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Read Jack Stachel's Article on the Recovery Act on Page 3

WEATHER—Fair and warmer

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The Right to Revolution

TODAY the spokesmen and apologists of the American capitalist class celebrate in time-honored phrases the historic glories of the American Declaration of Independence.

But they will conceal behind the traditional bombast of this holiday the class background of that historic document, and their actual utterances will violate that "glorious liberty" about which they will mouth with such hypocrisy.

They will talk "liberty." But they will seek to bind the workers even more firmly to their slavery—which is slavery no less because it is wage slavery.

WHAT does Independence Day mean to the American workers? What does the Declaration of Independence mean to them?

The capitalist apologists who will read the Declaration of Independence will be uncomfortable in the performance. For it is so glaringly apparent that the "liberty" which it describes as the "inalienable right of the people" does not exist in the United States.

The toiling masses, the workers in the factories and mines, the many-millioned army of jobless workers, the farmers of Iowa and Wisconsin, the Negro people, still living throughout the country in the atmosphere of the slave market—to these laboring masses, the talk of "liberty" is a mockery.

The real revolutionary traditions of the American Revolution were betrayed by the American bourgeoisie almost immediately after the triumph against England. As in all bourgeois revolutions, the bourgeoisie climbed to power on the backs and with the revolutionary assistance of the poor farmers and small artisans. And, as in all bourgeois revolutions, it was necessary for the bourgeoisie to turn against their "lower class" allies, to prevent the revolution from going "too far," that is, against the bourgeoisie themselves.

That is the class meaning of the American Constitution, which only riveted upon the American farmers and workers heavier bondage to the landlords and merchant capitalism.

It was capitalist democracy which this bourgeois revolution established. And, in the words of Marx, the United States became "the classic land of the swindle of bourgeois democracy."

It must not be forgotten that whatever democratic rights are embodied in the Constitution were the result of a bitter struggle of the small farmers and artisans against the rich merchants and landlords. But even this meagre concession to the masses the capitalist ruling class has always trampled on.

It is only the Proletarian Revolution, through the dictatorship of the Proletariat, which can establish true democracy, which can destroy class domination and exploitation.

THE Declaration of Independence speaks of that which gives the present American capitalist rulers tremors of fear—the right to violent revolution against oppression!

The Declaration of Independence, representing the revolutionary aspects of the War for Independence, laid down the fundamental proposition, that the majority of the people, when they can no longer endure the yoke of their oppressors have

"the right, the duty, to throw off such a government and provide new guards for their future security."

The violent and forceful overthrow of oppression! This is the basic message of the Declaration, which has meaning for the workers and small farmers of America today.

This basic principle of that Declaration to which they offer such lip adoration, written in the fire of the Revolutionary War, the American bourgeoisie hates, and attempts to stifle with ruthless brutality.

TODAY, the American bourgeoisie, entering the fourth year of world crisis, can no longer even feed their own slaves, the workers. Today, Revolution is the living need of the suffering masses.

To this basic right of their own historic document, the American bourgeoisie can only give hypocritical support. For the struggle of the oppressed workers and farmers is now directed against them, the capitalist exploiting oppressors.

The American Revolution was a bourgeois fight to overthrow the rule of the feudal aristocracy over the rising capitalist class of America. To the oppressed small farmers and workers of America, it only changed the form of their slavery.

Only the workers and small farmers of America today, in the fourth year of the most catastrophic world crisis, can understand and truly embody the right to revolution which the Declaration of Independence proclaims as its fundamental proposition.

In the words of Lenin, in his famous 1918 message to the American workers:

"The best representatives of the American Proletariat—those representatives who have repeatedly given expression to the full solidarity with us, the Bolsheviks—are the expression of the revolutionary tradition in the life of the American people."

BUT today, to talk of the right to revolution without insisting on the necessity for proletarian revolution and the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat is to knowingly betray the only vital meaning of the word. For, the proletariat is the most revolutionary class in modern so-

ciety. It alone can lead all the oppressed classes in their struggle against oppression. The revolutionary working class alone can continue the revolutionary traditions "in the life of the American people."

Though it is heir to the revolutionary traditions of America, it draws its main inspiration from its own Revolution, the Proletarian Revolution, of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

The revolution of '76 overthrew the rule of foreign oppression, the monarchial rule of the English, only to put in its place the rule of the capitalist class. But the Workers' Revolution, the Proletarian Revolution, of the Soviet Union, laid the basis for the destruction of the rule of classes, and for the building of a classless Socialist Society.

The workers of America today, in recalling the revolutionary traditions, are preparing their own Proletarian Revolution. It is the overthrow of all class oppression towards which they struggle, as the leader of all the oppressed.

And this Revolution will make the American bourgeois revolution pale before the splendor of its achievement—the liberation of society from class domination.

The establishment of Soviet America—this will be the crown of the real revolution which is inevitably gathering force as capitalism plunges to its doom, as the working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party, prepares for power.

"Economy"—But for Whom?

ROOSEVELT'S government "economy" scheme is not the simple thing he would like to have it appear. It has many angles to it. First, it isn't economy at all. The initial deficit reported by the Roosevelt government is nearly \$2,000,000,000, and if the money handed over to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was added it would be over \$3,000,000,000.

At the expense of the great mass of civil service workers, Roosevelt proceeds at a slashing pace to achieve the appearance of "economy." He cuts wages 10 per cent, and in some instances 20 per cent. Postmaster Farley, not exactly concerned with the health of the workers, makes thousands of poorly paid post office workers take long and enforced "vacations" without pay. This "economy" at the expense of the lower strata of civil service workers is one side of the Roosevelt policy.

OVER 20,000 Federal workers are fired, including civil service workers and non-civil service workers. Charity, Roosevelt believes, should begin at home, but not jobmaking—that is not for the former Hoover supporters. Many of the 20,000 who were fired were Hoover supporters. Tammany Hall-trained Postmaster Farley is on the job. Roosevelt has set up his own machinery in which fat, cushy jobs will be created to reward the troop of henchmen necessary to keep the Democratic Party's machinery intact for future elections.

But at first blush the firing of 20,000 Federal workers and the wholesale wage slashes give Roosevelt the talking point of "economy."

AT THE expense of the veterans and for the benefit of greater war expenditures real "economy" was achieved. Roosevelt can claim credit for the increased suicides among the 360,000 war vets whose allowances were cut to zero. Out of this triumph Roosevelt coined \$275,000,000.

There is economy at the expense of the war vets, the civil service workers and other workers. But increased expenditures for the war munitions makers, the big trusts and the political henchmen of the Democratic Party, is the key to the Roosevelt "economy" program.

1,000 COAL MINERS ON STRIKE AT THE PITTSBURGH COAL

Demand More Than 10 Per Cent Raise Given, Strike Wave Spreads

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 3.—Although United Mine Workers leaders attempted to stop their struggle, 1,000 miners of the number 3 mine of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. in Cov-

dale, Pa., went on strike today dissatisfied with the ten per cent increase in wages granted by the company. The company has an agreement with the United Mine Workers.

Every indication points to the fact that similar action may be taken by No. 4 and No. 8 of the Pittsburgh Terminal mines, where the miners have already taken a strike vote but were managed into waiting for more days by U. M. W. A. officials who raised false hopes of benefits from the Recovery (Slavery) Act.

Rank and file miners of number 3 taking the lead have elected their committees for the conduct of the strike and have organized plans for spreading the strike and for mass picketing.

Strikers Ignore Van Bittner In Scotts Run, West Virginia, a revolt is taking place among the rank and file in the locals of the UMWA. Although Van Bittner, UMWA official, is trying to hold back the strike wave, the miners are refusing to wait for promises and are voting to strike in local after local. Miners are calling for the leadership of the National Miners' Union throughout the field.

Four hundred miners of the Hamerville mine in Allegheny Valley struck for their own checkweighman, payment of dead work and immediate increase in wages.

The strike of the Lily mine near Brownsville, Pa., was betrayed by the UMWA leaders who succeeded in wresting control of the strike from the rank and file committee. They have returned at a 10 per cent increase even though the company itself offered a 20 per cent increase two weeks ago. The resentment is widespread against this betrayal.

The strikes of the Clyde Mines numbers 1, 2 and 3 were ended by the leaders of the UMWA who forced the strikers to return without any gains. The strike started when the miners elected committee was fired by the company which is trying to establish a company union in the mines. The only demand the UMWA leaders put forward was recognition of their union which was not accomplished. Here also the miners are now able to see that the UMWA was not interested in improving their conditions.

The Hunter mine which has been on strike for the past few weeks under the leadership of a united front strike committee guided by the National Miners Union ended in a victory for the miners.

