

THE WEATHER

Today—Fair; slightly warmer; fresh westerly winds.

(Section of the Communist International)

Vol. X, No. 134

Registered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1907.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1933

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

## DEATH SENTENCE FOR COMMUNISTS IN GERMANY

### Roosevelt Collects Taxes for the Morgans

To the present crushing burdens of reduced wages, rising prices, unemployment, and part-time work, the Roosevelt Federal government, and the local State and City governments are now preparing to add the burdens of new enormous taxes.

In whose interest is the Roosevelt government acting when it levies new taxes? Who pays the taxes? Who pockets them?

Every year, the United States government pays out the enormous sum of \$873,193,000 as interest payments on the outstanding government bonds. The overwhelming majority of these bonds are held by the Wall Street groups headed by the Morgans. The Roosevelt government collects this annual tribute of bond interest in the form of taxes and hands it over to the Morgan-Wall Street bondholders.

The Roosevelt government has extended the infamous Hoover excise taxes which cost the people \$500,000,000 every year. The 3 per cent tax on all electric current is part of the Roosevelt tax program. The public utilities of the United States, controlled by the Morgan financial groups, do not have to pay any taxes on electricity. The tax is passed on to the small consumer. The Federal Government protects the Morgan electric companies.

The Roosevelt tax program will take \$93,000,000 in additional gasoline taxes and over \$80,000,000 in additional taxes on small incomes. Out of every dollar spent for gasoline, 50 cents will go for taxes under the Roosevelt tax program. A family with an income of over \$4,000 a year will have to pay a tax of \$120 a year to the Federal government.

This is part of the tribute which the Roosevelt government collects for the Morgans and the Wall Street bondholders.

The demand of the Roosevelt government is to "balance the budget." What does this mean? It means that the Roosevelt government is determined to guarantee the interest payments to the Wall Street bankers who hold the government loans.

In order to balance the budget, the Roosevelt government has slashed \$467,000,000 from the compensation of disabled veterans and has cut the wages of federal employees another \$50,000,000.

The Roosevelt government has set itself against the program demanded by the workers—Federal Unemployment Insurance at full wages, because Roosevelt claims that this will "unbalance the budget." He is determined to keep 17 million jobless workers in starvation in order not to endanger the interest payments to the Morgans.

Through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the United States government has handed over two and a half billion dollars to railroads and banks which are dominated or controlled by the Wall Street finance groups headed by the Morgans. The Missouri-Pacific Railroad, which grabbed \$23,000,000 from the R.F.C. to pay bond interest and loans to the banks and then went bankrupt, is a Morgan road.

The United States government has refunded \$120,000,000 to the United States Steel Corporation. This industrial giant is controlled by the Morgans.

During the last three years of the crisis, the Morgans did not pay any income taxes. But the Roosevelt government fights against any attempt to tax capital, or to increase the surtaxes on large incomes and corporations. At the same moment, the Roosevelt government continues enormous tax refunds to the capitalist class. The Wall Street bankers evade government taxes. But they demand that the wages of government employees be slashed, and that taxes to be paid for by the masses be increased—in order to guarantee the payments on their loans.

The Roosevelt government is preparing to levy enormous taxes on the workers, small farmers and consumers to finance a public works program. But the "public works program" turns out to be a naval construction program. Over \$230,000,000 of the public works program which will be paid for by taxes on the poorest section of the population, will go to build battleships and bombing planes.

In New York City, the Tammany section of the Democratic Party is cutting relief to the bone. Over 60,000 workers' families face immediate eviction because of stoppage of relief rent payments. New taxes on water, subway fares, bridges, etc., are being levied to meet the demands of the bankers.

And the New York bankers' delegation, which demands more wage cuts and reduced welfare expenditures, is headed by a Morgan agent, Frank Polk, one of the Morgan "selected" stock beneficiaries.

Every "economy" move of the Roosevelt government and the local governments is made directly and specifically in order to guarantee interest payments and loans to the financial groups headed by the Morgans. The Roosevelt government is the tax collector for the big Wall Street money groups headed by the House of J. P. Morgan.

### Deportation Drive Continues Under Perkins Regime

WILLIAM NUCKLES DOAK stepped out as Secretary of Labor and President Roosevelt's "liberal" lady, Frances Perkins, stepped in. But the wave of deportations directed against foreign-born workers continues.

While the publicity agents of the Roosevelt administration grind out press releases about the humanitarian features of the "new deal," federal agents—working under direct orders of Mrs. Perkins' Department of Labor—continue to arrest workers, holding them for deportation.

Not only has Mrs. Perkins not called off a single deportation case originating under Doak, but her department has instituted new ones. A case in point is the recent arrest of June Croll, organizer for the National Textile Workers Union.

On page 2 of this issue of the Daily Worker is a dramatic description of the persecution of George Stalker and his family. Stalker's deportation on Saturday is characteristic of the venomous intensity of the drive against militant workers throughout the U. S.

In Pittsburgh, where the drive of the Department of Labor is especially aimed at the National Miners Union, practically all the leaders and a number of active rank and file workers face deportation—many of them to fascist countries.

Hundreds of other workers are dragged from jobs, raids are made upon the hungry unemployed at flophouses. Charged with "illegal entry," they are hustled to Ellis Island in prison trains and shipped off to their native countries. With the brutality characteristic of a bourgeois democracy under a "new deal" regime, these workers are torn from their activity, their homes and personal associations and exiled to countries which they may have left as children.

Not content with deporting militant workers, the Roosevelt government is seeking to railroad them to prison for long prison terms. The Thomas case in Pittsburgh is an illustration. Here a steel worker was convicted and sentenced to 15 years on the charge that when he applied for U. S. Citizenship he was a member of a Communist organization, and thus swore falsely to support the constitution of the United States.

The deportation campaign—brought to its finest flower under the regime of Doak—continues under the reign of Mrs. Perkins. Deportations have not slackened—they have increased!

VICTORIES have been won in the past by mass campaigns against this form of terror against the American working class, and they can be won again. It is imperative that the International Labor Defense which in past years has conducted such effective struggles against deportations, should take a more energetic stand in defense of these victims of the Roosevelt-Wall Street hunger government.

### Howe, President's Sec'y, and Farley in Labor Camp Graft

Over-Paid \$60,000 Because 2 Spools of Thread and 3 Needles Were Added to Kit

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Because 2 spools of thread and 3 needles were placed in the toilet kits, an additional \$60,000 was charged for the 200 kits ordered for the forced labor camps. This has been disclosed in the so-called investigation before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Robert B. Bevier, head of Bevier & Co., who has the order to supply the 200,000

### 150 L. A. MOTHERS DEMAND MILK FOR THEIR CHILDREN

Use Milk Bottles As Defense from Police, Win Demand

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 4.—Carrying banners "We want milk" and brandishing milk bottles to protect themselves against the "red squad," one hundred and fifty mothers and their undernourished children forced the County Board of Supervisors to furnish milk for their babies.

The delegation of mothers and children, all members of the left wing Unemployed Cooperative Relief Association units paraded down Broadway street to the Hall of Records in trucks with banners and shouting of slogans in protest of the dumping of over 40,000 gallons of milk daily while their children are denied this necessity.

As the trucks stopped in front of the building the "red squad" tried to prevent them from entering and arrested four of the leaders. The women protested and forced the cops to release those arrested and to admit a committee to see the supervisors.

"The question is are we going to get milk or not," Mrs. Virginia Rhea, secretary of the organization asked the board of supervisors when her turn came. "If you are not going to give us milk we are going to go out and get it. Dogs and cats get milk, so why can't we? We want your answer—today." Supervisor Shaw, the demagogue who is running for mayor against Porter, seeing the determination of the workers to fight for their starving children was shivering from fright and declared that the board will order sufficient milk to give to the children.

During the investigation no mention was made of the conditions of the workers in the factories where the kits are made. Fechner, the A. F. of L. leader, does not care about the conditions of the workers in factories where the government order will be filled.

### Recruits in Mitchell Camp Replace Workers

Work at \$1 a Day Replaces Regular Wages; Food So Bad, Doctor Says "Wouldn't Eat It"

MITCHELL FIELD, I. T., June 4.—A number of complaints of sickness caused by rotten food was made to a Daily Worker reporter in an interview with the recruits at Mitchell Field camp. One recruit said: "We got some apple sauce for desert, and as soon as we tasted, most of the fellows doubled up. Two fellows were taken to the hospital. The mess sergeant remarked in the kitchen that day that the acid of the apple mixed with the tin of the cans had formed a poison and was the cause of the illness."

Frankfurters 3 Times a Day  
To the question whether better food was given on Decoration Day, they answered, "We were supposed to get extra rations. All military camps get extra food on holidays. But here we got frankfurters for breakfast, frankfurters and sauerkraut for lunch and for a change frankfurters for supper."

But all is not well in the camp as one of the recruits stated. "The fellows got together and marched towards the mess kitchen, holding their mess kits as a protest against the food. The mess sergeant told us to report to the hospital where the food was approved." When they asked the doctor he replied, "I don't blame you for fighting it. I wouldn't eat it myself." As a result Captain Post ordered better food according to the men in the camp.

When asked as to the work done now while awaiting to be sent to the forests, the answer was, "We are sent to work, about 15 men to each detail. We take care of lawns of officers' houses, we then put up poles to support power lines and do work around a railroad camp. Ordinarily this work would be done by workers at regular wages."

They will be sent to a forest project within a week. Probably some place in the southwestern part of New Jersey. There to clear marshes to be used for a state forest.

### WAR DEPT SENDS 2,000 TO FORESTS

Are Ordered to Rockies and Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The War Department has ordered 53,000 recruits now in the camps to be sent to forests in the Rockies and the Pacific coast. The second New York contingent leaves by June 26.

Robert Fechner, director of the forced labor camps expects 274,000 men in the forests by July 1. And in the second week in July to increase it to 300,000.

While a number of forest projects are started in the East, the recruits are sent to western regions in order to stop the wholesale quitting that is taking place as a result of the intolerable conditions.

### Ernst Thaelmann



Secretary of the Communist Party of Germany wearing Red Front Fighters Uniform.

### 1,000 IN PACIFIC MILL STRIKE WIN 12½ P. C. RAISE

Force Cut in Hours from 54 to 48 A Week

DOVER, N. H., June 4.—One thousand textile workers in the Pacific Mills here ended their strike lasting more than two weeks when the company granted a 12 and a half per cent increase in wages.

The Doffers Union, an independent organization organized and led by the strikers. The demands of the strikers were for a 25 per cent increase and a 48-hour week instead of a 54-hour week which they have at present.

The strikers by a three fourths vote decided to accept the company's offer. The news of the Amoskeag settlement which was maneuvered by Riviere the UTW official and enemies of the workers had its effect on the decision of the workers here who were preparing to continue the struggle for the full 25 per cent increase and to organize relief and picketing.

The militant strikers returned determined to build their union and prepare for future struggles.

### 3RD DEGREE USED TO FILL JAILS

Many Innocent, Says Director of Elmira

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—Speaking before the American Psychiatric Association, Dr. James L. McCartney pointed out that a majority of those sent to jail were because of "third degree confessions."

The doctor who is director of the classification clinic at Elmira Reformatory in New York said, "In a great many cases, the inmate was indicted for a much greater offense than he actually committed, while quite a number were apparently innocent of their charge."

"There is little doubt," he continued, "that fear of the third degree, coercion of the authorities, of bargaining with the District Attorney, caused many to enter a plea of guilty."

The international working class, aided by all sympathizing intellectuals and professional people, must come at once to the aid of Torgler, Dimitrov, Popov and Tanef, as well as the six Communists already sentenced to death in Chemnitz and Altona. Only the most active, widespread international mass campaign for their release can prevent the Hitler butcher government from killing these leaders of the German and Bulgarian working class. The workers must mobilize at once all over the world to save Torgler, Dimitrov and the others. There is no time to lose!

### TILLINGHAST IS REPLACED ON JOB

BOSTON, June 4.—Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration for the New England district, and part of the Doak machine under the Hoover administration, is to be replaced, according to an order by Frances Perkins, Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor.

