

Farmers! Write About Your Struggles in the Daily Worker! See "Day by Day" Column on Page Two

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See Page 3 for the Special Article by Harry Gannes on the Industrial Recovery Act.

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WORKERS, DEMONSTRATE TODAY AGAINST FASCIST TERROR!

Faith in Hortons's "Justice" Would Annul I.L.D. Victory

THE winning of a new trial for Heywood Patterson, first of the framed-up Scottsboro boys to be retried in Decatur, is a real victory for the International Labor Defense which has led the fight for the release of all the nine innocent boys for the past two years.

Let those who attempt to detract from the I.L.D. victory by extolling Judge Horton as an example of sterling "impartiality" bear clearly in mind that Judge Horton denied the defense motion to set aside the verdict on April 17, immediately after he sentenced Patterson to die in the electric chair in Kilby Prison. Horton now reversed the death verdict on the ground that Victoria Price's testimony was unsupported. Yet he knew this, as well as other facts, full well at the time he denied the defense motion.

Nothing of a legal nature—no new evidence—intervened between the denial of the defense motion on April 17, and Thursday, when he ordered a new trial.

WHAT, then, caused this change of front? The answer is to be found in the ceaseless mass movement initiated and organized by the International Labor Defense: the Washington Scottsboro March, the thousands of signatures attached to petitions demanding the release of the boys, the fact that over a million people attended meetings and demonstrations on behalf of the Scottsboro boys and the growth of the whole movement in the struggle for Negro rights.

On April 17, Judge Horton denied the defense motion to set aside the verdict on the same grounds that he himself cites at the present moment to explain his action.

When Tidwell, Morgan County Jury Commissioner, admitted that Negroes were never called to serve on juries, Horton refused to declare a mistrial.

When Attorney General Knight clapped his hands in high glee when one of his witnesses recited perjured testimony in a manner which Knight thought was damaging to the defense, Judge Horton refused to declare a mistrial.

When Solicitor Wade Wright appealed to the basest prejudices of the local "jury that laughed" and ranted that "Alabama justice cannot be bought and sold with Jew money from New York," Judge Horton refused to declare a mistrial.

WHEN, after the death verdict was brought in, Attorney Brodsky, chief counsel of the International Labor Defense, proved conclusively that the jury had made and received telephone calls while "deliberating" its verdict, Judge Horton refused to set aside the verdict.

In brief, Judge Horton's action was caused by no abstract legal considerations. It was a direct result of the tremendous mass protest movement initiated by the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party which has swept throughout the entire country and the reverberations which have been felt throughout the entire world.

Judge Horton's ruling will prevent a review of Alabama's jury system by the higher courts, as it removes the necessity for an appeal. This sentence is contained in all the capitalist press news despatches from Alabama. It is thus quite clear that in the face of the mass protest movement, they were anxious to avoid further exposure of Southern lynch-law justice as revealed in the lower court and to smash the growing unity of Negro and white toilers in the struggle for Negro rights. For this reason they granted a new trial in Alabama, hoping there to be able to carry through a better-concealed lynching after a new trial. But they will not find it easy to succeed in their maneuvers. The issue of the rights of Negroes to serve on juries, sharply raised by the I.L.D. in the Patterson trial and already having nationwide repercussions will not easily be side-tracked. The same is true of the other issues in the Scottsboro case. The Communist Party, with all vigilance, will continue to expose all these maneuvers, and rally the masses for the struggle to release these nine innocent boys, and for full equality for the Negro people.

JUDGE HORTON has been forced to acknowledge that the nine Negro boys are being held on framed-up charges. Now is the time to increase the mass protest movement a thousand-fold. Meetings and demonstrations should be organized in every city, town and village of the United States, bringing to the masses the facts of the case and the source from which Scottsboro flows. Let the demand for the immediate and safe release of the Scottsboro boys be heard in every shop, mill, farm and factory in this country. Wage an unceasing fight—until the steel gates of the Jefferson County Prison open for the innocent Scottsboro boys! Demand full equality for the Negro people! Fight for the right of self-determination in the Black Belt!

The "Recovery" Act Used to Stop Hosiery Strike

The "Industrial Recovery" Act as a strike-breaking agency, and the policy being pursued by the right wing trade union leaders under this act, was most clearly brought out in connection with the "strike" of full fashioned hosiery workers called in Philadelphia for Thursday.

All arrangements supposedly had been made to call a strike. A final meeting was held on Wednesday and strike machinery set up. Everything appeared in readiness for the strike to begin at six o'clock Thursday morning. An hour after the meeting adjourned a telegram was received from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins at Washington asking that the strike be called off and that negotiations be started under the "recovery" act. Emil Reeve, socialist president of the union, immediately, without consultation with the workers, called off the strike.

Here was a classical example of how the strike-breaking combination of bosses, government and reactionary labor officials operate against the workers. These hosiery workers were unorganized; they were extremely dissatisfied with their conditions; a strike of these workers for improved conditions was clearly developing; Reeve and Hoffman, of the reactionary full-fashioned hosiery union, rushed in to head off a strike, and, at the same time, to herd the workers into their union, with government aid. In this way they hoped to prevent the workers from setting up their own forms of organization—truly representative shop committees and a really fighting union—which alone could lead them in a successful struggle for improved conditions.

That the betrayal of the hosiery workers of Philadelphia was carefully planned in advance is seen in the wording of the "strike call" put out by Branch No. 1, Local 706, of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. In the leaflet we read:

"Roosevelt has done his part in helping labor, now it's up to labor to help itself by demanding organization, union wages and decent working conditions."

This was clearly a deliberate attempt to make the workers believe that Roosevelt's program will aid them. Thus it was easier for Miss Perkins, as a member of Roosevelt's cabinet, to intervene to break the strike, and to make it easier for the treacherous officials of the union, to call off the strike, assured of the full support of the bosses and the government.

The hosiery workers should disregard and scorn the order to call off the strike. They should take matters into their own hands, elect their own committees, formulate their own demands, create their own democratically chosen strike machinery and exclude the treacherous "leaders" from any participation in the struggle. Such a policy will bring victory.

Roosevelt Clothing Code Undermines Union Standards

Calls for Minimum Wage of \$15; Bosses' Starvation Code for Textiles "A Pretty Good Job," Says McMahon, A. F. of L. Textile Head

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Employers are moving swiftly towards completing the codes under Roosevelt's Recovery Law which will usher in a drive to beat down the workers' standards. Fast on the heels of the announcement of the cotton textile code with its starvation minimum wage level established for the workers in the cotton textile industry the men's clothing manufacturers report the starvation wage to be imposed on the workers. Proposals that the wages be set at 35 cents an hour for the South and 38 cents an hour for the North for a 40 hour week mean the establishment of a \$14 minimum in the South and \$15.20 in the North. It represents the brazen attempt of the bosses with the assistance of Sidney Hillman to bring down the level of the organized workers' wages to that

of the unorganized and to destroy the standards of the organized workers. The union wage scale in men's clothing is about \$45 a week.

It is already clear that with the \$10 minimum wage to be established for the textile industry, all other codes will be determined by this standard. The employers are bent on making present low levels of wages the permanent standard for the American working class, making the minimum wage actually the maximum wage.

McMahon For Textile Code

President McMahon of the United Textile Workers declared today that he considered the cotton textile code represented "a pretty good job." By this utterance he climaxes the series of betrayals of the textile workers which has steadily driven down their living and working conditions.

L.L.G. Heads For Roosevelt Slave Scale

An unnamed official of the International Ladies Garment Workers' is reported as having declared in the capitalist press today that a \$15 minimum wage for the garment industry such as proposed by the clothing manufacturers would be 400 per cent better than today. Yet Dubinsky face to face with the workers at a mass meeting last night when questioned about the proposed minimum wage evaded the issue and is reported to have answered that the ladies garment industry was independent of the men's clothing industry. He would not dare face the indignation of the workers with the proposal to slash the union scale of wages and set a \$15 wage level. The officials of the union knew that the sentiment of the workers is to raise their wages as the cost of living mounts.

Only to the extent that the workers organize and strike to defeat the menace of the Recovery Law and the treachery of the officialdom will this new low level of wages be fastened upon the workers be smashed. In every shop the workers should at once begin the election of their own shop committees, to formulate their demands for a decent living wage instead of the Roosevelt Starvation Scale, and prepare for struggle for better conditions. By strengthening the militant unions and the opposition groups of the A. F. of L. the workers will carry through struggles to force the bosses to grant higher wages, improve their conditions and to maintain the right to strike and to join the unions of their own choosing.

Fur Workers Prepare For General Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23.—At a well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the fur workers here last Thursday at which many former right wing workers were present a decision to prepare for a general strike in the coming few weeks was made. A special committee was elected to make final preparations. Demands for a minimum scale, and a 40 hour week will be worked out by the committee. At present the fur workers here work an unlimited number of hours for \$18 and \$20 a week. Former right wing fur workers pledged their support to the Needle Trades Union in this campaign to win better conditions for the fur workers.

San Francisco Cloakmakers Support United Front

SAN FRANCISCO.—A mass meeting of cloakmakers called by the International, on June 14th was turned into a struggle, by the cloakmakers present, for a united front.

CHICAGO NEEDLE WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST SWEAT SHOP CONDITIONS

BULLETIN

CHICAGO, June 23.—There is being organized a huge demonstration and parade Saturday afternoon at 51st and Dearborn in sympathy with the striking needle trades workers of the Sopskin's sweat shops. The movement of solidarity in support of the strike is rapidly spreading through the South Side. The scene of the police attacks around 39th and Michigan is today an armed camp with uniformed policemen and detectives swarming the district.

(See picture of Chicago Needle Strikers on Page 4, with news of other strikes.)

CHICAGO, June 23.—In face of vicious police clubbings and jailing to try to force the needle trades workers of B. Sopskin & Sons back to their sweat shops to slave for \$2 to \$4 for a 52 hour week, the lines of the strikers are holding firm.

Everyone of the B. Sopskin shops is shut down and large numbers of workers in two other shops are on strike, all led by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. The four shops on Westworth Ave. are locked and pickets are on hand to see that they are kept closed. At 39th St. and Michigan, the largest of the Sopskin plants, mass picketing is being carried on. The workers are out 100 per cent and only 15 scabs are at

work in this shop which normally employs 500 workers.

Launch Violent Police Assaults

The worst excesses of police brutality have occurred at this shop. On Wednesday every police squad on the South Side rallied to break the picket lines. Police Lieutenant Mike Mills and his notorious Red Squad led the attempts to disperse the pickets. Although many were clubbed and jailed the workers fought back and refused to leave.

On Thursday the police attacks were continued. Two workers were arrested. The strike is spreading in spite of these attacks. The majority of workers employed at the Mary Ann Shop, in the same building as Sopskin's, have gone out in sympathy, refusing to work in a building where workers are fighting against starvation wages, long hours and sweat-shop conditions.

Strike Launched Monday

The women went out on strike Monday to fight against the \$2 to \$4 a week wage, the 52 hour week and the slave driving tactics of the bosses. They even had to pay to get their checks cashed and were fined for "damaged goods."

Hundreds of the workers have joined the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, which is leading the strike, as they recognize it as their union.

Draw Up Demands on Bosses

A program of demands which is winning support from needle trades

Halted Again!

—By Burck.



Red Aid Greets I.L.D. in Scottsboro Fight

The International Labor Defense yesterday received the following cablegram of greeting from the International Red Aid, of which the I.L.D. is the American section, on the victory in winning a new trial for Haywood Patterson:

MOSCOW, USSR

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE INTERNATIONAL RED AID GREETES NEW TRIAL PATTERSON AS RESULT MASS EFFORT ORGANIZED BY INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE STOP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CONFIDENT I.L.D. WILL INCREASE ACTIVITY FOR RELEASE OF SCOTTSBORO BOYS MOONEY BILLINGS ALL OTHER POLITICAL PRISONERS AND SUPPORT RELIEF OF VICTIMS GERMAN FASCIST TERROR STOP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BELIEVES I.L.D. WILL BROADEN ITS BASE BY DRAWING INTO ITS RANKS NEW NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS AND GIVE ADDED PROOF CORRECTNESS OF POLICY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, INTERNATIONAL RED AID.

Demand to Quash Indictment of 9

NEW YORK, June 23.—A demand for the quashing of all indictments against the nine Scottsboro boys will be made at once by attorneys of the International Labor Defense, it was announced at the office of the I. L. D. today.

Writs of habeas corpus will be again demanded immediately for Eugene Williams and Roy Wright, the two youngest Scottsboro boys, now held in Birmingham, Ala., jail with the other seven, despite the fact that their case is to be heard in juvenile court.

Heightening of mass pressure for the freedom of the boys as well as for the abolishment of Jim Crowism, has been called for by W. Patterson, national secretary of the I. L. D.

700,000 in Impressive Tribute to Zetkin in Red Square at Moscow

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

MOSCOW, June 22.—The remains of Clara Zetkin were laid at rest on Red Square after a most impressive demonstration of 700,000 Moscow workers.

The pallbearers included outstanding leaders of the world revolutionary movement: Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov, Kainin, Katayama, Krupskaya, Marty, Piatnitsky, Yaroslavsky, Hecker, Bela Kun, Knorin, and others. Brief speeches were made from the top of Lenin's mausoleum by Katayama, Marty, Hecker, Molotov and Krupskaya.

Red Square was filled to overflowing with the vanguard ranks of the procession. Streets in every direction were covered for blocks with hundreds of thousands of workers carrying black draped banners with orchestras playing solemn revolutionary music.

A hush fell over the square when the pallbearers appeared carrying a canopy-shaped bier, flower-laden, with a small urn containing the ashes.

A military guard from the Red Army lined the route from the Hall of Columns to Red Square, adding to the solemnity of the scene.

Resting the bier near Lenin's mausoleum, the pallbearers with red and black armbands mounted the platform and spoke the last words of farewell to the leader who fought the most valiant fight for half a century on behalf of the world proletariat.

Over the Kremlin the red flag with the hammer and sickle played in the breeze, mutely eloquent, telling the

wages and the horrible conditions of labor that prevail in such places as the garment shops of this city.

Relief Badly Needed

From the first day of the strike relief has been one of the big problems. The wages received were even below the level of existence and the strikers are all without funds. The workers have the spirit, the determination and the courage to win. But they must not be left to fight on empty stomachs. All workers and sympathizers are urged to rush food and funds to Strike Headquarters, 10 W. 47th St., third floor, Chicago, Ill.

AID GERMAN WORKERS IN THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST HITLER TERROR

Socialist Workers! Join United Front of Protest Against Fascist Terror!

In rallying against German Fascism today, the workers of America are strengthening the Anti-Fascist fighting front and repaying the aid given them by the German workers in their own struggles in the past. In 1922 and during the following years the workers of Germany demonstrated in hundreds of thousands for the release of

Sacco and Vanzetti. On innumerable occasions the revolutionary workers turned out in giant demonstrations demanding freedom for Thomas Mooney. Last year two German workers were killed when police fired into a huge demonstration for the release of the innocent Scottsboro boys.

The workers of America can now repay their solemn debt of class solidarity to their German fellow-workers, who now call for the aid of the international working class in their implacable struggle with the black forces of Fascist reaction. It is up to us to see to it that this call does not go unheeded.

The American Socialist leaders have not stirred a finger to mobilize the Socialist workers for action. Even now, when their own party, the Socialist Party of Germany, is suppressed, the Socialist leaders issue

no call for participation in the united front of protest against Fascism. Socialist workers! Join in the United Front demonstrations today to protest the barbaric terror of the Hitler regime and for the release of all anti-fascist fighters.

Workers! Show the world that the workers of America stand shoulder to shoulder with their German comrades in the fight against Fascism.

The International Labor Defense has received an appeal from the Executive Committee of the International Red Aid at Moscow, calling on all American workers to join in carrying on the great work of Clara Zetkin in the struggle against Fascism and White Terror, against imperialism, for the defense of the Soviet Union, and for the international solidarity of all the oppressed and exploited.

"The text of the appeal follows: 'Fulfill the legacy of Clara Zetkin! 'Workers, toilers in town and vil-

lage. 'Millions of toilers of the whole world stand with head bowed at the grave of Clara Zetkin.

'A full life of revolutionary struggle has ended. A heart full of passionate hatred against the capitalist system of exploitation, full of unlimited love for the faithfulness to the working class and all the oppressed, has stopped beating.