Prepare for United Front Conference The National Miners' Union has intensified its activity in all fields and is carrying on a campaign to expose the purposes of the Recovery (Slavery) Act and the role of the United Mine Workers officials.

Plans are being pushed for a successful united front conference called by the Miners' United Front Committee of West Penna and Ohio for August 12 and 13 at 124 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh. Miners are urged to organize meetings in every mine and in every mining camp to elect delegates to the conference.

JURY HUNG IN "RIOT" CASE SAN DIEGO.—A hung jury, ten to five, acquitted the seven defendants in the trial of William Goble, Sam Klapperman, Will Geer and Joe Klapperman, who were arrested here on National Youth Day on charges of "inciting to riot."

They were defended by Leo Gallagher, defense attorney of the International Labor Defense, who exposed the privileges of the League for the World Peace Conference, but which all of the imperialist powers refused to agree to.

The new pact includes not only Rumania, but will be signed by Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Finland and Turkey. The pact will define an aggressor state in the manner Litvinoff sought to have included at the League Conference, but which all of the imperialist powers refused to agree to.

Call Protest Meet On Monday the Relief Workers Protective Union, Local 3 called a mass meeting electing committees to protest to the Welfare Bureau. They won their demand of better food and an investigation of the rotten conditions prevailing in the "Tavern." Hundreds of workers joined the union to carry on the struggle for cash relief and work.

Run by Fakers The "Tavern" is a private venture of a group of fakers, where the county sends all unemployed workers forced to slave on the river bottom

Trade Relations Between U. S. and U. S. S. R. Start

Roosevelt Agrees to Granting Credits for Financing Purchases Here

Testifies to Growing Strength of Workers' Republic, Talk of Recognition

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The first direct trade negotiations between the Soviet government and the government of the United States took place here when Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced last night that President Roosevelt had approved the sale of \$4,000,000 worth of cotton, on credit, to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The agreement provides for an immediate paying of 30 per cent of the cost of the cotton on shipment and the payment of the rest within one year.

The conclusion of this agreement for the sale to the Soviet Union of 60,000 to 80,000 bales of cotton through the Soviet trade agency here, the Amtorg Trading Co., followed repeated conversations between members of the American delegation in London, Morgenthau and Professor Moley and the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinoff.

Litvinoff repeatedly pointed out that the Soviet Union could purchase large amounts of the surplus products of the capitalist countries, provided credit arrangements were made, and offered an economic non-aggression pact to all of the capitalist powers. In his conversations with Moley, Litvinoff said that the Soviet Union was willing to purchase not only cotton but large quantities of metal, other raw materials, machinery and the like.

In 1930 Soviet trade with the United States reached the high figure of \$130,000,000, but because of failure to obtain credit in this country it dropped to a few millions of dollars a year.

The new move of the Roosevelt government, following on the heels of the lifting of the British embargo on Soviet goods, re-establishing trade with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, is an added victory for the workers' republic. It testifies to the growing strength of the Soviet Union.

As "Pravda," Soviet newspaper pointed out on the lifting of the British embargo, this by no means signifies a change of the basic policy of the capitalist powers in their attempt to overthrow the Soviet Union through war preparations. It signifies that in the present stage of the world economic crisis, the capitalist powers find that they need the Soviet markets.

The London conference uncovered the sharpening conflict, financially and commercially, of the leading capitalist powers leading to a new stage of economic warfare and struggle for markets. The Roosevelt government recognizes that the policy of the Hoover regime towards the Soviet Union cannot stand up much longer in the face of the crisis and the growing pressure of the masses for recognition of the workers' republic.

Reports from Washington sources are to the effect that the sale of the cotton is the opening wedge for further trading with the Soviet Union, and the possible early diplomatic recognition of the U. S. S. R.

Hitler Firm in Cuba Gets Window Broken HAVANA, Cuba.—An illegal demonstration was led here by the Young Communist League of Cuba in front of the Agency of the Bayer Company in protest against a circular issued by the firm which praised Hitler for his war against "Communist slum." Scores of workers gathered in front of the building and speeches were made and anti-fascist leaflets distributed.

This heroic action of the Y. C. L. in the face of the reign of terror now going on in Cuba is part of the preparations for the July 7, the day of anti-fascist struggle and in solidarity with the Anti-Fascist Youth Congress in Paris.

These reports only bring out the vital need for Unemployment Insurance. In the fight for relief in every city the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill should be brought forward as a primary need. Adopt resolutions at all meetings and organizations to be sent to President Roosevelt demanding that he call a special session of Congress to adopt the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Man Dies of Hunger in Omaha; Lack of Medical Aid Kills Spokane Baby; Need Unemployment Insurance Against 'New Deal' of Misery

for their meals and room. The county pays to the tavern ten cents for every meal given to the unemployed workers.

Unemployed workers have to slave five half days on the river bottom for the privilege of getting the ten cent slip and a place to sleep. Those refusing this forced labor are told to get out and starve. One worker with an artificial leg, unable to walk the three and half miles to the river bottom was turned out.

Local No. 6 of the Relief Workers Protective Union mobilized a delegation of unemployed workers and forced the County Welfare last Friday to grant relief to fifteen cases brought to them.

The Welfare had to pay the gas and light bill of one worker with a family of five small children living in a garage on Date Ave. in Alhambra.

SPOKANE, Wash.—The one year old child of an unemployed worker, Fred Webb, died from pneumonia at

the Sacred Heart hospital after they refused aid. Webb called Dr. Linn at two o'clock beseeching him to do something for his child who was tossing around in his crib with a high fever. Dr. Linn told the harassed father that he had a meeting to attend.

Then Webb managed to get Dr. Finley down to examine the child and when this doctor discovered he was getting aid from the R. F. C. he refused to do anything, and said, the child had better be taken to the hospital inside an hour.

Then Webb desperately called up all the hospitals in town including the Police Department and the Emergency Hospital, begging them to send down some means of transportation to get the baby into a hospital. Finally a neighbor managed to get a car. The child was rushed to the hospital at 7 o'clock where it soon died.

OMAHA, Neb.—If this had been done a couple of weeks ago, my papa would still be alive," said a little

2800 NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE WORK'RS FORCE PAY RAISE

Strikes Led by United Front Mill Committees

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 3.—Twenty-eight hundred weavers of the Hathaway, Butler, Potomska and Gosnold mills ended their strike today with a partial victory. The textile bosses promised a raise amounting to about 23 per cent and reduction in the number of machines in some cases. Although Batty who had hastened from Washington to halt the strike and Binns, head of the Weavers' Union here, ordered the strikers on Saturday to return to the mills, the strikers, massed at the gates today and refused to enter until the raise was announced. Strikers booted down all statements of the officials promising them improvements "in a couple of weeks when the textile code under the Recovery (Slavery) Act goes into effect."

The strikers at the four mills were called by the united front committees in the mills as a result of agitation by the National Textile Workers' Union. The strikes were departmental but plans were under way to call out the entire mills.

Militancy Defeats U. T. W. Heads That the United Textile Workers have little influence among the workers is clear from the fact that only 30 workers appeared at a strike meeting called by Batty on his arrival from Washington. The National Textile Workers' Union is urging the workers to join the union to protect their gains and prepare to struggle for more improvements in their conditions. The N. T. W. is also exposing the A. F. of L. officials, Batty and Binns who tried to settle the strike at the expense of the workers and for the benefit of the mill owners. Only the militant determination of the workers forced the partial gains won.

TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST SLAVERY CODE TOMORROW Rally in Union Square to Protest Attack on Fur Union

NEW YORK.—Tomorrow morning, July 5th, the workers of downtown and midtown New York will demonstrate their protest against the Roosevelt slave program, and in support of the battling fur workers at Union Square. The demonstration is called at 11 o'clock sharp.

M. J. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit, will be the principal speaker. One of the leaders of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, as well as G. Siskind, organizer of Section 2 of the Communist Party, will speak. Joe Brandt, organizer of Section 1 of the C. P., will be chairman.

In their call to the workers, the two section committees of the Communist Party point out that the forces directing the war for the destruction of the fur union, and for the smashing of the standards of the fur workers, is the federal government itself. This war of the A. F. of L. and socialist leaders, the Tammany police, and McGrady, one of the directors of the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act, shows the direct application of this slavery act to the fur workers.

The Communist Party calls upon all workers to rally at Union Square Wednesday at 11 a.m. The fight of the fur workers is the concern of all workers. A victory of the fur workers will deal a smashing blow at the Industrial Slavery Act. It will strengthen the fight for defense of the trade unions and conditions of all workers.

International Labor Defense calls on all members of its branches to turn out tomorrow at Union Square at 11 a.m.