The growing protest against her activities was undoubtedly a large factor which hastened her replacement. She had singled out militant workers for persecution, including Edith Berkman, whom she jailed and hounded. As a result of her confinement in the Boston detention pen, Edith Berkman, a leader of the National Textile Workers Union, contracted tuberculosis.

The activities of the immigration commissioner came in for sharp denunciation when representatives of the Trade Union Unity League presented a series of demands to Miss Perkins on March 31.

Scamen to Be at Demonstration  
NEW YORK.—The Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Waterfront Unemployed Council issued a call Saturday to seamen and harbor workers urging them to join the demonstration tomorrow.

Socialist-Lovestonite Misdemeanors  
The Workers' Committee on Unemployment and the Workers' Unemployed League, both led by the Socialist Party, together with the As-

### AMERICAN WORKERS MUST BUILD POWERFUL ANTI-FASCIST MOVEMENT TO SAVE GERMAN WORKERS' LEADERS

Four Sentenced to Death for Resistance to Armed Attack by 5,000 Storm Troopers on Altona, Workers' Section of Hamburg

Torgler Frame-Up Trial on Charge of Burning Reichstag Building to Begin Any Day Without Further Notice

BERLIN, June 4.—Four Communists were sentenced to death in Altona yesterday for defending the workers' districts against the invasion of 5,000 armed Nazis on July 17th last year. Six other Communists were sentenced to prison terms ranging from three and a half to seven years at hard labor. Fifteen were killed and 150 injured in this pitched battle, with the police bringing up two armored cars and machine guns to aid the Nazis. Mounted police threw hand grenades and gas bombs at the massed workers who refused to allow the Nazis hordes to ravage the proletarian districts of the city. When the workers fought back, the police emptied their rifles into the crowds until the streets were covered with the dead and wounded. This was the biggest street battle in Germany since the famous barricade battle of May 1, 1929, described in "Barricades in Berlin."

The Nazi press also reports that the Chemnitz Trial Court has sentenced two Communists, Bartl and Winkler, to death. Winkler and Bartl had been sentenced to death under the von Papen regime, although the judge had to admit that there was no proof that they had fired the shot that killed the Nazi Krebeck. The von Papen regime did not dare execute them because this infamous sentence came at the same time as the Nazi butchery of Potempa, where a group of Nazis killed a Communist worker in his bed in cold blood. Later the Potempa murderers' sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life, and after the Reichstag elections they were released unconditionally.

The extraordinary resentment among the workers at the new Bartl and Winkler death sentences has forced the Fascist government to abandon its plan to execute them immediately. That does not mean, however that they are not in immediate danger of death, since only the greatest vigilance and the broadest mass campaign will save them, as well as the Altona Communists, from death.

Torgler Trial to Start  
The records in the frame-up case against Ernst Torgler, Communist Reichstag leader, and Dimitrov, Popov and Tanef, the Bulgarian Communist leaders, who are charged with burning the Reichstag building last February, have been submitted now to the German Supreme Court in Leipzig. The trial may start any day now, though no German attorney can be found to take up the defense because of the death threats facing any defense attorney.

The Tammany administration has also decided to raise the fees of the Building Department. These include filing and alteration fees, as well as inspection fees.

Higher Rents to Meet New Taxes  
This action will undoubtedly have an immediate effect on rents that workers will have to pay, since the added costs to the landlord will be passed on the tenant.

The amount estimated that will be collected under this provision is about \$30,000,000. This will be the added rent burden for the lower sections of the tenants.

The total effect of the Tammany tax proposals will be to increase the cost of living for the poorer sections of the population.

A general Sales Tax has also been suggested by Borough President Harvey, who thinks that the city should stop giving free education beyond the high schools. He suggests that the free City College be stopped.

Heavy as these taxes are, it is openly stated by Tammany officials that even these taxes will not be enough to meet the conditions of the

bankers for any length of time. In a short while, they state, the city will have to levy a 2 cent tax on all subway rides in addition to the present taxes. This will cost the people another \$30,000,000 a year.

Tammany Plunders Millions.  
The present budget crisis is being used by Tammany Hall to cut down relief and rent payments for unemployed families. Over 60,000 workers families face immediate eviction because of stoppage of relief rent payments.

The Tammany officials of the Board of Education are talking more and more openly of another wage cut for the school teachers, who recently had their wages cut 10 per cent.

Led by Morgan Bankers.  
The delegation of bankers who will demand heavier taxes and reduced relief, and more wage cuts from city employees is headed by Frank Polk, former Under-Secretary of State, and one of the Morgan favorites in stock market deals. The banks which hold the city loans are mainly Morgan banks. They are co-operating with Tammany Hall to make the workers suffer the full burden of the crisis.

NEW YORK.—Four hundred and sixty-nine delegates at a united front conference last Saturday in Irving Plaza voted to mobilize the membership of their organizations as well as the unorganized workers in the city for the demonstration at City Hall tomorrow. The demonstration which is called for 11 a.m., will elect a delegation to present demands against evictions and for increased relief to the Board of Estimate which meets that day. Represented at the conference were the trade unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund with a membership of 60,000, thirty-five block committees, Unemployed Councils and numerous other organizations.

I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils, as chairman of the resolutions committee, reported on a program to organize a city-wide campaign for a Workers' Ordinance. The ordinance calls for cash relief to the unemployed as follows: for each couple \$10 a week and \$3 for each dependent; for single people \$7; wherever 350 people in a community demand a Home Relief Bureau office that this be set up and all relief be in the hands of committees elected by workers; any worker who loses his job be given four weeks pay to live on.

299 ORGANIZATIONS MOBILIZE FOR JOBLESS DEMONSTRATION TUESDAY

United Front Conference Will Organize City Wide Support for Workers Ordinance, Demanding Cash Relief for All Unemployed

They want to dictate to every workers' organization, which was rejected unanimously by the delegates. Their excuse was that this will make it a political demonstration and will keep many away from joining. They, how-

ever, did not mention that they selected as their representative before the Board of Estimate on Tuesday none other than Norman Thomas. Their rejection to organize a united demonstration will not stop the Unemployed Councils and all working class organizations to mobilize their forces for the struggle for increased relief and to put a stop to evictions.

Building Workers Join  
NEW YORK.—The Building Maintenance Workers Union, 799 Broadway, has called on its membership to take part in the demonstration tomorrow and to bring their banners,



# Perkins Bars Native-Born Children from U.S.; Passports Are Falsified

### George Stalker, Omaha Communist, Deported to Scotland

By SENDER GARLIN

Omaha—city of packing houses and railroad shops. With a population of 240,000, it has nearly 60,000 unemployed. Twenty-five thousand on the relief list getting \$1.50 a week for a family of five, which means 1 1/2 cents a meal.

THE United States Department of Labor under Frances Perkins has tricked two American-born children out of their U. S. citizenship and made them British subjects, after ordering the deportation of their father, George Stalker, of Omaha to Scotland.

Stalker, section organizer of the Communist Party in Omaha, has lived in the United States for 28 years, his wife, Sue, has been here for 20 years—and their three children, Margaret, 16; Florence, 13, and George, Jr., 8, were all born in the United States.

### Passport Deception

In the passports handed to Sue Stalker on the eve before their departure on "Caledonia" Saturday morning, Margaret was listed as an American citizen, but the other two children were recorded as British subjects. This was revealed when Mrs. Stalker came to the Daily Worker office Friday night.

Stalker's wife and children had been left in Omaha to drift for themselves following his arrest on a deportation warrant. When the final papers ordering his deportation were signed, no provision was made for his wife and three children.

"After George was ordered deported," she told me, "no provision was made for me and the children. They weren't interested in us at all. George went up to apply for relief and said he wanted the children taken care of before he went. We had not been on the relief. He told the officials he would raise hell if I was left alone with the children."

Mayor Raises Fund  
At all the demonstrations and protests against Stalker's deportation, his wife said, "we had talked about the breaking up of the home through deportations. The mayor of Omaha, McCreath, couldn't stand the way we always brought his name in."

"Finally," Mrs. Stalker reported, "the mayor decided to raise a \$500 fund to pay the passage and expenses of myself and the children. He went to the patriotic organizations and the Chamber of Commerce and asked for contributions on the ground that he was getting rid of 'them, Reds, the Stalkers.'"

At Ellis Island  
The day before the departure of the family, I visited Ellis Island and talked with George Stalker.

Incidentally, the military rule since Edward Corsi became Commissioner of Immigration—you take the ferry at Battery Park. A uniformed guard was stationed at the ferry. I succeeded in passing inspection. The ferry boat was filled with relatives of deportees, for it was visitation day.

It is a short trip from the Battery. As the boat docks many of the passengers break out into a trot, for the visit is limited to less than a half hour, and they want to be first in line to get into the "reception room" on the second floor.

THE unwashed "reception room" looks like a Y. M. C. A. swimming pool with the water drawn out. The visitors sit on the hard, small benches as they wait for their husbands, fathers, brothers. Accompanied by uniformed guards and plain-clothes inspectors, the deportees begin to swarm into the room. The women weep as they embrace them and then, clasping each other's hands, they sit down on the benches. The talk is swift and eager, for in a few moments the guards will announce that they must leave.

I had come to see George Stalker, Communist.  
A small, grey-haired man comes through the door and I recognize him from the description once given me by Mother Bloor who regularly visited the family on frequent organizing trips among the farmers of Nebraska and Iowa. "They're wonderful comrades," the 70-year-old veteran labor agitator had told me.

Stalker is 46 years old and "has done practically everything." He worked in the tire factories of Akron, Ohio, in the packing houses and coal yards of Sioux City, Iowa, for 10 years, and had a job in a steel mill in Pittsburgh. His first job was back in 1905 in the Westinghouse Electric in that city. "From there I went to Ohio, and then to Sioux City. About a year and a half ago I came to Omaha," he said.

A Prison Train  
There were 250 workers on the deportation train which brought him to Ellis Island from Omaha, Stalker told me. Eight of them were Communists, in addition to himself. One was being sent to Scotland, one to Jugoslavia and one to Germany.

The deportation train was rigged up like a jail, he reported. Bars covered the window, which in turn were covered with thick mesh. The men were held virtually prisoners, he said, and they were forbidden to go from one car to another.

There are at least 40 "politicals" at Ellis Island at the present time, Stalker said. Manuel Fernandez, one of the original Tampa prisoners, has been there awaiting deportation for the past six months after serving ten months in Florida jail.

The excuse usually given by the officials for such detention is that there are passport difficulties. But, according to federal regulations which are conveniently ignored, no alien should be brought to Ellis Island until his passport and visas have been secured.

Although the Florida Supreme Court has just reversed the Tampa frame-up verdict, the Dept. of Labor has shown no inclination to free Fernandez. The reversal of the higher court, incidentally, was made after four of



"GET OUT!"—This is what this worker's family was told by Roosevelt's Department of Labor. Left to right, Margaret Stalker, 16, born in Cleveland; Mrs. Sue Stalker; Florence Stalker, 13, born in Cleveland; George Stalker, Jr., 8, born in Sioux City, Ia.



"UNDESIRABLE ALIENS"—This is what these agricultural workers are described as by immigration officials. They have been rounded up for deportation from Southern California and Arizona. Note the diverse nationalities represented in the group: Japanese, Filipino, Negro, etc. The Negro is being deported to the West Indies.

the workers had served their terms, two had been driven insane and five deported.

A young Negro woman, with an infant in her arms, sat on a bench nearby, talking tearfully with her husband, John Williams.

Williams, 30 years old, and employed until his arrest as a cook, is awaiting deportation to the West Indies. He has been in the U. S. since 1924.

"How did you happen to be arrested?" I asked him.

"I was in a Scottsboro demonstration in Harlem in April, and the cops picked me up."

Williams was confident that he wouldn't be deported after all because his case was "being investigated by the officials." But his wife, eyes filled with tears, wasn't so sure.

THE World-Herald of Omaha had their New York correspondent come down to Ellis Island to see him, Stalker told me.