'As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Red Aid, Clara had since 1914 constantly led the struggle against terror, fascism and bourgeois class justice. She collaborated energetically in the great world-wide solidarity work of the I.R.A. The resounding appeals and manifestoes of our old but always young Clara inspired the hearts of millions of members of the Red Aid and gave them new impetus and strength in their struggle.

'In the spirit of Clara, our president, the Executive Committee of the I.R.A. calls upon all its millions of members to close the ranks, fulfill the legacy of our great dead, intensify the struggle against German Fascism and the White Terror in all countries, broaden and deepen the relief actions for the victims of the White Terror.

'Workers, toilers, oppressed peoples and nationalities!

'Rally around the relief work of the I.R.A., which was also the work of Clara Zetkin.

'Under the banner of this campaign, join our ranks. Continue with us the grand work of Clara Zetkin in the struggle against Fascism and White Terror, against imperialism, for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the international solidarity of all the oppressed and exploited.

'This will be the fittest monument for our unforgettable Clara Zetkin.'

Marine Union Headquarters Shot Up by Institute Cop

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23.—McNulty, a private thug hired by the Seamen's Church Institute of Philadelphia, shot up the Marine Workers Industrial Union hall here Thursday night. McNulty is held in \$800 bail, one third of the bail required to release a seaman charged with distributing leaflets in the Seamen's Church Institute of this city.

About 8 o'clock in the evening, McNulty came through the doors of the M. W. I. U. hall and started smashing the furniture. The fifteen seamen in the place started for him. McNulty drew a gun and started firing at the secretary and the other seamen. One bullet passed through the secretary's hat and grazed his hair.

Police Rescue Thug

The seamen defended themselves and the union hall, and McNulty was rescued by the police who put him under arrest to protect him.

He was booked on a charge of attempted murderous assault. Friday morning, Magistrate Harrigan, McNulty's bail at the ridiculous low figure of \$800. The Seamen's Church Institute, biggest of the charity rackets on the waterfront, for which McNulty toled a gun, sent its best lawyers to defend the thug, and staled the machinery rolling to delphia, demanding full prosecution of McNulty and demanding disarm-

ing of the institute police.

NEW DEPORTATION DRIVE LAUNCHED ON WEST COAST

12 Already Jailed; Frisco I. L. D. to Fight Attacks on Farm, Cannery Workers

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—A heightened drive to deport foreign born workers who are members of the militant Agricultural and Cannery Workers Industrial Union is in full swing today under direction of the immigration authorities.

In the attempt to disrupt the union which is fighting against the starvation conditions in this section, twelve workers were arrested and held for deportation recently.

COULDN'T HAPPEN IN USSR, RUSSIAN TOILERS TELL ILL

Shocked At Attempt to Legally Murder Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK, June 22.—Russian workers throughout the Soviet Union are unable to understand the system of capitalist justice, which permits the nine Scottsboro boys to be held in jail facing death sentences "when everybody knows they are innocent."

Albert Varda has just been brought to Angel Island from San Jose, where he was imprisoned for two months. Eight others are on the island, pending deportation proceedings, among them Joe Martinez, one of the most active workers in the union. Two others were recently deported to Mexico.

This campaign against the foreign-born in this section is based on such flimsy grounds that there are usually not even any charges against the workers except that of belonging to the union, which is a subsidiary of the Trade Union Unity League.

San Diego Workers Protest Assault On Youth Demonstration

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A protest meeting was held here recently to protest the brutal treatment given workers arrested in the National Youth Day demonstrations.

Los Angeles Jury Is Forced to Free Worker

LOS ANGELES, June 20.—A jury in Judge Thurmond Clarke's court was forced to return a verdict of not guilty against Emerson Walker, unemployed worker of Venice, who was tried on charges of "stealing gas and electricity."

Unemployed Organizer Framed in California

MONTREY, Calif.—Jacob Emerick, organizer of the local Unemployed Councils, will be tried June 23 on the charge of "trespassing" and "maliciously destroying property" because he and another worker, Molgard, resisted eviction from a house where they had paid a deposit on the rent. Molgard has already been sentenced to 15 days in the county jail at Salinas.

SCOTTSBORO DANCE IN CAMPBELL, OHIO

CAMPBELL, Ohio.—A dance for the benefit of the Scottsboro fund will be held this Monday, June 26, at the Greek Hall, 3302 Wilson Ave. This club is affiliated with the Mahoning Valley Scottsboro Action Committee.

WORKERS' CALENDAR

- Lakewood, Conn. STATE PICNIC—Lithuanian Amusement Park, good time, good speakers. I. Wossey, Paul Brooks, Jack Kling, Admission 20c. Prominent speakers from New York. Luncheon choruses from different parts of the state. June 25.
- St. Louis, Mo. PICNIC—Riverview Inn Park, Riverview Drive Rd., John Reed Club, sports, dancing, free refreshments. Polish sausage, hamburger, beer, etc. Admission with transportation from N. Broadway line to park, 15c. Follow arrows to park. June 25.
- Philadelphus, Pa. JOHN REED CLUB PICNIC—Wissahickon Drive, Refreshments, open air performance, bar 61c, get off, Wissahickon Drive. June 25.
- Bell County, Ky. NOMINATION CONVENTION OF C. P. for county officials, Hall of Gordon Turners Store at Newtown, Middleboro, Ky. June 25. All workers invited.
- Chicago, Ill. SUPER AND DANCE 19413 So. Michigan Ave., Workers Hall, Admission 20c, at door 25c. Supper included. June 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. W.I.R. CHILDREN'S CAMP

Lumberville, Pa.
A WORKERS' CAMP FOR WORKERS AND THEIR CHILDREN
Children's Admittance to Camp July 8-22; August 5-19
PRICES: Children \$5.00 per week - Adults \$8.00 per week
Register Now!
WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF
478 N. FOURTH ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ATTENTION! LOS ANGELES WORKERS!

No Alibis Accepted, You Gotta Be There!

WHERE? Oak Wilde Grounds in Arroyo Seco Canyon (NORTH OF PASADENA)
WHEN? SUNDAY, JULY 2nd, 1933—ALL DAY!
WHAT? Games, good dancing, prizes—A PICNIC!
WHY? For the Workers' Fighting Press—
Daily Worker
HOW? Just pay two bits, transportation free.
TRUCKS LEAVE 2706 BROOKLYN AVE., at 9 A.M.

News Briefs

BARUCH TO ENTER CABINET

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It is generally known here that Bernard M. Baruch, Wall Street speculator, millionaire banker and war-monger, who is one of those on the "favored list" of J. P. Morgan, is soon to become either secretary of state or secretary of the treasury. There was so much comment on the announcement of Professor Raymond T. Moley, that Baruch would occupy his office in the state department while Moley is in London, that the financier abandoned the office and moved to a hotel, from whence he directs the affairs of both state and treasury departments.

JAIL, FINES FOR 20 IOWA FARMERS

PRIMGHAR, Iowa, June 23.—Judge Earl Peters yesterday sentenced 20 Iowa farmers who participated in the fight against foreclosures at La Mars last night to 24 hours in jail and fines of \$50 each. Some of them admitted that they were members of the group which took the foreclosure judge, Bradley, from his court room and administered some rough treatment. Those sentenced face trials for conspiracy and if convicted will receive severe sentences. Farmers all over the state are protesting against persecution of the men who fought against foreclosures.

FORMER DRY AGENT PLEADS DRUNKENNESS

NEW YORK, June 23.—Edward D. Maloney, on trial for killing Larry Fay, Broadway racketeer and night club proprietor, pleaded that he was so drunk at the time Fay was shot he didn't remember anything that happened. Maloney, a former prohibition agent and state trooper, was doorman at Fay's dive, the Casa Bianca, when Fay was killed.

DAVIS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 23.—Norman H. Davis, ambassador at large for the Reich administration, who has been roving through European capitals to advance the interests of American imperialism, arrived today on the liner Bremen. He will confer with government officials on his talks with European statesmen on armaments, debts, tariffs and other questions.

POLICE GRADUATES DUMB

NEW YORK, June 23.—When a policeman signed a complaint in Magistrate David Hirschfeld's court and misspelled the name of the defendant, Hirschfeld asked him if he had graduated from the Police College. When the policeman replied in the affirmative Hirschfeld said: "That's the reason you don't know anything."

DEHN DEDICATES SEAWAY

CHICAGO, June 23.—Secretary of War Dem officially opened the Illinois waterway, linking the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. It connects the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River and does away with the necessity of taking cargo off lake vessels and putting it on railway cars. It will facilitate movements of war materials to the Gulf.

"BUSINESS IS FINE" SAYS 6th AVE. JOB SHARK

Need for Jobless Insurance Shown in 'Daily' Interviews

By PASCUAL
What do some of the jobless thousands who tramp the streets along Sixth Ave., haunting the agencies for Roosevelt's New Deal, think of Unemployment Insurance, the 7-cent fare, and Home Relief Bureau?

Questioning workers along the avenue, the Daily Worker reporter got the following answers:
The first worker contacted on Sixth Ave. became infuriated when his opinion was asked on the 7-cent fare. "I'm walking around starvin' an' lookin' for a job," he shouted, "an' you got the nerve to ask me what I think of the 7-cent fare. Ain't a nickel enough for that damn fare!"

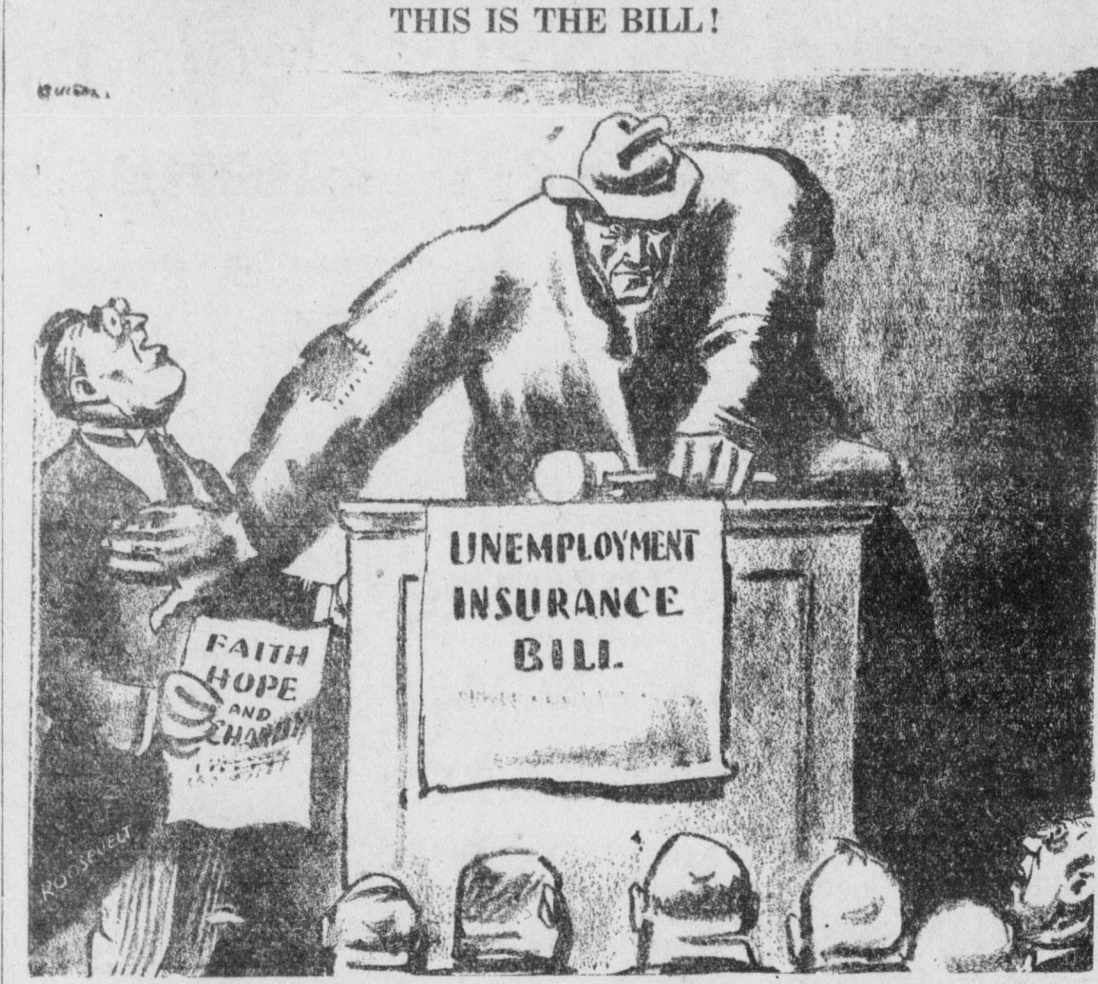
While other workers did not express themselves as heatedly on the 7-cent fare question, yet all answered with a scornful sneer. "Where is a guy gonna get the money?" Peter Carney of 315 W. 113th St., a former hospital worker, answered the question in the way all unemployed workers can understand. "Look here," he said, "you spend a dime coming to Sixth Ave. and going home. With a 7-cent fare, that makes 4 cents additional. Then the agency sends you out after two jobs that you don't get. That's another 4 cents, that money you could buy a sandwich."

An ex-serviceman, James A. Prendergast of 341 First Ave., replied to the questions: "Let them tax the rich," he said, "and give us Unemployment Insurance instead of this damn degrading charity at the Home Relief Bureau."

For years now, ever since Sixth Ave. became the job market of New York City, workers have been crowding around the signboards from 42nd to 58th Sts., looking with hard insistence at the little white cards hanging from the board. One card might mean so much if it could be translated into a job. If the card is found one must walk quickly up a rickety old stairs into a dark room, where the job shark sits enthroned at a desk fenced off from the workers. Many times finding that the job is taken or that the 70-hour soda job pays only 17 cents an hour, or to be sent on a wild goose chase after a job to which three others have been sent.

But, "Business is fine," said Mrs. Stiles, owner of the Hippodrome Agency. "Of course the hours are long and the wages small, but you should see the crowds that come here in the morning," she remarked gleefully. "We have to use a doorman to keep them out."

She has placed on the wall a picture of Roosevelt with the words underneath: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." But the workers in the agency read that statement as, "to fear starvation." There



Carry Social Insurance Campaign Into Shops and Relief Bureaus

Develop Struggles in All Localities

Workers in many cities are actively conducting struggles against forced labor and relief cuts. In Lincoln, Nebraska, a strike against forced labor was won. The officials agreed that it is not mandatory to work for groceries. In Elkhart, Indiana, 700 jobless are on strike against forced labor.

In Ohio, the hunger marchers, representing tens of thousands of workers are placing demands before Governor White for an immediate doubling of relief and for the state to endorse federal unemployment insurance.

In all struggles the demand for unemployment insurance should be brought forward. As a result we can develop a nation-wide campaign for social unemployment insurance.

In the adjoining column is printed an excerpt of the statement of the Communist Party on this campaign. The full statement appeared last Saturday. It gives directives on how to carry on this campaign, of taking up these struggles as part of the campaign for social insurance.

MILK BOARD TO BOOST PRICES

Refuse to License Firms Resisting Trust Rates

ALBANY, June 23.—The Milk Control Board, set up by Governor Lehman as an agency to aid the milk trust keep down the price of milk to the farmers and charge high monopoly prices to consumers, has devised a new attack against both workers and farmers. It has drafted a plan to supervise milk production in New York state and to reduce milk production in order to help keep prices high.

The plan, in brief, is to force farmers to cut down milk production by threatening to pay still lower prices than now prevail to those who do not do so. This will create a scarcity of milk and will aid in keeping up prices.

This action was taken because there are hundreds of cases throughout the state of milk dealers purchasing the supplies direct from farmers and selling to consumers at lower than the dairy trust price. The Milk Board has been prosecuting a number of these "violators" but has not been able to eradicate the practice.

Details of the plan will be worked out and ready for action by Thursday, according to Agriculture Commissioner Charles E. Baldwin, who is chairman of the milk board.

ALBANY, June 23.—Three New York workers were charged with price-cutting because they did not raise the price. This holding up of the consumers to aid the milk trust is called "stabilization" of the industry.

The Board is trying to put out of business, through refusal to license, all those small dairy organizations that cut out under the price. This holding up of the consumers to aid the milk trust is called "stabilization" of the industry.