ROOSEVELT MESSAGE TO LONDON IS DECLARATION OF OPEN ECONOMIC WAR

Demagogic Appeal Is Addressed to American People to Back Inflation Drive

Rush for Armaments Goes Hand in Hand With Bitter Struggle for World Markets

LONDON, July 3.—Following on the heels of the Roosevelt declaration against currency stabilization, it is declared here that the London Economic Conference will probably adjourn tonight.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A sharp and bitterly worded message from President Roosevelt, on behalf of Wall Street, directed against the bloc of the European imperialist powers, made public here today, emphasizes as no other action at the London Economic Conference the deep rift of all of the capitalist robber powers in their struggle for world markets.

The Roosevelt message which fell on the conference like a bombshell is phrased to prepare the American masses for war in support of the American capitalists policy of inflation, through which Roosevelt and his capitalist supporters hope to win greater markets at the expense of Wall Street's rivals.

The message came after a long and heated struggle in London in which the gold standard in power, backed by Great Britain, sought to get Roosevelt to agree to a policy of stabilization of currency.

Roosevelt's declaration clearly laid down the line of American capitalism—higher prices at home, and a minimum of world currency stabilization, and a no-quarter fight for markets, dumping and other measures directly leading to armed struggle.

Demagogic Appeal The message itself which is addressed as much to the American people in order to win them on demagogic appeals to the economic war policy of the Roosevelt regime, says that Roosevelt "would regard it as a catastrophe amounting to a world tragedy if the great conference of nations called to bring about a more real and permanent financial stability and a greater prosperity to the masses of all nations should in advance of any serious efforts to consider these broader problems allow itself to be diverted by the proposal of a purely artificial and temporary experiment affecting the monetary exchange of a few nations only."

Will Continue Inflation. This is a threat to France and the other gold powers, backed by Great Britain. Wall Street's chief competitor for world economic and financial domination that the Roosevelt regime will proceed without let-up of its policy of inflation, higher prices at home, and lower prices on the world market in terms of gold exchange, to undermine the markets of its competitors.

He goes on to stir up the hatred of the masses to the point of a war spirit by saying: "The world will not live in Omaha for a sufficient length of time. After considerable red tape he was given the usual ration of \$1.50 every ten days."

After seeking work all day last Wednesday Fritz returned home dejected each day after a hopeless search. He did not have anything to eat for three days. He sat down and told his wife "I am just too undernourished and a little later died."

His body had not yet cooled, when charity officials rushed in with food for the wife and 12 year old girl. What the Community Chest would not do for the living they are contributing to the dead. They agreed to pay for the funeral of Fred Fritz, whom they helped to starve to death.

War Debt Attack The attack is then directed against France and other nations that defaulted on the war debts to the United States and hits directly at armaments by saying: "When the world works out concerted policies in the majority of nations to produce balanced budgets and living within their means, then we can properly discuss a better distribution of the world's gold and silver supply to act as a reserve base of national currencies."

By this section of his message Roosevelt touches directly on the question of armaments for war. He wants Wall Street's competitors like England and France to cut down on their armaments to give the United States supremacy in this regard in the struggle for markets. Then he says, Wall Street will be willing to talk about gold questions, and not until then—when it has the military force to put over its policy.

In the concluding part of his declaration Roosevelt returns to the question of markets, the central theme of the London Economic Conference.

"Restoration of world trade is an important partner both in the means and the result," he says. "Here also

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

SPOKANE Unemployed Stop Discrimination SPOKANE, Wash.—Unemployed workers in this city refuse to accept discrimination of single Negro workers from receiving relief. When one Negro worker was given a ticket to the soup line and forced to walk five miles from his home to get the food, a committee went with him to the Zone Headquarters to protest such discrimination. The Welfare Board fears the rising militancy of the workers.

Seek to Compel Scottsboro Bail NEW YORK.—General George W. Chamblee, chief Scottsboro defense counsel, of Chattanooga, is taking legal steps to force Judge James E. Horton to set a date for the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus to demand that the Scottsboro boys be set free on bond. Information was received here by the International Labor Defense that the hearing would be held yesterday, but Horton set no date for it. William L. Patterson, national secretary of the I.L.D., yesterday announced the opening of a special campaign to raise funds to meet the bail of the nine boys.

Bond will only be set by Judge Horton on the basis of mass protest and demand for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys," Patterson said.

"Judge Horton has been forced to admit the innocence of the Scottsboro boys, but he did not set them free. Only the mass pressure that forced this partial concession on the part of Judge Horton can bring the boys their freedom.

"Funds for this purpose should be sent to the national office of the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 E. 11th St., and marked 'Scottsboro Bond Fund.'"

2 Freed in Bethlehem In "Assault" Arrest BETHLEHEM, Pa.—John Santos, organizer for the Hungarian Branch of the International Workers' Order, and Joseph Herman, a farmer active in the organization, have been acquitted of charges of assault and membership as a result of a disturbance caused by stool-pigeons attending a December 25th party and celebration.

Police began a policy of terrorization as a result of the affair, opened battery charges of assault and arrested the International Labor Defense, through Attorney Waldbaum, defended the workers and won a complete acquittal.

NEWS FLASH RECKLINGHAUSEN, Germany, July 3.—Five workers were killed and ten seriously injured today in a surface explosion at the Blumenthal coal mine.

Nearly Half Found Jobless in Survey of 400 New York Homes

85 FAMILIES HAD NO INCOME, MANY LACK FURNITURE

Evictions Growing as Unemployed Army Is Increased

NEW YORK.—Nearly half or 45.5 per cent of the family breadwinners in nine typical blocks selected at random from wage earners' districts in New York City were found to be totally unemployed, a survey just made public reveals. The study embracing 419 families in 430 apartments in 63 tenements, was made for the Labor Research Association by the Pen and Hammer organization under the direction of William Z. Foster, chief of the staff of the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. Upper and lower East and West Side blocks, those of Negroes in Harlem and Latin-American quarters were investigated.

Some 85 households reported no income at all, while wage reductions up to 50 per cent were found in the less than one-fifth of total households in which all breadwinners were employed.

Crowded Homes

Some 56 households admitted having to cash or surrender pawn tickets, such as jewelry and clothing in order to pay rent and buy food. In 85 households from one to five lodgers had been taken in, with the greatest proportion in the Harlem block occupied by Negroes.

Less than one-third of the 400 apartments investigated reported rent reductions since 1929, the decreases ranging from \$1 to \$9 a month. Seven families, on the other hand, told of recent increases of \$1 a month to pay for minor installations such as water and bath.

Slum Houses 100 Years Old

Of the 63 tenement houses studied, 82.5 per cent proved to be of the old type, built before 1901. Many of these buildings were from 60 to 100 years old.

More than 100 slum parcels, particularly in the lower East Side, are owned by estates of such prominent millionaires as the Astors, Goellets and the Wendells. A big property holder also is the late Hamilton Fish, Jr., who achieved notoriety for his red-baiting activities. These absentee landlords, interested only in extracting profit from tenants, make little effort at furnishing improvements. Thus almost one-fourth of the apartments studied were without baths while in 46.2 per cent the bath was located in the kitchen wash-tub.

Cite Typical Cases

Pitiful tales were recorded by investigators. The rooms of one unemployed Irish-American teamster with four children of school age were found to be bare of furniture—taken back a few weeks earlier by the company for non-payment. The father, unemployed for more than three years, was expected to feed, clothe and house six persons on the \$40 a month from the city relief job. Faced with the alternative of buying food, or paying electric, gas, coal and rent bills, he chose the former. The family faced eviction in three days.

Still another family, whose total income averaged \$9, including a daughter's \$5 a week as a millinery finisher was ineffectual for relief. Two children of school age were forced to remain at home for lack of shoes. The parents occupied the sole bed in the apartment, four of the children used a day bed—which the family expected to lose any time for non-payment—and two other children slept on the floor with old quilting and rags as covers.

ARMY PRAISED FOR RECRUITING TO LABOR CAMPS

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The forthright connection between the Forced Labor Restoration Camps and the army was revealed yesterday by Robert Fechner, National Administrator of the Camps in announcing fulfillment of the national quota. Fechner stated that in speedily mobilizing the young workers into the camps the War Department broke the 1917 war mobilization record.

In a supplement to the report, Colonel Duncan Major, Jr. said that "the mobilization with time as the essential element had been the most valuable experience the army had had since the world war."

Fechner, a former official of the International Association of Machinists, contrasted the reforestation camps and the war time mobilization in the following way: "During a like period in 1915, without a long warning such as given by the European war, the regular army alone processed into conditioning camps some 275,000 men."