"He wanted me to tell him how I felt about going, and tried to get me to denounce the people of the United States, and to say that I intended to incite the people of Scotland against the people of this country. I told him that our fight is against the capitalists of the United States and of the British Empire as well, and that I would try to build up the solidarity between the working people of Scotland and the working people of the United States."

"And I told the guy, put in working people, and not just people, because it makes a hell of a lot of difference."

I recognize some of the marine workers, 16 of whom were recently arrested and held for deportation following their refusal to be elected from the Jane Street Y. M. C. A. One of them, a German seaman, was slated for deportation to Hamburg, in

fascist Germany.  
He is a blonde-haired giant, fiery in speech. "We had a strike here the other day—did you fellows hear about it on the outside? They tried to hand us some hamburger that stunk and we threw the damn stuff right back at them. We rapped on the tables with our tin cups and raised holy hell. We sent a protest signed by 157 of us to Washington, too and yesterday and today the cats have gotten a little better."

An Ellis Island "dick"

I begin to take notes, and a plain-clothes guard ambles over to where we are. I nudge the German sailor and slip my notes into my pocket. But the gumshoe artist has apparently overheard part of the conversation, for he says, trying hard to smile, "Ellis Island is a real vacation for these guys—loafing and grub and all. Fact is, one of 'em kicked today, said he was getting too fat." I, of course said, "They're looking swell."

"Yeah, but that ain't what they'll tell you," he said benignly, looking at the German seaman from Hamburg.

STALKER'S deportation grew out of his arrest after he had organized an inter-racial dance in March of last year. A few days after the dance, for he says, trying hard to smile, "Ellis Island is a real vacation for these guys—loafing and grub and all. Fact is, one of 'em kicked today, said he was getting too fat." I, of course said, "They're looking swell."

"What am I going to do when I get into activities. We are Communists, and when we get over there, we will carry on. There is capitalism in Scotland just the same as here!"

IN leaving the main building of Ellis Island, I lost my way and strayed into a hallway used only by the higher officials. Hanging down from the molding of the wall, about 10 to 12 feet from the floor was a small sign. Although it was covered with the dust of 23 years, I managed to decipher the text:

"ORDER CONCERNING TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS"

"Immigrants shall be treated with civility and kindness by everyone in Ellis Island. Neither harsh language nor rough handling will be tolerated. The Commissioner desires that any instance of disobedience of this order be brought to his attention.—May, 1910."

We find that mass deportations have been made. These are about 40 workers here being deported for their political activity to Germany, Italy, Greece, Jugo-Slavia and other countries.

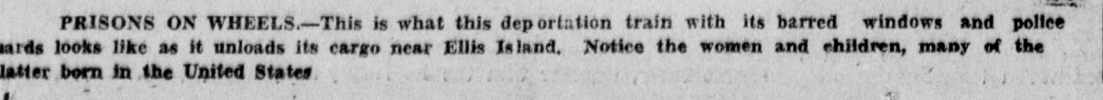
Roosevelt's fascist policy is clearly shown by the renewed attacks upon the foreign-born workers throughout the United States. This plodes the false theory that Miss Perkins would be more liberal than her predecessor, Doak.

We call upon all workers to fight against this wave of deportations, as this is no doubt part of the preparations for the coming imperialist war.

We pledge ourselves to continue our revolutionary activity in the countries to which we are being deported.

With revolutionary greetings,  
(Signed)  
Paul Mueller  
Manuel Fernandez  
Govert Schouten  
James Marti  
Concetto Ferrara  
John Mavromihalz  
George Stalker  
John Bell  
Francisco Perez  
Bruno Catalani  
G. Pera.

ARREST JOBLESS MEN  
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 4.—Police recd. a "jungle" just off the railroad tracks behind the General Electric Works and arrested 10 homeless men and youths. This is the second such raid in a month.



PRISONS ON WHEELS.—This is what this deportation train with its barred windows and police guards looks like as it unloads its cargo near Ellis Island. Notice the women and children, many of the latter born in the United States.

### "Daily" Reporter Gives Dramatic Picture of Ellis Island

did six months ago of an appendicitis operation. It was really starvation. She didn't have enough strength to pull through.

"We couldn't afford to put a stone over her grave, but we just got a letter from the Omaha comrades which made us all happy. They write that they have put red stone markers with a hammer and sickle and red geraniums on the grave.

Jailed for Contempt  
"Three days after they kidnapped the children, we got five carloads of comrades and went out to the orphanage and demanded the children. After this demonstration the children were given ice-cream. Next morning they were turned loose. The Omaha papers had carried headlines saying, 'REDS COME TO BOMB ORPHANAGE.'"

Stalker was dragged into court on a "vagrancy" charge. Addressing Judge Nedie, a local judicial yegg, he had told him that "capitalism was collapsing, but that he was too stupid to see it." Infuriated, the judge forgot about the vagrancy charge and sentenced Stalker to 30 days in jail on a charge of "contempt of court," and Stalker served the full term.

Nedie gave the Negro worker arrested with Stalker 30 days on the "vagrancy" charge, but freed him after he had served 20 days.

The judge, who was running for re-election, used this as a campaign issue," Mrs. Stalker told me. "But he was defeated anyway. He would go to the Negroes of Omaha and say, 'You see how good I am to the Negroes! I let this fellow out of jail. But for Christ's sake, stay away from Stalker.'"

NOT content with refusing to put the Stalker family on the relief list while they were starving with Stalker in jail, the Omaha "welfare" got in touch with the charity organizations of Karrimuir, Scotland, in an effort to intimidate Stalker's aged parents.

"The authorities in Karrimuir," Mrs. Stalker said, "sent up the chief of police of the town to intimidate George's parents into making a statement that his son being a Communist, he didn't want him to return home. Incidentally, George's brother, James, is head of the Independent Labor Party of Scotland, and George wrote him, saying, 'You'd better have the I. L. P. inside the Communist Party before I come over.'"

Stirling Farwell  
Proudly the Stalkers told of the demonstration at the station when they left Omaha. "Of course, I don't like leaving this way, for we were active in the movement and were making progress among the workers and farmers of Nebraska. From a personal viewpoint, too, I hate to leave my mother, whom I haven't seen for 14 years, and whom I'll probably never see again. She lives in Western Pennsylvania. I have four sisters and two brothers. One brother is working in the steel mills and the other has a job in the lubricator works in Detroit. The husband of one of my sisters is also a steel worker and the other sister's husband is a railroad worker," Mrs. Stalker said.

It was in Pittsburgh that Stalker and his wife met about 18 years ago. "We always had ideas in common," she said proudly.

"What am I going to do when I get into activities. We are Communists, and when we get over there, we will carry on. There is capitalism in Scotland just the same as here!"

The attack on the foreign-born is not limited to these districts, however. Agents of the Department of Labor continue to jail workers in various parts of the country, and scores of workers are picked off and breadlines about whom the I. L. D. often does not learn. Many of these workers are charged with "illegal entry" and are swiftly deported.

The Thomas Case  
A sinister feature of the present campaign of the Department of Labor is shown in the case of B. C. (Jack) Thomas in Pittsburgh. Thomas has just been convicted and faces 15 years imprisonment to be followed by deportation on the ground that when he applied for American citizenship some years ago he was a member of the Young Workers (now Young Communist) League.

Arguing that "inasmuch as the Young Communist League is not attached to me, to be followed by deportation, the prosecution demanded a conviction against Thomas on the ground that he swore falsely that he would support the constitution of the U. S. when he applied for citizenship.

Thomas is a former miner and steel worker in the Pennsylvania district and is stirring the workers in the Pittsburgh district against this latest attack by the Department of Labor."

NEW YORK.—Erling Paulsen, who last year took a leading part in forcing the Norwegian Consulate in New York to grant relief for unemployed Norwegian seamen, was arrested last Friday afternoon while in the Norwegian Seaman's Church, 33 First Place, Brooklyn, and taken to Ellis Island for deportation.

The International Labor Defense has taken up the case. A delegation of seamen headed by the Marine Workers Industrial Union will see Paulsen Tuesday. Plan for a demonstration demanding his release is being discussed.

Paulsen was active in the Marine Workers Industrial Union and also did reporting work for the NY ITD, the Scandinavian Workers Paper etc.

OPEN ENEMIES AND VETERANS' FAKE FRIENDS KNIFE THEM IN CONGRESS

The "friends" and enemies of the veterans are now in battle around the veterans cuts. Some claim that the service-connected should not be cut quite so much, make it a little less. While the enemies of the veterans are raising the cry that veterans not injured during the war are trying to "rob" the treasury of the United States.

Hoover, Wall Street, the Economy League, Roosevelt and the rest cried that the service-connected should not be made to suffer in the economy program, but the records of the Veterans Bureau show that even before the passage of the economy bill over 14,000 cases of service-connected were removed entirely from the list.

The so-called Veterans lobby, or bloc, remained silent when the Emergency Bill was passed. The leaders of the American Legion veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans, Father Coughlin the "Friend of the Veterans" all acted upon the rank and file to obey their "Commanding Officer," President Roosevelt. Only the force of the mass pressure and revolt of the rank and file of the veterans has made possible

What Halted Action  
The mass pressure developed by the Veterans National Bank and the Convention held in Fort Hunt May 12-19 is the only force that has challenged the Roosevelt dictatorship. The vets demanded that the details of the proposed cuts of over \$450,000,000 in veterans' pensions, compensation and allowance be held up until next Congress convenes in October. In the meantime it demanded that the Veterans Bureau give detailed information regarding the amounts, the number of veterans, widows, orphans, hospital cases involved.

The great majority of the veterans who come under the category of non-service disabilities, known as Disability Allowance cases are veterans who were actually injured during the war, but due to faulty medical war records, many of them are unable to prove their disabilities as service-connected. Many of them neglected

to make application for compensation within the time prescribed for such cases. Widows and orphans cannot possibly secure evidence to prove service connection of the disabilities of their husbands and fathers. Thousands of veterans who are suffering from mental diseases, and tubercular cases which are held as cases arising from the war, are being removed from hospitals under this cut, and have been removed even prior to the cut. Disabled veterans who were afforded the use of hospitals are now being removed and thrown onto the streets.

The Victims  
It is these maimed and helpless veterans who number one out of five of the adult male population of the average of forty that Roosevelt threatens to deprive of their only means of support. These veterans would be thrown on every community adding a million more and their dependents to the 17,000,000 who are now facing starvation.

Mass protest meetings should be held and petitions sent to Congress to stop all cuts in veterans' pensions and cuts.

AMUSEMENTS  
THE THEATRE GUILD Presents  
"BIOGRAPHY"  
A COMEDY BY S. N. BEHRMAN  
... and in it IN A GLANCE. The comedy seems to have been arranged in heaven.—Gilbert Gabriel, American.  
45th St., West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30  
Matinees THURSDAY AND SATURDAY 2:30

First 100% Jewish Talkie from U. S. S. R.  
THE WORKERS  
ACME  
THEATRE  
14th Union Square  
15c to 1 p. m.  
Exc. Sat., Sun., and  
Holidays.

"SOVIETS on PARADE"  
Amazing Truth About Russia Today!  
TRANS-LUX 22nd Ave. & E. 42nd St.  
This Week Only

ROJO JEFFERSON 14th St. & 4th Ave.  
LIZJEL ATWILL and FAY WEAVER in  
"MURDERS IN THE ZOO"  
Admission FREE!  
JAMES DUNN and ZARU PITTS

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY  
107 BRISTOL STREET  
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn  
PHONE: DICKENS 3-2012  
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

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

All members Meet at  
BRONSTEIN'S  
Vegetarian Health  
Restaurant  
558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

## DEPORTATIONS GO ON UNDER THE "NEW DEAL"

### Perkins Continues Doak Policy

The wave of deportations against militant workers has been directed particularly against two revolutionary unions, the National Textile Workers Union and the National Miners Union.

While some of the cases originated under Doak, Secretary of Labor under Hoover, nevertheless the present much-touted "liberal" secretary, Frances Perkins, has not only continued the prosecution of these workers, but her department has intensified the campaign against foreign-born militants.

