorship aimed at the growing Communist movement in Bulgaria.

Austria Seizes Nazi Chieftain

Nazi Deputies, Mayors Unseated

VIENNA, June 26.—Continuing its campaign to foil the Nazi efforts to force union with Hitler Germany, the Dollfus government yesterday seized Alfred Frauenfeld, leader of the Austrian Nazis, at the border as he was preparing to flee into Italy.

Labor Commissariat Merged With Soviet Trade Union Body

(From the Moscow Correspondent of the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, June 25.—The Labor Commissariat of the Soviet Union is to be consolidated with the organization of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions both centrally and locally, according to a joint decision of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the Soviet Union, and the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Thrown Out of Maine Hospital, Given No Fare to New Jersey Home; Fellow Veteran Killed Himself

When, on Capolina's request, the hospital notified William A. Darcey, liaison officer of Les Vingt-cinq Post 1576 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, they were notified that Darcey would arrange to furnish Capolina with transportation to his home.

Capolina was among the first to go overseas. He fought as a private in Company B, 106th Infantry, from 1917 to 1919.

He saw service on the English front in Belgium. He fought at Chateau Thierry, at Belleau Wood. He escaped death, somehow, at both of these bloody battles, while hundreds fell at his side—only to fall victim himself to the fumes of poison gas while fighting in the Camel Hill section.

Capolina received a medical discharge from the U. S. Army on Feb. 10, 1919. Since then his life has been a ceaseless, fruitless struggle to live, to regain his health from the government which deprived him of it.

Now his case is indexed in the Veterans' Administration files as "hopeless." Whenever he applies for hospital service, he is red-taped, cut off, sent to other hospitals and palpably assured that his condition is "incurable."

When Capolina collapsed on the streets of Portchester on May 28, he was penniless, weak from hunger. He was discharged from the Veterans Hospital in Maine because of the drastic reduction in veterans' expenditures by the Roosevelt administration. Knowing that he lived in Union City, N. J., the hospital authorities nevertheless refused to provide him with fare to his home.

He was thrown out, to grub his way back to his friends and his two children. His wife is dead now.

The day after he collapsed, the United Hospital stated that he was "well on the way to recovery." The

S P A R K S

FROM the Agony Column of The York Times:

"Gentleman, American Ex-Banker, offers services as travelling companion. Address: F. P. Nayarit #2, Mexico."

The Sniper seizes upon this item as one of profound importance in aiding our economic recovery. It opens vistas of a new and important industry: that of teaching American ex-bankers the gentle art of hiding out. There are approximately 8,000 closed banks in the United States; allowing an average minimum of five officers to each bank, we find that there must be at least 40,000 American bankers. Most of these 40,000 American bankers will sooner or later become American ex-bankers, all in headlong flight for Mexico and other quiet and secluded spots.

GO why should not General Johnson include instruction in "scrambling" as part of his industrial recovery program? Forty thousand American ex-bankers would require the employment of at least 40,000 instructors in the technique of taking it on the lam. And poor F. P. raising his feeble voice from the fastness of the Mexican deserts, could re-write his advertisement as follows:

"American Ex-banker, accomplished fugitive, offers his services as travelling companion to other American ex-bankers. Has studied the art of rapid disappearance under Insull, Harriman, and Sherwood. If desired, will supply bankers with blunt knives safe for fake suicides. Special rates to Tammany crooks.

References: Mr. Charles Mitchell, late of the National City Bank, who thought he was going to require my services."

THE German press, goose-stepping as die, der, oder das Schoene Adolph, calls the deed, announces that "foreign planes accomplished a 'raid' over Berlin the other day, dropping anti-Hitler pamphlets. The 'raid,' curiously enough, took place, just at the opening of Germany's Aviation Week.

Moreover, no one at all has seen any of the pamphlets, and only Hitler's Ministry of Propaganda saw the planes. But the illusion of black specks darting about in the air is one of the usual symptoms of an unhealthy liver. It is possible that Pretty Adolph's playmates have been keeping late hours in bad company?