"The army came in for some high praise for its ability to organize a nationwide machinery to perform a task every similar to a mobilization for war," according to the report, without attracting too much attention from the newspapers.

Nazi Troops on Border

BERLIN, July 3.—Picked Nazi troops, the elite of Hitler's black uniformed guards have been transferred to border service allegedly "for the assistance and protection of the customs officials."

FACES 4 YEARS IN JAIL

DETROIT.—Last December Mrs. Grace Welling, 22 years old, was fined \$109 for the theft of a 5-cent pool of thread. Last week she was arrested on a charge twice as serious—the theft of two spoons of thread. She is now charged with larceny and faces four years in prison.

Interview With "Daily Worker" Reporter Discloses Conditions in Harlem

By PASCUAL

"When the rich get sick they've got plenty of money and they don't have to worry about their jobs," said Mrs. Madeline Johnson, a Negro mother to a Daily Worker reporter when questioned as to her opinion of Social Insurance.

She then referred to her own life to express more clearly how Social Insurance would have been of great help to her. In 1929 she was about to give birth to her fifth child when her husband lost his job with the Department of Sanitation. And they had a lot of trouble with this baby's ailments. "Now if we had something like that insurance," Mrs. Johnson concluded, "we wouldn't have had so much worries over the baby."

This was one of the many statements favoring Social Insurance made by workers to this reporter canvassing Negro Harlem and Spanish Harlem on this subject.

"I've got a family of five (the oldest boy left home) living at 108 W. 114th Street, receives a \$10 food check every two weeks from the Relief Bureau. 'The children say to me, 'mama I'm hungry, mama, I'm hungry.' But I say to them, 'I haven't anything to give you.' Then they tell me to give you, 'the man'll give it to you.' Then I show them I haven't any money. But children don't know; they ask me, 'why haven't you any money, mama? Who has money?' What I'm going to give them?"

"Doesn't the relief office help you?"

"Oh, they had a parade last time (May 30, National Youth Day). 'Communists,' he said grinning, 'they've got people.' He lives at 134 1/2 Fifth Ave., in Spanish Harlem, with his five children and wife.

Workers Meet on Relief Ordinance

NEW YORK.—Leading the way in bringing before the unemployed the Workers' Relief Ordinance for New York City, adopted at a united front conference on June 3, workers of the Bronx have arranged three meetings for this week to discuss, amend and endorse the Ordinance. The Workers' Ordinance calls for the adoption of immediate relief laws by the city until federal unemployment insurance is enacted.

The first of these meetings will be held tomorrow, Wednesday, night at the Charles Street Neighborhood Center, 1447 Charlotte Street, Bronx, with Lawrence Barrow as speaker. The second meeting will be held Thursday night at the Franklin Avenue Workers Center, 1400 Boston Road, with Morris Sussman speaking. Another meet will be held Friday night by the Claremont Parkway Block Committee, at 459 West 171st Street in the Neighborhood Center.

Labor Defender, I.L.D. Organ, Increases Size, Cuts Its Price in Half

NEW YORK.—The Labor Defender, working-class political magazine and organ of the International Workers Order of America, will cost only 10 cents, beginning with the July issue, and at the same time increase in size by four pages, it was announced today. Yearly subscriptions are cut from \$1 to 50 cents and present subscriptions extended.

The July issue includes a call from Angelo Herndon, Negro leader of the unemployed, in Fulton Tower Jail, to all American workers, Negro and white, to fight the Nazi terror by fighting against capitalist terror here at home.

Another article describes the Reichstag fire and the frame-up of the Communist leaders of Germany. The last message of Clara Zetkin, is printed in full.

The National Recovery Bill is discussed in an article by Margaret Cowell.

Will the "Recovery" Act Lead to Planned Economy?

By HARRY GANNES

(Concluding Article)

SUPPORTERS of Roosevelt's industrial slavery act have lost no pains to lead the American workers to think that a new era of organized, planned capitalism will spring up out of the ruins of the crisis. No longer able to hide the fact that capitalism leads perpetually to crisis and suffering, the prophets of the "new deal" seek to keep the workers from seeking a revolutionary way out of the crisis by leading them to believe that Roosevelt can hatch a new, planned system within the old shell of capitalism. They would have the workers believe that nothing less than a revolution has taken place. Roosevelt's beaming face could be seen through almost every word of his glowing statements heralding the passage of the act.

Norman Thomas, when the industrial "recovery" bill was passed, not only proclaimed it "a genuine revolution in American economic and political life," but virtually cried: "The old laissez-faire (do as you will) capitalism is dead! Long live the new, well-planned and vigorously controlled capitalism!" He characterized the industrial slavery bill as "Roosevelt's revolutionary achievement," and said that the technique of capitalism arising out of it "may be similar to what socialism would use under such circumstances."

Why so much talk about planning capitalism, and why the straining to impress the stand for a "nothing short of a revolution" has been achieved? Out of the world crisis of capitalism has come the knowledge, which, despite every effort of the capitalist to belittle it and to keep its full significance from the workers, has reached the workers and peasants of even the most oppressed colonial countries, that in the Soviet Union a new type of planned economy has been achieved that has eliminated all the contradictions of capitalism. The Five-Year Plan gave a concrete example of a planned production. While the capitalist countries were contracting their production, the Soviet Union was expanding it. While the capitalist countries were firing millions of workers, the Soviet Union was hiring new millions. But the tolling masses of the world also know the fact that the planned economic order of the Soviet Union was the fruit of the revolutionary seizure of power by the working class with the support of the poor and middle peasants. They know that planned economy was put into practice only in the country where the political power of the capitalists and exploiters was destroyed by revolution.

ROOSEVELT is not original in striving to lead the workers to believe that capitalism can plan its economy. Hoover tried to do it. A

host of liberal professors have concerned themselves with nothing else for the past two or three years. But Roosevelt goes at it in a different way. He knows that decrepit capitalism will never look the same. He proceeds to give it a face-lifting operation. He wants the workers out of Wall Street-controlled monopoly capitalism to have the countenance of a youthful, buoyant, planned economy, but to retain the vitals of the old capitalism.

The industrial slavery act mentions not a word of planning capitalism. As we have shown, it gives more power to the big trusts. It increases the domination of the big banks. It centralizes the attack against the workers, prepares for a more ferocious struggle for world markets, stresses above all preparations for war.

Yet to further the impression that planning is one of the objectives of the Roosevelt scheme, Secretary of Commerce Roper has been empowered to set up a high-sounding group to be called the long range planning council to draw up "plans" for the co-ordination of the big trusts. A glance over the list of this council never will give an idea of how much "planning" for the workers' good can be expected. The council consists of:

Gerald Swope, president of Mr. Morgan's General Electric Co., chairman; Henry I. Harriman, public utilities magnate, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce ("We stand for the real open shop," said Harriman when the industrial recovery act was passed); Austin Finch, of the Thomashefsky, N. C., Chair Co., who has experience in breaking strikes; R. E. Wood, head of Sears Roebuck & Co.; O. Max Gardner, former anti-strike governor of North Carolina; John H. Fahey, publisher of Worcester, Mass.; Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Credit Men, and E. C. Van Diest, president of the General Service Corporation, Colorado Springs.

THE question is again raised: Is planning possible under capitalism? Comrade Earl Browder has effectively answered this question in his pamphlet, "Is Planning Possible Under Capitalism?" It is not possible here to go fully into the facts which show it is impossible for capitalism to plan. In fact, every effort of capitalism to attempt planning leads to greater contradictions, conflicts and sharper crisis. As Frederick Engels, co-worker of Marx, pointed out more than half a century ago: "Capitalism has its peculiar and inherent laws inseparable from it. And these laws work despite anarchy, in and through anarchy." An attempt to change the basic laws of capitalist production throws it completely out of balance

and intensifies its anarchy. We will sum up here, without going into an extended discussion, the main reasons why capitalism cannot plan:

(1) The driving force of capitalism is the production for profit. This is inconsistent with the main object of planned economy, production for use.

(2) Under the Roosevelt scheme, no matter how far the trusts and cartels centralize the means of production, no matter how far the socialization of the means of production, "appropriation remains private." (Mr. Swope's stock and bondholders will get their dividends.) The social means of production remain the private property of the few. The framework of nominally free competition remains, and the yoke of a few monopolies on the rest of the population becomes a hundred times heavier, burdensome and intolerable. (Lenin.)

(3) Exploitation of a huge number of propertyless workers remains, stressing the fact that capitalism can never be co-ordinated under capitalism. The backwardness of agriculture in relation to industry is a contradiction no plan of capitalism can solve.