Thirteen workers in Pittsburgh district are facing deportation, and 11 of them are members of the N. M. U. These include Frank Borich, secretary of the N. M. U., Vincent Kammerich, district organizer of the Western Pennsylvania district, whom the Department of Labor is trying to exile to fascist Jugoslavia; other members of the N. M. U. slated for deportation are Norman Davis, Joe Shafer, Joe Yakerin, Steve Devanich and S. Vinich.

Many Arrests  
With the chief fire in New England being credited to the National Textile Workers Union, at least three of its leaders are now facing deportation. These are Edith Berkman, now at a sanatorium suffering from tuberculosis; Anna Bur-lak, and June Croll, textile organizer arrested at a recent meeting of the National Board of the N. T. W. U.

Anna Bloch is still held by the Department of Labor on heavy bail because of her activities in connection with the National Hunger March. Bernard Oreegan, another fighter for the unemployed, has just been ordered deported. Those previously arrested are Saul Paul, West Eblitz, Joseph Guberski, Benjamin Saul and Goldie Waldman.

On May 8, Paul Martinov was arrested at a Cleveland unemployed demonstration, beaten up and held for deportation. A series of protest meetings protesting against the arrest of Martinov and the whole campaign against the foreign born are now being held by the I. L. D. and the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

This, of course, is only a partial list of workers arrested and held for deportation.

The attack on the foreign-born is not limited to these districts, however. Agents of the Department of Labor continue to jail workers in various parts of the country, and scores of workers are picked off and breadlines about whom the I. L. D. often does not learn. Many of these workers are charged with "illegal entry" and are swiftly deported.

Conradely yours,  
—Oscar Roston.

WANT TO DEPORT MILITANT SEAMEN

NEW YORK.—Erling Paulsen, who last year took a leading part in forcing the Norwegian Consulate in New York to grant relief for unemployed Norwegian seamen, was arrested last Friday afternoon while in the Norwegian Seaman's Church, 33 First Place, Brooklyn, and taken to Ellis Island for deportation.

The International Labor Defense has taken up the case. A delegation of seamen headed by the Marine Workers Industrial Union will see Paulsen Tuesday. Plan for a demonstration demanding his release is being discussed.

Paulsen was active in the Marine Workers Industrial Union and also did reporting work for the NY ITD, the Scandinavian Workers Paper etc.

OPEN ENEMIES AND VETERANS' FAKE FRIENDS KNIFE THEM IN CONGRESS

The "friends" and enemies of the veterans are now in battle around the veterans cuts. Some claim that the service-connected should not be cut quite so much, make it a little less. While the enemies of the veterans are raising the cry that veterans not injured during the war are trying to "rob" the treasury of the United States.

Hoover, Wall Street, the Economy League, Roosevelt and the rest cried that the service-connected should not be made to suffer in the economy program, but the records of the Veterans Bureau show that even before the passage of the economy bill over 14,000 cases of service-connected were removed entirely from the list.

The so-called Veterans lobby, or bloc, remained silent when the Emergency Bill was passed. The leaders of the American Legion veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans, Father Coughlin the "Friend of the Veterans" all acted upon the rank and file to obey their "Commanding Officer," President Roosevelt. Only the force of the mass pressure and revolt of the rank and file of the veterans has made possible

What Halted Action  
The mass pressure developed by the Veterans National Bank and the Convention held in Fort Hunt May 12-19 is the only force that has challenged the Roosevelt dictatorship. The vets demanded that the details of the proposed cuts of over \$450,000,000 in veterans' pensions, compensation and allowance be held up until next Congress convenes in October. In the meantime it demanded that the Veterans Bureau give detailed information regarding the amounts, the number of veterans, widows, orphans, hospital cases involved.

The great majority of the veterans who come under the category of non-service disabilities, known as Disability Allowance cases are veterans who were actually injured during the war, but due to faulty medical war records, many of them are unable to prove their disabilities as service-connected. Many of them neglected

to make application for compensation within the time prescribed for such cases. Widows and orphans cannot possibly secure evidence to prove service connection of the disabilities of their husbands and fathers. Thousands of veterans who are suffering from mental diseases, and tubercular cases which are held as cases arising from the war, are being removed from hospitals under this cut, and have been removed even prior to the cut. Disabled veterans who were afforded the use of hospitals are now being removed and thrown onto the streets.

The Victims  
It is these maimed and helpless veterans who number one out of five of the adult male population of the average of forty that Roosevelt threatens to deprive of their only means of support. These veterans would be thrown on every community adding a million more and their dependents to the 17,000,000 who are now facing starvation.

Mass protest meetings should be held and petitions sent to Congress to stop all cuts in veterans' pensions and cuts.

AMUSEMENTS  
THE THEATRE GUILD Presents  
"BIOGRAPHY"  
A COMEDY BY S. N. BEHRMAN  
... and in it IN A GLANCE. The comedy seems to have been arranged in heaven.—Gilbert Gabriel, American.  
45th St., West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30  
Matinees THURSDAY AND SATURDAY 2:30

First 100% Jewish Talkie from U. S. S. R.  
THE WORKERS  
ACME  
THEATRE  
14th Union Square  
15c to 1 p. m.  
Exc. Sat., Sun., and  
Holidays.

"SOVIETS on PARADE"  
Amazing Truth About Russia Today!  
TRANS-LUX 22nd Ave. & E. 42nd St.  
This Week Only

ROJO JEFFERSON 14th St. & 4th Ave.  
LIZJEL ATWILL and FAY WEAVER in  
"MURDERS IN THE ZOO"  
Admission FREE!  
JAMES DUNN and ZARU PITTS

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY  
107 BRISTOL STREET  
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn  
PHONE: DICKENS 3-2012  
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

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

All members Meet at  
BRONSTEIN'S  
Vegetarian Health  
Restaurant  
558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

ARREST JOBLESS MEN  
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 4.—Police recd. a "jungle" just off the railroad tracks behind the General Electric Works and arrested 10 homeless men and youths. This is the second such raid in a month.

## Letters from Our Readers

### Reader Criticizes Mooney Congress Arrangements

St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Comrade:  
As a delegate of the Friends of the Soviet Union to the Mooney Conference in Chicago, I wish to make a few observations. I drove 480 miles to the Conference. Four women delegates accompanied me in my car. When we reached Chicago, we spent over an hour looking for the proper address to report to. When we had made contact, we found that very haphazard arrangements had been made for the lodging of delegates. Delegates were scattered all over the downtown section of Chicago.

There are plenty of empty hotels in Chicago that would have been glad to lodge all the delegates at reduced rates. This would have kept all the delegates together, prevented unnecessary confusion and built up a finer spirit of solidarity. Also, it would have been less expensive. The same kind of arrangement could have been made with a restaurant. The restaurant arrangements that were made were rather poor. The delegates felt that they were poorly served and overcharged.

The biggest mistake, I think, was made on Haymarket Square. Fifty thousand people were gathered on the square. At three-thirty the sky was heavily overcast, it was plain that rain was coming on. I walked over to the speakers' stand, calling their attention to the coming rain, and suggesting that the march to the Stadium be started before the rain chased the crowd indoors. This suggestion, which was also made by several other delegates, was ignored.

Consequently, the march had barely started when it began to rain hard. The crowd melted away, only about six thousand reaching the stadium. A few thousand others came later.

I write this letter as a tactical suggestion so that future conferences will not repeat the same mistakes.

To properly and effectively broaden our struggle among the masses it is very necessary that we take human as well as political elements into consideration.

A feeling of organizational efficiency will encourage everyone, create confidence, build a finer feeling of solidarity.

Comradely yours,  
—Oscar Roston.

WANT TO DEPORT MILITANT SEAMEN

NEW YORK.—Erling Paulsen, who last year took a leading part in forcing the Norwegian Consulate in New York to grant relief for unemployed Norwegian seamen, was arrested last Friday afternoon while in the Norwegian Seaman's Church, 33 First Place, Brooklyn, and taken to Ellis Island for deportation.

The International Labor Defense has taken up the case. A delegation of seamen headed by the Marine Workers Industrial Union will see Paulsen Tuesday. Plan for a demonstration demanding his release is being discussed.

Paulsen was active in the Marine Workers Industrial Union and also did reporting work for the NY ITD, the Scandinavian Workers Paper etc.

OPEN ENEMIES AND VETERANS' FAKE FRIENDS KNIFE THEM IN CONGRESS

The "friends" and enemies of the veterans are now in battle around the veterans cuts. Some claim that the service-connected should not be cut quite so much, make it a little less. While the enemies of the veterans are raising the cry that veterans not injured during the war are trying to "rob" the treasury of the United States.

Hoover, Wall Street, the Economy League, Roosevelt and the rest cried that the service-connected should not be made to suffer in the economy program, but the records of the Veterans Bureau show that even before the passage of the economy bill over 14,000 cases of service-connected were removed entirely from the list.

The so-called Veterans lobby, or bloc, remained silent when the Emergency Bill was passed. The leaders of the American Legion veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans, Father Coughlin the "Friend of the Veterans" all acted upon the rank and file to obey their "Commanding Officer," President Roosevelt. Only the force of the mass pressure and revolt of the rank and file of the veterans has made possible

What Halted Action  
The mass pressure developed by the Veterans National Bank and the Convention held in Fort Hunt May 12-19 is the only force that has challenged the Roosevelt dictatorship. The vets demanded that the details of the proposed cuts of over \$450,000,000 in veterans' pensions, compensation and allowance be held up until next Congress convenes in October. In the meantime it demanded that the Veterans Bureau give detailed information regarding the amounts, the number of veterans, widows, orphans, hospital cases involved.

The great majority of the veterans who come under the category of non-service disabilities, known as Disability Allowance cases are veterans who were actually injured during the war, but due to faulty medical war records, many of them are unable to prove their disabilities as service-connected. Many of them neglected

to make application for compensation within the time prescribed for such cases. Widows and orphans cannot possibly secure evidence to prove service connection of the disabilities of their husbands and fathers. Thousands of veterans who are suffering from mental diseases, and tubercular cases which are held as cases arising from the war, are being removed from hospitals under this cut, and have been removed even prior to the cut. Disabled veterans who were afforded the use of hospitals are now being removed and thrown onto the streets.



# Fight for Wage Increases and Shorter Hours Without Pay Cuts!

## NEW TRIAL FOR BLUM WON FROM GOV. LEHMAN

### Was Railroaded by Parole Board to Sing Sing

NEW YORK—Governor Herbert H. Lehman, in a letter to the New York District of the International Labor Defense, dated June 2, announced that Leon Blum, secretary of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union who was railroaded by the State Parole Board to Sing Sing for three years will receive a new hearing.

Governor Lehman's letter culminates a mass protest campaign in which the I.L.D., the Trade Union Unity League, the Laundry Workers Industrial Union and other workers organizations took an active part.

It followed the presentation of demands for Blum's immediate release to the Governor in Albany by a delegation elected at a mass meeting May 25 in Ambassador Hall. The delegation was headed by Jacques Bultenkant, I.L.D. attorney.

Workers and workers' organizations are urged to continue sending telegrams, letters and resolutions to Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Albany, N. Y., and to the New York State Parole Board, State Office Building, New York City, demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Leon Blum.

## Protest for Gonshak Urgent; Decision on Case This Wednesday

NEW YORK—An urgent call was issued Saturday by the International Labor Defense and the Unemployed Councils to all workers and workers' organizations to immediately send telegrams, letters and resolutions to Judge Bernard L. Shientag, New York County Supreme Court, Center and Pearl Sts., demanding the immediate release of Sam Gonshak.

Gonshak was sentenced to the outrageous term of six months to two years in the workhouse by Judge Aurelio after he was arrested in a demonstration at the Home Relief Bureau, Spring and Elizabeth Sts.

Judge Shientag is to give his decision this Wednesday on a habeas writ sued by the I.L.D. on the grounds that the sentence was illegal.

The legal battle in court will be futile without mass pressure backing it, and I.L.D. stated, calling workers to demonstrate at the court Wednesday.