Those before the board were Concord Farms, Inc., Lehigh Dairy Co., and Bridgeville Farms, Inc. The board is also conducting hearings on license applications of the Harris Altman Company of New York City, and Burke Justa, operating the P. E. Pequet Dairy of Great Meadows, N. J. If the latter concern does not agree to raise its New York prices above Jersey prices it will not be permitted to carry on business in New York state.

is no more depressing place to be found in the world than an agency crowded with 100 workers sitting around waiting and hoping for a job which cannot be found.

THIS IS THE BILL!



Launch Petition Drive to Secure Millions of Signatures to Support Workers' Demands

This is an excerpt of the statement of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. on developing mass united struggles for social insurance. The full statement was printed in the Daily Worker, June 17.

"The Communist Party urges upon the masses united action in the struggle for social insurance. It urges the workers in the shops and factories, in the offices and at the relief bureaus to enter into united struggles regardless of differences on other questions, to force the calling of a special session of Congress and the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill—the only insurance bill which provides for the creation of an insurance fund entirely at the expense of the state and employers, for insurance payments during the whole period of unemployment at the average wage earned by the masses and that places the administration of the insurance fund completely in the hands of the workers. It urges the carrying through of hundreds of protest meetings and demonstrations throughout the country to force the granting of immediate and adequate relief and with the demand for full social insurance and a special session of Congress as the central demand everywhere. It urges the adoption of resolutions in all workers organizations and the launching of a petition campaign with the objective of securing millions of signatures for these demands. A special session of congress to adopt the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill should become the universal, unifying issue before the masses."

Workers in many cities are actively conducting struggles against forced labor and relief cuts. In Lincoln, Nebraska, a strike against forced labor was won. The officials agreed that it is not mandatory to work for groceries. In Elkhart, Indiana, 700 jobless are on strike against forced labor.

In Ohio, the hunger marchers, representing tens of thousands of workers are placing demands before Governor White for an immediate doubling of relief and for the state to endorse federal unemployment insurance.

In all struggles the demand for unemployment insurance should be brought forward. As a result we can develop a nation-wide campaign for social unemployment insurance.

In the adjoining column is printed an excerpt of the statement of the Communist Party on this campaign. The full statement appeared last Saturday. It gives directives on how to carry on this campaign, of taking up these struggles as part of the campaign for social insurance.

These directives should find expression in concrete programs of work prepared in each city and community.

Worker Suicide—Refused Aid by Home Relief Bureau

NEW YORK.—Denied aid by the Home Relief Bureau because he was unmarried, Orazio Spadaro, 45, an unemployed Italian worker of 619 East 15th St. committed suicide by inhaling gas Thursday morning.

Spadaro had registered at the Home Relief Bureau last March together with 14 other single workers who demonstrated there under the leadership of the East Side Unemployed Council and the 15th and 16th Street Block Committee. The Bureau never investigated.

Spadaro had been seriously ill. In April he became seriously ill. A nurse from the Henry Street Settlement stating that he needed food not medicine, could do nothing other than give him a dollar out of her own salary.

Lincoln Strike of Jobless Won

Not Mandatory to Work for Groceries

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22.—The strike against forced labor of the jobless workers is won. The county welfare board decided that it is not mandatory to work in order to obtain groceries as was done heretofore. Those who work will partake in cash and the balance in groceries. After August 1st all work will be paid fully in cash.

The workers jammed city hall and the court house for three days to gain this victory. The strike was led by the united front strike committee.

GREEN AND ROOSEVELT
Let the Daily Worker become a part of the daily life of the farmers as well as the workers!
"We on the farms must rally our forces for an ever-wider circulation for OUR paper!"

3,500 on Worcester Commons Demand Relief in Cash

Delegation Presenting Demands Slugged by Police; Will Strike on Forced Labor Job

WORCESTER, Mass., June 23.—On the call of the united front committee, 3,500 workers turned out to a demonstration on the Commons demanding adequate cash relief and stopping of relief cuts. Many came off the welfare jobs where they worked and participated in the demonstration. A delegation of ten was sent to the mayor to present the demands. He was coming.

STEEL WORKERS, MINERS GREET THE OHIO MARCH

97 Per Cent of Funds for Chinese Army Stolen by Nanking

STUEBENVILLE, Ohio.—A mass meeting of two hundred mill workers at Riverside Park enthusiastically March and a united front of endorsed the Peoples State Relief March and a united front of employed and unemployed for more relief, unemployment insurance, increased wages and better working conditions. The meeting was addressed by Nello, Ohio Valley Relief March Committee secretary, and by Joe Dallet of the Steel & Metal Workers' Industrial Union.

TILTONVILLE, Ohio.—The Relief March to Columbus was approved by a mass meeting of 150, held under the auspices of the Warren Township Unemployed Council. A suggestion that instead of a small committee going to the Township Trustees to demand more days work (more relief) and continuation of the government flour, the whole Council—plus all its supporters, go was well received. This will be taken up informed a week previously of their

at the next meeting of the Unemployed Council on June 29, the day before the Trustees meet.

DEEP RUN, Ohio.—The last regular meeting of the Deep Run Unemployed and Taxpayers Association voted support of the demands of the Peoples State Relief March to Columbus.

DAY BY DAY With the "Daily"

How Can We Popularize Our Paper Among the Farmers?

Correspondence from Farm Regions Necessary; "Daily" Must Be Spread in Strikes!

A Starr, of Minot, North Dakota, writes to this column to urge greater efforts and seriousness in spreading the Daily Worker in the farm regions.

"The farmers are fighting against forced sales, foreclosures and evictions. The strikes for better prices for products at the expense of profits of middlemen and monopoly trusts. The calling out of state troops to quell militant farmers and the arrest of rank and file farmer leaders. The setting up of state and nation-wide organizations under rank and file leadership. The unity of workers and farmers regardless of race, color or creed, advancing in solidarity against their common enemy, the capitalist class.

"All these things which are carefully and systematically concealed by the reactionary press, are daily brought to light, portrayed and explained by the Daily Worker. The Daily Worker is the eyes, ears and voice of all class-conscious workers, of all the struggling farmers. We must strengthen it! In the shops, mines, fields and mills! On the streets and in the farms! Wherever there are workers or farmers the Daily Worker must be spread, must be seen, must be read and must be talked about!

We recall a letter that a farmer sent us several months ago. While walking long a dirt road, two days after a heavy rain, he saw a newspaper, half-baked and dry with dirt. He picked it up and read several of the news items and editorials that were still legible. He took it home with him, showed it to his two sons; then the whole family gathered around and read it.

A few days later, this farmer sent \$2 to the Daily Worker—that was the paper he had found, by sheer accident—asking for a three-month subscription.

If an accidental thing like this can get a farmer to subscribe, think what organized effort could do! Farmers! Let's hear from you! Tell us how the Daily Worker could be made more accessible to farm workers, how it can be spread among them—and by all means send in correspondence about the great happenings in the farm regions!

APRIL FARMS COOPERSBURG, Pa.

Forty-five miles from Philadelphia. Rooms for 1250 persons. 185 acres fields, woods, orchards, streams, swimming. Modern house—electricity, running water. Total of six families. \$50 for the season.

NORTH SCRANTON, Pa. PICNIC PICNIC

Runas Farm
109 HOLLOW AVE.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY
JUNE 24 and 25
Refreshments, Games, Good Music—

State Labor Picnic of Connecticut

Under Auspices of COMMUNIST PARTY, DISTRICT 15
SUNDAY, JUNE 25th
LITHUANIAN AMUSEMENT PARK—CHESNUT HILL ROAD
Waterbury, Conn. Admission 15 Cents
Dancing, Musical Program and Speakers

The Keystone of Roosevelt's New Deal and How it Hits the Workers' Living Standards

Article 1 -- Roosevelt Carries Out Wall Street's Program Through Recovery Act

(This is the first of a series of articles on the Industrial Recovery Bill. These articles will deal with every phase of the bill, giving a complete analysis of it. They will show how it affects the workers in all industries, how it affects their unions. It will deal with the question of wages and unemployment under the new regime, the attack of the Roosevelt regime, written into the Industrial Recovery Act. Later articles will take up the Public Works Program, the New Deal, Planned Economy, the drive to fascism and the destruction of the workers' organizations. The last of the series will discuss methods of fighting, in the day to day struggles, against the Industrial Recovery Bill.—Editor.)

By HARRY GANNES.
What is the most significant fact behind the Roosevelt industrial recovery act? It is the recognition that the crisis of American capitalism has reached such alarming depths, that the future perspectives of capitalism are so black, that only the most drastic measures to bolster up the main base of monopoly capitalism—this is, dying, parasitic, decayed, crisis-ridden capitalism—can have any effect whatever.

In order to save its main purpose, attempting to find a way out of the crisis in a capitalist way (that is, by preserving the system of private ownership and exploitation of the workers for profit), the grandiose action envisaged by Roosevelt, and the class forces behind him, can have reality or value to capitalism only by the severest attack on the entire toiling population of the United States.

Certainly this fact is not mentioned in the bill itself. Certainly it is not bargained widespread by Roosevelt and his re-regimented propaganda machine, the entire capitalist press (with no little support from the Socialist press, and no end of support by the A. F. of L. officialdom and their propaganda organs.) Quite the contrary. And here lies one of the most significant values of the Roosevelt regime to capitalism in its present difficult moment. It is here that resides the new feature, the new form, of the Roosevelt attack, to hide the content of the old Hoover program, and the more brazenly to carry it out.

A New Road to Wage Cuts
Just as world capitalism drives to a new world war under the greatest flurry of peace banners ever assembled, so Roosevelt leads the present and prospective attack on the standard of living of the entire American toiling population, under the most powerful demagogic apparatus ever assembled by American capitalism. The machine that Roosevelt is building up for his attack is similar to that of a similar species of organizer of the "new age," Woodrow Wilson. It was very difficult at that time, under the barrage of the Wilsonian propaganda, under the crushing advance of the well-oiled war machine to contract the real background of the "war for democracy" slogan. Now it is clear to large numbers of workers that the "war for democracy," which was to bring about the Wilsonian "new age," was purely and simply an imperialist war to increase the profits of the Morgan. It is very easy for the majority of the workers now to see the real significance of the Hoover program, of the series of economic conferences held in Washington in the early stage of the crisis. These conferences of Morgan et al., Green et al., under the slogan of "no wage cuts," resulted in an average of not less than 20 per cent cut in wages for those workers who retained their job during the crisis.

More Subtle Maneuvers
It is not so easy, however, to blast through the more subtle maneuvers of the sharper class contradictions behind the Roosevelt attack, an attack which must be more virulent against the workers, and which at the same time must be larded with defter lying phrases about the new deal, and the great rise in employment to take place, about the self-proposed lifting of the standard of living of the workers.

U. S. Gov't Places More War Orders

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Indicating that war buying by the United States government is a large factor in the current "boom" in steel production in the news made public today that the Navy has just distributed more orders for armor plate used in building battleships. A total of 1,335 tons has been ordered from Bethlehem Steel and U. S. Steel companies. The Roosevelt Navy program calls for the building in the shortest possible time, of 32 war vessels requiring 2,000 tons of steel each. Many steel mills are already producing steel for these war vessels on orders from the Navy department.

their families, the mounting action by the workers against wage cuts, the flare-up of inflation, with its train of new clashes of the workers against the bosses, the existence of the bank crisis (which had not been solved by Roosevelt), the rapidly oncoming struggle for the fast dwindling world markets, reaching closer and closer to war, made impossible the old methods of the capitalist class.

It is in this light every worker should study the Roosevelt industrial recovery bill. It is in this light he should discuss it with his shop mates, among the unemployed, in the trade unions. More especially, and what is more important even than this, every worker should watch in the most vigilant, class conscious way the actions of the capitalists, in collaboration with the yellow union leaders, on the basis of the bill. It is this action, and not the phrases of the lawyers, the "brain trust," or the scatter-brained liberals and socialist confusionists, that will demonstrate, in some instances too late if counter-action is not taken immediately by the workers, what the industrial recovery bill means in fact and in its consequences, in the health and life of the workers.

Is It "A Genuine Revolution?"
Is the industrial recovery bill "a genuine revolution in American economic and political life," such as Norman Thomas, the leading socialist mouthpiece says it is? Does it contain socialist elements? Has it in it, in even the smallest measure, some means of aiding the capitalists to get out of the crisis immediately



WILLIAM GREEN

back to work? Will it raise wages? By putting great masses of workers These questions must be answered and the tactics of struggle discussed.

Stimulates Trustification
The kernel of the industrial recovery bill—the stimulation of further trustification, that is, the massing of hunger amounts of capital under the control of a smaller group of capitalists to the extent that it becomes dominant in a particular field—was thought out by the leading financiers long before Roosevelt came

RAISE PRICES TO THE LIMIT, ROOSEVELT SAYS

Farm Board Meets to Maintain High Grocery Prices As Inflation Causes Sharp Advance

Officials of the Farm Relief Bureau conferred today with leading chain stores in an effort to raise the prices of everyday necessities sold in these chains. The Roosevelt government is thus taking bold and active measures to increase profits of the rich at the expense of the consuming masses of people. The Roosevelt government is deliberately raising the cost of living!

The open determination of the Roosevelt government to raise prices "to the limit" has already born fruit in a steep advance in wholesale commodity prices. And as the advance spreads throughout the wholesale list, the advance in retail prices are gathering increasing speed. The sharp advance in prices of commodities can only mean greater hardships for the consuming masses. It means that the dollar, as it cheapens, will buy less and less.

Not only is the dollar cheapening, and prices rising, but the amount of wages paid per worker are being reduced at the same time. The whole Roosevelt program is, thus stamping down the buying power of the masses triple-fold, causing a marked increase in the suffering of the working class. Roosevelt's program is making it more and more difficult for the workers to keep above the starvation level.

The rise in farm products from May 15 to June 1 was the sharpest in the history of the country. The farmers, however are not getting any of the benefits which the Roosevelt government has promised them, for the simple reason that the prices of commodities that the farmer must buy have gone up in price even

to power. Roosevelt is continuing, in a new way, the program of Wall Street, and the big trusts.

The leading bankers, more than a year before Roosevelt took office, were agitating for the wiping out of the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Law. The purpose of this was to give greater advantages to the big monopolies, the steel corporation, the Standard Oil, Ford, the General Motors, the aluminum trust, the meat packers, etc., in the crisis as against the smaller, non-trusted industry. Roosevelt modified the program, in

faster than the prices of the goods which the farmer sells. But the workers in the cities will have to pay higher prices for milk, cream, eggs, meats, and bread as a result of the Roosevelt inflation program.

Prices Rising Faster than Dollar Drops

The Federal Reserve Bank's report for this month shows that since February the prices of six basic commodities have risen by 60 per cent. At least 30 per cent of this rise, says the bank's report, is due to the cheapening of the dollar.

During that time the dollar depreciated 15 per cent in value. That is to say, prices are rising faster than the dollar is depreciating. This means that the consumers' purchasing power is being more rapidly cut than even the dollar is depreciating.

In the last four weeks, all commodity prices rose from 1 to 3 points on the Bureau of Labor Statistics index. The commodities include all farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and house furnishing goods.

The Roosevelt government is making desperate efforts to raise prices and to keep them up by various kinds of inflationary measures. At the World Economic Conference, the U. S. delegation has insisted that it will fight to the end to maintain the present price rise by inflation. It is for this reason that the American delegation is opposed to any stabilization of the dollar, since any stabilization of the dollar at a high figure will cause all prices to tumble.

order better to draw the small capitalists into the attack against the workers, to make it appear that the smaller industrialists would share in the high prices and higher profits.

Way They Say A Year Ago
On March 6, 1932, that is, almost one year before Roosevelt became the new-deal president, Eugene M. Lohy, financial writer of the New York Times, wrote:

"Some of the large financial houses (that is, Morgan, Rockefeller, and the Harriss Mitchel) have asked and answered the question: 'What appears to be the next step in the Washington Administration's efforts to hasten the economic recovery?' The composite guess is that a plan looking to liberalization of the anti-trust law will be offered soon under strong sponsorship. And Wall Street visualizes major benefits to a number of industries through a change in the Sherman anti-trust act. In short, Wall Street believes—to judge by the comment—that modification of the anti-trust laws must be included as an essential part of any well rewarded program to resuscitate business and industry."