(4) One of the greatest obstacles to planning under capitalism is the division between agriculture and industry, the private ownership of land, the existence of millions of farmers, of varying class divisions (rich, middle, poor, tenant and share-croppers) whose production can never be co-ordinated under capitalism. The backwardness of agriculture in relation to industry is a contradiction no plan of capitalism can solve.

(5) Since profit is the guiding force of the distribution of capital, it will conflict with any attempt by the capitalists to plan the movement of capital. Not one of the "planners" of Secretary Roper's committee would agree to forcing his company to buy one cent's worth of machinery that couldn't be used to make a profit. Hence the guiding principle of expansion or contraction would not be gauged by the "plan" but by the practical capitalist question, "will it make a profit?"

(6) The "planners," representing the leading monopolies, would use their position to advance the interests of their trusts, intensifying the conflicts between the bigger and smaller industries. Since the various trusts themselves compete, each would try to gain an advantage over the other in the "plan," laying the basis for wrecking it at the start.

(7) Greed and corruption, a no insignificant trait of capitalism, and particularly American capitalism, would undermine any attempt at planning.

(8) American capitalism, like the other leading big capitalist powers, is

NEWS BRIEFS

Japanese Die in Drill

TOKYO, July 3.—Seven soldiers died and more than a hundred others were injured over the week-end—victims of the Japanese army's cruel training methods. They were felled during maneuvers of the First Division on the plains at the foot of Mount Fuji, in temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit, accompanied by high humidity.

Pope Solves Farm Problem!

VATICAN CITY, July 3.—A solution of the problems of American agriculture "by the application of Roman Catholic principles" was proposed in a statement presented to Pope Pius XI today by Archbishop McNicholas of Cincinnati and by 8 other American bishops. "Cultivation" not of crops but "of a spirit of neighborliness and better social life among farmers" was proposed.

No Depression Here.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Cott Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company has received a contract from the War Department for machine guns, the order amounting to \$300,000, it was announced yesterday.

What About "Forced Labor" Now?

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—All war and peace time mobilization records were smashed by the War Department in placing 250,000 young unemployed in the "Conservation Corps" camps by July 1, according to Robert Fechner, director of emergency work, who said: "Workers were taken from every township in the nation and are located in 1300 camps throughout the country."

5 Die at Kentucky Polls.

PRESTONBURG, Ky., July 3.—A gun fight at the head of Frater Creek was ranked as Kentucky's worst shooting in recent years today as the death toll mounted to five, with three wounded, one critically. The shooting took place across a table in a voting booth crowded for the school trustee election.

Altitude Record for Youth.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A new junior altitude record was claimed today by Al K. Hall, Jr., of Brooklyn after a flight in which he said the altimeter registered 18,600 feet. The instrument will be sent to Washington for official calibration. Hall was up nearly three hours.

Democrats Cash In.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The tide of Democratic job-giving was expected to reach its peak today as President Roosevelt returns to a White House desk filled with recommendations from his aids. Farley, the ex-Tammany boxing commissioner, now a cabinet member, has been the chief patronage dispenser. He just completed a list of about 1,000 new appointees for jobs ranging from postmasters to U. S. attorneys.

The Soviet Union and the Capitalist World

CHICAGO, July 3.—The vast superiority of the Soviet method of the collective organization of scientific work, opening up the possibilities of such rapid advance in the U.S.S.R. as to make the capitalist world appear as in a Dark Age, was described by A. P. M. Fleming, official of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Co. to a group of scientists here Friday night.

The Metropolitan-Vickers was the organization used by the British to plant their spies and wreckers and to collect information on industrial advances of the Soviet Union. Fleming's information which started many of his hearers told not only of the scientific superiority of the Soviet Union but held out the broadest vistas for the rapid economic advances, while the capitalist world floundered in its crisis.

The Advantage of the U.S.S.R.

A gigantic struggle of brains was going on in the world, Fleming declared, in which the collective brain power of the Soviet Union was pitted against the individual scientific intellects of the capitalist world. The Soviet Union, he asserted, has one great advantage over the other countries. In that country the individual brain, like the rest of individualism, has become merged into one colossal entity, a giant intellect functioning as one organism.

What Fleming failed to point out was that this was not done at the expense of the individual development, but along with it and based on the higher development of the individual, and on the basis of collective methods of teaching which he calls the "colossal entity."

The Metro-Vickers representative, however, did not concern himself alone with pointing out this fact. He said the capitalist countries would have to organize their scientists to meet the challenge. He said a gigantic intellectual battle would result. But as every worker knows this battle will not be relegated to the columns of scientific journals, but will be connected with the struggles of the imperialist powers to attempt to overthrow the U.S.S.R.—using their men of science for more potent destructive work than spilling ink.

Mr. Fleming brought out two facts which are troubling the capitalist world:

- "1. The social-economic problem of unemployment, which is worldwide in character, is the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."
- "2. The imminence of the challenge of industry as planned under the communal system of the U.S.S.R. to that planned on the individualistic and competitive system of other countries."

He pointed out that the Soviet Union contained every resource necessary for the complete building up of socialism, saying: "Within its borders it contains most of the natural resources required by man, and its government aims at developing these for the benefit of its own people with a view to making the standard of living as high as, if not higher than that of other countries."

Besides, added Fleming, "The So-

viets are a dominant slice of the world market as well as for a bigger share of the colonies. There is no possible basis for planning for the standard of living as high as, if not higher than that of other countries."

(9) The competition of the big trusts could never be reconciled: "The competition between Ford and General Motors is very bitter. The competition between General Electric and the gas companies over refrigerators is a case in point. The competition between Swope who would try to plan" so that General Motors won out. (Browder.) "There will be conflicts among different trades, steel wanting higher prices, the railroads wanting lower steel rail prices. There will be conflicts between capital and labor" (Benjamin Anderson, Jr., Ph. D., Wall Street economist).

(10) The future development of American capitalism must proceed, if at all, on the basis of expanding foreign markets. How is it possible to plan for something you expect to get, and whose quantity is absolutely unknown and unobtainable?

The Roosevelt measures of wiping out the anti-trust laws, drawing the capitalist state closer to helping the trusts raise prices and lower living standards, leads not to planning but to the fascization of the capitalist state.

THIS by no means exhausts the reasons why capitalism cannot plan, cannot even begin to attempt to plan.

The leading capitalists, those who run the big trusts, know this, but want the workers to get the impression that it is possible to plan in order to keep them from taking the revolutionary steps necessary to achieve a planned society. As far back as June 17, 1931, Wall Street answered those "who react to Russian phenomena with the fear-dictated conviction that America must fall in line with the submission of its further development of some master blue-print," that this was doomed to failure.

More recently, the Wall Street economist, Benjamin Baker, declared, with specific reference to Roosevelt's proposed "planning":

"To this writer, personally, the idea of a planned economy under central political authority does not appear likely to be successful." He further stressed "the human impossibility of wisely regulating through a small central body the infinitely intricate movement of an economic system as complicated as that of the United States."

Capitalism may drag up plans—but the plan it will carry into action is the one Roosevelt is now carrying through of attempting to rise out of the crisis by smashing down the standard of living of the American working class.

EDITOR OF "PITTSBURGH COURIER" MADE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Roosevelt Rewards Vann for Activity in Attacking Scottsboro Defense

THE SERVICES VANN RENDERED

"Everybody feels that something should be done to close the Scottsboro chapter satisfactorily and definitely. In our opinion, the case has reached the stage of exaggeration. There has been too much publicity; too much sectional recrimination; too much racial emphasis, and too much personal feeling . . ."

"The judge (Horton) was more than fair, and we venture the assertion that it would be the triumph of his judicial career to see those cases disposed of in his state, and in his court in a way satisfactory to the fair-minded people of America . . ."

"The Scottsboro case was lost when intimidating telegrams were sent to Alabama . . ."

"The prosecution went into the courts to defend what it considered the traditions of Alabama . . . and not to prosecute nine Negroes . . . Racial prejudices were injected to the detriment of the boys on trial . . ."

—PITTSBURGH COURIER, April 22, 1933.

Police Beat and Arrest Editor of Harlem Liberator

Cyril Briggs, Negro Leader, Victim of Discrimination

NEW YORK.—Pouncing on Cyril Briggs, Negro editor-in-chief of the Harlem Liberator, Harlem revolutionary weekly, while he was walking to his home in Harlem late Sunday night, police beat him, broke his glasses, then arrested him on a "disorderly conduct" charge.

At a court hearing Monday morning, Briggs was released in custody of the New York District International Labor Defense attorney who defended him, until tomorrow, Wednesday, morning, July 5, at 9:30 a.m. when he will stand trial on the framed-up charge of disorderly conduct.