## BAKERS WARN OF FRAUD

Max Sunshine, chairman of the strike committee of A. F. of L. Bakers Union, Local 505, issued a warning today against petty racketeers who are collecting money from workers on the false pretense of supporting a strike which Locals 505 and 407 are now conducting.

"No individuals have been authorized to solicit funds for the strike," Sunshine said. Workers are urged to expose such fake solicitors wherever they may be encountered.

## TRY 4 MILITANT JOBLESS TODAY

### Fought Evictions and Relief Cuts

NEW YORK—Four militant unemployed workers are up for trial today for their activities in fighting against evictions and relief cuts.

Lavera, jobless leader in Boro Park will be tried today at 9 a.m. at Fourth Avenue and 43d St. He was pulled off a platform by police while addressing an open air meeting and charged with disorderly conduct.

Leon Taback, brutally beaten by cops during a Bronx Home Relief Bureau demonstration, will go on trial tomorrow morning on a framed-up charge of assault at the court in Bergen Building, Bronx.

In Brooklyn, Jacob Stock and John Russo, will go on trial on a similar charge tomorrow morning at Special Sessions, Smith and Schermerhorn, Brooklyn. They, too, were brutally attacked by cops at a relief demonstration and in the police station after their arrest.

Demonstrations at the courts are necessary to prevent the bosses from railroadng these workers as in the Gonshak case, the New York District I.L.D. stated today, in calling on all workers to crowd the courts to show their solidarity with these militant workers and bring mass pressure to bear for their release.

to be very "revolutionary."

The conference was unanimous for the resolution of support to the workers in the shops in the struggle for the shorter work-week with no reduction in weekly or monthly pay; support to gain wage increases. United Front Below?

Consider their political spokesman: Norman Thomas. So They Are Building Socialism in the Soviet Union!

In the resolution committee of the conference was one Trotskyite. A resolution was introduced calling for recognition of long term credits to the Soviet Union. The resolution committee added "where they are building Socialism and have already abolished unemployment." The young Trotskyite objected to this, stating that he is opposed to the idea that Socialism can be built in one country, and that he would vote against it. However, after consulting his caucus in the conference, he returned and stated that he would vote for it! The resolution was adopted unanimously. Weisbord Was Also There!

How could it be avoided! To prove that he is "still earnest" about the class struggle, he proposed a general strike. No, the conference did not go into a paroxysm of enthusiasm. It listened to him and then he departed.

Some Trotskyites supported the Trotskyite proposal for a "six hour day, five day week, with no reduction in pay"—just like the proposal of Green and Francis Perkins. But the rank and file in the conference properly exposed it as coming from people who have nothing to do with the labor movement, and who wish

## Rail Coordinator Bill Goes to House

### Senate Passes Measure With No Provision Made for Men It Will Throw Out of Jobs

Donald Richberg, counsel of the Railroad Brotherhoods, has been chosen general counsel for the Industrial Control Agency to be set up under Roosevelt's proposed National Industrial Recovery Bill. At the same time it was announced that Richberg was co-author of this bill and also of the rail czar act. This explanation is significant before the House Interstate Commerce hearings that there was no use opposing bills if the administration was behind them.

Although Richberg is co-author of the coordinator bill, labor clauses were omitted in the original draft. Amendments since proposed by the Brotherhoods have been accepted by the administration. But these amendments make no provision whatsoever for helping the 50,000 men and their families, the compromise number to be laid off yearly under the rail czar. Richberg, however, will be rewarded with a steady job and substantial salary as counsel for the government.

According to Representative Rayburn, the coordinator bill, which passed the Senate last week, will be reported by the House Committee without changing the labor amendments.

The "Forgotten" Men

It seems that the men on the small shabby roads, which are slated to go out of existence in the coming reorganization, have been forgotten by both the Brotherhoods and the administration. Can the proposed rail dictator insist that these roads continue to operate? And if they cease to exist, what will happen to the employees of these roads which are the questions being asked by railroad men. The bill makes no provision for the prosperous roads to take over employees of another defunct road. Seniority is not recognized on a road belonging to another system. It is a safe bet to figure that another 25,000 men will be laid off through liquidation of the small shabby roads. The small shabby roads which are usually leased by the larger roads. These roads will simply cancel these leases in the interest of "economy." The bill encourages such acts.

Insist on Pensions and Relief

At the Washington hearings the Railroad Employees' National Pension Association proposed that layoffs be provided for by mandating the slide rule. Such a remedy, of course, would not solve the problem. For even if every man 65 years of age or over were retired from service, this would involve only 50,000 men the first year and a few thousand a year thereafter.

But the roads are opposed to even this, and, as Joseph Eastman of the Interstate Commerce Commission de-

clared, the government is also opposed to using money this way. As a matter of fact the roads are making every effort to reduce their present pension obligations and will succeed unless the Brotherhoods fight for the rights of the pensioned employees in place of profits for the coupon clippers.

"The right to live comes before any other claim," asserted H. Shaw, Editor of Unity News, speaking against the coordinator bill on behalf of the Railroad Brotherhoods' Unity Committee. "The only way the rights of a million railroad workers will be placed above profiteering is for railroad labor to refuse to accept the provisions of this bill just as they must refuse to accept further wage cuts," continued Shaw in a statement published in the June issue of Unity News.

"The proposed bill," explained Shaw, "means the strengthening and legalization by the Federal government of the attacks of the roads against the men. As a matter of record, the very purposes of the bill have been carried out before its passage, and will continue to be carried out, whether the bill passes or not. That is, UNLESS rail labor takes independent, organized action to protect itself from unemployment, wage cuts and violation of working rules.

"We must refuse to accept layoffs unless the men are adequately compensated through regular weekly or monthly payments until unemployment insurance is won. It is our contention that BEFORE the government puts itself back of any measure depriving workers of their livelihood, these workers must be assured an adequate means of existence."

In conclusion, Shaw showed that \$69 millions in dividends had been paid the roads last year; that they paid \$100 million in interest on bonded stock and hundreds of millions in large salaries to executives. This money should be cut so as to go on to pay adequate yearly incomes for a quarter of a million unemployed railroad workers.

Scrapping of present obsolete railroad equipment and purchase of only such modern equipment as will cut down parts, make repairs easier and reduce maintenance, is proposed by L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. He is able to build a gondola car of 2,400 pieces instead of the former 4,600 pieces. A saving of 3,691 pieces in 15,000 piece locomotive is also possible. "Such equipment," he said, "would cut the heart out of maintenance costs." Cutting out the heart, Loree means, of course, cutting out jobs.

To maintain even the present shop forces would be staggered and the railroad chiefs are right on the job getting ready for the Lorees. They are seeing President Roosevelt about a six-hour day for railroad workers, but they say nothing about maintaining weekly and monthly earnings on an 8-hour basis. The Senate investigation of the 6-hour day said unless wages were reduced accordingly the change would mean a loss of work. Only organization of the railroad workers for a six-hour day with 8 hours pay will force this relief measure through Congress.

## MILLINERY UNION HEAD IN FRAUD

### Zaritsky Reports Fake Wage Increase

NEW YORK—Zaritsky, president of the A. F. of L. milliners' union, stated in the capitalist press last week that the union had gained a 15 per cent increase in wages for all union shops and had even caused non-union shops to raise rates.

This is a case of bare-faced lying by a so-called labor official in support of the Roosevelt campaign to produce "prosperity" on paper. The Daily Worker has definite proof of wage cuts in millinery shops in the last week, shops controlled by Zaritsky's union.

## MANSIONS AND MARSHALS

What's the connection? John Pierpont Morgan, who maintains mansions at 231 Madison Ave.; Matinecock park, Glen Cove, Long Island; sat before a Senate Investigating Committee and absently announced that he doesn't remember paying any income tax for the past three years.

Mrs. Max Dinn, 1805 Longfellow Ave., Bronx, stood before an official of the Home Relief Bureau and repeated: "The marshal is putting my furniture out on the street. They're throwing me out."

John Pierpont Morgan pays no income tax and the Home Relief Bureau pay no rent.

Read the connection in: "NEW YORK—METROPOLIS OF HUNGER" Starting Wednesday, June 7

## 10 Months' Pay for 12 Months Work for Pilots

By a Marine Worker Correspondent NEW YORK CITY.—The Pilots were lucky last year they got 10 months pay for 12 months work, piloting ships into and out of New York harbor for the shipowners who got fat mail contracts from the generous government.

And then the manager of the Black Diamond line told them to use their influence to see that the government don't cut out the mail contracts, for if they do, you fellows won't get paid for your piloting."

(By Labor Research Assn.)

The Munson Steamship Line is one of the shipping companies which receives a government subsidy. The Munson line received \$1,433,000 as its compensation for mail carrying during the year ending June 30, 1931. Of this amount, all but \$242,737 came from the government.

Trial of Anti-Fascist Fighters

Trial of workers arrested at the anti-fascist demonstration May 25, will come up June 13 and not today as announced Saturday.

Staggering

So I cut loose from the Penny and went to work for the New York Central. The operators and signalmen on this road had just gone on a six-day week, with a loss of pay, of course. I very shortly landed a steady job, on a relief schedule, filling in for the extra day which the regular men were off. Every man in the telegraph department was supposed to have a day off per week. But the relief men got their three pieces. The first two days he would work from 3 a.m. until 3 p.m. and the last two from 3 p.m. until 11 p.m. and so on his relief day, he got through at 7 a.m. after having worked most of the night, and had to go to work at 7 a.m. the next day.

Everything went along pretty smooth until 1929, when the prosperity belly-ache was the loudest and the so-called best-minds and foremost individuals of the nation assured us that there was no reason why the stock market should not go higher and there was no depression in sight. Suddenly the stock market crashed and capitalism went into a tailspin. Even then we continued to assure us that prosperity was just around the corner. During the short intervening time, "there would be no wage cuts." President Green, presuming to speak for organized labor, faithfully assured his bosses that "there would be no

strikes," which promise he kept, so far as he was concerned.

But railroad workers were laid off everywhere possible. The fall of 1931 saw the first general cut in the road workers' pay. The ten and twenty thousand dollar a year heads of the railroad workers unions agreed to a 10 per cent cut, without consulting the members, "to stabilize employment."

And was employment stabilized? Hardly had the ink dried on that infamous agreement when they started slashing again. Where we thought they had cut deep, they cut deeper. Men were sent home right and left. Trains were taken off. Signal towers closed. Signal maintainers laid off. Trainmen laid off. Clerks, operators, station agents, trackmen, in fact everywhere, even in the officials' offices, jobs were consolidated and workers laid off, and those still left on the job speeded up to do their work. Taking several billion dollars from the railroad workers' wages had not helped to stabilize falling capitalism one bit.

Speed-Up

The speed-up on some jobs became terrific. Get the work out. Get it out in the allotted time if you can. But don't put in any overtime, if you can't, because it won't be allowed. Some departments, as the signal department, went on a four-day week, but still they have many men unemployed. Trainmen went on a maximum mileage month, but still many trainmen roam the streets. Signal towers and stations continued to close. Older men in service displaced younger ones. And finally I had no place to go. So I went home to join the unemployed army and starve for the sacred profits of the capitalists.

The question uppermost in the minds of the capitalists, ever since the depression started, is how many can we lay off and still keep firm in power? How little can we give the working class without their becoming so resentful that they will organize and unseat us and set up a government of their own, and run industry for their own benefit. How can we prevent the working class from taking their historic role in the destiny of mankind? Can we, when the time comes, establish a fascist dictatorship and maintain power by force? The answer to the capitalists' nightmare is found in the growing Communist Party, the Unemployed Councils, the radical trade unions, the unity of workers of all races and colors, and the growing revolt of the farmers. A great many times during the past year they have had to call on the militia to put down uprisings. How long can they depend on the militia?

(By Labor Research Assn.)

The New York Central Railroad is linked, through the First National Bank of New York, to the Morgan Bank. This road has been paying its president at the rate of \$80,000 a year. If, for example, we took a section hand who was earning \$1,000 a year, the salary paid the New York Central president would cover the pay of 80 such workers a year!