An examination of the Roosevelt industrial recovery bill shows that Wall Street now expects to collect its reward.

The Policy of the Bill
The bill itself consists of three parts, called Titles. The first part, that dealing with the trustification of industry and class collaboration is the most important. The second section, that dealing with public works, which will be dealt with in later articles, is tacked on in order to beat back the struggle for unemployment insurance. The third section, not spoken about very much in



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

"THE SOVIET UNION STANDS ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE PARIS COMMUNE"—Lenin.

The Civil War in France — Karl Marx. With an introduction by Frederick Engels and Lenin's Speech on the Paris Commune. 25 cents. International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

A Book Review by Milton Howard
The International Publishers has issued another of Marx's matchless historical essays—"The Civil War in France." It is the manifesto which Marx wrote in 1871 for the First International, the International Workers' Association, May 30, 1871.

What was the Paris Commune? It was the rule set up by the workers of Paris as the conquering Prussian troops of Bismarck surrounded the walls of Paris. It was, as Marx says: "essentially a working-class government, the product of the struggle of the proletariat against the appropriating class, the political form at last discovered after centuries of struggle, which is the economic emancipation of labor. . . . The Commune was to serve as a lever by uprooting the economic foundations upon which rests the existence of classes."

The Commune, then, was the first proletarian government in the world. Against the Workers the Capitalists Forget Nationality

With the collapse of the Second Empire of Louis Bonaparte, and the victorious march of Bismarck's Prussian troops in 1870-1, there was set up in Paris the Republic of National Defence. But from the very beginning of the Republic, it was clear that there were two distinct and hostile forces in it, the armed workers of Paris, and the French bourgeoisie led by Thiers.

On January 18, Paris surrendered formally to the Prussian army. But the Prussian army did not dare to enter Paris armed with bayonets! From January to March 18, the French bourgeoisie attempted to steal away the rule of Paris from the French workers. When they could not succeed themselves, they asked and got the assistance of the invading Prussians!

Thus, as Marx said, the government of National Defence became a government of National Betrayal. And clear for the workers of the world to see, "Class rule was no longer able to disguise itself in a national uniform; the National governments are one in the struggle against the proletariat."

After 70 days of remarkable and heroic rule, the Paris Commune fell under the bullets of the French Nationalist troops.

The State—Engine of Class Despotism
For decades the historic lessons of the Paris Commune were distorted by the Second International, and are today openly denounced and betrayed by the "Socialist" leaders all over the world. The Social-Democratic leaders even forced certain

parts of Marx's manuscript. The essential lessons of the experiences of the Paris workers in setting up their own government as analysed by Marx concerned mainly the question of the class character of the State, and what steps the workers must take after they have seized power.

This magnificent essay of Marx and the splendid preface of Engels alike contain the clearest answers to these problems.

Says Engels, "In reality the State is nothing more than a machine for the oppression of one class by another and indeed in a democratic republic no less than in a monarchy. . . ." (p. 19).

Everywhere, throughout this essay, Marx lashes out against the fraud of capitalist democracy.

Marx writes, "At the same pace at which the progress of modern industry developed, widened, intensified the class antagonism between capital and labor, the State assumed more and more the character of the national power of capital over labor, of a public force organized for social enslavement, of an engine of class despotism. . . . The government. . . (was) placed under parliamentary control—that is, under the direct control of the propertied classes." (p. 38)

The direct control of the propertied classes! The national power of capital over labor! An engine of class despotism! This is how Marx, the founder of modern Socialism, the founder of the First International, evaluated the "bourgeois democracy" so beloved and cherished by our Norman Thomas's, and by Social-Democracy all over the world.

The Necessity for Proletarian Dictatorship
Having established the oppressive class character of the State, Marx and Engels then drew the necessary historical conclusions.

"The Commune was compelled to recognize from the outset, that the working class, once come into power, could not carry on business with the old State machinery; that in order not to lose again its newly-won supremacy, the working class must on the one hand, do away with all the old oppressive machinery previously used against it. . . ." (p. 17).

The workers, in other words, after the seizure of power must set up the dictatorship of the proletariat. The workers cannot hope to rule with the old oppressive machinery of the State, if they do not wish to lose their "newly-won supremacy," must crush the resistance of their old oppressors.

Workers Too Lenient With Their Enemies
And one of the great lessons which Marx points out in his "Civil War in France" is that the Paris workers were too lenient with their enemies.

For example, one of the greatest mistakes which the Commune made was to permit the bourgeoisie to vote and have the same democratic rights as the workers.

"The Central Committee of the Commune," says Marx, "was guilty of a decisive mistake in not at once marching upon Versailles, then completely helpless, and thus putting an end to the conspiracies of Thiers. Instead of this, 'the capitalist party of order' was again allowed to try its strength at the ballot. . . . where they exchanged bland words of conciliation with their too-generous conquerors, muttering in their hearts solemn vows to exterminate them in due time." (p. 35).

For this mistake of being "too generous" the Paris workers paid a heavy price. It was a mistake which the Bolsheviks under the leadership of Lenin avoided. With unparalleled ferocity the French bourgeoisie slaughtered the proletarian men, women and children of the conquered city. With profound hatred Marx writes:

"The civilization of capitalist society came out in its lurid light whenever the slaves and drudges of that society rise against their masters. Then this civilization and justice stand forth as undisguised savagery and lawless revenge. Each new crisis in the class struggle between the appropriator and the laboring producer brings out this fact more glaringly." (p. 57).

The lessons of the Commune so masterfully drawn by Marx were "excavated" by Lenin after they had been buried and "forgotten" by the Second International betrayers of Marxism. Lenin showed how the Workers and Peasants Soviets created during the Russian revolution of 1905, and then, triumphantly established in the October Revolution of 1917, were the fully matured fruit of the political lessons of the Paris Commune.

Lenin showed how the theory dictatorship of proletariat had already been developed by Marx and Engels in their studies of the Paris Commune. In an essay appended at the end of the pamphlet, Lenin writes:



"The Commune taught the proletariat to deal concretely with the problem of the Socialist revolution."

How utterly the Social-Democracy of the world, including the "Socialist leaders" of the United States, have destroyed and "forgotten" the teachings of Marx is vividly illustrated by the complete collapse of the Social-Democracy in Germany. By "forgetting" Marx's teachings that the capitalist State, "however democratic" is an "engine of class despotism," is the "national power of capital over labor," the Social-Democrats got the German workers to support German "democratic" capitalism, and directly prepared the way for Fascism, the open dictatorship of the capitalist class.

In this country, the "socialist" leaders also talk of "democracy." But they also have "forgotten" that Marx described America, "at a time when it really was much more democratic than now, as 'the classic land of the swindle of bourgeois democracy.'"

Here, too, the Norman Thomas's, etc., shiver in horror when they hear of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Here, too, they denounce the Soviet Union as its "terroristic dictatorship" because the capitalists are denied "religious and civil liberty" (Norman Thomas). Here, too, they are preparing to follow in the footsteps of their German fellow-traitors.

But the Soviet Union has put Marx and Engels' teachings on the dictatorship of the proletariat into practice. By avoiding the mistake for which Marx reproached the Central Committee of Paris Commune, of being "too generous" with their enemies, of giving the capitalist elements the same rights as the workers, the Soviet Union under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin have consolidated the victory of the proletariat and have laid the basis for Socialism. The Soviets are the historical development of the Paris Commune. The Soviets, said Lenin, "stand on the shoulders of the Paris Commune."

It is impossible to convey in the short space of a review, the consummate literary power, the scorching anger, and the unsurpassed historical insight of Marx's essay. It is indeed one of the most moving of Marx's writings.

The Commune was never better described than in Engels' ringing words: "Of late the Social-Democratic philistine has once more been filled with wholesome terror at the words: Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Well and good, gentlemen, do you want to know what the dictatorship of the proletariat looks like? Look at the Paris Commune. That was the Dictatorship of the Proletariat." (p. 19).

What do the "Socialist" leaders think of that?

SPY AGENCIES TO HELP "PROMOTE PRINCIPLES OF RECOVERY ACT"

Sherman Strikebreaking Detective Outfit Offers Its Services

By ROBERT W. DUNN.
Sec'y Labor Research Association

Labor spy agencies are to help smash trade unions under the workings of the National Recovery Act. This is shown clearly by an advertisement appearing in the business section of the New York Times, June 19, 1933, announcing the National Industrial Recovery Corporation, which describes itself as "A private corporation organized to assist in promoting the principles of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

It promises "to aid Trade Associations and independent industry in conforming with and advancing the principles and objectives of the National Industrial Recovery Act." (our emphasis) Among "Constructive Measures" which it declares itself ready to perform—for a price—is to "develop sound bases of employer-employee relationship."

This new corporation is "Under the management of the Sherman Corp." The Sherman Corp is the outgrowth of the Sherman Service Inc., which is in turn the name assumed by the Sherman Detective Agency, probably the largest union-busting, strike-breaking, industrial undercover agency in the United States.

Here is a list of some of the chief provocative operations of Sherman against the labor movement. There are only a few that have been uncovered by the workers. In hundreds of other cases, where the facts have not been brought to light, this agency has similarly attacked the workers and their unions.

1.—Sherman helped to break the

WAR TIME PRESS DRIVE LAUNCHED

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A battery of twenty-six pen prostitutes, described as "super-press agents," are on the government payroll with the exclusive job of preparing lying publicity about the benefits to be realized through the Roosevelt program of "industrial recovery."

It is notorious on the same lines as the notorious publicity machine that functioned under Wilson during the imperialist war, when the notorious liar, George Creel, was in charge.

Staff Being Built Up
New members of the staff are coming in every day. Most of them are now assigned to popularizing the "industrial recovery" act to try to conceal its vicious anti-working-class nature and to cripple resistance to its provisions. These nine hack writers, who call themselves "idea men," have only to think up new lies about this bill.

In the agricultural department there are eleven publicity agents on the job, trying to tell the farmers they should patiently endure their impoverishment until the Roosevelt program is in operation and then they may get something else. They do not say that something will be still worse, if Roosevelt has his way.

PANKEN HAS FAITH IN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Two days before the May Day celebration of international proletarian solidarity, the secretary of the New York Socialist Party, Julius Gerber sent the newly-appointed Police Chief Bolan a letter congratulating him upon his appointment and "wishing him success."

Two days ago several of the detectives of this capitalist Police Chief, faithful hireling of his capitalist masters, assaulted and beat the workers who are now picketing the Messing Bakeries, where they are on strike.

Thus it happens that a distinguished colleague of Mr. Gerber, none other than the erstwhile "Socialist" Judge Panken writes in timidly sad reproach to the Tammany Police Chief:

"Surely the police department cannot take sides in a controversy between labor and capital. And certainly, the Police Department, police cars, and police officers are not to be used by a firm in the manner in which it has been used this morning."

So it is in this way that the "Socialist" leaders think that they will fight against the brutality of those capitalist police before whose Chief they bow with such humble awe, bearing pious wishes of "Success."

Mr. Panken thinks that with honied mouthings of capitalist law he will at one stroke abolish the real oppressive character of the capitalist State and its police agents.

The police who are protecting the interests of the bakery bosses will, unfortunately for Mr. Panken, not find very convincing his bland arguments that the "police surely cannot take sides in controversy between capital and labor. Mr. Panken says they "cannot"—but the clubs of the police fall just the same!

The bakers who are striking at the Messing Bakeries have already discovered that, and have paid with bleeding faces for Mr. Panken's instruction!

As in every strike, every "controversy" between the workers and their capitalist exploiters, the police are nothing but the hirelings of the capitalist class.

The bakers on strike at the Messing Bakeries can effectively challenge the brutality of the police, not by the smooth and apologetic words of their "Socialist" lawyer, but through their own determined, organized mass resistance.

Mass picketing of the bakers, and the working class women of the district—this will be the way to fight police brutality and win their fight against the bakery bosses.

shopmen's strike of 1922, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and introduced a company union with a yellow dog contract to bind the workers in the mechanical departments.

2.—A Sherman district manager in Chicago wrote to spy No. A. 565—C, employed by the Illinois Steel Corp. (U. S. Steel subsidiary) during the Steel Strike of 1919, stating "We want you to stir up as much bad feeling as you possibly can between the Serbians and Italians. Spread data among the Serbians that the Italians are going back to work. Call up every question you can in reference to racial hatred between these two nationalities." A few days later officials of the Chicago labor movement got hold of this and other evidence on provocative acts from Charles Stern, formerly operative No. 300 for Sherman. The headquarters of the Sherman in Chicago were later raided, and a specially summoned fraud jury indicted the head of the Chicago office on charges described by the state's attorney as "sabotage, assault, attempts to stir up race and class prejudice and so foment disorder that strike-breakers and troops would be thought necessary." Later, as the result of political pressure, the case was never brought to trial.

Attempt to Provoke Lawrence Textile Workers.
3.—A Sherman spy employed by the American Woolen Co. in the Lawrence wool workers strike of 1919 urged the workers: "We ought to take the machine gun and turn it on the police and a specially criticized the leaders for restraining acts of violence. This spy later confessed that he was a Sherman undercover agent.

4.—Twenty-five Sherman operatives were retained by former Senator Butler of Massachusetts, head of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers, to report on trade union leaders, and prepare a file of "radicals" in the mills. The Sherman dicks turned these names over to Department of Justice agents during the "deportations delirium" of 1920. One Sherman spy broke into the office of the I. W. W. in New Bedford and destroyed its property.

5.—In a textile strike in Stafford Springs, Conn., a Sherman "harmonizer—as the dicks are called in the sales literature—acted as disruptor and provocateur. Others were uncovered in union wrecking work in strikes at the S. S. Denning Co. in New York City and at plants of the Kirschbaum Clothing Co. in Philadelphia where they turned in lengthy reports on their strike liquidation activities.

This is not the only agency of its kind that will be cashing in on the workings of the Roosevelt "recovery" act. Workers should also keep a sharp look-out for the Corporation Auxiliary Co., the Railway Audit and Inspection Co. and other industrial spy agencies with fancy names. They will all be used by the trade associations and private employers and capitalists in fighting the workers under the new law.

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500 Workers Tie Up 3 Metal Plants in Jamestown, N.Y.

Strike When Company Threatens to Close Down; Demand 30 Per Cent Wage Increase As Living Costs Mount Due to Inflation

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 23.—Crippling completely all production in the three plants of the Art Metal Construction Co., more than 500 workers struck here on Wednesday demanding an increase in wages and other improvements in their conditions.

Prior to the strike, the workers through their elected shop committee presented the demands which they had formulated to the company. The demands were for the abolition of the present contract and efficiency system, for the return of all back pay withheld by the company through this system, for the reinstatement of all men discharged recently through discrimination. The workers demand also that wages be increased 30 per cent, that the premium and bonus system be abolished and that the union and the shop committee be recognized.

Instead of answering the demands of the shop committee, the company called a meeting of all the workers including the office staff and in order to intimidate them demanded that they vote whether or not the company remain open or close down because it is "losing" money.

The Workers Vote "Strike" The workers voted but not on the company's proposals. They voted on the question of strike. They assembled Tuesday night in the Scandinavian Workers' Club. The hall was packed to capacity with not a vacant seat. The vote was unanimous that the strike be called Wednesday morning. They immediately rolled up their sleeves to the job of organizing the strike.

As the workers walked out in sympathy on Wednesday, Scouts are scarce. Information reveals that about 15 are working in the plant. The spirit of the strikers is high. All are convinced that it is better to strike than to slave for the Art Metal. The workers are on guard against the disruptive tactics of the United Workers, an outfit which attempted to "interfere on the bosses' side in previous strikes here. Instead, full trust was placed by the workers on the strike and file strike committee which they have elected themselves.

75 Metal Workers Strike Against Wage Cut in Radio Plant

NEW YORK.—75 workers in the cub department of the Dubilier Condenser (Radio) Plant in Brooklyn went on strike on Wednesday after the company had refused to meet the workers' demands to withdraw a wage cut.

A committee of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union held a meeting with the workers. Learning of this, the superintendent announced to the workers that the cut had been withdrawn. The action was due to fear on the part of the company that the strike would spread and that the workers would turn the strike into a struggle for higher wages.

The Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union calls upon the workers to organize committees in every department.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS STRIKE IN NEW MEXICO

Conditions Get Worse Under Roosevelt Deal Demand Wage Raise

BOSWELL, New Mexico, June 23.—For the first time in 30 years, agricultural workers of Chaves County have gone out on strike against intolerable working conditions which have grown steadily worse since the coming of the Roosevelt "new deal." The strike was called by the Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League. On the second day of the strike, the workers responded, 100 per cent in the Roswell region and about 90 per cent around Dexter, with 450 workers having signed up in the union.

The strikers are Negroes, Spanish, Mexican and American workers. The response on the picket lines is excellent with women and children on the picket lines every morning. Representatives of the Unemployed Councils and the Communist Party have spoken at strike meetings.

The strikers are demanding 20 cents an hour and recognition of the union. Wages for cotton choppers have been reduced from \$3 an acre to 35 cents. The workers are not able to chop more than an acre to an acre and a half a day. Truck Gardeners get paid in food only. A half bushel, who once received 50 cents to a \$1.50 a ton now gets 5 cents a ton.

Gangsters Attack Bronx News Strike

NEW YORK.—A group of gangsters attacked Bronx News Carrier strikers and pickets in front of the Park Avenue distributing station yesterday, sending one young striker, Leon Fields, 16, to the hospital with the district inspector of the Home News took a group of pickets "around the corner to talk to them."

The Home News Carriers Association was organized 9 months ago as an underground union, but last Friday a carrier stool-pigeon squealed to the boss and the 20 most active members of he union were fired and the 2 stations where the leaders worked went out on strike. At a strike meeting on Monday was decided that the rest of the stations should go out on strike for the following demands:

1. Reinstatement of all carriers fired. 2. 25 per cent reduction on all assessments. 3. 50 reduction for every country customer. 4. Recognition of station Committees. 5. Fines to be passed on by the Station Committee.

The young worker beaten up by thugs is Leon Silverman, who is now in Fordham Hospital. Gangsters also came to the workers' headquarters at 4215 Third Ave., Main St., Brooklyn, the Drell Shop at 7 E. 20th St., and the Benedict Shoe Shop at 245 7th Ave. are waging a determined fight to the finish against wage cuts, discrimination and discharges.

NEW YORK.—100 shoe workers on strike at the Weisman Sash Shop, 30 Main St., Brooklyn, the Drell Shop at 7 E. 20th St., and the Benedict Shoe Shop at 245 7th Ave. are waging a determined fight to the finish against wage cuts, discrimination and discharges.



A group of Negro and white workers, men and women. Part of the pickets before the Sopkins & Sons shop in Chicago.

FUR UNION SETTLES 40 ASSOCIATED SHOPS

Strict Measures Are To Be Taken To Enforce Agreement; Jack Schneider Arrested

NEW YORK.—New developments on the fur front where the furriers are involved in a bitter struggle against the bosses and their A. F. of L. scab agents, indicate clearly that victory will be achieved and the pogrom hands will be defeated.

Forty-six firms, among which are the most important members of the Associated, have settled with the union. About 40 more of the large firms are still on strike. The bosses are becoming more and more desperate as a result of the failure to force the furriers to renege with the scab council. The following developments took place during the last few days: In the fur market the police and detectives have seized a Greek furrier, member of the Industrial Union and without any reason have beaten him severely.

Arrested Jack Schneider Yesterday afternoon detectives swooped down on the office of the Industrial Union and placed Jack Schneider under arrest on the framed up charge of felonious assault. He was taken out of a shop meeting which he was addressing.

A number of scabs appeared at the office of the Joint Scab Council department and they are being thrown out of the places where they were sent to scab and that the manufacturers are settling with the Industrial Union. At the same time they disclosed the fact that although they were scabbing, they were underpaid and not even given the scale of wages.

At a meeting of the fur trade board last night it was pointed out that a number of manufacturers are utilizing the present situation prevailing in the trade to violate their agreement with the union and not maintaining conditions. The trade board decided to take strict measures and see that the agreement for a minimum wage scale, the 40-hour 5-day week with no overtime, and unemployment insurance is being enforced. A special committee was elected for this purpose and it was also decided, if necessary, to increase the staff of organizers in order not to permit such violations. The trade board has also decided that the fur department enforces no work on Saturdays and to organize a committee of active members that will be in the market on Saturday morning and see that this is carried out.

Call Miners' United Front Conference Pittsburgh, Aug. 12

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In a call to a United Front Conference on August 12 and 13 in Pittsburgh, the Miners' United Front Committee of West Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio appeals to all miners in the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to the locals of the UMWA and the N.M.U. to Independent locals, unorganized mines and unemployed organizations,

Run, W. Va., and in Southern Illinois, the miners struck by the thousands and are still on strike against wage cuts. In all these strikes, the UMWA leaders betrayed the miners and acted as strike-breakers.

The conference call declares that after the first united front conference held on March 19, over 40 strikes took place, many of which were won with substantial gains to the workers. It says in part: "The struggles of the unemployed defeated a 75 per cent in Westmoreland County and forced the state to feed all the striking miners. This was the result of the united front struggle organized by and with the support of the National Miners' Union."

Misery Increasing. The misery of the miners is increasing. Prices are jumping up through inflation; relief for the unemployed is less because of high prices. Even where wage increases have been won, they do not keep pace with the rising prices.

In Avella, the strike of the 2,000 miners was broken by Sheriff Scamman, with the help of Pat Fagan and the UMWA leaders, by a reign of terror when they failed to break the unity of the miners. Strikes are taking place throughout the country in every mining field. In Hocking Valley, in Scotts

thousands of dollars in check-off from the miners' pay. That is why the UMWA is carrying on its big "organization campaign."

All the promises and small wage increases are being given because the miners are carrying through strikes, and because the operators are afraid of bigger strikes. The miners know that they never won anything without struggles.

Elect Delegates to Conference.

The call to the Second United Front Conference will take up the question of the support of the strikes now going on, the lessons of these struggles and how best to develop bigger struggles to win better conditions for the miners. Miners are urged to discuss this call in every local union or organization meeting and in the mines and elected 1 delegate for every 50 present with 2 delegates each from union or organization meeting.

Red Cross Foreman Shoots at Negro

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A foreman on a Red Cross relief job here Wednesday morning fired at a Negro worker who protested against being cursed at. The shot was the signal for a protest on the part of Negro workers of two Red Cross gangs, against the continuous abuse of the white foreman.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' CONVENTION SHOWS NEED FOR OPPOSITION UNITY

A number of important developments have occurred since this article was written. The recent decision of the Railroad Brotherhood chiefs to accept the Roosevelt plan to continue the wage cut of 10 per cent for another year and the complete passivity of the Engineers Convention in the face of this situation is not covered in this article. The article deals only with the first period of the convention sessions.—Ed.

By R. V. STRAN CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 23.—Announcement of the railroad companies' demand for a 2 1/2 per cent cut revealed no difference between the Johnston machine and the job hunting leaders who seek to replace them, at the convention sessions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers here. A resolution was unanimously adopted opposing any further wage cuts and calling for the restoration of the 10 per cent "deduction" but there was practically no discussion and rank and file elements were not sufficiently organized or prepared to seize the occasion to denounce the giving away of wages as in the 10 per cent cut and to demand the adoption of a real fighting policy against the present cut.

Both Johnston and his gang, and the Ward, Rudolph bureaucrats are in league when it comes to stifling any discussion of the vital labor interests of the members, such as is demanded by the Brotherhood Unity movement. Need for Unity of Rank and File Progressives. Clearly need for closer organization among rank and file progressives is crying in evidence. The corrupt Johnston machine, although on the defensive, is still closely organized and capable of putting over a trick or two on the opposition majority. That it has not yet been thrown out and baggage is due to the compromises and treacheries of the clique of job-hunters organized around J. B. Ward, Carl Rudolph and other bureaucrats looking for promotion. Rank and file sentiment has been strong enough to score many minor progressive victories, but it needs the better cohesion advocated by the Brotherhood Unity movement to enact a worthwhile labor program.

Progressive successes scored so far in the present convention include the defeat of Johnston's underhand attempts to kill the committee elected by the convention to investigate the Standard Trust Bank; refusal to accept the reports of Johnston and other Grand Officers; amendment of Section 12, one of the gag laws; seating of opposition delegates whom Johnston tried to keep from the floor; reinstatement of J. C. Quigley, expelled by Johnston for circulating information about Grand Officers; and the rescinding of honorary membership granted to Judge A. G. Newcomb and C. Stirling Smith, president of the Standard Trust Bank.

Johnston Still Strong Administration victories include the notorious vote of confidence in Johnston and Secretary-Treasurer Cassell, following their indictment with Smith for robbing the Standard Trust Bank; retention of the chair for the Grand Officers; and the avoidance of discussion and criticism from the floor on the 10 per cent cut and on the whole labor program and policies of the leadership. Each of these machine victories has been won through confusion and division injected into the progressive ranks by leaders who differ little if any in their policies from the Johnston gang, of which they were until recently a part.

One of the worst features of the convention so far has been the bootlicking attitude in evidence toward President Roosevelt, in spite of the fact that he has provided the railroad companies with their best argument for cutting wages still further by his 15 per cent cut in the wages of federal employees and in spite of the fact that his railroad coordination bill, as originally approved by him, expelled by Johnston for circulating information about Grand Officers; and the rescinding of honorary membership granted to Judge A. G. Newcomb and C. Stirling Smith, president of the Standard Trust Bank.

The Knott Hole Mine went on strike June 12 against conditions for increase in wages and other demands. We publish letters from miners every Saturday. Get them to us by the preceding Tuesday.

NEW YORK.—A strike at the Dobbins Fruit Store, 255 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, was called to demand reduction of hours and increase in wages. The worker employed here is compelled to work 102 hours a week, 7 days for \$17 a week. Two grocery stores are on strike at 44 Hester Street, Manhattan, and 47 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn. The workers were locked-out when they refused to take a cut in wages.

All organizations and individual workers are urged to send to the Chicago Workers' School, 2822 S. Michigan Ave., books and pamphlets which will be properly taken care of and utilized by all workers.

Important Tasks Face the Auto Workers Union at Its June 24-25 Convention

BULLETIN The Auto Workers' Union opened its National Convention Friday with a mass meeting at Cass Technical High School, Vernon Highway and Second Boulevard. Conventions sessions open Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in Finnish Hall, 5669 14th Street, and will continue all day Saturday and Sunday.

By JOHN SCHMIES. The delegates elected to the Auto Workers Union Convention June 24, 25 have a few serious problems to consider. While it is true that this convention will be the most representative gathering of elected delegates of the automobile workers since 1919-1920, the short history of the union has shown one thing. It grew at times when the interests of the union and workers sympathetic to it in the development of a series of strike movements in some of the basic automobile shops.

Workers' Election Conference Called in Detroit July 1st

DETROIT, Mich.—A united front workers' election conference has been called by the Communist Party for Saturday, July 1, at 2 p. m., at the Workers Home, 1243 E. Ferry Ave. This conference will launch a militant campaign in support of the workers' candidates in the city primaries, October 10. Petitions are being circulated for the following candidates: Mayor: John Schries, District Organizer of the Communist Party. City Treasurer: Anthony Gerlach, leader of the Auto Workers Union. City Council: Earl Reno, Secretary of the Unemployed Councils; Phil Raymond, Secretary of the Auto Workers Union; and four Negro workers: Haywood Mayben, Frank Sykes, William Brown, and William Nowell.

son for the development of successful strike movements lay in the fact that the union during the early period was based upon the active initiative of members and workers in the shop. A few spontaneous strikes developed in the period between the above mentioned strike movements that is, struggles on the part of quite a few department workers in the plants. The spontaneous strikes in the departments were defeated because the union had no foothold in the shops. As a result the union was completely isolated from the living and working conditions of the automobile workers.

What Are Some of the Problems? Delegates of the convention must very seriously take inventory of the present status of the union. The convention must be able to analyze very concretely the lessons and short-comings as well as the achievements of the last strike struggles.

What was the union prior to the strike, that is, what was its function? What was its membership? What was it actually doing in order to give leadership and organization? Finally what has happened since the strike movement? Did the union grow during the strike? Did the union grow after the strike? By this I mean did we build shop organizations, gain members, and did we keep these members in the union? Did we activate these members? Did we make the union a union of the automobile workers, to be recognized by both the employed and the unemployed automobile workers, as the union that they themselves have built?

If we apply our policy of militant strike strategy which can only be based upon our policy of a united front from below, did we build or are we building now committees in the departments of workers who have different political and religious beliefs but are ready to unite around issues that are of immediate concern to them in the shops or neighborhoods, such as, grievance committees, anti-wage cut committees, relief committees and committees that sponsor a program of unemployment insurance.

The Tasks Ahead. The convention must have a perspective in the face of the present increased attack made against the



JOHN SCHMIES

workers jointly by the government and the automobile bosses. That is, a perspective that includes the struggle for the immediate necessary things of life for the employed and unemployed automobile workers and how concretely to win these conditions immediately.

Concretely, has the union a program and is it in a position to apply this program, which has as its major task, its hourly task, the building of a shop movement that can lead the workers into struggles for better wages, better working conditions and for immediate relief and Unemployment and Social Insurance for the unemployed automobile workers.

These are some of the burning problems facing the convention, there are many others especially some that the union has to face, which have received very little consideration and yet are of such an important nature that unless they are solved the union will not be in a position to expand and grow among the masses of workers.

We have the problem of counteracting the slander of enemies of the union. Did we ask the new members to counteract these slanders? How are they being used against many of the new members, by people in and around their fam-

ilies, by different fraternal lodges, churches, etc., that they belong to, especially among the native born members.

Has the union leadership made an attempt to overcome the methods of bureaucracy and formalism through serious discussions and consistently created in the union a committee upon the Trade Union demands?

Have we explained the role of the A.F.L.? In this connection the task of the union and finally the convention is to answer all these questions, that have been and are still being raised, such as, is the union affiliated with any other organization? Is the union anything else but an automobile workers union? Is the union a Communist organization? Is the union ruled by Communists? These are the burning questions facing the majority of the members in the union who have not been able to give a decisive answer and as a result of it, showed increased lack of interest.

Problems of the Young Workers. The convention also faces the task of tackling very seriously the problems of the young automobile workers, the women workers generally who must play a decisive part in the building of the union.

The union, up to the present time, has failed and completely underestimated the role and the special graces that the Negro workers have who make up an important section of the automobile workers, especially in and around the Ford shop.

Questions of Leadership. Finally, the problem of future leadership of the union. In my opinion the very first question of leadership is one which will determine, to a large degree, whether the union will grow in order to give capable leadership and organization to the automobile workers generally.

Let us hope that the delegates to the convention will feel the responsibility and try seriously to solve these problems. One thing the union has already demonstrated, it learned how to lead and build strikes and to achieve conditions for workers. If the convention is guided by this fact the union will grow and develop in the struggle for better wages and conditions for the employed and unemployed workers.

Miner Exposes Link of U. M. W. A. With Operators and Deportation Officials

By a Mine Worker Correspondent EXPORT, Pa.—I want you to know the conditions in Westmoreland County. I haven't worked since June, 1931, when I was one of the leaders of the strike here, which we lost. Three other comrades and myself lost our jobs and were blacklisted for working hard to help build the National Miners Union. The Westmoreland Coal Company did this.

Builds Up Unemployed Council. So I joined the Unemployed Council, and helped to build one up here in Export. It is a strong one. At first the Relief Board tried to buy us out by promising us relief if we would stop activities. When that didn't work, they threatened me with deportation, although I am an American citizen.

Now I want to tell you the conditions of the miners here. They don't get paid for any kind of dead work. They have a screen system of 53 cents a ton and load 3 tons for one. On June 1st they got a 3 cent a ton raise, but the box cars weigh 300 pounds less than before.

U. M. W. A. with Emigration Officials. The next day after the meeting, to my surprise, the Emigration Agents came to see me. Now you can see that the coal operators, the U. M. W. A. and the Emigration Office all work hand in hand. Comrades, fight for the Union and strengthen up.

First Meeting of National Miners Union Great Success. (By a Mine Worker Correspondent) SUPERIOR, Mont.—Here is news from the "New Deal Front." This is a very mountainous country. This is a very work here is forestry and mining. Since there isn't much mining any more, the people depend on forest work in the summer time. Since the New Deal, all the home people have been laid off the forest, and the soldiers put on. Except for a few young fellows, who know the mountains, they are being signed up as corporals.