At the hearing Briggs and the I. L. D. attorney charged that race discrimination was at the root of the attack by the white cops.

Negro and white workers are called upon to crowd the court at 170 East 121st Street Wednesday morning to force the release of Briggs, who was attacked and arrested solely because he is a Negro and active in the struggle of Negro and white workers against boss oppression, said the I. L. D. yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS

A PICTURE—Daily New American Friends of Soviet Russia's Great Masterpiece!

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WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS!

Daily Worker Picnic Tickets for July 30 ARE NOW READY

25c ADMISSION TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS AT THE RATE OF \$10.00 PER HUNDRED TICKETS. SEND YOUR REPRESENTATIVE WITH CASH TO City Office Daily Worker, 50 E. 12th St., ground floor

FREE TRIP TO THE Soviet Union

Given at **DAILY WORKER PICNIC July 30th** at PLEASANT BAY PARK

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115 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 8, 1933.

Daily Worker, 35 East 12th St., New York City.

Att: General Manager

Gentlemen:

This is to inform you that we have today made reservations on the S.S. Ile de France to the French Isles sailing from New York on August 19th, 1933, for a round trip ticket including a tour to the Soviet Union.

The World Tourists, Inc., in the past, has sent large numbers of individual tourists, as well as delegations for many occasions to the U.S.S.R.

We assure you that we take the best care of all tourists traveling through us.

Yours very truly,
WORLD TOURISTS, INC.
J. M. Goff, Manager.

P.S. If the above date is not suitable, we can change same according to your wishes.

GET YOUR TICKETS NOW at a Substantial Discount at the City Office, Daily Worker, 35 East 12th Street, New York

WIFE OF DEPORTEE DESCRIBES JOURNEY

Mrs. Stalker Tells of Sympathy Among Crew; Family Exiled from Omaha, Neb.

The Daily Worker has received the following letter from Sue Stalker, whose husband, George Stalker, was recently deported to Scotland:

Kiermuir, Forfarshire, Scotland.
Dear Comrade:

We arrived at our destination yesterday morning at 5:30, after a very cold, foggy journey. The only time the sun shone was when we were coming up the Clyde. I developed a cold the last day, but in all we had a good journey. Every time we came near a port or had to anchor, George and the rest of the deportees were put under guard. They raised a protest, but couldn't do much. George raised hell twice in the hold, once when after having been tied up in Boston for three hours he had just got out of the hold, when the boat struck a sandbank and we had to anchor for six hours. After a few hours they raised hell, but the buck was passed from the chief steward to the purser. The same happened at Belfast and Glasgow, while they were waiting to get off. The men went given their landing cards till time to go down the gangplank. They had to protest to get up to dinner when the bell rang, if we were in a port.

We found lots of sympathy among the men on board. Dozens of sailors, stewards, etc., are just waiting for organization. Whenever George was talking to one the rest would gravitate around and keep their eyes peeled for their officers. And conditions are terrible. Here is the condition of the stewards: Wages \$7.40 a month, 31 days, 17 hours a day. They sleep about four hours out of 24, and then are at the beck and call of the passengers. That

boat we were docked here Monday night at 5:30. They would work till about 9 p.m., unloading, getting rooms dismantled, etc. Tuesday they had to stay there and report for pay. Then Wednesday and Thursday they had to report for duty to get the boat ready to sail. Friday night they are supposed to depend on tips, but don't make much that way now. They have to pay 12 cents each for washing each piece of clothing and are told when to buy uniforms which cost \$11.

Well, comrade, all those articles that were printed in the Omaha papers about George's people not wanting him to return because of his being a Communist were all lies, and had been twisted by the Welfare here and in the States to keep George from coming to this place. We got a wonderful welcome from all. We haven't got in touch with the Party yet, but will as soon as we get our bearings.

The Hunger Marchers of Edinburgh are camping below the castle, with the castle walls draped in red flags and the men cooking tea in the main street. I was hoping the "Daily" with the article on Ellis Island would be here by now. I hope if you have not sent them, you will do so, as we would like to see them.

There is a lot of work to be done here.

Well, give our best wishes to all the comrades, and we will keep in touch with you all.

Comradely yours, SUE STALKER.

CROLL EXPOSES LOOPHOLES PUT IN COTTON CODE

Bosses Will Use It To Lower Living of Workers

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In her attack on the textile code on behalf of the National Textile Workers Union, June Croll, an official of the union worried General Johnson by her exposure of all the loopholes in the cotton spade program. Among other things, Croll, pointed out:

"The proposed code is a direct attack on the workers. It fixes a minimum wage much lower than the average wages now prevailing in the industry notwithstanding the fact that the wages today are much lower than they were before the economic crisis set in. In practice, the code will provide for a number of all workers down to this minimum.

"It does not provide for a period adjustment of wages to meet the constantly rising prices due to the development of inflation. Under this code, while prices would continue to rise, wages would remain stationary undergoing a constant lowering.

"The code leaves many loopholes such as not taking up the outside workers, apprentices, etc., under which the bosses will lower wages thus in practice wiping out even the miserable standards set, and especially discriminating against the Negro workers in the South.

"The code proposes a 40-hour week, but it does not guarantee 40 hours of employment per week, nor does it provide for any number of weeks per year. This in reality negates any fixed minimum wage aside from the other considerations already mentioned. Wages for workers now receiving above the minimum are not to be adjusted upwards so that they will receive the same wages for the 40-hour week that they now receive for the longer week.

"Introduce Speed-Up. 'Already we see that employers are introducing new speed-up methods... thereby laying the basis for unemployment instead of more jobs. The code does not prohibit night work for women, or child labor, nor does it provide shorter hours for youth labor.'

"It does not provide against company unions or the forcing of workers into unions controlled by corrupt officials, with the aid of the bosses, as is the case in many instances where the bosses collect the dues for the labor leaders who make agreements over the heads of the workers.

"It does not provide for the right to strike... but, on the contrary, calls for a system of compulsory arbitration which would force slavery conditions on the workers with the backing of the whole machinery of government."

CIGAR WORKERS FIGHT WAGE CODE

TAMPA, Fla., July 3.—Even before the "recovery act" had been finally passed by Congress, the cigar manufacturers had hurriedly summoned a session of their trade association where they formulated a "code."

The code presented to the cigar makers provided for a continuation of the two wage cuts (1931, 1933). The forty hour week, an increase in the retail price of cigars.

The cigar makers in a general assembly decided unanimously to reject the code. They agreed upon the following steps: 1. To organize a union; 2. To send a delegation of cigar makers selected by the workers, to Washington to make the demand for the 1930 wage scale, a forty hour week, abolition of blacklist, recognition of the union and Workers Inspection Committee, to enforce the scale of wages and the piece rates.