## The Renegade Cliques at the Unemployment Conference

### By I. AMTER

National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils

The conference last Saturday called by the Provisional United Front Committee to mobilize against the recent attacks of the city administration on the workers had some interesting and important sidelights.

3 United as 1

Representatives of three opponent unemployed organizations were there. They were: the Workers Committee on Unemployment (led by Thomas and the so-called militants); Workers Unemployed League (the official Socialist Party) and the Association of the Unemployed (led by Lovestonites—renegades of the Communist Party). They proposed a united front under Socialist leadership and control.

They proposed that there be a definite separation of the struggle of the unemployed and employed workers, that unions and fraternal organizations be not allowed to carry their own banners, and that political parties be banned.

These three gentlemen spoke one language—in this they were united. They forgot one thing though they pretend they are against workers' political parties participating, the main spokesman of their delegation to go to City Hall, is not one who is connected with the unemployed movement, but one whom all three groups

## SHIP DELEGATES LAY BASIS FOR MASS ACTIVITY

### By R. B. HUDSON

The Conference of Ship Delegates and Ship Visitors held by the Marine Workers Industrial Union in New York on May 28 was of outstanding importance.

The ship delegate is the best organizer and main builder of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Ships remain in port only a few days. This means that the union cannot be in the union hall. In regard to this function wherever the ship goes. Port organizers and full time officials of the Union have the opportunity to speak to members of the crew for only half an hour or an hour at the most. Even this means of establishing contact is becoming increasingly difficult.

In this basic industry, so important in the imperialist war plans, the government and shipowners are taking every possible precaution, through special watchmen and other measures, to hinder the activities of the revolutionary movement. The Union can maintain permanent contact with the ships only through Ship Delegates, who as members of the crew are able to react to all their grievances and issues when they arise, utilizing these issues for the purpose of creating organization and developing struggle, building ship committees and recruiting new members into the Union.

Also the activities of the ship visitors, who visit ships while in port and aid the work of the delegates and lay a basis for their activities, are not to be underestimated. The tremendous amount of this work to be done in the industry makes it impossible to merely rely upon the work of a few full time functionaries. The utmost attention must be paid toward developing the initiative of the rank and file members and involving them in the daily work of the union.

"Smell the Ships Coming"

The Conference was attended by delegates from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Out of 50 delegates, only 6 were from the National Bureau, 9 functionaries from the various ports, and the remaining 36, most of whom spoke, participate in the daily activities of the Union as Ship Delegates or Ship Visitors.

These delegates, with their close contact with the industry, gave a good picture of the conditions on the ships which were aptly summarized by one reporter when he said, "On the Bull and Munson Line conditions are so bad that you smell the ships coming into port." In regard to the sentiment of the men he also stated that the "crews agree that the union is all right but getting them to do something is a different matter."

On this line recently a considerable number of men have joined the Union—but the problem of "getting them to do something" requires the consolidation of these new members into ship groups and committees, by the Ship Delegates and Port Organizers, which will then provide the necessary organization and leadership to fight against the rotten conditions.

"Getting the Men to Do Something"

Around this question of "getting the men to do something" the discussion mainly centered. Blanca, reporting for the Bureau, pointed out that "the first task of the ship delegate is not to see how many men he can line up, but how many guys he can involve in the struggles for bettering the conditions and fighting against wage cuts and out of these struggles will come the members of the Union and the establishment of solid organization on the ships."

Blanca dealt in detail with some of the recent struggles on the Munson Line ships where, by utilizing the sentiment against the practice of withholding the crews' pay, the Union had been able to win a number of occasions to unite the crews on this issue and force the company to grant their demands. Blanca emphasized that on all ships there are issues around which the crew can be rallied if the Union has contact with these ships through Ship Delegates and if the ship delegates make correct use of these issues as a basis for organizing ship committees.

President Friendly Approach

The report of one delegate particularly illustrated how a persistent, but friendly, approach can break down many prejudices and illusions that stand in the way of organization. He had concentrated on a ship with a mixed crew, Negro and white, where racial prejudice was very strong. Through making use of the "Marine Workers' Voice" and the Daily Worker, and through his stress, especially the Scottsboro case, he had been able after a few trips to win the confidence of the majority of the crew, lined up several members, both Negro and white, and laid the basis for a ship's committee. Intolerant attitudes toward workers were not members or did not completely agree with us was criticized by many of the speakers.

Seamen Ready for Union and Struggle

Speaker after speaker reported on the organizational results that can be obtained when the proper approach is used. One Ship Delegate reported lining up 12 members in a few trips. This was accomplished largely through the correct coordination of work between the Ship De-

legate and the Port Organizing Committee. Revolutionary literature and Union literature were distributed on this ship, although the Delegate was criticized for being overzealous and throwing the capitalist papers and magazines overboard as a means of forcing the crew to read red literature.

Importance of Union Propaganda

The importance of the Union's propaganda was brought out by many delegates. One delegate from Baltimore had not met success with the crew of a certain ship until he distributed copies of the Scratch Union News, and on the basis of one article in this Bulletin he succeeded in lining up four members.

Articles in the "Voice" have been instrumental in developing struggles on several occasions according to the reports of the reporters who also emphasized the importance of guarding against exaggerating in the press. The propaganda work of the Union is becoming well organized, and in addition to the "Voice," which appears regularly, fourteen Bulletins are published by the Branches in the various ports.

Slogans Must Meet Concrete Conditions

The importance of having clear demands was illustrated by one delegate, who reported that the crew did not respond to the slogan for 3 watches and were willing to accept the 2 watch system (12 hour day). Discussion brought out that when the men were on 3 watches they had not liked to do, and our demand should have been 3 watches with no night work.

Necessity of Unemployed Work

That the army of unemployed can be used as a great stimulus to the work on the ship was brought out by one delegate, who reported most of the members lined up on his ship had been on the basis of the unemployed struggles and activities led by the union and Unemployed Council in New York.

The experience of many delegates pointed out that there must be the closest cooperation between the Ship Delegates and the forces working ashore. The tendency to quit the ship because conditions were rotten instead of staying on the ship and changing conditions through organized action was especially combatted. "Must Belong to Union to Strike"

A number of wrong examples and methods of work were cited. On one ship where the crew wanted to take action a Ship Delegate had told them they could strike because they didn't belong to the Union. Recently there was a wage-cut on a ship with 16 members aboard, but

no struggle occurred. This was due primarily to the fact that the Ship Delegate had not previously conducted any partial struggles against the many grievances on the ship which would have given the crew greater confidence, established stronger organization instead of just union members and prepared them to react to larger issues.

Progress and Weakness of Recent Work

The Conference discussed the significance of the recent struggles in the industry, which indicate maturing mass struggles, and the progress of the membership drive, and especially the favorable results obtained in one company. It was pointed out that while over 150 members have recently been lined up in this company and a number of struggles developed, the delegates did not have a firm base of committees on the ship capable of reacting to the various issues.

At the Conference, and meeting of the National Bureau which followed, the question of consolidating Ship Committees on this company and developing a United Front Movement in support of Company demands and preparations for a company strike through the development of a number of job action and popularization of company demands was dealt with. A number of Ship delegates were assigned by a unanimous vote of the Conference to carry out these tasks as the most important steps to be taken in preparation for the National Convention of the Union that will be held in New York on July 16, 17 and 18.

The Conference must result in an energetic drive to complete the membership drive. The decisions regarding concentration must be carried out and carefully checked up on and the work of the Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and New Orleans Branches closely coordinated. The results of the coming month will largely be determined by the work of the ship delegates who participated in the Conference, especially those who accepted definite assignments.

Particular stress must be laid upon consolidating our membership, many of whom have joined in recent months, into definite groups on ships and docks, thus insuring that the major representation at the Convention will be elected from ship and dock groups. In preparation for the Convention considerable importance must be attached to the Anti-War Festival which should receive support of all workers that is to be held in the Starlight Stadium on June 25 as a means of raising additional finances for the support of the Convention.

## How I Got Into Army of Jobless Railroad Workers

### World War Veteran, With Ten Years Seniority Rights, Describes His Own Experiences

By W. A.S., a Railroad Worker Correspondent.

It was back in 1917 that I first took up the work of railroad telegrapher. The telegraph end of it had already been displaced, to a large extent, by the telephone. The war in Europe had been raging three years, and every factory was busy turning out materials with which to murder millions of

workers. And preparations were being made under the cover of pacifism and the slogan, "He kept us out of war," for our capitalists to force four million of our workers to enter the bloody work of mass murder to protect their loans to the allies and "make the world safe for democracy." Workers can now see that "democracy" in action, for which their comrades died, and for which they were forced to kill other workers.

Drafted

I had not been with the Pennsylvania Railroad long before my name was called in the "selective draft." This is the one place where workers belong to the "select." I spent thirteen months in the army, nearly ten of these thirteen in foreign service. Then, having made the loans of the bankers safe (so they thought), I returned to my job of making further profits for them in the railroad business.

The greed of the "widows and orphans," who are supposed to own the road according to the bankers, knew no bounds. Bigger engines, longer trains, fewer block stations, fewer stations, fewer clerks, longer sections with fewer men. The "increased efficiency" went on at a rapid pace. So rapid, in fact, that in 1924, when most of us still believed that "prosperity was our natural state" and "we could never have another depression," I found myself without a steady job in spite of my ten years seniority rights, which I had accumulated, and the ability which I had of handling most any job.

Staggering

So I cut loose from the Penny and went to work for the New York Central. The operators and signalmen on this road had just gone on a six-day week, with a loss of pay, of course. I very shortly landed a steady job, on a relief schedule, filling in for the extra day which the regular men were off. Every man in the telegraph department was supposed to have a day off per week. But the relief men got their three pieces. The first two days he would work from 3 a.m. until 3 p.m. and the last two from 3 p.m. until 11 p.m. and so on his relief day, he got through at 7 a.m. after having worked most of the night, and had to go to work at 7 a.m. the next day.

Everything went along pretty smooth until 1929, when the prosperity belly-ache was the loudest and the so-called best-minds and foremost individuals of the nation assured us that there was no reason why the stock market should not go higher and there was no depression in sight. Suddenly the stock market crashed and capitalism went into a tailspin. Even then we continued to assure us that prosperity was just around the corner. During the short intervening time, "there would be no wage cuts." President Green, presuming to speak for organized labor, faithfully assured his bosses that "there would be no

strikes," which promise he kept, so far as he was concerned.

But railroad workers were laid off everywhere possible. The fall of 1931 saw the first general cut in the road workers' pay. The ten and twenty thousand dollar a year heads of the railroad workers unions agreed to a 10 per cent cut, without consulting the members, "to stabilize employment."

And was employment stabilized? Hardly had the ink dried on that infamous agreement when they started slashing again. Where we thought they had cut deep, they cut deeper. Men were sent home right and left. Trains were taken off. Signal towers closed. Signal maintainers laid off. Trainmen laid off. Clerks, operators, station agents, trackmen, in fact everywhere, even in the officials' offices, jobs were consolidated and workers laid off, and those still left on the job speeded up to do their work. Taking several billion dollars from the railroad workers' wages had not helped to stabilize falling capitalism one bit.

Speed-Up

The speed-up on some jobs became terrific. Get the work out. Get it out in the allotted time if you can. But don't put in any overtime, if you can't, because it won't be allowed. Some departments, as the signal department, went on a four-day week, but still they have many men unemployed. Trainmen went on a maximum mileage month, but still many trainmen roam the streets. Signal towers and stations continued to close. Older men in service displaced younger ones. And finally I had no place to go. So I went home to join the unemployed army and starve for the sacred profits of the capitalists.

The question uppermost in the minds of the capitalists, ever since the depression started, is how many can we lay off and still keep firm in power? How little can we give the working class without their becoming so resentful that they will organize and unseat us and set up a government of their own, and run industry for their own benefit. How can we prevent the working class from taking their historic role in the destiny of mankind? Can we, when the time comes, establish a fascist dictatorship and maintain power by force? The answer to the capitalists' nightmare is found in the growing Communist Party, the Unemployed Councils, the radical trade unions, the unity of workers of all races and colors, and the growing revolt of the farmers. A great many times during the past year they have had to call on the militia to put down uprisings. How long can they depend on the militia?