Some of the workers were asked what they thought of the New Deal, and they said it was a dirty deal. This place is in need of a real organizer, as there isn't any relief work now.

Editor's Note: The local workers themselves can begin organizing for united action to demand work or relief and to join the general movement of the workers for unemployment insurance. They can get advice and assistance from the National Committee of Unemployed Citizens, at 799 Broadway, New York City.

ELLIS: A "RED" U.S. ARTIST AT WORK IN USSR

By WALT CARMON

FRED ELLIS will tell you that he first received major recognition as an artist when in the course of his work as a sign painter he fell from the sixth story of a building on to a cement sidewalk, breaking every bone in his body. He tells this with a twinkle in his eye, but also with a great deal of warmth for the comradely approach he received then.

He will also tell you of another fall he had from the fifth floor. With an engaging smile he recalls: "For some fool reason, I walked on the scaffolding backwards. I landed on the canvas top of a passing milk wagon and bounced off to the ground unhurt." That was all in the day's work.



FRED ELLIS (Drawn by Jacob Burck)

At that time, he was known as an artist mostly among the workers of Chicago, where he was born and raised, and where he drew cartoons for the trade union, Socialist and I. W. W. papers. He hardly dreamed that he was known beyond the limits of his city.

"Reed Stayed a Loin' While"

This is what he thought as he lay in the hospital in a plaster cast, every bone broken. Many workers came to the hospital to see him—sign painters, sign makers, workers and others, his comrades. Then Art Young, one of the leading revolutionary artists of his day, passing from New York to Chicago came to see him. He had always admired Ellis' work, watched it closely. Robert Minor, perhaps the greatest living cartoonist, also came to offer him encouragement and to continue his valuable services to the working class. Ellis often tells how much these visits by two great artists meant to him.

And he is particularly proud of the fact that John Reed came to see him at this time. "Reed stayed for a long while," Ellis recalls. "He talked of his writing—how he was coming to the conclusion that writers would have to learn from the cartoonist how to tell their story—briefly, directly, to reach a great number of workers. He planned then," Ellis continued, "to experiment with a series of brief paragraphs instead of short stories. A kind of literary cartoon idea," he called it.

Today, after many years of service as an artist in the revolutionary movement, through his work in the Liberator, Workers Monthly, Labor Defender, Daily Worker and many other publications, Ellis is known far beyond the limits of Chicago. There are scarcely a revolutionary publication in any country which has not reproduced his drawings.

Worker All His Life

Ellis comes of a working-class family. He has been a worker all his life. As a proletarian artist, and because of the deep love he has for the class from which he sprung, he has much in common with Zille, revolutionary artist of Germany. He worked in the stockyards of Chicago, in Upton Sinclair's Jungle, and took part in the strike of 1905. During the long strike he attended art school for four months—the only art training he has received. Then he became a sign painter. As an active member of his trade union, he worked at this dangerous occupation for twenty years. He painted signs on buildings and smoke stacks at great heights. In the evenings he perfected his art. He has drawn for bourgeois publications only once—three anti-war drawings he sold long before the war was on. "My only reason for the bourgeois art world," he calls it. Asked why he does not draw often for bourgeois publications, he will tell you he has no time. Revolutionary publications have absorbed all his energy.

He is in the forties now. His head is prematurely gray, but he looks as fresh as a young man. He has a delightful sense of humor and his stories of the reformist trade union to which he had to belong in his trade in Chicago are gems of story telling. Despite his views, he was liked so well in his union that he was once proposed for the position of business agent. "I declined," he says. "I couldn't shoot the straight line." In the American revolutionary movement, there is hardly a person better liked, with more loyal personal friends, Ellis' genuine personal warmth is reflected in his drawings.

Indefatigable Artist

Ellis has drawn for the American Daily Worker since 1924. Many of his cartoons have been particularly effective in struggle. The packing house workers of Omaha sent for five thousand copies of one issue of the Daily Worker because of a cartoon by Ellis. His daily cartoons at the height of the struggle to free Sacco and Vanzetti were inspired. His work has been collected in the books "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti in Cartoons by Fred Ellis" and in the yearly "Red Cartoons," books which were issued for five years.

For two weeks in 1930 he drew cartoons for Rote Fahne in Berlin, on his way to the Soviet Union. Russian workers knew the work of Fred Ellis long before he arrived. His American cartoons were republished widely in the Soviet Union. In Moscow he was for a while on the staff of Pravda (Truth). Since then his work has appeared in the Leningrad Pravda, Komsomolskaya (Komsomol—Young Communists League—Truth) and the Leningrad Krasnaya Gazeta (Red Gazette), the Moscow Daily News and many other publications. He has done scores of posters. He has illustrated Mary Henson's novel "Strike."

Staff Artist of "Truth"

Ellis' best work has been done for "Truth" (Labor), Moscow daily of the Red Trade Unions. Ellis is at home here. He understands the problems of the trade union workers, their struggles, their friends, and their enemies. His bold, sure lines, the simplicity and directness of his ideas, his bitter satire and mellow humor, are an incentive to struggle against the capitalism which he hates and exposes unmercifully.

A worker, Ellis knows his fellow-workers. He has little patience with art "modernisms" and mannerisms

The Vital Chapter from Ilyin's "New Russia's Primer" Suppressed by U. S. Publishers

By M. ILYIN.
I. Work and People

Houghton-Mifflin Omitted Significant Contrast Between Capitalist and Socialist Society

WHO is it that is making the world over again?
Human labor is creating labor afresh under our very eyes. Man is dividing continents by canals, digging new river beds, making tunnels through mountains, planting forests, creating new raw materials and new kinds of plants and animals.

Mankind has something to be proud of.
But is this really so? Are people really always proud of their handiwork? Take for instance a country like the United States. It was the United States that made the Panama Canal and divided America into North and South. The greatest factory in the world—the Gary Metal Works—is to be found in the United States. It is in the United States that automobiles are turned out by the thousand every day, just as pins are turned out by the paper and pencils by the gross. Let us visit any American plant. Look at the workers—there they are, the conquerors of nature. They work in silence, not exchanging so much as a word or a smile with their neighbors.

"We have scarcely any personal communication. People do what they have to do and go home—a factory is not a drawing room."
Thus Henry Ford, American automobile magnate.

Are Ford's workers proud of turning out thousands of automobiles and tractors every day? After all, every automobile is speed, created by human effort.
I have not spoken to any of Ford's workers, but I don't believe they're proud of their handiwork. How could they be? They are the servants but the docile exponents of another's will.

A Ford worker has no idea what is going on in the neighboring workshop, and if he asks he is not told. He does not know the plans of the administration, why some lathes are substituted for others, why he is called upon to do this today, that tomorrow. He does not even know what is going on at the other end of the work-shop. He has no time to go and see. He's been given his work and this job demands his whole time and attention.

2. Working Hands and Working Heads

The expression "hands" was invented by the bosses. For them a worker is nothing but a pair of hands. It is as if horses were called "feet". For the boss the principal thing in a worker is his hands, and his ten fingers, not his head or his brain. The industrialist does not need the worker's head, or scarcely needs it.

"Most of our workers have never been to technical school. They learn their work in a few hours or in a few days."

Henry Ford again.
A man with a brain and the power to think and reason, is forced to do a task that scarcely requires learning, that could be done by a weak-minded person or an idiot.

"As a result of investigations into the basic laws of assembling machinery, it has been found possible to reduce the demands made upon the mental capacity of the worker."
That sounds very scientific, doesn't it? In simpler language: "Under the new regulations for assembling machinery, stupid and slow-witted workers may be employed."

"FURTHER we read: "Whenever positions of labor performs one and the same task with one and the same movement. One of the least exacting functions in our work consists in a man picking up a piece of apparatus with a steel hook, dipping

it into a barrel of oil and placing it to a basket at his side. The movements are always identical. He always finds the apparatus in the same place, always the same number of rotations in the oil, and replaces the machinery in the same place. For this neither muscular strength nor intelligence is required. All he has to do is to make gentle backward and forward movements of his hands."

Do the workers like this system?
"We had one worker who had to make a single movement of his foot day after day. He was convinced that this movement made him one-sided, although medical investigation showed that this was not so. He was, of course, given other work, in which another group of muscles was employed."

"We read in an American paper: "The most valuable person in a workshop containing automatic machinery, is the man without imagination, the man whose development is under a word or a smile with their neighbors."

"It might have been thought that automatic machines were invented not in order to make automations of men, but in order that man should work less with his hands and more with his head. Every inventor believes that the machine he has invented will free mankind from yet another onerous and tedious process of labor. Onerous and tedious labor is to be transferred from man to the machine."

That's how it ought to be. But in America the opposite has come to pass. In a workshop with automatic machinery man himself becomes an automaton. Instead of freeing mankind from onerous labor it makes the labor still more onerous.

3. The Dead Against the Living

Ultimately man becomes one of the machines in an American factory. Some machines are animate, some are inanimate. And very often the inanimate steals the work from the animate. Every new machine, every new invention throws thousands of workers on the streets. One man in a glass works can make three thousand bottles an hour. Formerly this used to employ 77 persons. This means that every bottle making machine puts 76 human beings out of work.

The dead are squeezing out the living. The dead are fighting the living.

"Machines are increasing and multiplying, there are more and more of them. We have nourished them ourselves, and now they are hemming us in like wild and dangerous beasts, and we are in their power."
After this, could a living machine, a living automaton, love his work? Would you undertake such work if it offered you—the work of a docile tool, the work of an instrument in another's hand? I know what you will answer. Such work can only be hated.

4. Why Do They Go On Working Then?

Why then do these American workers go on working, if they hate their work and if it is work that nobody could help them? Why don't they leave the factories?

Some of them do, and become tramps, thieves, bandits, burglars. It sometimes happens that these thieves and bandits, uniting in a powerful band, terrorize whole towns, great big cities like Chicago.

But there are not so many of these.
What about the rest?
The rest fear nothing in the world so much as losing the work they do. To be without work means to be without lodging, without fuel, without food. To be without work means to end up on a bench in a square, or on the steps of the

embankment, to pace the town all day looking for a job and to get the same reply wherever you go: "No work."

Better the dullest, most intolerable work than unemployment. There are people who do not fear unemployment. These are people with plenty of money. Such people can get on without working. They don't have to work. They are free from the penalty of hard labor. And so they are envied.

Ask a bank clerk, what is his fondest dream? Nine out of 10 will reply: "To get rich and live without working." In schools they teach children that "idleness is a sin." But if the teacher himself comes into money, do you think he will go on working in the school? Not he! He will throw aside like so much rubbish his schoolbooks and equipment and live at his leisure. Not long ago I read a novel by W. G. Loocke on this very subject. The hero had not the slightest intention of going on teaching after he came into money.

Thousands of human beings work only in order to be able to live without working.
If one has money one can become the owner or owners of a factory, a railway, a business concern, and make other work for one, without working oneself. And therefore it is that people fight each other so bitterly for money.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

* This chapter which appeared in the original version published in the Soviet Union, was omitted from the American edition of the book published under the title of "Soviet Russia's Primer."

MOVIE REVIEWS

SONG OF THE EAGLE

ONE of the current batch of films that is concerned with "historical analysis" and the solution of social problems. Historical analysis: the crisis was brought on by the prohibition amendment. Solution: take all the brave unemployed ex-servicemen; put them to work beating up the gangsters who are trying to muscle in on the legitimate beer business, thereby eliminating the racketeer who is poisoning our "civilization"; then set all the veterans to work in the breweries. Presto! the solution of the problems of unemployment, gangsterism, deflation, inflation, etc. The new deal is on; and the banker-controlled Hollywood movies are giving us a new deal and a good deal of rank-smelling, demagogic humor.

PRIVATE JONES

WHILE this is undoubtedly one of the best pictures on the war that have recently come out of Hollywood, it nevertheless suffers badly from the same defect that usually mars all war films, and that is the presence of comedy relief, so-called, to interrupt the reality of a situation. However, Private Jones gives expression for the first time in American films, and that the rank and file soldier actually felt and was sometimes not afraid to say, about the late war. Unemployed even in 1917, and drafted against his will, Private Jones brings to the battlefield a hatred against his superior officers that keeps him peeling potatoes from the beginning to the end of the war, except when in the trenches.

The Private, of course, is a lone dissenter in the regiment and is not taken seriously by the other soldiers, who look upon him as a shirker and a comedian, as though the producers wanted to give the impression that the case of Jones was one in a million. In fact, all through the picture, the realness of Jones is counteracted by the pure and patriotic motives of the dashing Lieutenant—the hero of the picture. But the real story of the war will never come out of Hollywood. Only when the root of war—the capitalist system itself—is smashed by the workers, will we have an American war picture that is not a lie.

GREAT JASPER

IN the beginning of this picture, Jasper, a horse-car conductor militant against the coming street car which will doom most of the conductors to idleness, suddenly betrays his fellowmen and runs the first street car that will help him to please the wife of the company owner—thereby making himself Superintendent. Simple Hollywood dialectics—can be used in any film showing the rise of workers to positions of prominence, particularly when bosses' wives have plenty of sex appeal. This, then, is the scorn, crooked deals, we are asked to sympathize. A typical product of the degrading capitalist system, under which it is impossible to rise without stepping on many necks. Jasper meets all kinds of obstacles (these are days of the crisis) on his way to success and finally winds up as a fortune teller in Atlantic City, where he continues his career of blackmail and hypocrisy, until death. But, looked at from a worker's point of view, the cause of Jasper's sabbath become very clear. The same system that deprives workers of their jobs every time machinery is invented to do the work in half the time and sets workers against one another by fostering racial and environmental differences, also tries to buy off the most militant ones with higher paid jobs, etc. as a buffer against the rank and file. This is called by the capitalists—"opportunity for advancement."

Today the working class is beginning to speak and act as a class in their own interests and woe to the

WORKING MAN

THE latest Warner Brothers-Arliss atrocity is no different from all the other so-called depression panaceas films. For an hour and a half in this film, Arliss spreads his sickening sweet smile and success "philosophy" all over the screen. This version of the Millionaire (Arliss is always playing millionaire parts to show workers how by industry and hard work it is possible to make one's pile) tells about an old shoe manufacturer who solves the depression by "hard and honest work." Believe it or not—hard or honest work. A senator once made a statement in congress during a speech, also to the effect that work was the only solution to unemployment, and was wildly applauded. So there must be something in it. We pass this interesting bit of information on to the 17,000,000 unemployed, in the hope that they will see the light of the old shoe manufacturer, and thus help wood, it nevertheless suffers badly from the same defect that usually mars all war films, and that is the presence of comedy relief, so-called, to interrupt the reality of a situation. However, Private Jones gives expression for the first time in American films, and that the rank and file soldier actually felt and was sometimes not afraid to say, about the late war. Unemployed even in 1917, and drafted against his will, Private Jones brings to the battlefield a hatred against his superior officers that keeps him peeling potatoes from the beginning to the end of the war, except when in the trenches.

Not Scared of Jail
Johnny has been in jail. That doesn't worry him. They have arrested him, but he goes on fighting. The youth of the workers are in the front lines, supporting such fighting leaders as Johnny Martin. More and more they turn to the militant fight against hunger and evictions, the way of the Unemployed Councils.

As Johnny says: "What else can we do? We've got to fight until we win. We can't win everything that we want, but we will win some, and in the meantime we win concessions from the bosses and landlords."

Moet Near Piled-Up Furniture
Johnny joined the Young Communist League. He organized young workers of Ninth Street, Tenth Street and other blocks of the East Side into eviction fighters.

When the marshal's crew comes today, the workers go to many in the headquarters of the Unemployed Council at 95 Avenue B. He goes back with them and the Block Committees of that particular street holds a meeting over the piled-up furniture.

Brushing aside the police and marshal, the furniture goes right back into the old apartment. When the Block Committee says there will be no evictions, they mean it.

Want Be Bullied
Down at the Home Relief Bureau on Spring and Elizabeth Street, Mr. Bevins knows and fears Johnny. He tried to scare him last week by boasting he had to Sam Gonskash.

"He told me that he guessed this would stop us," Johnny told me. "I told him that it would do no such thing. That we East Side workers were going to fight, until we got Sam Gonskash out. We organized three new block committees and one big youth committee since Sam was framed," he said.