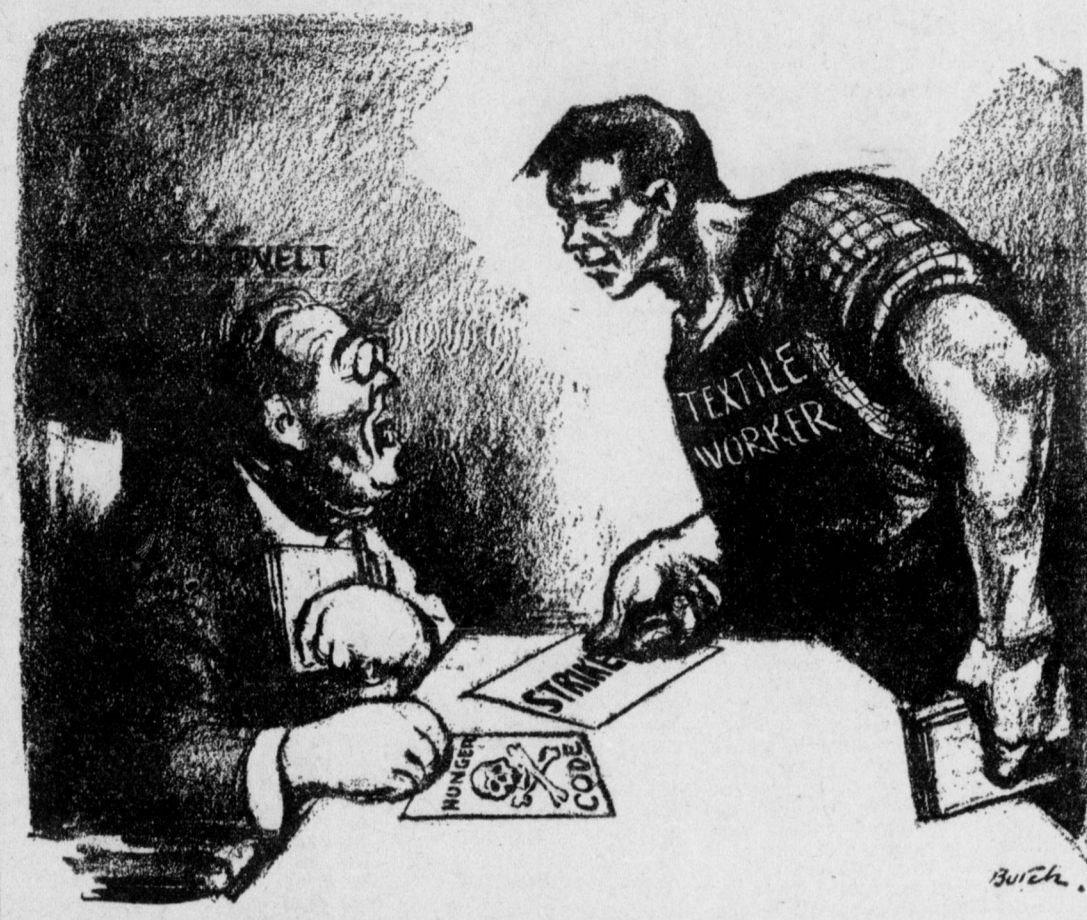
Attack on Workers' Rights THROUGH the recovery act, and other measures, the government is attempting to stop the rising struggle of the workers. To outlaw strikes, to enforce compulsory arbitration, and to stifle all militant opposition in the reformist and reactionary controlled unions. This attack is clearly seen in the fur industry. Here the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League has been able to win better conditions for the workers than exist in any other section of the needle industry. The workers have almost to a man become part of the Fur Workers Section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Now the government in Washington, through its direct representative, the strike-breaker McGrady, former organizer of the A. F. of L. and now an assistant in the Labor Department in New York is directing and destroying all such corrupt officials of the A. F. of L., the Tammany government, the socialists, against the workers. It is clear that this attack is being made for the purpose of enforcing worse conditions in the entire needle industry.

Role of the A.F.L. Leadership. The recovery act supposedly guarantees the right to organize. But in theory this right has always existed. What is involved now is really an attempt of the capitalists with the aid of the government to prevent the workers from organizing into militant unions. For this purpose, wherever the workers are building their own class unions, the bosses bring in the A. F. of L. leaders to "organize" the workers for the purpose of enforcing a workmen's union, and destroy all such organizations the rank and file organizations against the policies of the leadership. In such cases the bosses build the hated company unions. Nevertheless, all these efforts do not completely thwart the desires of the workers, under the leadership of their own representatives. In a number

of cases the rank and file were able to defeat the company agents and elect their own spokesmen. Similarly, in some of the newly created A. F. of L. organizations, especially in the mining fields, the workers elected their own officials. Notwithstanding the "no strike" policy of the Greens and Wolls, the very organizations set up by the A. F. of L. leaders are taking up the struggle in the fight for higher wages and for improved conditions.

GIVING HIM SPADE FOR SPADE



For United Struggle Against the Roosevelt Attack

By JACK STACHEL
Acting Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League
(CONCLUSION)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT claims the new act will create jobs and raise wages. It is also claimed the workers are given the right to organize. At the same time, the capitalists are promised increased profits. The workers are told to cooperate with the bosses. The capitalists are to be organized more completely regarding the existing anti-trust laws. This will enable them to fix prices, to increase their profits. In the very first code proposed the cotton industry capitalists and the government are trying to establish a minimum wage of \$10 and \$11 per week. This is less than the average wages in the industry today. At the same time the code does not provide for guarantees that the workers receiving wages above the minimum will not be driven to the level of the minimum. This shows the intention of the bosses and the Roosevelt-Wall Street government to use the recovery act for lowering of the living standards of the workers, for further reducing wages directly through cuts, through speed-up and through inflation.

Furthermore, though the code speaks about the 40-hour week, and some of the government officials talk about a shorter week, it actually does not differ from the Hoover stagger plan. It does not guarantee even 30 hours per week. For that reason the whole talk about the intention of the bosses and the Roosevelt-Wall Street government to use the recovery act for lowering of the living standards of the workers, for further reducing wages directly through cuts, through speed-up and through inflation.

By terms of the settlement the strikers won a 17 and a half per cent increase in wages, no discrimination, improved sanitary conditions, the right to belong to a union of their own choice, a reduction of the working hours from 54 to 47 1-2 and ten other demands.

The strikers rejected the proposal for a class collaboration committee and refused the interference of social workers in the determination of their working conditions. A resolution was adopted unanimously condemning Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman as arch betrayer of the Negro masses who was primarily responsible for the strikers' failure to gain all the points in their program of demands, by stabbing them in the back.

The strikers returned to work today with their ranks solid and with the firm determination to organize shop committees in every shop and to prepare to retain the gains they have thus far gained and also for further struggle to raise their living and working standards.

When the strike committee presented its demands to the company in Scranton, it voiced the demands of the Stroudsburg workers also and insisted upon a settlement for both which was finally conceded by the company.

Stroudsburg workers had been getting less than the Scranton workers despite the fact that the United Textile Workers Union has a local there. They will now get the same wages by the terms of the new settlement.

The workers won their demands for recognition of the shop committee and grievance committee, for the return of a 20 per cent wage cut and the recognition of the Elite Silk Workers' League.

Only One Way for the Workers

The promise jobs, they promise more time. The workers must demand these jobs and higher wages. There is only one way to secure jobs, higher wages, improved conditions, relief for the unemployed and social insurance. That is, through organized struggle on the part of the employed and unemployed workers.

The workers must everywhere organize their own committees, organize their own unions, formulate their demands and fight for them. The workers will get nothing without a struggle. Those who try to lure the workers into passivity and a waiting attitude for things to improve are only trying to disarm the workers while their pockets are emptied

of their last pennies. The workers must demand higher wages, shorter hours without reduction in pay. Unemployment insurance can and must be secured from the bosses and their government. The Morgans and Kahns have billions in income on which they paid no taxes. They secured this wealth through exploiting the masses. The government must tax them to feed the unemployed and to provide all forms of social insurance to every one suffering from involuntary unemployment. The rights of the Negro workers must be defended. They are especially being discriminated against. The workers must organize a fight to defend their rights. These struggles require the united action of all workers and must be directed against all those who support the starvation program of the bosses and the bosses' government.

The workers through their unions and elected representatives should appear before the hearings in Washington and present their demands. Use the hearings to expose the cooperation of the bosses and the corrupt labor leaders in their efforts to cut down our living standards. Make these hearings a mobilization in the fight for the demands of the workers.

SOPKIN DRESS SHOP STRIKERS WIN BIG VICTORY

CHICAGO, July 3.—A victory was won today by the 1600 Negro and white dress strikers of the Sopkin Wash Dress Manufacturing Company when the company conceded most of the workers' demands.

By terms of the settlement the strikers won a 17 and a half per cent increase in wages, no discrimination, improved sanitary conditions, the right to belong to a union of their own choice, a reduction of the working hours from 54 to 47 1-2 and ten other demands.

The strikers rejected the proposal for a class collaboration committee and refused the interference of social workers in the determination of their working conditions. A resolution was adopted unanimously condemning Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman as arch betrayer of the Negro masses who was primarily responsible for the strikers' failure to gain all the points in their program of demands, by stabbing them in the back.

ELITE SILK MILL WORKERS WIN STRIKES IN 2 MILLS

SCRANTON, Pa., July 3.—The strike of the workers at the Elite Silk Mill was settled with a victory Friday when the workers returned to their jobs, not only having won their demands for themselves but also for the workers in the company's plant in Stroudsburg. As part of the effort to spread the strike in the company's plant in Stroudsburg, the Scranton strikers sent a committee to Stroudsburg last week and convinced the workers to come out on strike.

When the strike committee presented its demands to the company in Scranton, it voiced the demands of the Stroudsburg workers also and insisted upon a settlement for both which was finally conceded by the company.

Stroudsburg workers had been getting less than the Scranton workers despite the fact that the United Textile Workers Union has a local there. They will now get the same wages by the terms of the new settlement.

For United Struggle Against the Roosevelt Attack

The workers must demand higher wages, shorter hours without reduction in pay. Unemployment insurance can and must be secured from the bosses and their government. The Morgans and Kahns have billions in income on which they paid no taxes. They secured this wealth through exploiting the masses. The government must tax them to feed the unemployed and to provide all forms of social insurance to every one suffering from involuntary unemployment. The rights of the Negro workers must be defended. They are especially being discriminated against. The workers must organize a fight to defend their rights. These struggles require the united action of all workers and must be directed against all those who support the starvation program of the bosses and the bosses' government.