(By Labor Research Assn.)

The New York Central Railroad is linked, through the First National Bank of New York, to the Morgan Bank. This road has been paying its president at the rate of \$80,000 a year. If, for example, we took a section hand who was earning \$1,000 a year, the salary paid the New York Central president would cover the pay of 80 such workers a year!

**GIANT WORKERS' PAGEANT**  
Participated by 400 Artists  
**JUNE 25th**  
Starlight Stadium  
Auspices: Marine Workers  
WATCH FOR DETAILS!

**CLASSIFIED**

FOR SALE—Entire content of seven room apartment near Central Park; \$150. Net profit \$25 monthly. Four rooms rented. Call every day 3 to 5 p. m. 10 West 65th Street, Apt. 5.

**GARMENT DISTRICT**

MENTION THE DAILY WORKER  
**DENIS**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FLORIST  
FLORAL DESIGNS A SPECIALTY  
101 W. 28th St., New York  
PHONE: LACKAWANNA 4-2470

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

Garment Section Workers Patronize  
**Navarr Cafeteria**  
333 7th AVENUE  
Corner 28th St.

**DOWNTOWN**

Phone: Tompkins Square 6-9554  
**John's Restaurant**  
SPECIALTY—ITALIAN DISHES  
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet  
302 E. 12th St. New York

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

You Need Fire Insurance!  
Call upon  
**A KANEVSKY**  
245 Fifth Ave.  
Tel. Lex. 3-9397  
Also any other line of insurance

**WORKERS—EAT AT THE Parkway Cafeteria**  
1638 PITKIN AVENUE  
Near Hopkinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

All Comrades Meet at the  
**NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA**  
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 55 E. 15TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

**CAMP UNITY**  
Wingdale, N. Y.

is getting ready to open for the Summer Season

—For Information Call—  
N. Y. Office  
ESTABLISH 8-1400  
Camp Phone  
WINGDALE 51  
WATCH OUR PRESS FOR MORE DETAILS

During the Whole Month of June  
**Camp Nitgedaiget** BEACON, N. Y.  
Vacation place for every worker and his family is being operated for the benefit of the Communist Party  
NEW YORK DISTRICT

**Regular Daily Activities**  
Baseball, Basketball, Tennis, Soccer, Volley Ball  
Swimming Races — Dancing  
RATES: WEEK ENDS  
1 Day \$2.45  
2 Days \$4.45  
NO ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS WILL BE MADE  
Camp cars leave daily from 2700 Bronx Park E. For information call Estabrook 8-1400  
TAKE YOUR VACATION EARLY IN CAMP NITGEDAIGET AND HELP THE COMMUNIST PARTY



# IMPERIALISM SUBJECTS LARGE MASSES OF THE PROLETARIAT OF ALL COUNTRIES—FROM THE CENTERS OF CAPITALIST MIGHT TO THE MOST REMOTE CORNERS OF THE COLONIAL WORLD—TO THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE FINANCE CAPITALIST PLUTOCRACY—

—From the Program of the Communist International.

## Sidelights on the World Economic Conference

By PETER BOLM

The World Economic Conference is meeting at London on June 12. The plan at present is that the conference should last for about six weeks, though a French diplomat has been quoted as saying that after the first few sessions the conference should be allowed to go home to Geneva and die.

Since 1929, world trade has fallen by between 65 and 75 per cent—roughly from 50 to 12 billion dollars. All the great powers with the exception of France and Germany have gone off the gold standard, and are competing with each other in a race to depreciate their currencies. Tariff barriers have never been so high, and they are today re-inforced by such devices as special anti-dumping laws, quota laws, partial or complete embargos, and surtaxes directed against imports from countries that have cheapened their money. Forty-five million workers are unemployed throughout the capitalist world. Yet in spite of this, in every country there exist huge piles of stocks of commodities, especially of raw products and food-stuffs, which are described as unsaleable surpluses. Agriculture, in every capitalist country, is in a state of bankruptcy. Industrial plants are doing well if they can operate on a fifty per cent capacity basis. The financial crisis has brought down countless banks in ruin. Finally, this general picture contrasts with that in the Soviet Union, where we find new victories for collective agriculture, new advances in Socialist industrial construction, and no unemployment.

The London Conference Against the U.S.S.R. So world capitalism is meeting in conference in London. Is it meeting in order to contrive a solution to the problems that confront it? Is it even capable of doing such a thing? Of course not. It is meeting in order to more efficiently to carry on its main fight against the socialist economy of the Soviet Union, and to carry on the internal struggles between the national capitalists that exist within world capitalism.

Any hope, among the capitalists themselves, of finding a "solution" to the crisis, does not exist, even today, two weeks before the conference begins. Cordell Hull, leader of the American delegation, said yesterday that he expected "broad agreements in principle rather than specific treaties" to come out of the conference.

Frontier official circles have been more outspoken pessimists. Le Temps wrote yesterday that "There is nothing that permits the belief that the war debts question will be solved in good time." Unless currency stabilization is first achieved by England and the United States, the French has expressed the opinion that it would be a waste of time for them to send a delegation to London at all.

Some idea of what the capitalist powers do expect to arise out of the conference may be gathered from recent speeches, such as Neville Chamberlain's speech before the English House of Commons on Saturday, Chamberlain, who is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and who speaks with the full authority of the English cabinet, called for an economic "Holy War" on the Soviet Union. Referring to the trial of the British engineers, and to the anti-Soviet embargo put into force by the English government, he threatened the waging of "unflinching economic war."

Apart from the basic conflict between the socialist and capitalist economic areas of the world, which constitutes the strongest bond between the capitalist powers, conflicts are also furiously raging between the capitalists themselves.

Anglo-American Antagonisms Hull, on his way across the Atlantic, spoke of the "bitter economic warfare" that exists today. Chamberlain was threatening economic war not only against the Soviet Union, but also against the capitalist rivals of British imperialism, of which the most important is without doubt the United States. The French newspapers have made repeated references to the "struggle between the pound and the dollar" which is rendering the conference impossible even before it meets.

Trade War Preparations The preparations for the conference resemble nothing so much as the preparations for major war. America's aggressive move against England in England the gold standard, was immediately answered by Great Britain with retaliatory currency and trade measures. Roosevelt's tariff decree, designed to forestall any economic action on the part of the rivals of American imperialism did not have the desired effect. On the contrary, the signing of the tariff treaty turned out to be the sign of a declaration of trade war, as is shown by the innumerable separate economic treaties recently signed by the powers in preparation for the World Economic Conference.

England already is saying that if no general agreement will be found possible by the London conference, then all the same some agreement will be discoverable for the British Empire group and its "affiliates" such as Argentina, Portugal, Scandinavia, etc.

America already is saying that she is taking two schemes with her to London, one, a scheme for general inflation, for the acceptance by the world of a "cheap" American dollar, for the withdrawal of quota laws against American exports and for a policy of American capital export. This is the scheme she will present at the conference, but she will also have with her as a threat an alter-

## SPARKS

THE capitalist press is now making desperate attempts to white-wash the eager government officials who were standing under the Morgan banquet table with their mouths wide open, waiting for the golden drops to fall into their parched throats.

One paper runs a big headline "MADDOO LOSER IN 3 MORGAN DEALS". And on the same page a news story reads "Maddoo makes a profit of \$4,900 on Morgan Allegheny deal."

And he "lost" money because he was too greedy to grab the fat profit that he had right in his hand. He waited for more.

ROOSEVELT himself was a bond peddler to suckers who were willing to get stuck. And Roosevelt's business in selling German marks would certainly qualify for a leading position in the money-changers club.

WE notice that they are showing pictures of Morgans' son who got out of Harvard in 1914.

That would just about make him eligible for the draft law of 1917, when the U. S. herded thousands of workers into the army and shipped them off to be murdered on the battlefields.

And they were being slaughtered to protect the profits of the Morgans. But little Junius Morgan didn't go to war. Oh, no! He had to stay home to learn the banking business—how to grind profits from the backs of the workers.

The Excluded Debt Question What are some of the problems around which the inter-capitalist antagonisms will revolve? With characteristic hypocrisy, the main question is one that has been "officially excluded" from the scope of the conference. This is the debt problem. The United States is owed some \$17,000,000,000 by the European states. France has her part of the debt. In England the movement for repudiation is growing hourly. The Daily Mail writes: "There can, of course, be no question of a payment in full by this country..." The Daily Express writes: "The end of this game of blind man's bluff is that, in a few days, we shall enter into a talk with sixty-odd nations with neither an idea nor an atmosphere. There is only one way to bring reality into those discussions. It is to say, frankly and now, NO DEBT PAYMENT." Thus, the \$17 billion dollar debt owed the United States, which one might have thought a weapon in the hands of America, is becoming at the same time a weapon against America in the hands of her debtors. This excluded subject will be one of the dominating factors in the conference.

Linked With Arms Dispute Another factor which, also excluded from the discussions, will play a large role in determining them, is the arms question. America, at Geneva, did her best to keep the arms conference alive during that time when the London conference would be sitting. In this she was unsuccessful, but the arms question will nevertheless occupy an important place in the haggling and bargaining where the real work of the conference will be done.

Germany's intention to proclaim a suspension of all foreign debt payments, will add another first-class problem to the conference agenda. Germany has also in the last few days embarked vigorously on a policy of inflation, thus further aggravating the disturbed currency situation of the capitalist world.

The instability of world currencies, the international tariff situation, and the complete blockade of the Argentine, Brazil, Chile and Peru, in mediating competition of which the present Anglo-American conflict is a classic example, will help to fill out the bill of fare.

To suppose that any solution could arise out of the Economic conference would be absurd. This conference, like all before it, will merely bring out in clearer and more explicit form, the antagonisms that exist in the capitalist world, and confirm the pronouncement of the XII Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern that we have now entered the end of the period of relative stability of capitalism.

Honorary Theatre

## INTERNATIONAL STAGE OLYMPIAD ENDS IN MOSCOW

Workers' Theatres of Nine Countries Represented

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

MOSCOW.—The International Revolutionary Theatre Olympiad, concluded here today before yesterday, aroused tremendous interest among Soviet workers and leaders in literature and the theatre. The competing groups included Mongolian, Norwegian, Danish, Czech, German, French, Swiss, Czechoslovakian and English workers' theatres. The huge music hall where the Olympiad was held, was crowded at every performance, with the Soviet press giving much space to the event.

Political Effectiveness of Revolution This review of the revolutionary theatres displayed the effectiveness of political propaganda through the theatre medium, but it also revealed certain weaknesses of the agitprop theatre which must be eliminated.

In a statement addressed to Stalin the participants in the Olympiad expressed their enthusiasm for the Soviet Union and its Socialist reality.

## THE MASCOT

—by Burck



## SUSPEND CLUB PAPER, STUDENTS, AT CITY COLLEGE

N. S. L. Leads Fight to Oust "Umbrella" Robinson

NEW YORK.—The unprecedented suppression of all semblance of student's rights at the College of the City of New York has culminated in the suspension and threat of expulsion of 12 students; the suspension of three college clubs; the investigation of many more students for suspension; the expulsion of the editors of the "Campus" college publication, and the revoking of that paper's charter.

These moves were taken after students of the school demonstrated against the college support of the military machine through the R. O. T. C. (Reserve Officers Training Corps) and after President Robinson, dropping his former composure, attacked students with his umbrella, vaingloriously displaying his heroism to the D. A. R. members present.

Try to Build Fascist Gang Major Holton, an officer in the R. O. T. C. and instructor in the Hygiene Department, has called for the organization of a fascist gang to eradicate the radical element in City College.

In a bulletin issued by the National Student League which has led the fight against the R. O. T. C. and for academic freedom, it was pointed out that Dr. Robinson deliberately misrepresented the facts in a statement to the capitalist press. In several instances there is evidence that the newspapers changed their stories between editions after hearing from President Robinson. Notable among these is the World-Telegram, the liberal newspaper and Pulitzer Prize winner.