WORKERS who have no choice but to sweat through the hot summer months in the city not earning enough to keep them in comfort but still enough to be taxed will be interested to know that Mr. Charles E. Mitchell—who has never sweated in his life and who has not been paying any taxes recently—is planning to open his palatial summer home, Alison, on the beach at Southampton next week.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS in Savannah, Georgia, met in the Independent Presbyterian Church there to implore the aid of Providence to keep their salaries from being cut.

They are applying to the wrong office.

To our diligent and faithful contributor Lars Hallman, thanks again for the above contributions.

HOW GERMAN WORKERS FIGHT NAZI TERROPRISM WITHIN THE FACTORIES

Communist Factory Cells Bigger Than in January Despite Arrests and Dismissals

"Enormous Effect of Foreign Anti-Fascist Work, Demonstrations Before Consulates"

How do the workers in Germany carry on their fight against the Nazi terror? This is a question which interests us most keenly.

We have had graphic descriptions of the Nazi atrocities, of the savagery practiced on individual workers and of the ruthless suppression of the organizations of the working class.

And we have learned that, despite all this, the revolutionary workers keep the Red Flag flying. The speaker for the German delegation at the Anti-Fascist Congress in Paris said: "We have not given up the fight. On the contrary, we have strengthened it."

But how? Below we print a letter from a worker in the General Electric Company of Berlin, written for the journal, "Anti-Fascist Front". He describes simply and graphically how the fight is carried on, how the united front of the workers is being built up despite terror, and appeals to workers in other countries to extend and strengthen their fight against fascism.

BERLIN, June 10.—Dear Comrades—I write to you as a worker in one of the factories of the A. E. G. (the General Electric Company), the greatest industrial concern in Berlin.

Already there is far more intensive anti-Fascist work than was the case a month ago. Thus, the Communist Factory Cell in the A. E. G. at Hennigsdorf published on the first of May a four-page paper which had a very good effect among the workers.

In the A. E. G. Turbine Works, the cell paper came out, on the average, every 14 days, and the workers prepared a number of leaflets have already appeared.

Even the attitude of the workers in the N. S. B. O. (that is, the Hitlerite National Socialist Factory Organization) is becoming critical, not to mention that of the older employees who are not in this organization. Socialist Workers Leave their Leaders Nobody believes the newspapers, and many come to us whom they know as Communists, and ask us for news and information.

The Social-Democratic workers have completely lost their leaders, they receive no leadership from them and are very embittered. The greater part of them have now realized what "democracy" means and stand alongside us for the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In general we Communists now stand high in the appreciation of the workers, and are much respected because, in spite of the fact that many of our factory councils have been arrested and large numbers of comrades have been thrown on the streets, we only strengthen our activities the more.

Now, comrades, I would like to tell you a little about our methods of work.

Our latest leaflet was a sheet of four by eight inches. We produced it in the following way. First we

worked out the following slogans:—"Twelve weeks of Hitler—Murder of the workers, capitalist Government, dear margarine, taxes, unemployment!"

"Twelve hours of the Communist—expropriation of the capitalists, opening of all the factories, imprisonment of the exploiters of the people, the workers in the dwellings of the rich!"

These slogans were cut out in linoleum, and we then nailed the stripes of linoleum on a blotting pad and so printed the leaflets one by one.

Heckle Nazi Meetings During the night we stuck a number of them on the factory gates, and placed the others about the streets. Our fellow-workers, who were absolutely hungry for reading matter, took up the leaflets with enthusiasm when they came to work in the morning. During the discussion a comrade, who had been appointed by us for the purpose, spoke as follows:—"From the speaker we have heard about the tremendous performances of the Hitler Government, but how is it that Hitler, as leader of the Government, cannot fulfill his promises and abolish the emergency orders passed by the Bruening Government?"

"But that in spite of promises the poll-tax and high rents are still here disturbs me very much. "Is anything being done for the provision of work? Or why are more workers continually being dismissed from our factory instead of new ones being taken on?"

The comrades thus went on point by point until he was finally interrupted by the speaker. But the workers had understood the meaning of his speech quite well. They were all grinning and the meeting ended with no single new member for the N. S. B. O.