"How does the Unemployed Council fight for the workers at the Home Relief Bureau?" he was asked.
"The Council doesn't fight for the workers but provides a program whereby they can fight. When I or any other comrade lead a group of families to the H. R. B. it is only to give them the benefit of our experience. We know the red tape and how to expose it and get action."

TALKS OF LENIN SHOW HIS ESTEEM FOR CLARA ZETKIN

The following is taken from "Reminiscences of Lenin", by Clara Zetkin, 76-year old veteran German Communist leader, whose death in Moscow was reported Wednesday. The capitalist press—including the New York Times, Evening Post and the socialist "Forward"—all joined in creating the impression that Comrade Zetkin had been inactive since the time when she took a prominent part in the formation of the Communist International. The following discussion between her and Lenin on the role of the working women in the revolutionary movement is an indication of the high esteem in which Comrade Zetkin was held by Lenin.—Editorial Note.

COMRADE LENIN frequently spoke to me about the women's question. He attached very great importance to the women's movement as an essential part, in certain circumstances as a decisive part of the mass movement. Social equality for women was, of course, a principle needing no discussion for Communists. It was in Lenin's large study in the Kremlin in the autumn of 1920 that we had our first long conversation on the subject. Lenin sat at his writing table which was covered with papers and books, spoke of study and work without displaying "the disorder of genius."



CLARA ZETKIN

"We must create a powerful international women's movement, on a clear theoretical basis," Lenin began the conversation after having greeted me. "There is no good practice without Marxist theory, that is clear. The greatest clarity of principle is necessary for us Communists in this question. There must be a sharp distinction between ourselves and all other parties..."

I was filled with enthusiasm about the work done by Russian women in the revolution and still being done by them in its defense and further development. And as for the position and activities of women comrades in the Bolshevik Party, that seemed to be a model Party. It alone formed an International Communist Women's Movement of useful, trained and experienced forces and a historical example.

"That is right, that is all very true and fine," said Lenin, with a quiet smile. "In Petrograd, here in Moscow, in other towns and industrial centers the women workers acted splendidly during the revolution. Without them we should not have been victorious. Or scarcely so. That is my opinion. How brave they were, how brave they still are! Think of all the suffering and deprivations they bore. And they are carrying on because they want freedom, want Communism. Yes, our proletarian women are excellent class fighters. They deserve admiration and love..."

"The energy, willingness and enthusiasm of women comrades, their courage and wisdom in times of illegality or semi-legality indicate good prospects for the development of our work. They are valuable factors in extending the Party and increasing its strength, in winning the masses and carrying on our activities. But, comrades, we must not lose sight of the principle of these men and women comrades? It is of fundamental importance for work among the masses. It is of great influence on what closely concerns the masses, how they can be won, how made enthusiastic. I forget for the moment who said: 'One must be enthusiastic to accomplish great things.' We and the toilers of the whole world have really great things to accomplish. So what makes your comrades, the proletarian women of Germany, enthusiastic? What about their proletarian class consciousness; are their interests, their activities concentrated on immediate political demands? What is the maturing of their ideas?"

I HAVE heard some peculiar things on this matter from Russian and German comrades. I must tell you. I was told that a talented woman Communist in Hamburg, is publishing a paper for prostitutes and that she wants to organize them for the revolutionary fight. Rosa acted and felt as a Communist when in an article she championed the cause of the prostitutes who were imprisoned for any transgression of police regulations in carrying on their dreary trade. They are, unfortunately, doubly sacrificed by bourgeois society. First by their accursed property system and secondly by its accursed moral hypocrisy. That is obvious. Only he who is brutal or short-sighted can forget it. But still, that is not at all the same thing as considering prostitutes—how shall I put it?—to be the proletarian vanguard of the section, as organizing them and publishing a factory paper for them. Aren't there really any other working women in Germany to organize, for whom a paper can be issued, who must be drawn into your struggles? The other is only a diseased excrement.

GETS EVICTION NOTICE, KILLS SELF

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Charles S. Scheer, 72, unemployed for the past four or five years, shot and killed himself after receiving an eviction notice. Scheer was formerly employed as custodian at Garvin Park and as janitor of Delaware School.

"Kid Johnny"

BY JOHN ADAMS
NEW YORK—They call him "Kid Johnny," but it is no kidding when Johnny Martin leads a delegation of workers into the Home Relief Bureau at Spring and Elizabeth Streets.

They know this 20-year-old fighter. For three years, since that historic March 6, 1930, Johnny has been in the forefront of the fight of the lower East Side workers against evictions, for relief and unemployment insurance.

He was in the forefront when the cosacks of Whalen and Mayor Walker thundered into Union Square, trampling men, women and children under their mounts' hoofs. More than 100,000 workers had gathered to demand Unemployment Insurance.

In a few months Johnny Martin was a fighting worker in the day-to-day struggles that developed since the bosses of New York, through their mouthpiece Walker, told them "to eat ice cream."

Not Scared of Jail
Johnny has been in jail. That doesn't worry him. They have arrested him, but he goes on fighting. The youth of the workers are in the front lines, supporting such fighting leaders as Johnny Martin. More and more they turn to the militant fight against hunger and evictions, the way of the Unemployed Councils.

As Johnny says: "What else can we do? We've got to fight until we win. We can't win everything that we want, but we will win some, and in the meantime we win concessions from the bosses and landlords."

Book Notes

By ROBERT DUNN
"Lancashire: The Classic Soil of Capitalism" is the title of the second chapter in a book called "The Conditions of the Working Class in Britain," just issued by International Publishers. This chapter is of special interest to American textile workers, many of whom, at least in the lower New England district, were born in British textile towns, coming to the U. S. later to secure jobs in the mills here.

Cotton capitalism is analyzed by Allen Hutt, author of the book, and his indictment of conditions in England applies equally to the textile magnates of the United States. The over-capitalization of the British spinning and weaving companies is similar to that apparent in many big companies here, such as the Amoskeag.

Competitive chaos on the marketing side of the cotton business is described, the author citing an estimate that more than \$46,000,000 is the normal annual post-war toll "extracted by these superfluous gentry (cotton brokers, yarn and cloth agents, shippers and so forth)."

MARRIAGE IN BOURGEOIS SOCIETY

I interrupted her, saying that the question of sex and marriage in a bourgeois society of private property, involve many problems, conflicts and much suffering for women of all social classes and ranks. The war, and its consequences had greatly accentuated the conflicts and sufferings of women in sexual matters, had brought to light problems which were formerly hidden from them. To that were added the effects of the revolution. The old world of feeling and thought had begun to totter. Old social ties are entangling and breaking, there are the tendencies towards new ideological relationships between man and man. The interest shown in these questions is an expression of the need for enlightenment and reorientation. It also indicates a reaction against the falseness and hypocrisy of bourgeois society. Forms of marriage and of the family, in their historical development, are dependent upon economic life, are calculated to destroy the superstition existing in the minds of working women concerning the eternal character of bourgeois society. A critical, historical attitude to those problems must lead to a ruthless examination of bourgeois society to a disclosure of its real nature and effects, including condemnation of its sexual morality and falseness. All roads lead to Rome. And every real Marxist analysis of any important section of the ideological superstructure of society, of a predominant social phenomenon, must lead to an analysis of bourgeois society and of its property basis, must end in the realization, "this must be destroyed."

A.A.U. Backed Attack on Labor Sports Meet

The Labor Sports Union has definitely established the fact that the Amateur Athletic Union, leading bourgeois sport body, is behind the smashing of the L. S. U. wrestling meet by the police last Saturday night. As a basis for their action, the police showed a letter to a L. S. U. representative, sent by the State Athletic Commission, requesting the police to investigate the wrestling meet and referring them to the A. A. U. for further action. The answer given by the A. A. U. can be inferred from the action of the police.

Mecklenburg County

By HARRY ALAN POTAMKIN
(A Poem based on Worker Correspondence to the Daily Worker)

I'm an old farmer a Negro farmer in Mecklenburg County in North Carolina.

My landlord the owner plantation's the biggest in Mecklenburg County in North Carolina.

My landlord he told me Nigger look here, you'll have a home long as I live in Mecklenburg County in North Carolina.

My landlord he told me "Build up your cottage, this is your home, be proud for to build it, and dig you a well, isn't it your home even as my home? Pay for the digging, you'll be the one you'll pleasure himself with water you draw from well that you dig in Mecklenburg County in North Carolina."

I been paying that boss two hundred a year, said boss that day "Nigger look here, you're old as the county, you're no-account, nigger"—I worked for that fellow full twenty-five year—"You'll have to get out and hunt you a home" in Mecklenburg County in North Carolina?

"Nigger don't ask me, that's a nigger's affair!" That was my notice to dress up and go

from house that I built from well that I dug from years I have slaved whence now I have come, oh whence have I come?

Negro worn out not too worn to know man outraged like me must fight outrage so: as he built him the house that was taken from him, as he dug him the well that was taken from him, as he slaved him the years full twenty-five year in Mecklenburg County in North Carolina.

What then to do? how then to do? Mecklenburg farmer he joins him the croppers the union of farmers tenant and cropper men destituted of hope, well of cow and of cotton of 'bacco on leaf in fields they have nursed.

The maul will cross with the blade of the plow. The maul will hammer the fingers of greed, the blade will cut to the roots of our need, and the farmer will sow his harvest-seed, and the ranks will grow, and the cropper go, as the worker go, where the Party lead and overthrow who take from us home and take of us years then send us to hell with mouth that abuses and threat of the noose in Mecklenburg County in North Carolina

EVEN CONVICTS DRAW IN RUSSIA, SCULPTOR SAYS

Minna Harkavy Reveals How the Masses Are Encouraged in Art.

RETURNS AFTER 2 YEARS

Soviet Only Government That Aids Talented Student, She Asserts, NY WORLD-TELEGRAPH BY MARGUERITE YOUNG, World-Telegraph Staff Writer.

Minna Harkavy, first American sculptor invited by the Soviet government to exhibit in Russia, returned today on the DeGraeve with an enthusiastic story of the new art—a art which is developing, she said, in jails and factories as well as in schools.

She asserted the propaganda campaign of the Soviet government, she said, is as well as that of the theatre, she said, and heard of the Russian masses stand still in line to see Lenin's tomb, she reported when asked whether they were a curious people.

FUTURE OF CULTURE SEEN AS UNCERTAIN

Writers, Scholars, Scientists Discuss Subject Under the Auspices of Nations League.

SYMPOSIUM IN MADRID N.Y. TIMES Too Much Standardization is Held to Endanger Art and Originality.

"The Future of Culture" was the subject of a recent symposium in Madrid to which many of the world's most distinguished writers, scholars and scientists contributed thoughts. The meeting was summarized by the following articles and letters.

The stories from the capitalist press which flatly contradicts each other. "Future of Culture An Uncertain," says the New York Times, while the New York World-Telegraph reports that "Even Convicts Draw in Russia."

Conference Faces Collapse Because of U.S. Trade War

Will Raise Prices at Home to Maintain "Dumping Prices" Abroad

BULLETIN

LONDON, June 23.—The declaration by the United States delegation British Foreign Secretary, had invited Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Foreign Commissioner, to confer with him about the virtual cessation of trade between England and the Soviet Union, resulting from the British embargo which followed the conviction at Moscow of the Metro-Vickers employees for wrecking and espionage.

LONDON, June 23.—The declaration by the United States delegation yesterday of a trade war is regarded here as having sealed the fate of the world economic conference. The meaning of the declaration that the United States will not consider any attempt to peg currency is clear to representatives of all nations. It means that the United States government will ruth-

SPARKS

WE see by the papers that "Mitchell jury locked up for ten hours." Well, a jury than can turn in such a verdict, deserved to be locked up and for more than ten hours.

THE jury gave Mitchell the benefit of a \$666,000 doubt. Mitchell's lawyer, smiling broadly, said after the verdict had been rendered, "This proves that in the State of New York justice may still be had." For how much, Mr. Steuer?

In celebration of the Anti-Fascist demonstrations held today, J. B. sends us another piece of verse:

WORKERS, well you know the tale of Hitler, Paid in bulging bags of silver by the German monied interests to annihilate the workers Who were threatening their power.

HOW the Social-Fascists helped R them, Bleating in their sheep-like fashion, "legally did he take power," "We must bear up patiently," Opened thus the door to Hitler.

HOW this puppet, at his masters' bidding, Then let loose his Nazi tigers To devour all before them. How they seized the leader, Thaelmann.

After him, ten thousand others Communists and anti-fascists.

ONCE the cruel czar of Russia Thought to keep his power for ever.

Steeping deep his hands in blood, Well the workers know the story Of the overthrow of czarism And the setting up of Soviets Under workers' leadership.

SO the German proletariat Daunted not by dismal dungeons Not unnerved by fascist tortures Standing staunch despite all beatings, Will defeat the fascist Hitler.

BAPTIZED in the fire of struggle D of oppressed against oppressor They have withstood every trial That the struggle placed upon them. They will rise to victory.

Nazi Ghoul Desecrates Graves of Landauer, Eisner, Killed in 1919

BERLIN, June 22.—Ghoulish grave desecration was added to the innumerable other crimes of the Nazis, when the Bavarian Nazi government ordered today that the graves of two heroes of the Bavarian Revolution be obliterated.

The decree provides that the graves and tombstones of Kurt Eisner, Left Socialist premier in the short-lived Bavarian Soviet Republic of 1919, assassinated by Count Arco-Valley, and of Gustav Landauer, noted scholar and leader of the Bavarian Revolution, executed in 1919 by the White Terror after the Soviet Republic had been crushed, should be destroyed and the ashes of the dead handed to the Jewish Cultural Society for final disposition.

War Materials and Army Drill at Brooklyn Army Base

Member of Civilian Conservation Corps Explains the Routine As Obvious Preparations for Coming War

By a Labor Camp Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — I am writing about the Civilian Conservation Corps here at the Army Base.

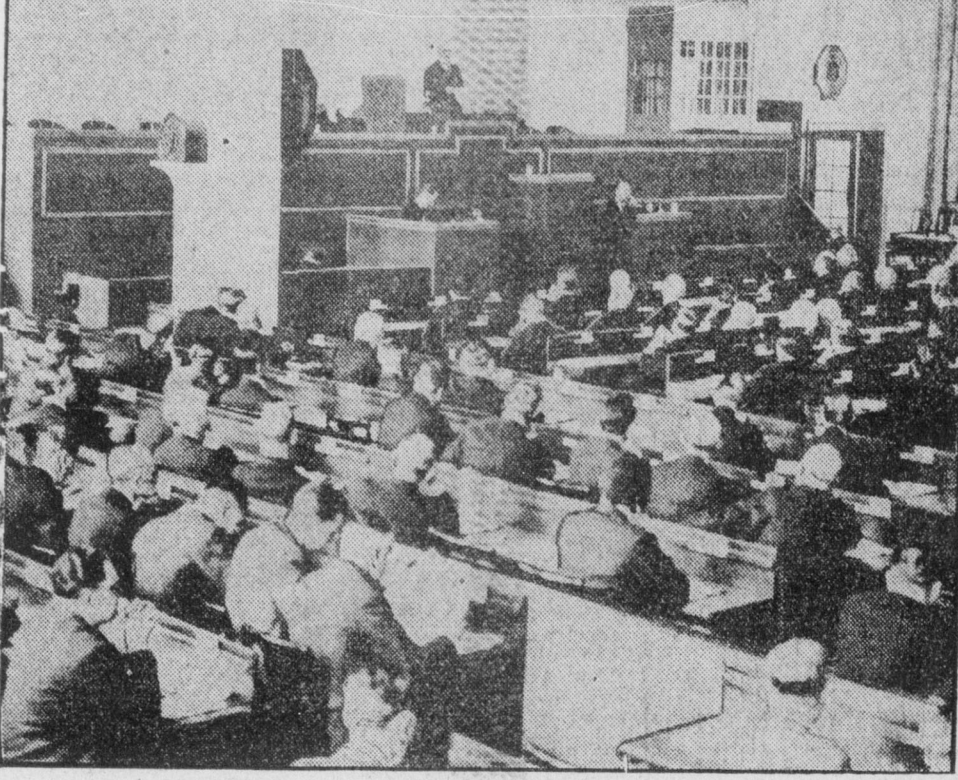
This is the second group, and is made up of about 450 fellows. Unlike most camps I have read about, the food is ordinary and we don't work very hard. As a matter of fact, most of the work consists of "close order" drill (army regulation). Some of the fellows like the life, some don't.