Paper Suppressed

The four editors of the City College Campus were expelled and the charter of the paper revoked ostensibly for the publishing of an obscene "April Fool Issue." The circumstances of the expulsion are such that there is no doubt that it was because of their activities against the R. O. T. C., dubbing May 29, "Jingo Day," and advising a counter-demonstration and because they supported the radical element in the recent elections.

The election of the left wing ticket by a two to one majority and the tremendous student resentment manifest over recent events is sufficient proof that the college administration will have to eradicate the left wing students or change its entire policy.

2,000 Demonstrate

About 2,000 students attended a demonstration last Thursday and expressed sincere sympathy with the fight for the students. Friday night the evening session called a protest meeting and 500 students attended despite administration attempts to block the meeting. The L. I. D. has been assuming its typical role in this struggle. The president of the Student Forum, official chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy although present at the demonstration last Monday, when questioned about his participation in the struggle, said that he was simply a "bystander." The result was the Student Forum was suspended anyhow and their opportunist policy netted them nothing.

The Social Problems Club, official chapter of the N. S. L. admitted its part in the active organization and leadership of the demonstration and as a result was suspended. The Liberal Club of the Evening Session was suspended for "past activity" and "anticipated support of the suspended students"!!!

The move to oust Robinson is gaining momentum daily and student opinion is overwhelmingly for the penalized students. The opposition is so small that it has been implied

## DEMANDS OF NATIONAL STUDENTS LEAGUE

The reinstatement of the 12 suspended students.  
The reinstatement of the 4 expelled "campus" editors.  
The reinstatement of the "Campus" charter.

The abolition of the R.O.T.C. in the college.  
The ousting of President Robinson.

## EXPULSION FIGHT IS SABOTAGED BY TEACHERS' HEAD

Linnville, of Teachers' Union, Local 5, Votes Against Struggle

NEW YORK.—Immediate action in defense of Isidore Begun and Mrs. Williams Burroughs, the teachers who were suspended from the New York City school system, was postponed for a week at a meeting of the new Delegate Assembly of the Teachers' Union, Local 5, of the A. F. of T. A vote to take action at this meeting on Mr. Blumberg, expelled teacher, resulted in a tie. Dr. Linnville, president of the union, cast the deciding vote against doing so.

Add to Scottsboro Defense The suspension of Mr. Begun and Mrs. Williams Burroughs, Negro teacher who has been active in Harlem in the fight to save the Scottsboro boys, was ordered by the Board of Education following their vigorous defense of Blumberg at the open hearing on May 24. At this meeting, Dr. Ryan, president of the board and his real estate man, tried to stop all protest against the frame-up of Blumberg by calling two emergency police trucks to the scene. Before the opening of the meeting, armed plain clothes men and a detachment of police under a sergeant had been planted in the Board room. At the storm of protest that arose from the 400 teachers and parents who were angered by Ryan's suppression of Mr. Burroughs when she courageously attempted to halt the rail-roading of Blumberg's expulsion, the extra police who had been waiting outside were called in.

Try to Crush Resistance All three teachers have been active in the leadership of the fight against wage-cuts, and for better school conditions.

This is the opening of a campaign of the Board of Education to stamp out all resistance among the teachers to the coming attacks on the welfare of the children as well as the lowering of the living conditions of teachers. Transfers of teachers, suspensions and expulsions from the system are the ways in which the Board of Education is carrying out the orders of the bankers who are squeezing the city for more and more profits at the expense of the children and the employees of the city.

Attention to the inhuman treatment received by Tim Buck and his comrades in Kingston, and demanding a stop to the frame-up on Buck is being circulated throughout the country by the Toronto Mass Conference to Stop the Frame-up on Tim Buck.

Major Holton will have great difficulty in organizing his Fascist gangsters.

League Calls Meeting The National Student League called City College students to attend a meeting at the N. S. L. headquarters Sunday night to discuss plans for future action and to consider the possibility of a strike. The situation is very important at this point because final examinations take place next Thursday.

## REBEL FORCES SEIZE BIG TOWN IN MANCHURIA

Renewed Fighting Near Peiping and Tientsin

SHANGHAI, June 4.—A detachment of 500 guerrilla fighters, known as the "Red Spears," stormed the town of Tungfeng, Manchuria, annihilated Manchukuo defense troops and seized supplies, according to dispatches from Mukden.

Japanese regular troops had to be summoned to re-take the town and succeeded in driving off the insurgent band only after fierce and prolonged fighting. Several Japanese divisions, are being recalled from North China to Manchuria to fight the renewed wave of anti-Japanese rebel activity.

Dispatches from Tientsin relate that a large body of pro-Japan Chinese troops fired at Chinese outposts yesterday near Lutai, 35 miles north of Tientsin. General Feng-Yu-Hsiang is organizing his Japanese puppet regime at Kailan and the Chinese Government of Hopei Province admitted that one of Feng's subordinate generals has captured Kuyuan.

## The International Workers Order from Its First to Its Second Convention

By R. SALTZMAN

The second convention of the International Workers' Order will open on June 17, 1933. That will conclude two years since our first convention was held. During these two years our organization has acquired definite shape and character. In fraternal movements, as well as in the Labor Movement in general, its role has been cast.

Our first convention of two years ago wrote an important chapter in the history of our organization. That convention was held but one year after the International Workers' Order was established. Its task was to sum up the results of the long struggle waged in the Workmen's Circle and Independent Workmen's Circle, and also to consolidate our forces. That task was successfully accomplished by our first convention.

Our Position on the Eve of Our Second Convention

At the organizing conference, held at the end of March, 1931, we started with a membership of approximately 5,000. At the first convention of the International Workers' Order, which opened on May 29, 1931, our membership registered over 11,000. On the 17th of June, 1933, when our second convention will take place, our ranks will number more than 28,000 members. That means that since May, 1931, our membership will have tripled. Had we succeeded in consolidating the process of amalgamating the Russian Sick Benefit Society with the I. W. O., we should be arriving at our convention with a membership of nearly 34,000.

Even if we discount the more than 10,000 members of the Hungarian and Slovak Sections that amalgamated with us, we can still count on a net growth of nearly 7,000 members since our last convention. It must be remembered that during the past two years we were forced to suspend 6,744 members (including between 1,000 and 1,300 members who left for the Soviet Union), so that from the date of our first convention until today we actually enlisted 14,000 new members. These are telling figures, indicating the activity of our organization. They also emphasize the possibilities and prospects before us.

Financially, also, our organization

## The German Proletarian Press Continues Under Condition of Illegality

How the Communists of Germany Prepared to Get Out Papers in the Face of Terror Situation

By FRITZ HECKERT.

In a picture painted by the great French artist Daumier, the bourgeois press is portrayed as a prostitute whom anybody can buy for money. If we examine the bourgeois press of our time we see that the actual facts are fully in accordance with the picture drawn by the gifted French artist. The bourgeois press of Germany has sunk so low and engages in glorifying the fascist regime to such an extent, that Hitler and Goebbels rightly fear that the disgust of the readers might put a premature end to the useful work which this press is rendering in the service of fascism. For this reason they have arranged for one or two newspapers to make "opposition."

Hitler's seizure of power coincided with the ruthless persecution of the proletarian press in Germany. A few weeks before the official appointment of Hitler as Reich Chancellor, the whole of the Communist Press was suppressed, the Communist printing works closed and confiscated.

The prohibition of our press left the way open for fascist lies and slanders, which carried the poison of demagoguery into the ranks of the toilers. Our Party was, however (this must be admitted) already sufficiently prepared in order to replace the legal press by a fairly strong illegal press, which could explain to the working population the meaning of events and help the Party to fight under the new conditions.

The Illegal "Rote Fahne" It was only after the fire in the Reichstag, when the first illegal number of the "Rote Fahne" appeared, that every revolutionary worker fully realized what he had lost by the prohibition of the legal "Rote Fahne". The distribution of 300,000 copies of the illegal "Rote Fahne", although it means imprisonment for anybody found in possession of a copy, best shows the importance which the German workers attach to their revolutionary press.

In spite of its numerous shortcomings, the Communist press has done much in the last fourteen years of its existence to propagate Communist ideas, to consolidate the Party organizationally, and to increase and lead the class struggle of the proletariat. All this is especially true of the "Rote Fahne", the central organ of the Communist Party of Germany, the oldest Communist newspaper in Germany. Right from the first day of its existence the "Rote Fahne" was the object of the most bitter hatred of all counter-revolutionary elements. No matter what government was in power, the "Rote Fahne" was always the first to be persecuted by continual prohibitions and confiscations. For as regards the suppression of our organ, Hitler has only continued the policy

of Noske, and Severing.

Rise of Illegal Communist Papers. The constant persecution of the legal daily papers soon compelled the German Communists to issue a number of illegal papers, which circulated in the periods of suppression of the legal papers. A few weeks after the founding of the "Rote Fahne" there arose alongside of it the illegal central "Rote Sturmflamme" (Red Storm Flag). In addition to this there appeared, under various names, small courageous papers which carried the idea of Communism into the ranks of the working people.

In time newspapers in the different works and factories, as well as the so-called "street cell newspapers", also began to appear. All these papers were published directly either by the Party Committee or Trade Union Committee or other revolutionary mass organizations. Many German workers have in this way got an insight into the running of a newspaper. In the majority of cases the illegal factory newspapers were produced by the workers themselves.

Whilst in every period since the November revolution the Communist press in all its forms was subjected to the sharpest persecution, the social-democratic papers and the trade union papers connected with them enjoyed unrestricted freedom. The social democratic press did everything that lay in its power in order to frustrate the united front of the working class and to disorganize the fight against fascism. Even after the seizure of power by the national socialists and after the development of the fascist terror, the social-democratic papers advocated reconciliation with the government which had lost this terror. In fact, the venality of the German social-democracy knows no bounds.

Tasks of the Communist Press. Speaking of the tasks of the press, both legal and illegal, Lenin described their role as being educators and organizers of the masses for the class struggle, and specially emphasized the importance of the workers' correspondents' movement. The correctness of Lenin's views can be seen today in Germany, where, thanks to the powerful worker-correspondents' movement, the Party still possesses the main staff of editors and contributors to the illegal press. And, thanks to them, we have in Hitler-Germany dozens of papers which meet the heavy demands which are placed upon the proletarian press.

Our Russian comrades have great experience, especially in issuing illegal papers. The Soviet press, the powerful worker-correspondents' movement in the Soviet Union, will furnish the best example of how the victory of the proletarian revolution and Communism must be achieved.

able to develop a United Front action when the interests of the working class of the country require it.

The International Character of Our Organization

One of the most important chapters written by the I. W. O. into the history of the fraternal movement in general and of our organization in particular, is the fact that we have succeeded during the past two years, in transforming our organization into an International Workers Order, in the true sense of the word.

Two years ago, at our first convention we were mainly an organization of Jewish workers. We counted in our ranks a few English and Italian branches, merely as a decoration, which already has a membership of 400. A Rumanian section with 300 members, two Spanish branches, and a branch each of Greek, Lettish, Maceonian, German and Czechoslovak. Each of these single branches has begun a campaign to organize respective language sections in the I. W. O.

We can point with pride to our youth section, which has reached a membership of more than 1,100, and to the recently organized children's section, which contemplates arriving at our convention one thousand strong. Our English section, which is still quite weak, has a membership of more than 500.

These figures, comprising the membership of our organization, fully justify our claim that the International Workers' Order is the only fraternal organization in the United States built on real international lines.

These figures, comprising the membership of our organization, fully justify our claim that the International Workers' Order is the only fraternal organization in the United States built on real international lines.

These figures, comprising the membership of our organization, fully justify our claim that the International Workers' Order is the only fraternal organization in the United States built on real international lines.

These figures, comprising the membership of our organization, fully justify our claim that the International Workers' Order is the only fraternal organization in the United States built on real international lines.

These figures, comprising the membership of our organization, fully justify our claim that the International Workers' Order is the only fraternal organization in the United States built on real international lines.