The workers through their unions and elected representatives should appear before the hearings in Washington and present their demands. Use the hearings to expose the cooperation of the bosses and the corrupt labor leaders in their efforts to cut down our living standards. Make these hearings a mobilization in the fight for the demands of the workers.

The workers must everywhere organize their own committees, organize their own unions, formulate their demands and fight for them. The workers will get nothing without a struggle. Those who try to lure the workers into passivity and a waiting attitude for things to improve are only trying to disarm the workers while their pockets are emptied

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N. Y. TRADE UNION NEWS

Conference Called of Furniture Workers of the Eastern States

NEW YORK—The Furniture Workers' Industrial Union of Greater New York has decided to call a United Front Conference, of all the furniture groups, leagues and unions (regardless of their affiliation) in the Eastern States, to coordinate all these struggles and establish a central body which will continue to lead the furniture workers in strikes, and co-operate with one another as regards information, finances, moral and organizational support.

This conference will be held on July 8th and 9th in the union headquarters, 818 Broadway, N. Y. C., starting at 4 p.m.

FAIRY LAUNDRY JOINS STRIKE

Mass Pickets Keep Shops Closed

NEW YORK—Another laundry joined the strike of the Bronx laundry workers when 14 girls of the Fairy Laundry Co., 1504 Inwood Avenue, walked out yesterday, following agitation by strikers and the Laundry Workers Industrial Union.

Mass picketing kept the laundry shops closed this week in the strike of the 1,400 Negro and white laundry workers for shorter hours, wage increases, and the right of Negro workers to all jobs. Mass picketing is arranged for tomorrow morning at all shops.

In its letter to be sent, as reported yesterday, to the individual laundry shops, the strike committee points out that the Laundry Owners' Association is dominated by laundry owners whose shops are not on strike and is blocking any general settlement, and that for this reason the union is making settlements with individual shops.

Mass picketing prevented the opening of the 14 laundry shops this week where strikes are now on. Mass picketing is arranged for tomorrow morning at all laundries on strike.

The strike committee also repeats its appeal for strikers and the strikers, to be sent to the headquarters of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union, 260 East 138th Street.

Protest Attacks on Union

Telegrams protesting the action of the Laundry Owners Association were sent yesterday to President Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Perkins and to General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Act administrator, by the strike committee.

The union's message called atten-

SEWING MACHINE STRIKERS REBUFF SPLITTING OFFER

NEW YORK—Workers striking in over 50 sewing machine shops, for demands that include a 44-hour week and the abolition of the yellow dog agreement, voted unanimously yesterday to reject the offer of the bosses' association to settle if the strikers would cut themselves off from the guidance of the Sewing Machine Union, which is affiliated with the Metal Workers Industrial Union.

This offer of the bosses is similar to the maneuver tried out vainly in the Bronx laundry strike. In both cases the attempt was made to break the strike through separating the workers from their militant leaders, following out the strategy which the Recovery (Slavery) act is attempting on a national scale.

Three detectives and one sergeant again appeared at the strike headquarters, 100 West 25th Street, yesterday, and raised the "kidnapping" charge in vain.

The strikers have established a relief committee. Food and fund can be sent to this committee at 10, West 25th Street.

All workers are urged by the strike committee to report tomorrow morning at the strike headquarters for mass picketing.

More Pocketbook Shops Join Strike

NEW YORK—More open shops joined the strike yesterday of the pocketbook workers, which began last week when the bosses' association declared a lockout against the closed shops.

All workers are called to picket the shops tomorrow.

A mass meeting of unemployed pocketbook workers will be held tomorrow at 1 p.m. at the Rand School. A meeting of the general strike committee will be held Wednesday at 6 p.m. at the union headquarters, 53 W. 21st St.

to attempts of I. N. Thurman, president of the owners' group to interfere with the internal affairs of the union, and his refusal to recognize duly chosen representatives as spokesmen of the strikers. The telegram quotes from the terms of the Recovery Act that workers are assured the right to "organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

The union also protests the arrests and attempted kidnapping of strike pickets.

BIG VOTE FOR WEEK WORK SPURS CLOAKMAKERS' UNITY MOVEMENT

NEW YORK.—Following the two to one referendum vote of New York cloakmakers, repudiating the trickery of the international officials in their attempt to foist piece work on the cloak makers and supporting week work "under all circumstances," a movement for unity and for a united general strike under the rank and file is spreading. The week work vote was 4,742 as against 2,440 for piece work.

Cloakmakers are persistent in their demand for the resignation of Nader, general manager of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers, who openly supported the piece work plan of the bosses, and Dubinsky, president of the International, who failed to come out in support of week work and by his evasion supported the bosses' program.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, in a statement yesterday, called the cloakmakers to mobilize for a real general strike to establish the week work system and decent living conditions.

"Despite the fact that the officials of the International have rejected our offer to help in the conduct of a genuine strike and the proposal for one powerful union in the cloak trade," the statement says, "we are ready to give all possible assistance to achieve victory and union conditions. We declare ourselves ready to cooperate with you in a unit-d. strike called by the International and with all those leaders and officials who

have openly fought for week work in this referendum."

DAYTON 9-4098 D. BACKER
INTERVALE
Moving & Storage Co., Inc.
BRONX, N. Y. 962 WESTCHESTER AVE.

NEEDLEWORKERS APPRECIATE THE LITTLE WATCH REPAIR SHOP
517 SIXTH AVENUE, AT 26TH STREET
BROOKLYN

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

FOR BROWNVILLE PROLETARIANS
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1888 PITKIN AVENUE
Brighton Beach Workers
WELCOME AT
Hoffman's Cafeteria
282 BRIGHTON BEACH AVENUE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

New Attractions at Camp Nitgedaiget Drawing Youth

BEACON, N. Y.—Sport facilities, including new tennis and handball courts, better swimming facilities, basketball, baseball and volley ball are bringing young workers to Camp Nitgedaiget in ever greater numbers.

The new courts, on which the paint is barely dry, are the center of a "wild" of activity throughout the day. At night a four-piece jazz band, playing after cultural and educational programs in the large social hall, make Nitgedaiget nights memorable.

Last Sunday, hundreds of campers sat through an entire afternoon listening intently to an outdoor lecture by Ben Gold, Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, one of the many working-class leaders who come to speak at the camp.

Other interesting features on the camp's daily program include the Nitgedaiget Trio, week-end plays by the Workers' Laboratory Theatre, the Campers' Chorus and indoor games at night.

The social and educational programs are under the direction of Phil Bard of the John Reed Club, sports are led by Eno Ericson of the Labor Sports Union while singing is under the direction of Lahn Adomjan.

For both young and adult workers there are no dull days in Camp Nitgedaiget.

WHAT'S ON Tuesday
REGISTRATION is now going on for the summer term of the Workers' School, at the School Office, Room 301, 35 E. 12th St., New York City.

NOTICE—Members of the Communist Party, Y. C. L. and workers' organizations who are unemployed and wish to work as a carrier for the Daily Worker please come to the City Office of the Daily Worker at 35 E. 12th St. Also comrades who can type and wish to do some volunteer work for the Daily please come in during the day. Ask for comrade Blume.

GRAND CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT given by Unemployed Council of Coney Island, 4th St. and Mernard Ave., Tuesday, July 4th, at 8 p.m. sharp. Excellent program, supper and refreshments free of charge. Admission—Adults, 10c; children, 5c.

TAG DAYS—Benefit Children's Camp, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, this week. Members of those organizations participating on Camp Committee apply at your own organization. Volunteers and all others apply at 470 Broadway. A child's vacation depends upon you. Apply at once.

Communist Party Week
SPEND YOUR VACATION
IN OUR PROLETARIAN CAMPS
NITGEDAIGET UNITY
BEACON, New York WINGDALE New York
City Phone Estabrook 8-1400
Camp Phone Beacon 731

Proletarian Atmosphere
Healthy Food
Warm and Cold Showers
Bathing
Rowing
Athletics
Sport Activities
Newly Built Tennis Courts in Both Camps

Vacation Rates: \$13.00 per week (including tax)
For those who stay all summer in camp \$10.00 per week (ONE DOLLAR TAX)

WEEK-END RATES:
1 Day . . . \$2.45
2 Days . . . 4.65 (including tax)

CARS LEAVE FOR CAMP from 2760 Bronx Park East every day between 9-11 a. m., Friday and Saturday 10 a. m., 3 p. m., 7 p. m.—Take Lexington Avenue White Plains Road Express. Stop at Allerton Avenue.

ROUND TRIP: to Nitgedaiget . . . \$2.00
to Unity . . . \$3.00