Most Modern Army Drill However, I'd like to explain to my buddies that the organization of the camp is a war maneuver. Some of the drilling given us is the new style lately evolved in the Army. They have 3 men abreast instead of 4. This seems to be a simple thing, having nothing to do with war. However, when we realize that with the old type of drill it took many weeks to break new men in, but with this new type, a couple of weeks is sufficient, we see that it takes less time to prepare men for war.

New C.C.C. Trucks Marked for Army Furthermore about 81 trucks and 9 new ambulances have been purchased for the use of the C. C. C. — all marked U. S. Army, C. C. C. We should realize that the money they are saving on us by only paying us \$1.00 a day, is going toward the purchase of war material.

Must Organize Against War We must establish committees which will fight against the grievances which constantly come up and to prepare us to fight against war. C. C. C. Fellow at Brooklyn Army Base.

The World Economic Conference in Session in London



U. S. Workers Place Life Savings in Soviet 10 Per Cent Gold Bonds

Several months ago, the Soviet American Securities Corporation was organized for the purpose of selling the gold bonds of the Soviet Government in the United States. When the news became generally known that bonds of the Soviet Government could be purchased, workers from all parts of the country responded with the last remnants of their life's savings. Here we find more concrete proof that the American workers stand ready and willing to help and defend the Soviet Union. This tremendous faith in and good will for the Soviet Union expressed itself in various ways. Many workers write in: "I want to place my money where it will do the most good." Another writes, "Please, I have a thousand dollars, maybe if this is big enough I will send it to you." Still another writes, "The success of socialism in the Soviet Union guarantees the final victory of the proletariat of the world and therefore as an American worker I am in duty bound to help." These are but a few of the expressions of solidarity by American workers.

Credit Men Ask U. S. Aids Soviet Trade

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23.—Action by the State Department of the United States to encourage trade with the Soviet Union was asked in a resolution passed by the National Association of Credit Men today at its annual convention. "In view of the vast potentialities of such a market as Soviet Russia," the resolution reads, "the State Department should be encouraged to bring about some sort of working arrangement whereby more business from this area would flow to the United States."

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

World Revolutionary Leaders Pay Tribute to Zetkin

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

MOSCOW, June 23.—The leaders of the world proletariat paid tribute yesterday in Red Square to the revolutionary life of Clara Zetkin. Andre Marti, speaking in behalf of the Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, said: "Valiant fighter, old leader of the revolutionary proletariat! The Executive Committee of the Communist International pays you last honors after you have given your whole life in the struggle for the victory of Socialism."

Comrade of Marx and Engels "Fellow-fighter of our great teachers, Marx and Engels! From the moment you entered the Social Democracy and exposed the first revisionist tendencies, you struggled against them with ever increasing fierceness. You withstood the storm of August 1914 and became Lenin's comrade-in-arms. You were an active internationalist and always fought against imperialist war. At Stuttgart hand in hand with Lenin.

"During the World War shoulder to shoulder with Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Franz Mehring. In the October days you definitely lined up with the victorious dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia, and since then you were always at the head of the defenders of the U.S.S.R.

Found Road to Communist Party "During the November days in Germany, in the heat of battle, you found the road to the young Communist Party of Germany and the Communist International, giving them since that time all your strength.

"Dear comrade-in-arms! In the name of the workers of the whole world and of the enslaved colonial peoples we pay you this last honor under this banner of Communism which you held on high so bravely for more than half a century, under the banner floating triumphantly over one-sixth of the globe.

"Your very memory will be the banner of future generations. "Farewell, Clara Zetkin! Rot Front!"

Heckert Speaks for German C. P. Fritz Heckert, speaking for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany, said: "In Clara Zetkin the German proletariat and the toilers of the entire world have lost one of their most militant fighters and most prominent leaders. Clara entered the ranks of the

German working class movement in 1878, when Bismarck confessed his inability to defeat the working class. Despite the Anti-Socialist Laws the German Social Democracy became the strongest working-class party in the world.

Clara Zetkin a Revolutionary over 50 Years "Nearly fifty years have elapsed since Bismarck was compelled to withdraw this tyrannical legislation, and during these years Clara, as a real fighter for Socialism, has been in the forefront of our ranks.

"Hundreds of thousands of the Moscow proletariat are giving Clara her last farewell.

"Now Germany, which gave us Clara, Marx and Engels, is groaning under the heel of Fascism, which is trying to 'eradicate' Marxism, and world bolshevism. With the aid of the Brown pack of Hitlerite murderers and the treason of the Social Democracy, decaying German capitalism and the corrupt Junker class succeeded in dealing a severe blow to the German working class, Clara's Fight against Socialist Betrayers.

"We Vow to Continue the Struggle for Which You Gave Your Life, Until Final Victory," Says Fritz Heckert for the German Communist Party

arms of Fascism." Socialists Leaders Paved Way for Fascism

Citing outstanding instances of the treason of the German Socialists, Heckert continued, "After the Social Democratic traitors and deceivers carried out the order of the bourgeoisie to split the working class and thus rendered harder the victorious struggle of the proletariat, finance capital entrusted the Nazis with state power.

"What the Social Democratic hangmen began was entrusted to the Fascist murderers, dope-fiends, drunkards and pimps, to finish-wrecking the labor movement."

Characterizes Fascist Leaders Heckert then sketched the characters of the leading Fascists, stating "the occupation of Goering, the Reichstag incendiary, is provocation, the use of narcotics, and murder. The daily work and justice" of the cowardly Frick is police terror, mass torture and murder. The role of the capitalist super-rover, Hugenberg, is the discharging of workers, plundering of wages, dooming the masses to starvation.

"The cowardly Czist officer and malicious Baltic clown, Rosenberg, organizes anti-Soviet war-baiting. The adept of 'racialism,' Goebbels, the organizer of pogroms against the Jews, is called upon as Minister of Propaganda to deceive the masses in a thousand ways to prevent them from rising against Fascism's attempt to turn Germany again into a Frederick the Great barracks, where the nightstick rules.

"In her last speech in the Reichstag, Clara said that her most ardent wish was to open the first Congress of Soviets of Germany. Her death prevented this."

Turning to the catalogue, Heckert said with tremendous force, "Here, before hundreds of thousands, we see your own grave, we vow that we German Communists will not give our enemies respite in the struggle until Fascism and its standard-bearers are trampled under our feet. The German proletarians will do

all in their power so that our red banners may soon float victoriously in Germany as well.

"And when the doors of the first German Soviet Congress open, then, Clara, we shall take your remains out of the niche in Red Wall and put them in the chairman's seat. Until then, your indomitable spirit will summon us to struggle.

"Comrades, let us say farewell to Clara. Against the enemy! Rot Front!"

Molotov Speaks for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Molotov, speaking in behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, said: "With the death of Clara Zetkin, the international revolutionary proletariat has lost an outstanding leader. Our fraternal Communist Party of Germany has lost in her one of its best leaders, ever faithful to the cause of the proletarian revolution, the cause of international Communism.

Roosevelt's New Deal and His Philippine Lackeys

Quezon's Sham Opposition an Effort to Stifle the Militant Independence Movement

By WILLIAM SIMONS. What does the New Deal mean for the toilers in the American colonial possessions? In Cuba, it means another attempt to bring about harmony between the native bourgeois landlord factions, for the greater protection of American interests and for more effective suppression of the revolutionary working class movement.

How does the New Deal effect the 13,000,000 Filipinos? In the dying days of the Hoover Congress, the Hawes-Cutting Act was passed over Hoover's veto. The many articles and editorials in the Daily Worker during the past two years have shown clearly that this Hawes-Cutting Act and other similar bills were not aimed to bring about immediate and complete independence for the Philippine Islands, but to enlist the Filipino masses in support of Wall Street's trade and war aims in the Far East.

Quezon Comes All the Way to Washington

Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, made his long deferred trip to Washington, accompanied by ten other Filipino politicians, representing various points of view on the Act. After only a week in Washington, interviewing the Roosevelt Administration leaders, Quezon and Company hurriedly departed for the Philippine Islands, accompanied by Senator Osmena and Speaker of the House Roxas, leaders of the Ninth Philippine Independence Mission which accepted the Hawes-Cutting Act.

Quezon's Play at Opposition

According to press reports from Manila, Quezon's proposed bill for the adoption by a Filipino Constitutional Convention of a constitution which will embody the provisions of the Hawes-Cutting Act, but eliminating the naval base retention clause. This Constitution would then be submitted to the United States for approval. If he rejected it, then efforts would be made to have Congress amend the Hawes-Cutting Act. But what then? Suppose Congress refuses? What will Quezon do? Will he fight? No. He has been shifting from position to position, following a policy of vacillation, silence, and evasion.

In December 1930, when Osmena and Roxas led the Ninth Philippine Independence Mission to Washington, the Philippine Legislature and Quezon, its leader, openly abandoned the cause of immediate and unconditional independence, declaring for a transition period of not more than ten years. Quezon remained silent, while Osmena and Roxas and the Resident Commissioners Osmas and Guevarra came to terms with American imperialism. Then Quezon raised a hue and cry. Manuel Quezon as well as the other representatives of the Filipino bourgeois-landlord class are opposed to immediate and complete independence. Osmena and Roxas have done the dirty work of agreeing openly to the surrender, while Quezon has played in the opposition, in order to hold in line the mass movement for immediate and complete independence.

A similar division of labor is apparent in the Cuban situation, where Senator Borah with his pretense of opposition to the Platt Amendment

seeks to keep the bourgeois opposition from open revolution, while Ambassador Welles tries to bring about peace between Machado and the native bourgeois landlord factions.

And furthermore, while Quezon plays "Left," Osmena and Roxas announce an immediate and active campaign for the acceptance of the entire Hawes-Cutting Act, as is.

Further Manuevers Possible Will Quezon secure some amendments to the Hawes-Cutting Act at the next session of Congress? Possibly. There were some who thought that the Hoover Congress would not adopt even the fake independence bills introduced in 1932. This view underestimated the American sugar and dairy interests which were in favor of the bill, and also underestimated the growing revolutionary movement in the Philippine Islands which made necessary some demagogic independence act. It is not impossible that the United States Congress, faced by strong opposition to some provisions of the Hawes-Cutting Act, will grant some further concession. Could not the United States Congress even promise to give up naval bases in the Philippine Islands in ten years, and decide ten years later that the situation in the Far East makes it impossible to give up these naval bases?

The record of United States imperialism in the colonies is one of brute force and violation of promises. We must carefully watch the maneuver of Quezon, in his stage opposition act. The important thing to note is that Quezon, like Osmena and Roxas is a servant of Wall Street; and that Quezon's maneuvers are part of a carefully worked-out plan of division of labor.

The struggle for immediate and complete independence is being advanced in the every day action of the Communist Party, the Anti-Imperialist League and the other anti-imperialist organizations in the Philippine Islands. The powerful hunger march of March 6, 1933 was a landmark in this onward march toward independence. Detroit District Renders a Service The Detroit District of the Communist Party lent a valuable service to the Filipino masses when it recently forwarded to the Islands a statement exposing the record of Mayor Francis Murphy of Detroit, now Governor General of the Philippine Islands. By giving concrete and daily aid to the strikes and unemployed struggles of the Filipino masses, and by helping build their revolutionary organizations, the workers of Detroit and of the rest of the United States can be of invaluable assistance to the Filipino workers and peasants in their struggle for immediate and complete independence from American imperialism.

REVOLUTIONARY DEMONSTRATIONS IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ON MAY FIRST

Workers Defy Police, Raise Class Struggle Banner Under Communist Leadership

MANILA, P. I., May 16.—May First, 1933, marked another step forward in the revolutionary movement of the Philippine Islands. Instead of the usual reformist demonstrations of a Mardi Gras nature, it became a day of class struggle, a rally of revolutionary workers and peasants for realistic struggle against capitalism and fascism and class conciliation.

Demonstrations with from one to seven thousand participants were held in a dozen Philippine cities and towns under the revolutionary leadership of the Communist Party and the Philippine Proletarian Labor Congress.

Manila Workers Defy Police

In Manila, although the Mayor and the Chief of the Secret Service made the permit for the May First demonstration conditional upon not unfurling Communist symbols or banners, or displaying revolutionary placards and slogans, the 7,000 demonstrators defied the police, carrying placards such as "Down with Imperialist War!" "Down with Fascism!" "Defend the Soviet Union!" "Defend Soviet China!" and "Down with the Caciques!" (big landowners). They also unfurled a red banner with the slogan "Workers and Peasants of the World, Unite!"

Two Workers Clubbed, Six Arrested. When the demonstrators raised the big red banner, 200 uniformed policemen and 100 detectives tried to grab it and arrest its bearers. A clash ensued, during which two workers

were clubbed unconscious and six were arrested, while two police officers were badly injured. Mass Pressure Wins in Cabañatuan In Cabañatuan, provincial capital of Nueva Ecija, the police refused to grant a permit and a detachment of the Philippine Constabulary with rifles and machine guns was stationed at strategic points around the Town Square to stop any demonstration. But the workers and peasants refused to be intimidated by this display of armed force, and the town authorities hurriedly sent a permit to the demonstration's leaders.

Similar militant demonstrations took place in Abukay, Iloilo, San Miguel and other towns. On May 15, the Philippine Islands introduced and interpreted in action the spirit of class protest and class struggle. It opened a new horizon never before experienced by the Filipino toilers. Its effect will be felt during the coming months of struggle as an organizing force in the fight against American imperialism and the native owning class.

Clara Zetkin and Women's Emancipation

"Clara's name is indissolubly linked with the fight for the emancipation of toiling women, raising their consciousness and drawing them into the struggle thruout the world. Clara was the chairman of the International Women's Bureau and conducted a tremendous amount of work among women. She was the initiator of International Women's Day.

"She always displayed the keenest interest in work being done for children. During the last days of her life she worried deeply about the events in Germany, but as a real Leninist in spirit, she knew unhesitatingly that Fascism, like world capitalism, is doomed.

"The world proletariat, under the leadership of the Communist Parties, will bring the cause for which Clara fought to a victorious conclusion, raising ever higher the banner of Communism."

Hitler Police Seizes Workers' Weekly in Czechoslovak Mail

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 23. (Special Cable).—The mail bags with Nos. 23 and 24 of the "Arbeiter-Illustrierte-Zeitung," revolutionary illustrated weekly now printed in Prague, were confiscated by the Hitler Fascist police while in transit through Nazi Germany to Hamburg for shipment to America.

This high-handed act of the Nazi police is a violation of the International Postal Convention, which guarantees the safety of mail from one country passing in transit through another. Copies to replace those seized are being sent to the United States by another route now to insure safe arrival.

Have you approached your fellow worker in your shop with copy of the "Daily"? If not, do so TODAY!



Reproduction of 10-Rouble Bond of The New Soviet Loan.



NADEZHDA KRUPSKAYA

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"During the World War Clara led the party which cleared the way for War and Fascism, and turned all her hatred against the leaders of that party. What has become of the Social Democracy now, 43 years after the defeat of the Anti-Socialist Law? Its leaders are crawling at the feet of the 'leader' wrote Clara Zetkin during the last days of her life.

"The traitorous policy and the moral degeneration of its leadership led the Social Democracy into the



VYACHESLAV I. MOLOTOV

will continue to inspire, the revolutionary workers of the whole world struggling against capitalism, against imperialist wars, against the attacks preparing against the Soviet Union, struggling for the complete victory of Communism over the capitalist system.

"We are certain that the great future of the German Communist Party and its inevitable coming victory are indissolubly bound up with the cause for which Zetkin lived and fought.

"We also know that the future of our country, which is building Socialism, is indissolubly bound up with the cause for which Zetkin lived and fought.

"We are certain that the name of Clara Zetkin, her revolutionary struggle, her splendid example, will be a model of the fight for the complete victory of Bolshevism in the world over."

Krupskaya Speaks. Krupskaya, Lenin's widow, speaking on behalf of the Women's Secretariat of the Communist International, said: "Today we bury Clara Zetkin, the prominent leader of the world proletariat and the untiring fighter in the cause of Communism.

"Her ashes will lie in the Kremlin Wall, close to Lenin whom she admired so deeply and whom she followed so closely, and near the ashes of the leading fighters for Socialism in our country.

"From youth to old age she gave